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The Economic Mirror is prepared based on statistical data available by 2 November 2012.

On January 2008, the new classification of activities of business entities NACE Rev.2, which replaced NACE Rev. 1.1, came into force in all EU Member States. In the Republic of Slovenia, the national version of the standard classification, SKD 2008, which includes the entire European classification of activities but also adds some national subclasses, came into force on the mentioned date. In the Slovenian Economic Mirror, all analyses are based on the SKD 2008, except when the previous SKD 2002 classification is explicitly referred to. More general information about the introduction of the new classification is available on the SORS website [http://www.stat.si/eng/skd\\_nace\\_2008.asp](http://www.stat.si/eng/skd_nace_2008.asp).

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

## In the spotlight

**Low economic activity in the euro area is expected to continue in the third quarter of this year and the IMF downgraded somewhat its projections for global economic growth in its latest forecast for this year and 2013.** Contrary to expectations, the indicators of economic activity in the euro area improved in August, but economic activity in the third quarter is nevertheless expected to remain low. The difficult situation on financial markets is indicated by a continued deterioration in the lending conditions of banks, which tightened again in the third quarter, albeit less than in the previous quarter. The measures at the level of the EU otherwise lowered slightly the required yields of government bonds of the most exposed countries. According to the IMF, uncertainties in the euro area remain the main risk to global economic growth, which is going to be much lower this year than in 2011 and will not accelerate noticeably next year. Given the instability on financial markets, the possibility of the sovereign debt crisis spreading across the euro area and a lack of a medium-term fiscal consolidation strategy in the US, the downside risks to GDP growth are significant.

**The values of short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia improved unexpectedly in August and largely reached the levels seen at the beginning of the year, while in the first eight months they remained lower year-on-year.** After July's decline real merchandise exports and imports (seasonally adjusted) expanded visibly in August, according to our estimate, exceeding the levels recorded early this year. Foreign demand also made a significant contribution to growth in manufacturing output. In the construction sector the situation remains tight, with construction activity still being very low despite the increase in August. Regardless of its increases in retail trade and services, turnover remains down year-on-year, and most other indicators of domestic consumption, including household consumption, continue to fall. As in other EU Member States, August's improvement in economic activity was contrary to the expected business trend, given that in most sectors the business climate has been deteriorating for several months.

**Labour market conditions worsened further in August and September; the average gross wage in August remained at the previous month's level.** Employment declined again in August, seasonally adjusted, while registered unemployment has been rising in recent months. At the end of September 105,441 persons were registered as unemployed. The increase in the newly registered unemployed was primarily attributable to a higher inflow of people who lost work due to the termination of fixed-term employment contracts and a higher number of first-time jobseekers. The average gross wage per employee in the private and general government sectors remained unchanged in August, while it rose somewhat in the public sector as a whole due to wage growth in public companies.

**With 0.1% monthly price growth, y-o-y inflation stood at 2.7%.** The greatest contribution to the otherwise low monthly growth came from prices of clothing and footwear and, in part, from higher excise duties on tobacco products, but the price rises were, to some extent, offset by lower energy prices. Regardless of the decline in the last month, higher energy and services prices were the main driver of consumer price growth in the first nine months this year. In this period Slovenia's inflation was also relatively high in comparison with that in the euro area. The gap was mainly attributable to the different impacts of energy prices on inflation.

**The lending activity of banks continued to decline in September, while the creation of impairments and provisions by domestic banks intensified.** The net repayment of corporate loans continued in September, as did, albeit to a lesser extent, the net repayments of household, government and NFI loans. In the first nine months this year the volume of domestic non-banking sector loans with domestic banks shrank by EUR 440 m (compared with an increase of EUR 265.1 m in the same period last year). The outflows of government and household deposits from the banking system continued. Households alone withdrew EUR 100 m in deposits in September. The quality of bank assets continues to deteriorate, with the share of bad claims totalling 13.1% in August, up 2.1 p.p. from the end of last year. While in previous years the problem of bad claims was mainly associated with sectors related to takeover activities or those tied to construction, it is increasingly spreading to other sectors under the impact of the tightened economic situation. In September banks thus increased the creation of impairments and provisions, which amounted to EUR 732.4 m in the first nine months, a fifth more than in the same period last year.

**The consolidated balance of public finances recorded a deficit of EUR 1,013 bn in the first seven months this year.** General government revenue totalled EUR 8.5 bn and was at a similar level as in the same period last year, while general government expenditure was down 1.3% to EUR 9.5 bn. Only interest payments and contributions to the EU

*budget were up y-o-y, while all other main categories of expenditure declined, most notably capital expenditures and capital transfers. Transfers to individuals and households were also down, particularly social security transfers, family receipts and parental compensation, which is, according to our estimate, mainly due to the beginning of the enforcement of the Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act.*

**current economic trends**





## International environment

The IMF downgraded its forecast for global economic growth again in October. According to IMF projections, global economic growth will be 3.3% this year and 3.5% in 2013, down 0.2 and 0.3 p.p. relative to June, respectively. The main reason for the revision is a slowdown of economic activity in developed countries, which is in great part a result of the impact of fiscal consolidation in the euro area and a continuation of tightened financial market conditions. Developing countries remain the main driver of growth (China, for example), but growth in these countries has already declined due to the moderation of global trade. The IMF emphasises that next year's growth is associated with significant downside risks, which mainly stem from the sovereign debt crisis in the euro area and the absence of a medium-term fiscal consolidation strategy in the US (the so-called fiscal cliff).

Short-term confidence indicators show a continuation of subdued economic activity in the euro area in the third quarter. The values of various confidence indicators (PMI, ESI) indicate a contraction of economic activity, with expectations regarding new orders and production in the coming months being particularly low. The decline in confidence is particularly pronounced in Germany, where the Ifo business climate index dropped to its two-and-a-half year low and industrial production volume is declining. Industrial production in euro area manufacturing otherwise increased somewhat in August for the second consecutive month, which was not expected. Construction output and turnover in retail trade were also up. Nevertheless, all these indicators are lower than a year earlier, except for turnover in retail trade.

In the third quarter the lending conditions in the euro area deteriorated again. According to the ECB Euro Area Bank Lending Survey, the share of banks reporting a

tightening of credit standards was 15% larger than the share of those reporting an easing (compared with 10% in the second quarter). The credit standards deteriorated for loans of all maturities and all enterprises regardless of size, and the tightening is mainly shown in wider margins on risky loans. As in previous quarters, the main factor of the further tightening is negative expectations of banks regarding the economic recovery, particularly in individual industries. Banks also reported a further deterioration of credit standards for household loans, but it was less pronounced than in the previous two quarters. The tightened conditions were also reflected in lower demand for loans to enterprises and households, and similar movements are also expected for the last quarter of this year.

Figure 2: The ECB Euro Area Bank Lending Survey

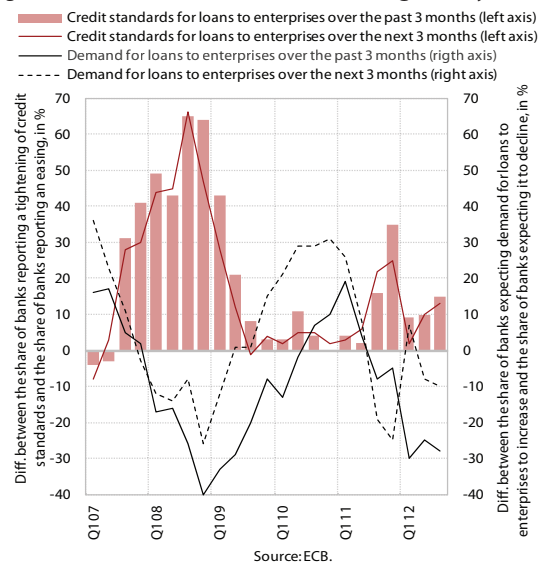
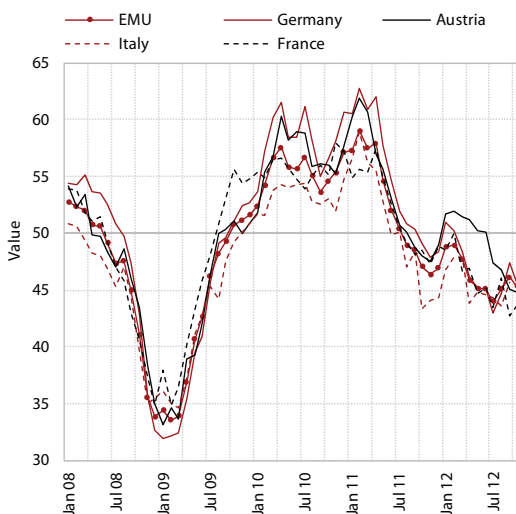


Figure 1: Manufacturing PMI



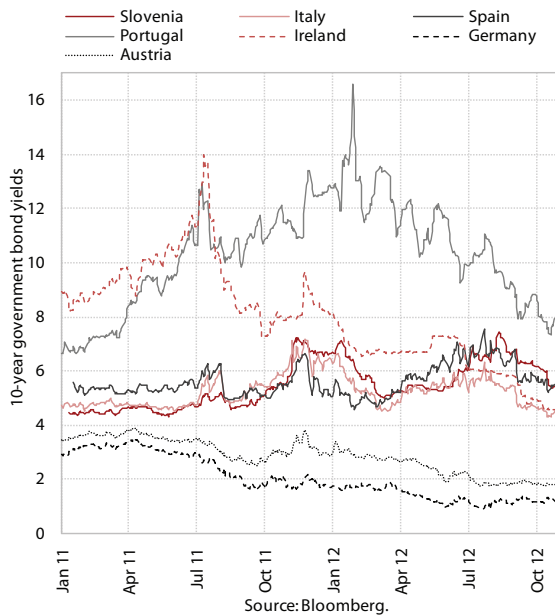
Source: Markit Economics. Note: PMI readings above 50 signal an increase in production, while readings below 50 indicate a decrease.

The required yields of government bonds declined in most of the exposed countries in the euro area in October. The decline was mainly attributable to certain measures at the EU level, which improved financial market confidence in Europe's ability to resolve the debt crisis – September's announcement of the ECB regarding the purchase of government bonds on the secondary market and the establishment of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). Within the framework of the ESM a direct recapitalisation of European banks by the ESM is foreseen, as agreed at the European Council in October. The downgrading of credit ratings continues,<sup>1</sup> but had no significant effect on the required yields of the most exposed countries.

October saw further cuts in interbank interest rates in the euro area. The three-month EURIBOR rate declined by an average of 4 b.p. to 0.211% in October, being down 136 b.p. y-o-y. The three-month US dollar and Swiss franc LIBOR rates also dropped (to 0.335% and 0.039%,

<sup>1</sup> Standard&Poors's downgraded Spain's credit rating by two notches in October (to BBB-), and the credit rating of Cyprus by three (to B).

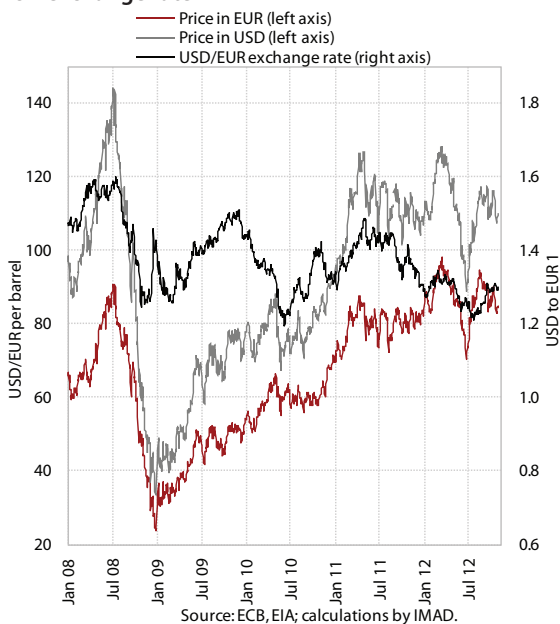
Figure 3: Yields on ten-year government bonds



respectively). The key interest rates of main central banks were left unchanged in October (ECB: 0.75%, Fed: 0.0%, BoE 0.5%).

In October the euro gained value against most main global currencies. It appreciated by 0.9% to USD 1.297 to EUR 1 against the US dollar. The euro also gained value against the Japanese yen (by 2.0%, to JPY 102.47 to EUR 1) and the British pound sterling (by 1.1%, to GBP 0.807 to EUR 1), while it remained almost unchanged against the Swiss franc (CHF 1.21 to EUR 1).

Figure 4: Movements of Brent crude price and the USD/EUR exchange rate



Oil prices declined in October, while non-energy commodity prices remained unchanged. Following the considerable price swings in the first half of the year, oil prices in US dollars have slowed to around USD 112 per barrel in the last three months. The average Brent oil price stood at USD 111.75 per barrel in October, down 1.0% from the previous month, while the euro price dropped by 2.8% (to EUR 85.59 per barrel). Non-energy commodity prices rose by 0.7% in September. Food prices fell, while prices of metals increased after several months of decline, but were still approximately 11% lower than at the beginning of the year. Non-energy commodity prices did not change much in October, according to provisional data.

## Economic developments in Slovenia

The values of **short-term indicators of economic activity** in Slovenia improved unexpectedly in August and mainly reached the levels of the beginning of this year, while in the first eight months they remained lower year-on-year. After July's decline, real merchandise exports and imports (seasonally adjusted) expanded visibly in August, exceeding the levels seen at the beginning of this year, according to our estimate. Foreign demand made a significant contribution to growth in production volume in manufacturing. The situation in the construction sector remains tight, as construction activity is still very low despite the increase in August. Regardless of its increases in retail trade and services, turnover remains down year-on-year, and most other indicators of domestic consumption, including household consumption, continue to fall. As in other EU Member States, August's improvement in economic activity was contrary to the expected trend, given that in most sectors the business climate has been deteriorating for several months.

Figure 5: Short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

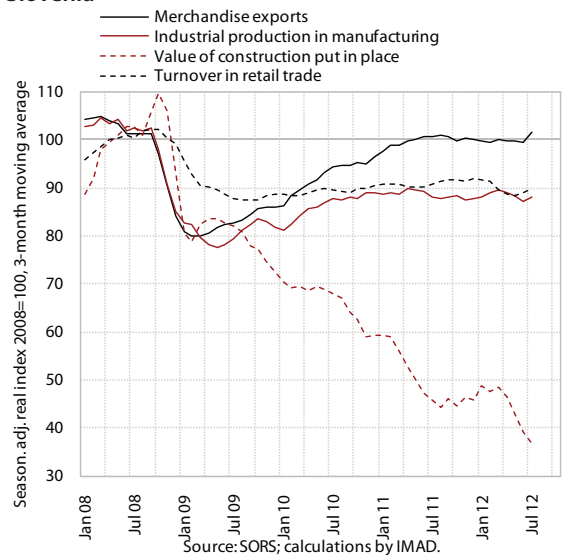


Table 1: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

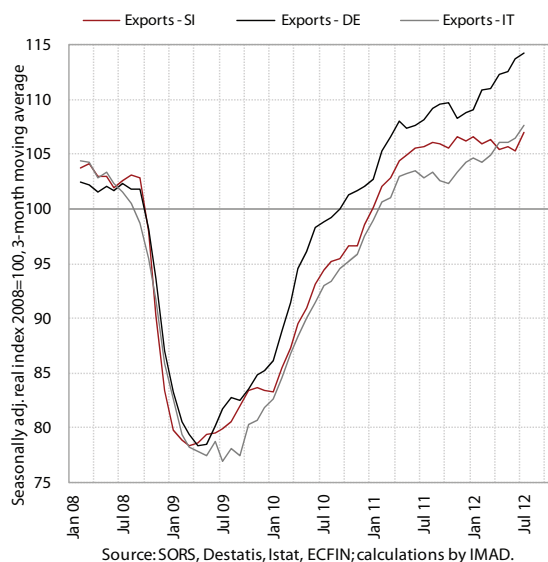
in %	2011	VIII 12/ VII 12	VIII 12/ VIII 11	I-VIII 12/ I-VIII 11
Exports <sup>1</sup>	11.7	-10.5	3.2	2.3
-goods	13.3	-12.8	3.0	1.7
-services	4.8	-1.8	3.5	5.1
Imports <sup>1</sup>	11.3	-6.8	0.6	0.2
-goods	12.9	-5.5	0.2	0.2
-services	2.0	-12.8	2.8	0.4
Industrial production	2.2	4.0 <sup>2</sup>	4.2 <sup>3</sup>	0.9 <sup>3</sup>
-manufacturing	2.1	3.5 <sup>2</sup>	2.9 <sup>3</sup>	-0.1 <sup>3</sup>
Construction -value of construction put in place	-25.6	0.9 <sup>2</sup>	-14.8 <sup>3</sup>	-17.1 <sup>3</sup>
Real turnover in retail trade	1.5	1.5 <sup>2</sup>	-0.7 <sup>3</sup>	-1.8 <sup>3</sup>
Nominal turnover in market services (without trade)	2.8	0.9 <sup>2</sup>	-2.3 <sup>3</sup>	-1.6 <sup>3</sup>

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

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

**Real merchandise exports and imports increased significantly in August, seasonally adjusted.**<sup>2</sup> We estimate that real exports and imports grew more than 6% from July to August. In August, strong export growth was also recorded by some other EU Member States, which was not expected in view of the business trend data on the value of export orders in manufacturing. The strong growth of imports is mainly attributable to exports increasing intermediate consumption, as domestic consumption has yet to show signs of a recovery. In the first eight months of 2012, real merchandise exports remained unchanged

Figure 6: Nominal merchandise exports

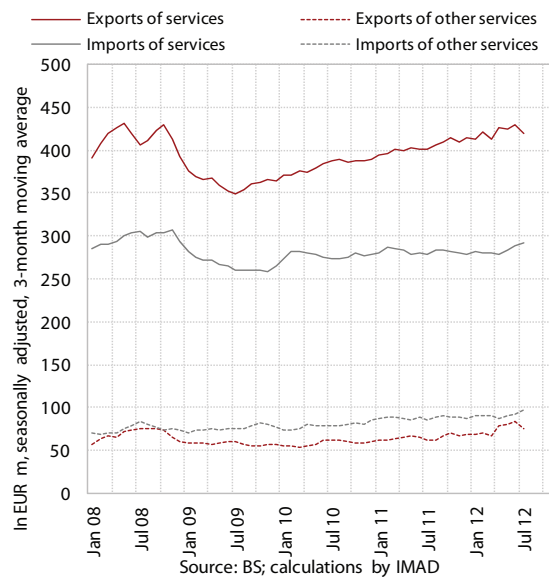


<sup>2</sup> Real exports are estimated based on nominal exports according to the external trade statistics and industrial producer prices on the foreign market, while the estimate of real imports is based on nominal imports according to the external trade statistics and the import price index. Nominal data on the structure of merchandise exports and imports are available for the first seven months of this year.

relative to the same period last year according to original data, while imports were down less than 2%.

**Nominal exports and imports of services declined in August.** In recent months their movements have been influenced primarily by the group of other services (seasonally adjusted).<sup>3</sup> Nominal exports and imports of services were down again in August (-0.3% and -1.9%, respectively). Exports of transport, travel and other business services remained roughly the same as in previous months, while exports of other services declined following the pronounced growth in the second quarter. On the import side, imports of other services continue to grow. Imports of travel and other business services are also increasing. In the first eight months of this year exports of services were up 5.1% y-o-y according to original data, while imports were up 0.4%.

Figure 7: Trade in services

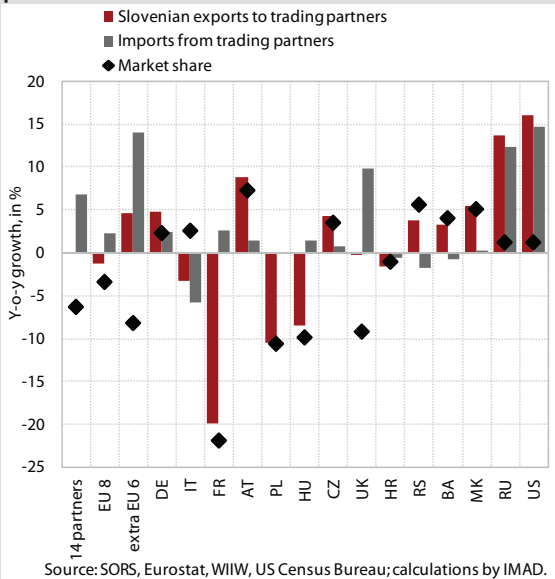
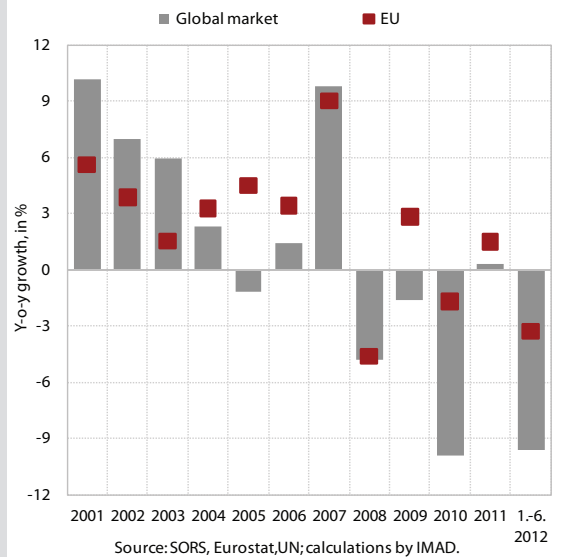
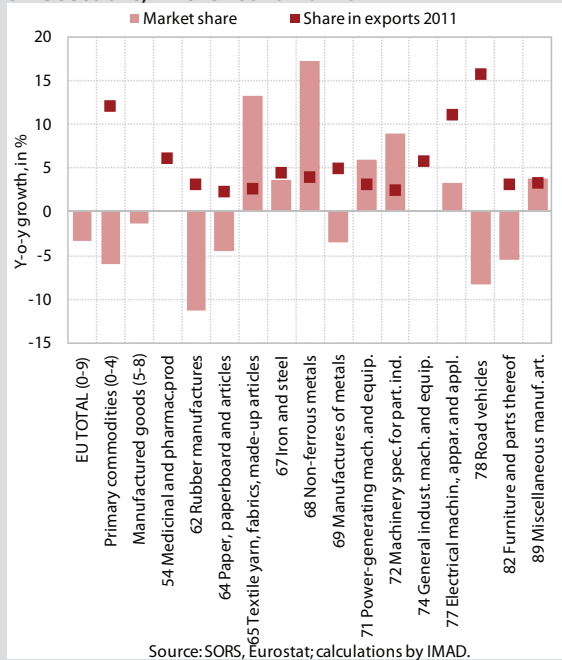


**In August production volume increased in manufacturing industries of all technology levels.** The increase was most pronounced in low- and medium-low-technology industries, where in the first half of the year production declined. Production also continued to rise in industries of higher technology intensity. Its growth mainly reflected foreign demand, as revenues from sales abroad increased in August. In the first eight months of this year, they were up 3.2% y-o-y. Revenues from sales on the domestic market, which continue to decline this year, were down y-o-y (-7.5%). Production in industries of higher technology intensity, which are most export-oriented, was up y-o-y, on average, in the first eight months of 2012 (2.6%). Despite August's growth, production in industries

<sup>3</sup> According to the balance of payments statistics. When we adjusted data for seasonal effects, we included communication, construction, financial, computer and information activities, personal service activities, arts, entertainment and recreation activities, government services, insurances and licences, patents and copyrights into the group of other services. Together, they account for just over a tenth of services exports and nearly a third of services imports..

**Box 1: Market shares<sup>1</sup>**

In the first half of this year, Slovenia's share on the world market of goods shrank more notably again, which was in great part due to the structure of Slovenian exports. Following last year's growth, the Slovenian market share in the EU was down 3.3% y-o-y in the first half of the year, largely on account of a decline in the shares on the French market (by more than a fifth) and on a number of relatively less important EU markets.<sup>2</sup> The market shares in Germany, Italy and Austria, which are, in addition to France, Slovenia's most important markets in the EU, increased in the first half of the year. Among Slovenia's main non-EU trading partners, only the market share in Croatia fell in the first half of the year (-1%). The Slovenian market shares in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia rose, as did the market shares in Russia and the US. This indicates that, in addition to the general loss in export competitiveness, the pronounced decline in Slovenia's global market share in the first half of the year (-9.6%) was also attributable to the regional structure of Slovenian exports. Specifically, Slovenia exports an above-average share of goods (around 85%) to EU markets and to former Yugoslav republics, which recorded modest or lower import demand this year.<sup>3</sup> In Russia and the US, where import demand increased much more rapidly, much as in some Asian (China) and Latin-American countries, Slovenia has relatively smaller market shares. In the first half of the year, Slovenia was in the group of EU Member States with above-average declines in global market shares.<sup>4</sup>

**Figure 9: Change in market shares in main trading partners in the 1st half of 2012****Figure 8: Change in Slovenia's shares on the global market and in the EU****Figure 10: Change in market shares in the EU by main SITC sections,<sup>5</sup> in the 1st half of 2012**

<sup>1</sup> The market share on the world market of goods is the share of Slovenian goods exports in world goods exports. The market share in the main trading partners (14) is calculated as the share of Slovenian goods exports in the total imports of these countries. The market shares in individual trading partners or SITC sections are calculated in the same way (shares of Slovenian exports in the total imports of a given trading partner or EU SITC section).

<sup>2</sup> Poland, Hungary, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, Ireland, Luxembourg, Sweden, Finland, Cyprus and Romania and UK.

<sup>3</sup> In the EU, import demand in the first half of 2012 was actually somewhat higher y-o-y, but the increase was due to higher imports of primary commodities (energy products), while imports of manufactured goods were lower. Croatia reduced goods imports in the first half of the year, as did Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

<sup>4</sup> The EU share on the global goods market declined by 7% in the first half of the year. Among 21 Member States for which data are available, only Malta increased its share on the global goods market and only five other Member States (Ireland, Finland, Cyprus, Sweden and Belgium) recorded larger declines than Slovenia in the first half of the year.

<sup>5</sup> Accounting for 2% or greater shares in total goods exports in the EU in 2011.

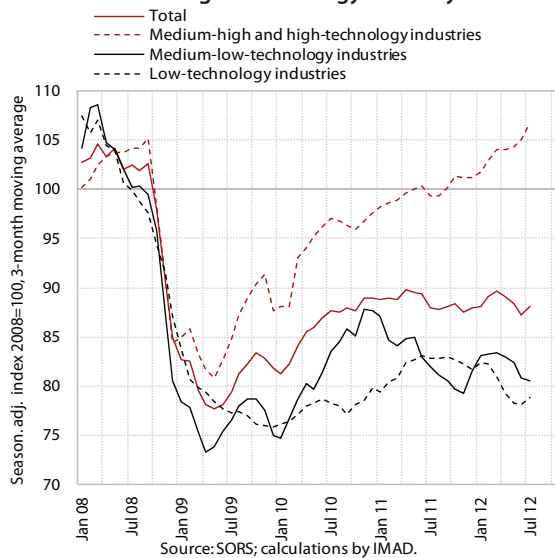


The decline in Slovenia's market share in the EU in the first half of the year was mainly attributable to road vehicles. The decline in the market share of road vehicles was reflected in a fall in the market share of machinery and transport equipment, although the market shares of electrical machinery and appliances, general industrial machinery, power-generating machinery and machinery specialised for particular industries rose in the first quarter. The decline in the share of road vehicles also contributed to a decline in Slovenia's market share in France, for the third consecutive year after the beginning of the phase-out of car-buying incentives in 2010. The market shares of manufactures classified by material and miscellaneous goods continued to grow in the first half of the year, but at lower rates than in 2011 as a whole, primarily due to a decline in the market shares of rubber manufactures, paper, paperboard, other metal products and furniture amid a concurrent, more pronounced, growth in the shares of textile yarn and fabrics, metals and miscellaneous manufactured articles. In the first half of the year, the market share of chemicals increased more than in 2012 as a whole due to higher shares of a number of relatively less important chemicals and related products.<sup>6</sup> On the other hand, growth in the share of medicinal and pharmaceutical products that play a relatively more important role in our exports came to a halt. In the first half of the year, the market share of primary products declined somewhat more than the market share of manufactured goods, which was mainly related to a fall in the market share of electricity after three years of significant growth.

<sup>6</sup> Organic and inorganic chemicals, essential oils, fertilisers, plastics, etc., which account for less than 1% of total goods exports.

of lower technology intensity (low- and medium-low-technology industries) remained lower y-o-y in the same period (-2.5%). The largest y-o-y declines were reported by the furniture industry and the manufacture of rubber and plastic products. Performance increased only in the activity of repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

Figure 11: Production volume in manufacturing industries according to technology intensity

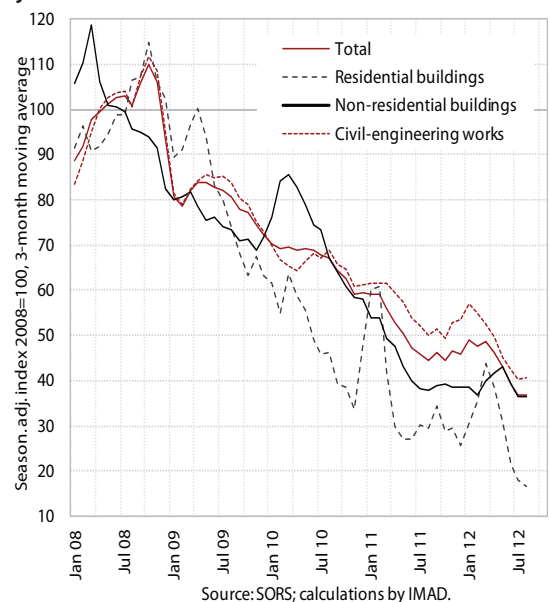


**Construction activity remains low.** The value of construction output was up somewhat in August (0.9%, seasonally adjusted), but it was substantially lower than in the previous August (-14.8%). Activity in non-residential buildings construction has maintained similar levels in recent months, while activity in civil engineering and residential construction<sup>4</sup> declined after the strengthening at the beginning of the year.

<sup>4</sup> The data on the value of residential construction put in place should be interpreted with caution, as they do not include small enterprises, which are, according to our estimates, mainly engaged in construction of residential buildings.

*The prospects for the construction sector remain uncertain.* The value of new contracts in construction has increased somewhat since the beginning of the year, but remains lower y-o-y (down 10.3% y-o-y in the first eight months; the stock of contracts down 7.2% in August). Broken down by construction segments, civil engineering fares better than last year (the stock of contracts and the value of new contracts are up), the decline in non-residential buildings activity is moderate, while the decline in residential construction (where activity tends to be most volatile, see figure) is more pronounced.

Figure 12: Value of construction put in place, seasonally adjusted

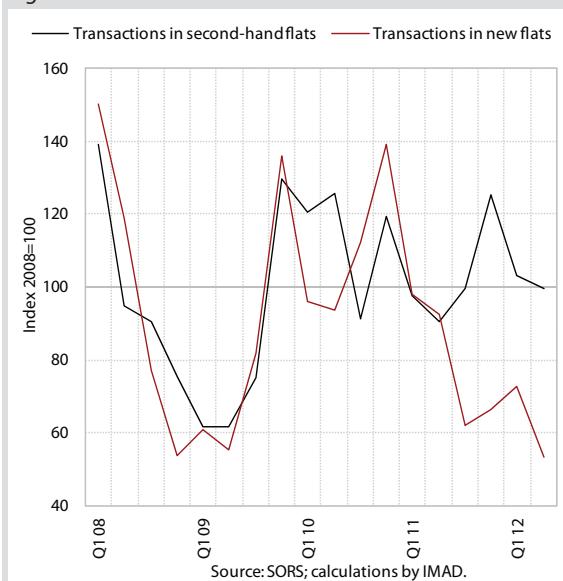
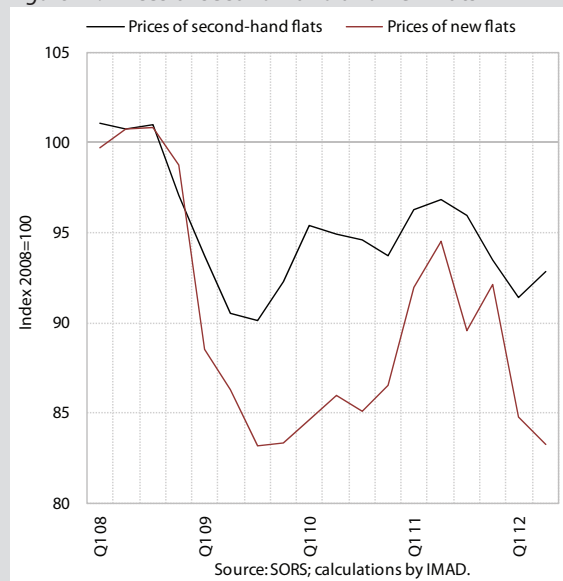


After the decline in the second quarter, turnover in retail and wholesale **trade** increased slightly in August, while turnover in the sale of motor vehicles continued to shrink, seasonally adjusted. The increase in real turnover in retail trade mainly reflected growth in turnover in the sale of automotive fuels. This rose in August after a relatively substantial decline in the second quarter, and again

**Box 2: Real estate market – Q2 2012**

After two years of considerable volatility, the number of transactions in second-hand flats in the second quarter was comparable to the average level in 2008, while the number of new flats sold dropped substantially. According to SORS data, the number of all dwellings (newly-built and second-hand flats and family houses) sold since the beginning of 2011, except in Q4 2011, remains practically unchanged. The majority of transactions, around two thirds of all real estate transactions, occur for second-hand flats. Following the increase in the second half of 2011, the number of transactions in second-hand flats has been declining this year, but remains at the 2008 average, in contrast to the number of transactions in new flats, which is down almost a half from the average level in 2008. After a short interruption, the rapid decline (by a quarter) in the number of these transactions seen in 2011 resumed in the second quarter of 2012. Amid a further cleansing of banks' balance sheets, buyers are still postponing their purchase decisions in anticipation of a price decrease. The number of transactions in new flats in Q2 2012 was thus the lowest since these transactions were first statistically monitored in 2007.

The prices of second-hand flats have remained practically unchanged in the last three-and-a-half years, while the prices of new flats recorded a new low in the second quarter. In the second quarter, housing prices increased by 1.1% according to SORS, being down 5.7% y-o-y. Overall, only the prices of new flats declined and were more than a tenth lower than a year earlier and equal to that in the third quarter of 2009, the lowest thus far. The prices of second-hand flats were up somewhat after previous declines, reaching roughly the same levels as at the beginning of 2009.

**Figure 13: Transactions in second-hand and new flats****Figure 14: Prices of second-hand and new flats**

approached the highest levels thus far. After falling in previous months, turnover in the sale of food products, beverages and tobacco products also increased in August, but was still lower than last year. Turnover in the sale of motor vehicles, which has been falling since mid-2011 due to declining new car sales,<sup>5</sup> was as much as a tenth lower than in the previous August. In contrast, nominal turnover in wholesale trade was up slightly in August after the decline in the second quarter, which is attributable to increased production volume in manufacturing and, to a certain extent, construction activity, according to our estimation.

<sup>5</sup> In August, the total number of new passenger car registrations was a quarter lower than in July, while turnover in the sale of motor vehicles was down by an additional 2.4%, seasonally adjusted.

<sup>6</sup> Activities from H to N (SCA 2008) subject to the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

Nominal turnover in **market services** (other than trade)<sup>6</sup> grew slightly again in August (seasonally adjusted), but is still lower than at the beginning of the year and a year earlier. Turnover increased in all main market services, except transportation. Transportation and storage remains the only sector with turnover exceeding the average level of 2008 (by over 3%). Within transportation and storage, particularly turnover in warehousing and support activities was down markedly in August, while turnover in land transport continued to fall.<sup>7</sup> After the substantial decline in the last quarter of 2011, turnover in accommodation and food service activities increases

<sup>7</sup> Year-on-year, in August, turnover -4.8% and, similarly, the number of trucks passing through toll stations -4.6% (DARS) and exports of road freight transport services -6.6% (BS).

Figure 15: Turnover in trade sectors

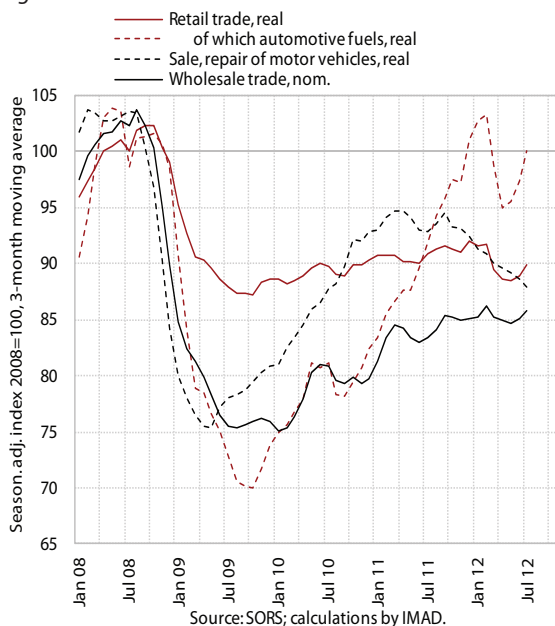
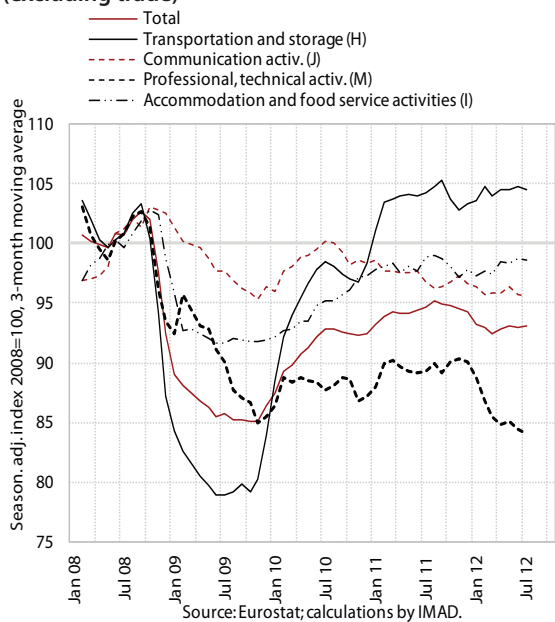


Figure 16: Nominal turnover in market services (excluding trade)

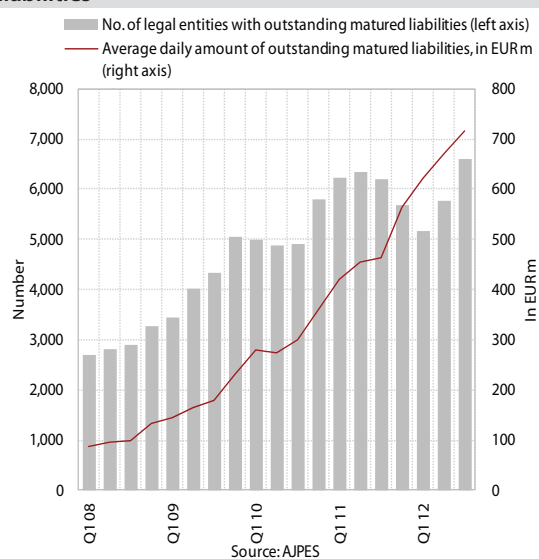


this year again due to a higher number of overnight stays. Turnovers in information-communication and professional-technical activities have been declining over the long term, despite August's increases. The decline in the former is attributable to the shrinkage of the market for classical telephony and tighter competition in mobile telephony, while turnover in professional and technical activities is falling due to weak construction activity. Turnover in information-communication activities is thus 5% lower than on average in 2008; turnover in professional-technical activities is down 15%.

Box 3: (In)solvency

Short-term insolvency of business entities<sup>1</sup> increased in the first nine months of this year. According to AJPES records, almost a tenth fewer legal entities than in the same period last year had outstanding matured liabilities<sup>2</sup> on average per month, but the amount of these liabilities was half higher. In the first nine months the number of these legal entities declined particularly in construction, transportation and storage and administrative and support service activities. The amount of outstanding liabilities increased most notably in real estate, manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles. In September, the highest number of these legal entities (a fifth) was recorded by wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles (in September last year, by the construction sector), while the largest amount of outstanding liabilities was observed in construction (a third, as in September 2011). However, since March the number of legal entities with outstanding matured liabilities has been growing; in September it was more than a tenth higher year-on-year. In the first nine months, fewer sole proprietors and own-account workers had outstanding matured liabilities<sup>3</sup> than in the same period last year. Their number was down more than a tenth, while the average monthly amount of their outstanding liabilities was slightly higher than last year.

Figure 17: Legal entities with outstanding matured liabilities for more than five consecutive days in a month and the average total amount of outstanding liabilities



<sup>1</sup> Short-term insolvency of a business entity is the inability of a legal or natural person to pay its matured liabilities in the short term.

<sup>2</sup> AJPES records include outstanding matured liabilities for more than five consecutive days in a month according to writs of execution and tax debt, but they do not include other outstanding liabilities (unpaid bills between creditors and debtors).

<sup>3</sup> On average per month.

<sup>4</sup> Since April 2011, the compulsory multilateral offsets executed by AJPES take place according to the Act on Prevention of Late Payments, OG RS, No. 18/2011.

Table 2: Legal entities with outstanding matured liabilities for more than five consecutive days in a month, September 2012

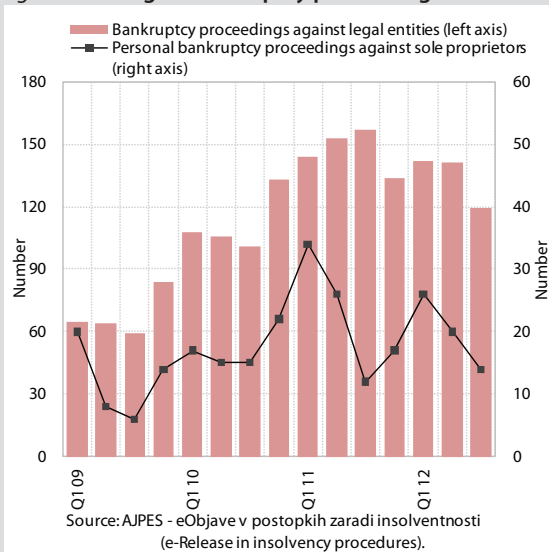
Activity	Number of legal entities with outstanding matured liabilities	Growth, in %		Average daily amount of outstanding matured liabilities, in '000	Growth, in %		Average daily amount of outstanding matured liabilities per legal entity, in '000
		IX 12/ IX 11	I-IX 12/ I-IX 11		IX 12/ IX 11	I-IX 12/ I-IX 11	
Construction	1,427	5.6	-13.7	212,719	46.4	38.3	149
Trade; maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	1,428	8.2	-5.5	119,790	107.3	63.3	84
Manufacturing	865	12.9	-7.0	78,922	82.3	73.9	91
Financial and insurance activities	89	8.5	6.6	74,299	467.6	13.7	835
Professional, scientific and technical activities	834	17.8	-1.1	71,318	-1.4	52.1	86
Real estate	219	20.3	7.3	43,903	110.4	96.2	200
Transportation and storage	378	6.5	-11.1	27,328	-54.1	19.0	72
Other business activities	208	3.5	-10.2	22,380	45.4	59.3	108
Other activities	1,402	7.4	-3.4	67,184	44.3	77.8	48
TOTAL	6,850	9.2	-6.6	717,843	51.4	50.1	105

Source: AJPES.

September saw the ninth round of compulsory multilateral offsets<sup>4</sup> of mutual obligations this year. With this year's offset procedures the mutual indebtedness between business entities in Slovenia decreased by EUR 543.8 m, which accounts for 7.4% of all obligations reported this year.

In the first nine months, fewer bankruptcy proceedings related to long-term insolvency were filed than in the same period last year. Overall, 33 compulsory settlement proceedings were initiated against legal persons in the first nine months (particularly in construction and manufacturing; 15.4% fewer than last year), 402 bankruptcy proceedings (most of them in wholesale and retail trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; construction and manufacturing; 11.4% fewer) and 4 liquidation proceedings. A total of 60 personal bankruptcy proceedings were initiated against sole proprietors (mainly in construction; wholesale and retail trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and transportation and storage; 16.7% fewer).

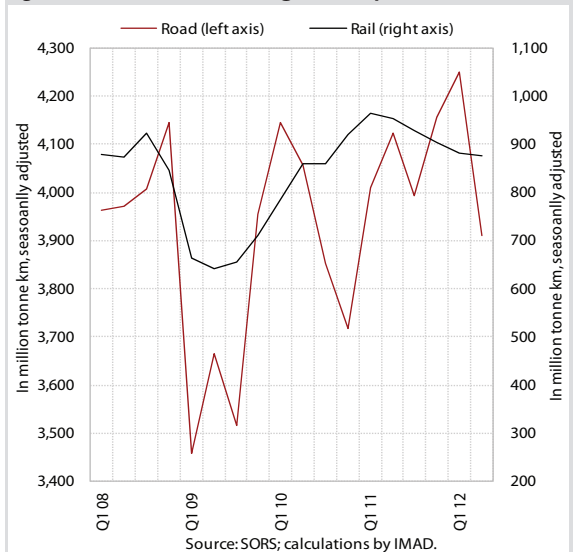
Figure 18: Filing of bankruptcy proceedings



Box 4: The volume of road and rail freight transport

The volume of road freight transport dropped significantly in the second quarter, mainly due to a decline in goods carried by natural persons. After two quarters of growth, road freight transport measured in tonne kilometres declined in the second quarter of 2012 (-8.0%, seasonally adjusted). Two thirds of the decline was attributable to a lower volume of goods transported by natural persons (-17.6%, seasonally adjusted) and one third to a lower volume of goods carried by legal persons (-3.7%, seasonally adjusted). Road freight transport was thus 2.7% lower than on average in 2008. The volume of goods carried by sole proprietors was down in particular (-30.6%). It has been declining rapidly since 2009.<sup>1</sup> The

Figure 19: Road and rail freight transport



<sup>1</sup> In 2004 it still accounted for half of total transport, but this share dropped to 28% by the second quarter of 2012. The decline can also be attributed to the uncertain situation of sole proprietors as subcontractors, as they are more vulnerable in the event of non-payment than companies.



total volume of carried goods was 5.3% lower y-o-y; DARS data on trucks passing through toll stations (-3.3%) and BS data on exports of road freight services (-4.4%) show a similar picture. National transport dropped by 19.6%<sup>2</sup> and international transport by 3.0%. National transport was mainly affected by lower construction activity and a decline in sales. The decline in the volume of *rail freight* transport eased slightly (-0.7%, seasonally adjusted). Relative to 2008, rail transport volume was down 0.6%.

<sup>2</sup> From 25% of total freight transport in 2004 to below 12% by the second quarter of 2012.

Figure 20: Net wage bill and turnover in retail trade excluding automotive fuels, seasonally adjusted

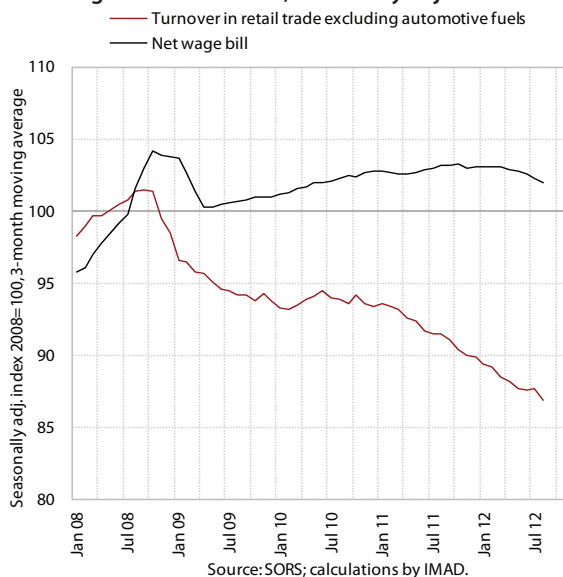
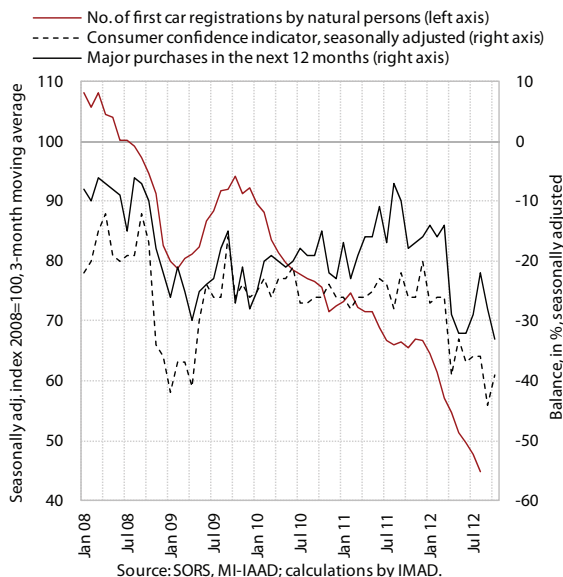


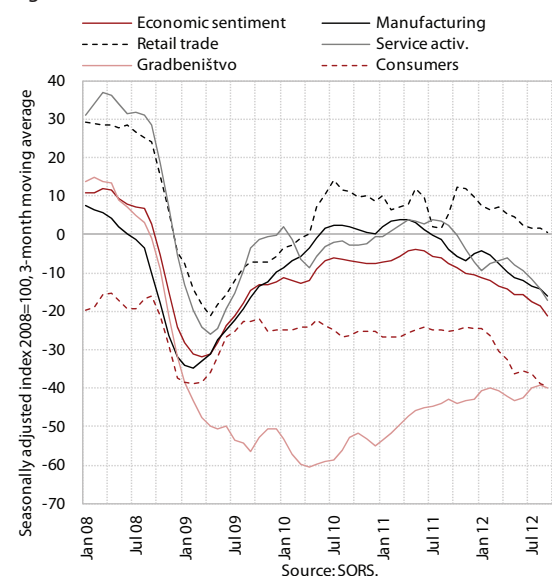
Figure 21: Major purchases by households in consumer confidence indicator



Short-term indicators show that in the third quarter **household consumption** declined again and expectations remain low. With the enforcement of the Public Finance Balance Act (ZUJF), in the third quarter the net wage bill declined (-0.7%, seasonally adjusted) somewhat more than in the previous quarter. Turnover in retail trade excluding automotive fuels continues to drop. Spending on durable goods<sup>8</sup> is declining further, most noticeably in new car purchases. Households have also been reducing consumer loans for the entire year (having repaid as much as EUR 169 m in loans this year compared with EUR 73 m in the same period last year). Household savings in banks also shrank somewhat, mainly due to a decline in short-term deposits, although the volume of long-term deposits has also been dropping in the last four months. We estimate that this is a consequence of the Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act (ZUPJS), according to which property is also taken into account in the allocation of social transfers, though it is also partly related to a loss of confidence in the banking sector. After a pronounced decline in September, the consumer confidence indicator increased in October, but remains very low. Expectations regarding the financial situation and future savings improved somewhat, but because of high uncertainty households continue to lower expectations regarding major purchases in the next 12 months.

The **sentiment indicator** continued to decline in October. The value of the confidence indicator deteriorated in all activities, seasonally adjusted, particularly in retail trade. This year the confidence indicator worsened in all activities except construction, where it is lowest (besides consumer confidence, which is also very low). In October consumer confidence otherwise improved, but remained lower than in the first half of the year.

Figure 22: Business trends



<sup>8</sup> Spending on durable goods is estimated based on turnover in the sale of furniture, household appliances, construction material, audio/video recordings in specialised stores, turnover in the sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, spare parts and accessories (SORS) and new car registrations by natural persons (MI-IAAD data, IMAD's estimate).

## Labour market

**Labour market** conditions continued to deteriorate in August and September. Employment according to the statistical register<sup>9</sup> declined again in August (-0.2%, seasonally adjusted), being also down y-o-y (-1.7%). Formal employment dropped most notably in the construction sector, in relative terms, by 1.0%, seasonally adjusted, and by 11.0% y-o-y. The registered unemployment rate in August remained at the level of July (11.9%, seasonally adjusted).

According to seasonally adjusted data, **registered unemployment** continued to increase in September. It grew by 0.2%, seasonally adjusted, but was down 1.5% y-o-y. A total of 105,441 persons were registered as unemployed at the end of September. In September, 8,717 persons registered anew, an increase of 2,229 on August, which

Figure 23: Seasonally adjusted labour market movements

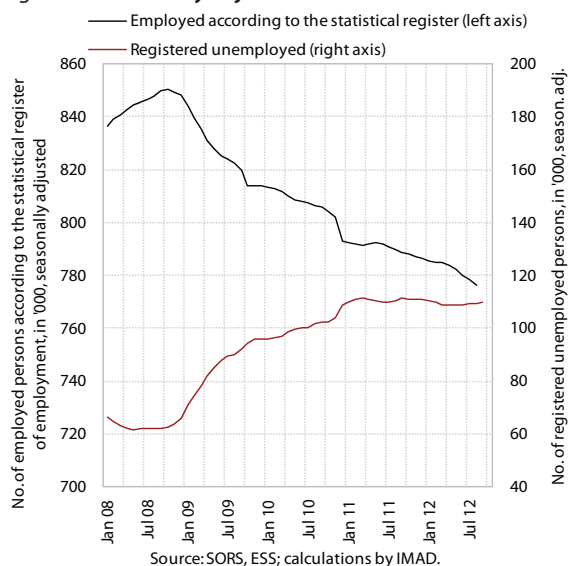


Table 4: Labour market indicators

in %	2011	VIII 12/ VII 12	VIII 12/ VIII 11	I-VIII 12/ I-VIII 11
Labour force	-0.1	-0.3	-1.7	-1.4
Persons in formal employment	-1.3	-0.3	-1.8	-1.4
Employed in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-2.4	-0.3	-1.7	-1.2
Registered unemployed	10.1	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1
Average nominal gross wage	2.0	-0.1 <sup>1</sup>	-0.7	0.6
- private sector	2.6	-0.1 <sup>1</sup>	0.2	1.0
- public sector	1.0	0.2 <sup>1</sup>	-2.4	-0.1
- of which general government	0.0	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	-3.6	-1.6
	2011	VIII 11	VII 12	VIII 12
Rate of registered unemployment, in %, seasonally adjusted	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,524.65	1,524.15	1,498.05	1,512.95
Private sector (in EUR)	1,388.65	1,390.60	1,373.47	1,393.82
Public sector (in EUR)	1,778.45	1,774.79	1,725.75	1,731.39
- of which general government (in EUR)	1,801.27	1,793.00	1,726.81	1,728.80

Sources: ESS, SORS; calculations by IMAD.  
Note: <sup>1</sup>seasonally adjusted.

was primarily attributable to a higher inflow of people who lost work due to the termination of fixed-term employment contracts and a higher number of first-time jobseekers. Altogether 9,347 persons were deleted from the unemployment register in September, 2,934 more than in August. The increase was mainly due to a higher number of people who found work, in addition to a slightly higher outflow to inactivity, largely because more young people returned to education.

In August the average gross **wage** per employee remained at the level of the previous month,<sup>10</sup> seasonally adjusted. It remained unchanged in the private<sup>11</sup> and general government sectors, while it increased somewhat in the

Table 3: Persons in formal employment by activity

	Number in '000				Change in Number			
	2011	VIII 11	VII 12	VIII 12	11/10	VIII 12/ VII 12	VIII 12/ VIII 11	I-VIII 12/ I-VIII 11
Manufacturing	184.8	184.0	182.9	182.5	-3,725	-446	-1,544	-334
Construction	67.8	68.4	60.5	60.2	-10,709	-341	-8,208	-8,311
Market services	342.2	341.8	338.2	337.3	-3,400	-979	-4,555	-2,937
- of which: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	109.7	109.5	107.7	107.2	-2,078	-493	-2,322	-1,568
Public services	170.2	169.5	171.1	170.6	1,406	-474	1,086	2,169
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	51.4	51.5	50.8	50.8	-661	-33	-669	-433
Education	64.7	63.7	64.6	64.3	1,145	-368	540	1,097
Human health and social work activities	54.1	54.4	55.6	55.6	922	-73	1,215	1,505
Other	59.0	59.2	57.7	57.8	5,355	114	-1,396	-2,007

Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

<sup>9</sup> Employed and self-employed persons, excluding self-employed farmers.

<sup>10</sup> According to original data, it was up in all activities except two, most noticeably in industry. The main contribution to the increase came from manufacturing, where wage growth was significantly impacted by extraordinary payments, particularly in the pharmaceutical industry.

<sup>11</sup> As of June 2012, we only comment on data on wages in the private sector and the public sector (within the latter, in the general government sector in

Table 5: Wages by activity

	Gross wage per employee, in EUR		Change, in %			
	2011	VIII 2012	2011/2010	VIII 12/ VII 12	VIII 12/ VIII 11	I-VIII 12/ I-VIII 11
Private sector activities (A–N; R–S)	1,451.57	1,457.77	2.6	1.4	0.2	1.4
Industry (B–E)	1,408.91	1,446.57	3.6	2.0	1.4	2.1
- of which manufacturing	1,362.79	1,402.62	3.9	2.1	1.3	2.9
Construction	1,235.95	1,212.96	2.0	1.6	-1.9	-1.6
Traditional services (G–I)	1,349.67	1,339.19	2.7	0.5	-0.2	0.9
Other market services (J–N; R–S)	1,718.65	1,701.18	0.7	1.2	-0.7	0.2
Public service activities (O–Q)	1,750.03	1,679.45	0.0	0.1	-3.6	-1.6
- Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1,784.27	1,731.33	0.3	0.1	-3.3	-1.5
- Education	1,733.58	1,620.55	0.2	0.0	-5.0	-2.1
- Human health and social work activities	1,735.19	1,700.34	-0.7	0.3	-2.0	-1.1

Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

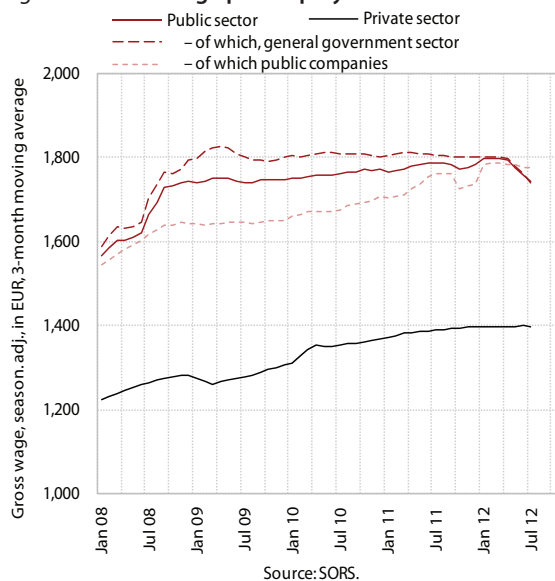
public sector due to wage growth in public corporations (0.4%). In the private sector wages have stagnated since the end of 2011, while wages in the general government sector dropped after three years of stagnation due to the enforcement of the ZUJF.<sup>12</sup> In the first eight months the y-o-y nominal growth of the average gross wage (0.6%) stemmed only from the private sector, despite the slowdown (1.0%, compared with 3.0% last year). Within that, wages in financial corporations declined (-0.3%), while wages in non-financial corporations only recorded slower growth (1.1%). In this period the gross wage declined in some service activities and construction,

while its growth slowed least in industry. In the public sector, wages declined only in the general government sector, while they grew at above-average rates in public corporations and financial and non-financial corporations (2.0% and 3.1%, respectively).

## Prices

**Consumer prices** rose by 0.1% in October. The greatest contribution to the otherwise low monthly growth came from seasonally higher prices of clothing and footwear (0.6 p.p.). In addition to seasonal factors, October's inflation was also marked by higher excise duties on tobacco products (a contribution of 0.2 p.p.) and lower energy prices (a contribution of -0.3 p.p.). Y-o-y inflation stood at 2.7%. In the first ten months prices were up 3.0%, primarily on account of the movement of food and energy prices.

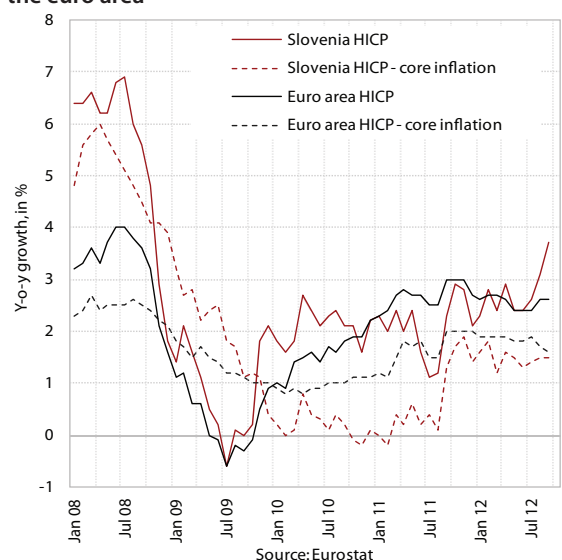
Figure 24: Gross wage per employee



particular), and only exceptionally on wages in private sector activities and public service activities; for more see SEM 06/12, Selected Topics – Monitoring the movements of wages and wage earners in the public and private sectors.

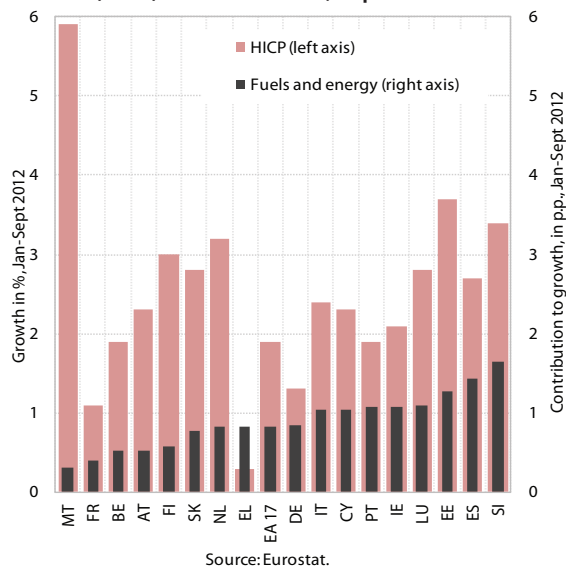
<sup>12</sup> With the enforcement of the ZUJF, general government wages dropped by 3.1% in June and by an additional 0.3% in July, seasonally adjusted. They were reduced by 8%, but the actual decline was smaller as the remaining two quarters of funds to eliminate wage disparities were also paid in June.

Figure 25: Headline and core inflation in Slovenia and in the euro area



Consumer price movements in the first nine months were marked by higher price of energy and services. Higher energy prices contributed around 1.4 p.p. to the 2.9%

Figure 26: Contribution of energy products to 2012 inflation (HICP) in the euro area, September 2012



price growth in this period. The greatest contribution came from higher prices of liquid fuels (1.0 p.p.). Reaching their highs in September, they have increased by around 16% this year. In addition to higher euro prices of oil, liquid fuel prices were also impacted by higher excise duties, which contributed around 0.2 p.p. to growth in the first nine months of this year. Inflation was also marked by price rises in services (3.4%), which were a consequence of a one-off factor. The abolition of subsidies on school meals in September increased this year's price growth by around 0.4 p.p. Against the background of weak economic activity, core inflation remains low, around 1.2%.

Slovenia recorded relatively high price growth in comparison with the euro area. Amid the same factors that affect price growth in the euro area, inflation was 1.5 p.p. higher than in the euro area in the first nine months of this year (1.9%). Price growth was mainly attributable to higher energy prices, particularly prices of liquid fuels, which had a larger impact on prices in Slovenia (by 0.9 p.p.) than in the euro area.<sup>13</sup> In the euro area this year's growth was also marked by somewhat higher prices of services, mainly as a consequence of tax policy measures in some countries. Moreover, higher energy prices were also reflected in higher prices of transport services.

Table 6: Breakdown of the HICP into sub-groups – September 2012

	Slovenia			Euro area		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	3.4	100.0	3.4	1.9	100.0	1.9
Goods	3.7	66.0	2.4	2.2	58.5	1.3
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	3.1	15.4	0.5	1.5	11.9	0.2
Non-processed food	7.4	7.3	0.5	2.1	7.2	0.2
Non-energy industrial goods	-1.1	28.8	-0.3	0.7	28.5	0.2
Durables	-1.7	10.6	-0.2	-0.1	9.0	0.0
Non-durables	1.8	8.8	0.2	1.6	8.2	0.1
Semi-durables	-1.8	9.4	-0.2	1.9	11.2	0.2
Energy	11.4	14.5	1.7	7.7	11.0	0.8
Electricity for households	4.2	2.7	0.1	5.7	2.6	0.2
Natural gas	6.0	1.1	0.1	5.1	1.8	0.1
Liquid fuels for heating	13.5	1.7	0.2	7.7	0.9	0.1
Solid fuels	-0.9	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0
District heating	10.4	0.9	0.1	3.9	0.7	0.0
Fuels and lubricants	15.9	7.2	1.1	10.4	4.9	0.5
Services	2.7	34.0	0.9	1.1	41.5	0.5
Services – dwellings	0.1	3.0	0.0	1.5	10.1	0.2
Services – transport	1.3	5.9	0.1	2.3	6.5	0.1
Services – communications	0.5	3.5	0.0	-2.8	3.1	-0.1
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	5.1	13.5	0.7	1.1	14.5	0.2
Services – other services	2.1	8.1	0.2	1.2	7.3	0.1
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	1.4	78.2	1.1	0.9	81.8	0.7

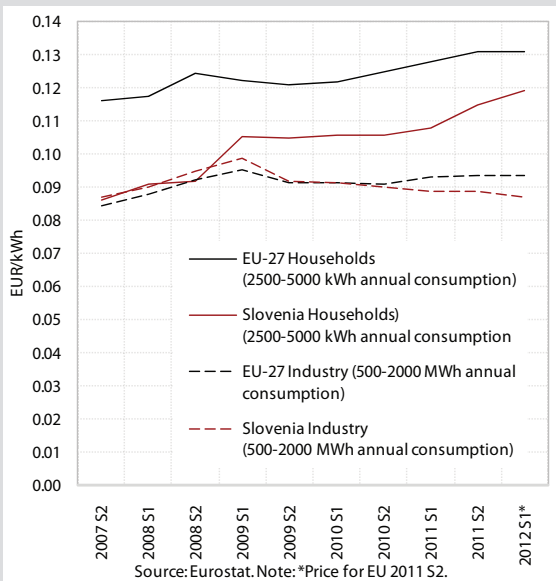
Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.  
Note: ECB classification

<sup>13</sup> The differences in the contributions of liquid fuels for transportation and heating to inflation can, besides by factors that affect liquid price growth in Slovenia and in the euro area, also be explained by the HICP structure and differences in weights. Specifically, an average Slovenian household allocates a higher share of expenditure for transportation and heating (8.9%) than an average household in the euro area.

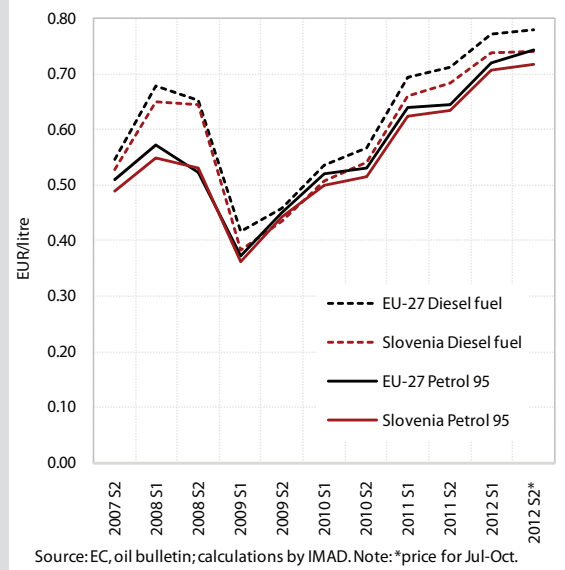
**Box 5: International comparison of energy prices**

Prices of liquid fuels and electricity in Slovenia are mainly below the EU average, while gas prices are among the highest in the EU. In the last five years, liquid fuel prices without taxes have been a few percent lower in Slovenia, on average, than in the EU as a whole (petrol prices by 2.5% and diesel fuel prices by 4.5%). Liquid fuel prices including taxes were also below the EU average (petrol prices by 12.9%, diesel fuel prices by 6.9%). The gaps with the EU narrowed particularly in 2009 and 2010, when the level of excise duties was highest. Electricity prices without taxes narrowed their gap with the EU average to around 10% by the first half of 2012, while in the second half of 2007 electricity prices for households had still been 26% lower and electricity prices for industry 3% higher than on average in the EU. A comparison of electricity prices including taxes shows a higher deviation (by 7 to 8 p.p.). Prices of natural gas, still equal to the EU average in the second quarter of 2007, increased relatively significantly in the following years. In the first half of 2012, gas prices for households and industry without taxes were as much as 23% and 44% higher, respectively, than the average prices in the EU. Prices including taxes exceed the EU average somewhat less.

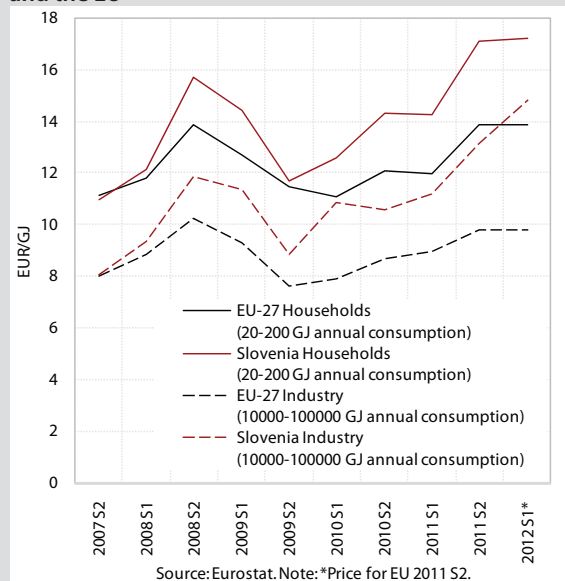
**Figure 28: Electricity prices without taxes in Slovenia and the EU**



**Figure 27: Liquid fuel prices without taxes in Slovenia and the EU**



**Figure 29: Natural gas prices without taxes in Slovenia and the EU**



Growth in **industrial producer prices** remains low. While industrial producer prices on foreign markets recorded weaker growth (0.5%) than in August, prices on the domestic market remained unchanged. Y-o-y price growth remains moderate, at the level of the previous three months (around 0.9%), which is attributable to lower prices in the manufacture of metals and metal products and subdued growth in most other manufacturing industries. In September, domestic producer prices on foreign markets were again somewhat higher y-o-y than in the previous month (0.5 p.p.). Price rises were recorded particularly in

the manufacture of food products (4.3%) and transport equipment (3.1%). As on the domestic market, prices in the manufacture of metals and metal products also dropped on foreign markets (-4.9%).

Y-o-y growth in import prices stood at 2.7% in September, up 1.6 p.p. on August. In addition to higher prices of oil products, the strong y-o-y growth was also impacted by higher prices in the manufacture of food products (5.4%), while prices in the manufacture of metals and metal products remain lower than a year earlier (-3.8%).



Figure 30: Structure of y-o-y inflation

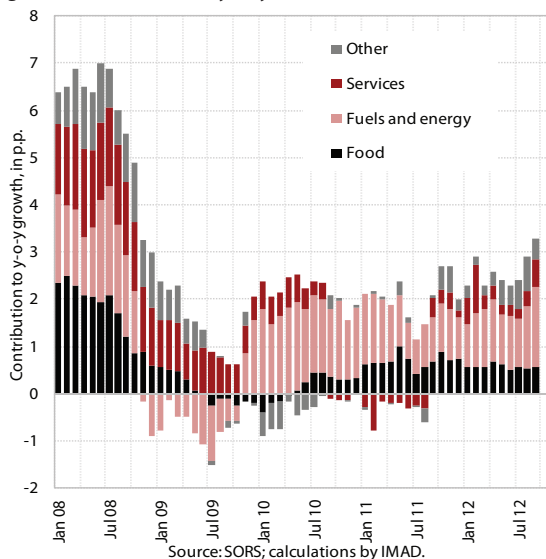
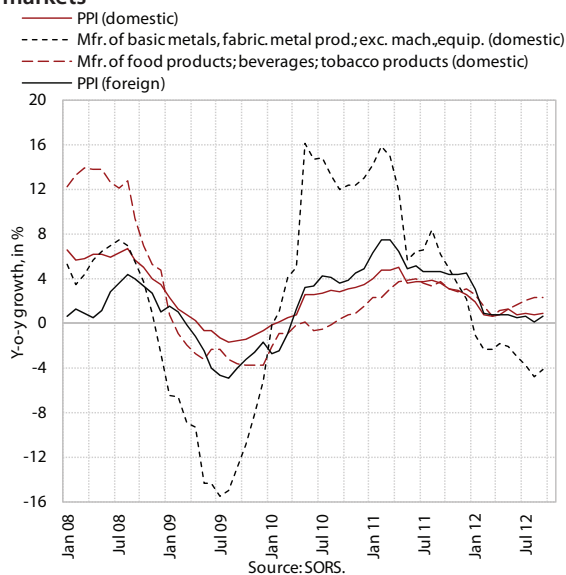


Figure 31: Movements of domestic producer prices of manufactured goods sold on the domestic and foreign markets



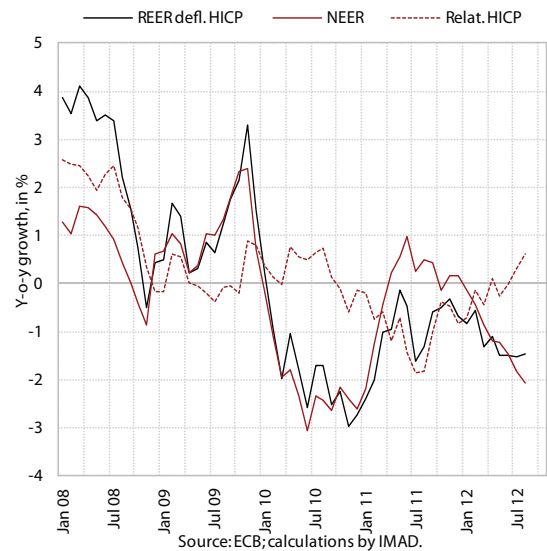
The **price competitiveness** of the economy, which has been, with short interruptions, improving for the third year in a row, deteriorated in August, but in most EU Member States the improvement continued. As a result of higher relative prices,<sup>14</sup> the real effective exchange rate deflated by the relative HICP rose by 0.2% at the monthly level in August, but it continued to decline y-o-y (-1.5%). In August relative prices also increased y-o-y, but at the same time, the value of the euro declined substantially, primarily against the GBP, USD and JPY. The gain in price competitiveness<sup>15</sup> in the first eight months was also

<sup>14</sup> Slovenian prices relative to prices in the trading partners.

<sup>15</sup> Price competitiveness improved by 1.5% in August over December, and by 1.2% in the eight months to August relative to the same period of 2011.

attributable to a lower exchange rate of the euro. In most euro area countries price competitiveness continued to improve at the monthly level in August due to a lower growth or decline in relative prices, and the improvement in the first eight months was larger than in Slovenia. The effects of the depreciation of the euro on Slovenia's price competitiveness were relatively smaller<sup>16</sup> due to the geographical structure of Slovenia's external trade.

Figure 32: Real effective exchange rate deflated by the relative HICP



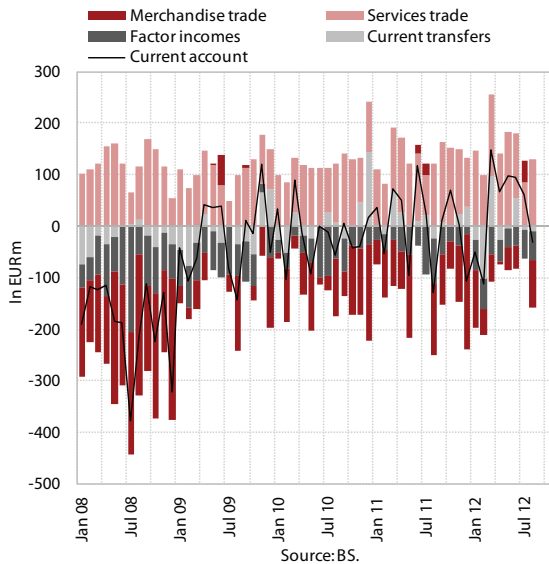
## Balance of payments

The **current account of the balance of payments** recorded a deficit in August and a surplus of EUR 278.4 m in the eight months to August. The y-o-y increase in the surplus was mainly due to a higher surplus in external trade. The balance of factor incomes remained at a similar level y-o-y, while the balance of current transfers deteriorated.

**External trade** has been in surplus since the beginning of the year. August's y-o-y increase in the surplus in goods and services trade was mainly due to a lower deficit in merchandise trade. Exports to non-EU Member States continued to grow y-o-y, while exports to EU countries shrank again. In the first eight months of the year the merchandise trade deficit totalled EUR 359.4 m, down EUR 204.0 m on the same period last year. The surplus in trade in services also widened y-o-y in August, in addition to a higher surplus in trade in travel services, also due to a lower trade deficit in all other services. In the first eight months of the year, the surplus in services trade totalled

<sup>16</sup> As Slovenia has an above-average share of merchandise trade with the euro area, a depreciation of the euro has a smaller impact on its nominal effective exchange rate, and vice versa: when the euro gains value, the effects on the movement of Slovenia's nominal effective exchange rate are relatively smaller.

Figure 33: Components of the current account balance, in EUR m



EUR 1,068.8 m, compared with EUR 917.6 m in the same period last year.

The deficit in **factor incomes** in the first eight months was similar to that in the same period last year. The total net payments of interest climbed to EUR 286.1 m in the first eight months, up EUR 16.0 m on the same period last year. As a result of the increased borrowing from the Eurosystem, net interest receipts of the Bank of Slovenia

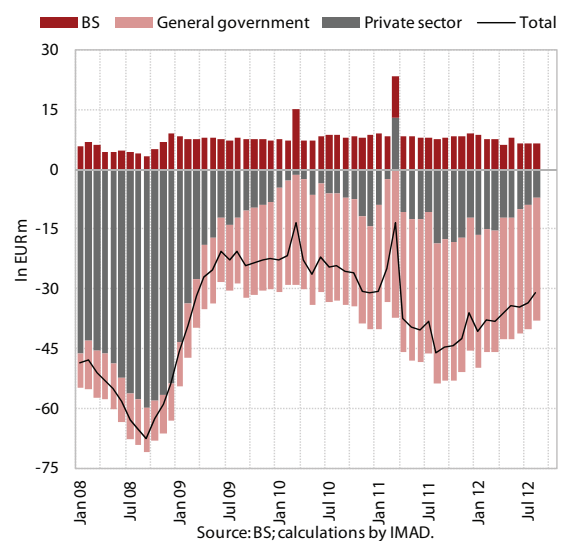
Table 7: Balance of payments

I-VIII 12, v mio EUR	Inflows	Outflows	Balance <sup>1</sup>	Balance, I-VIII 11
Current account	18,916.0	18,637.7	278.3	27.3
- Trade balance (FOB)	14,214.9	14,574.3	-359.4	-563.4
- Services	3,317.1	2,248.3	1,068.8	917.6
- Income	511.0	918.0	-407.1	-410.9
Current transfers	873.1	897.0	-23.9	84.0
Capital and financial account	1,316.1	-1,617.0	-300.9	-188.1
- Capital account	181.1	-146.0	35.1	-23.1
- Capital transfers	179.9	-145.2	34.6	-19.6
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	1.2	-0.8	0.5	-3.5
- Financial account	1,135.0	-1,471.0	-336.0	-165.0
- Direct investment	180.1	135.6	315.7	365.0
- Portfolio investment	-1,750.8	242.2	-1,508.6	2,300.3
- Financial derivatives	-56.0	23.8	-32.2	-101.9
- Other investment	2,761.7	-1,861.3	900.4	-2,752.5
- Assets	82.7	-1,250.1	-1,167.4	-2,198.7
- Liabilities	2,679.0	-611.2	2,067.8	-553.9
- Reserve assets	0.0	-11.3	-11.3	24.1
Net errors and omissions	22.6	0.0	22.6	160.8

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

were lower y-o-y despite the low interest rate on the main refinancing operations. Regardless of continued deleveraging, net interest payments of domestic commercial banks increased due to tightened terms of financing. On the other hand, the general government sector recorded lower net interest payments on external debt than in the same period last year, primarily due to the repayment of the RS64 bond in the amount of EUR 1 bn in February 2012. A higher net outflow of income from capital was mitigated by a higher inflow of income from labour. The deficit in the balance of factor income therefore remained almost unchanged y-o-y in the first eight months of the year (down EUR 410.9 m to EUR 407.1 m).

Figure 34: Net interest payments in EUR m



The y-o-y decline in the deficit in **current transfers** was mainly due to lower net remittances of private sector transfers (income taxes, social contributions and remittances of other transfers), as the deficit of government transfers widened slightly. In the first eight months, the balance of current transfers ran a deficit of EUR 23.9 m despite the successful absorption of EU funds (compared with a surplus of EUR 84.0 m in the same period last year).

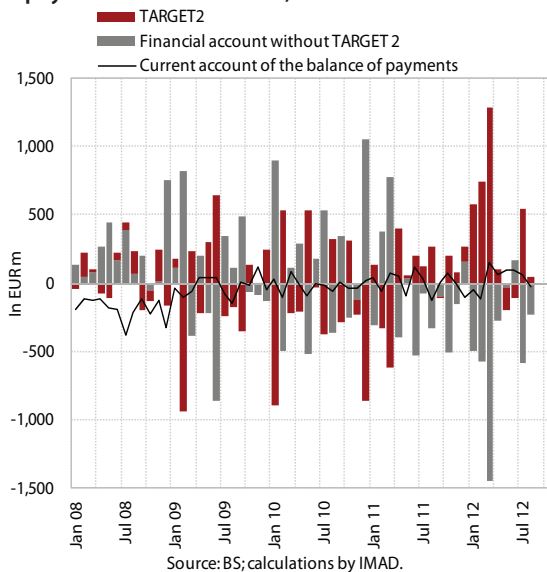
**External financial transactions**<sup>17</sup> recorded a net outflow this year. More than half of the outflow was attributable to August's net outflow of EUR 170.9 m, which was primarily due to transactions in securities. The net outflow in the first eight months of the year amounted to EUR 324.7 m, compared with EUR 189.1 m in the same period last year. *Portfolio investment* recorded a net outflow again in August (EUR 167.7 m), as commercial banks and the government sector continued to repay their obligations to foreign portfolio investors. In the first eight months the net outflow of portfolio investment thus totalled EUR 1,508.6 (compared with a net inflow of EUR 2,300.3 m in the same period last year). *Direct investment* flows

<sup>17</sup> Excluding international monetary reserves and statistical errors.

remained weak in August and mainly limited to inter-company financing, with affiliated companies repaying loans to parent companies. In the first eight months *direct investment* posted a net inflow of EUR 315.7 m (EUR 365.0 m in the same period last year).

The net inflow of *other investment* totalled just EUR 13.4 m, which was a result of the private sector's net deleveraging abroad and a net capital inflow to the BS. The BS obtained short-term liquid funds from the Eurosystem while withdrawing its deposits from foreign accounts. In the first eight months, other investment recorded a net inflow of EUR 900.4 m, largely due to the central bank's borrowing from the Eurosystem (see SEM 09/12, p. 18).

Figure 35: Current and financial accounts of the balance of payments and TARGET2<sup>18</sup>, v mio EUR



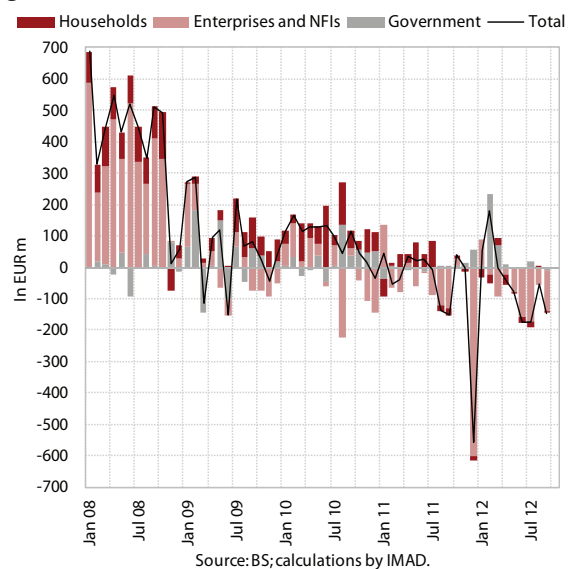
## Financial markets

The volume of domestic bank loans to domestic non-banking sector declined more notably again in September. Loan volume was down nearly EUR 150 m, mainly due to corporate deleveraging. Households, the government and NFIs were also repaying their debts, albeit to a lesser extent. In the first three quarters of the year the volume of domestic bank loans to domestic non-banking sectors thus declined by almost EUR 440 m, nearly two thirds more than in the same period last year. Banks still have to deal with liquidity pressures due to highly limited sources of finance. Net repayments of matured foreign liabilities remain high. Government deposits are leaving the banking system as well, and the outflows of household deposits have increased in recent months.

After August's growth, the volume of **household loans** shrank again in September, by EUR 7.5 m. Housing loans were also down in September (by EUR 3.8 m), unlike in previous months. Household loans were up somewhat again, which is attributable to seasonal factors related to higher household expenses at the beginning of the school year. In the first three quarters of the year households net repaid just over EUR 115 m, in contrast to the same period last year when they increased borrowing by EUR 185 m. The difference is largely a result of lower borrowing in the form of housing loans and higher repayments of consumer loans.

The decline in **corporate and NFI borrowing** from domestic banks strengthened in August, to almost EUR 130 m. Once again, the decline mainly resulted from corporate deleveraging (around EUR 120 m), while NFI deleveraging is slowing this year. Enterprises and NFIs reduced domestic bank loans by around EUR 640 m in the first three quarters, by over 60% more than in the same period last year. August recorded corporate and NFI net borrowing abroad, but net flows were fairly modest, EUR 2.2 m. Net borrowing was again a consequence of long-term net borrowing in the amount of EUR 13.5 m. In the first eight months enterprises and NFIs net repaid EUR 80 m in foreign loans, in contrast to the net borrowing of around EUR 250 m in the same period last year. In addition to the low confidence in Slovenian borrowers, the decline in foreign loans can also be attributed to the more modest lending activity in the EMU. The gap between domestic and foreign interest rates for corporate and NFI loans widened somewhat in August, exceeding 230 b.p., which indicates a further decline in the competitiveness of the lending conditions of domestic banks.

Figure 36: Increase in household, corporate, NFI and government loans



<sup>18</sup> TARGET2 (Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfers system 2) is the payment system through which central banks settle interbank payments and payments to customers.



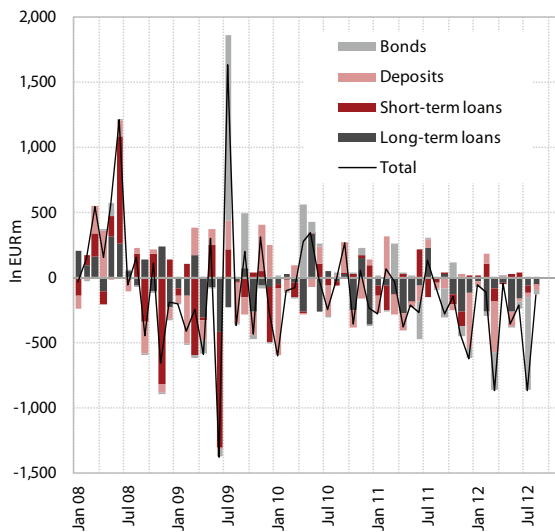
Table 8: Financial market indicators

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 11	30. IX 12	30. IX 12/ 31. VIII 12	30. IX 12/ 31. XII 11	30. IX 12/ 30. IX 11
Loans total	32,733.86	32,295.2	-0.4	-1.3	-2.9
Enterprises and NFI	22,065.54	21,429.1	-0.6	-2.9	-5.4
Government	1,214.88	1,528.0	-0.6	25.8	33.8
Households	9,453.45	9,338.1	-0.1	-1.2	-1.4
Consumer credits	2,723.04	2,554.2	-0.6	-6.2	-7.5
Lending for house purchase	5,163.55	5,249.6	-0.1	1.7	2.3
Other lending	1,566.85	1,534.3	0.8	-2.1	-2.7
Bank deposits total	15,097.17	14,982.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7
Overnight deposits	6,440.82	6,585.0	-0.4	2.2	2.6
Short-term deposits	4,127.66	3,900.0	-0.8	-5.5	-6.5
Long-term deposits	4,521.12	4,490.1	-0.9	-0.7	-0.2
Deposits redeemable at notice	7.57	7.4	-15.2	-2.4	2.4
Mutual funds	1,810.64	1,888.3	3.3	4.3	6.1
Government bank deposits, total	2,848.94	2,134.9	-0.6	-25.1	-30.6
Overnight deposits	139.72	66.6	-48.7	-52.3	-13.4
Short-term deposits	694.47	488.8	11.6	-29.6	-52.0
Long-term deposits	2,013.33	1,577.6	-0.2	-21.6	-20.2
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.42	1.8	148.9	29.5	-12.6

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

**Net repayments of foreign liabilities** slowed somewhat in August. They were among the lowest this year, around EUR 130 m. Banks recorded net repayments of almost all types of foreign liabilities, particularly short-term loans and bank deposits. Banks have net repaid EUR 2.6 bn in foreign liabilities in the first eight months of the year.

Figure 37: Net repayments of foreign liabilities by domestic banks



Source: BS; calculations by IMAD.

The outflow of **government and household deposits** from the banking system continued in September, particularly the outflow of household deposits, which were down around EUR 100 m. The maturity structure of deposits is deteriorating,

as long-term deposits were down in particular, while short-term deposits dropped somewhat less. In the first three quarters household deposits declined by nearly EUR 115 m, while they had grown by around EUR 250 m in the same period last year. This significant difference is attributable to the highly negative movements in August and September, when household deposits declined by a total of EUR 240 m. The decline in government deposits eased slightly in September, totalling EUR 13.9 m. The government was withdrawing overnight deposits. Government deposits have shrunk by more than EUR 700 m this year, unlike in the same period last year when they had risen by nearly EUR 400 m.

**The quality of bank assets** continues to deteriorate and long-term prospects remain poor. The share of bad claims<sup>19</sup> stood at 13.3% in August, up 2.1 p.p. on the end of 2011. Non-performing claims<sup>20</sup> were rising in particular. The volume of C-rated claims dropped slightly, but this does not mean improvement in the banking sector yet. We estimate that the deterioration in the quality of claims in the last few months is no longer attributable solely to the tightened situation due to management buyouts or troubles in sectors tied to construction, but is also a consequence of the poor performance of the economy, which has not yet started to improve. With the rapid deterioration in the quality of their assets, banks are still under strong pressure of increasing impairments and provisions. Reaching EUR 85.7 m in September, impairments and provisions totalled as much as EUR 732.4 m in the first three quarters, a fifth more than in the same period last year.

<sup>19</sup> C-, D- and E-rated claims.<sup>20</sup> D- and E-rated claims.

**Box 6: Indebtedness of Slovenian companies**

In addition to the unfavourable situation in Slovenian banks due to their exposure to high liquidity pressures and a rapid deterioration in the quality of their assets, the modest lending activity in Slovenia can also be attributed to the indebtedness of Slovenian companies. Slovenian companies are among the most indebted companies in the euro area. To analyse indebtedness and the concentration of indebtedness of the Slovenian economy, we divided 57.177 companies into quintiles according to the volume of their financial liabilities to banks<sup>2</sup> using data from profit and loss accounts collected by AJPES.

The data show a strong concentration of financial liabilities of Slovenian companies to banks at the end of 2011. Merely 1.6% of all companies analysed are in the last four quintiles (80% of financial liabilities to banks). With regard to the average number of employees in the first four quintiles, we estimate that larger companies had much easier access to bank sources of finance than the majority of smaller companies in the first quintile.<sup>3</sup> The lower availability of bank sources of finance for these companies may be a consequence of their smaller influence and weaker bargaining power, as well as a lack of information on business performance, based on which lenders decide whether or not to grant a loan. An important source of debt financing for companies in the first quintile was operating liabilities (which exceeded the financial liabilities to banks nearly twofold), other financial liabilities and, to a lesser extent, financial liabilities to other companies in the group.<sup>4</sup> According to our estimate, these companies, facing limited bank sources, availed themselves of other means of debt financing, such as commercial credits. The majority of companies are thus significantly exposed to their business partners, which, along with low payment discipline, additionally suppresses liquidity and growth of the Slovenian economy.

The indicators of indebtedness are high in all quintiles, meaning that over-indebtedness is a huge problem for the Slovenian economy. A high value of the indebtedness indicator,<sup>5</sup> which is a ratio of debt to free cash flow (EBITDA),<sup>6</sup> is therefore also recorded by companies in the first quintile, where bank financing plays a relatively less important role. This is a consequence of higher other "non-banking" debt, and according to our estimate, also a relatively modest EBITDA level.

Figure 38: Indebtedness of non-financial corporations in selected euro area countries<sup>1</sup> in 2011

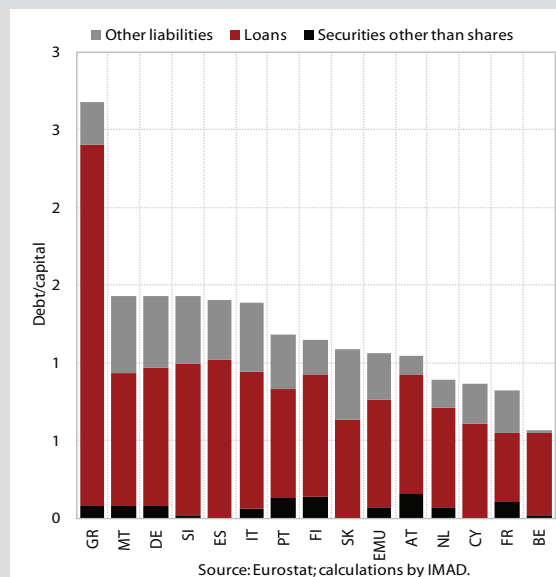


Table 9: Selected data on companies in Slovenia for 2011

	In EUR m					Average number of employees	Number of companies	Share of financial liabilities to banks in total liabilities (in %)	Debt-to-EBITDA ratio
	Financial liabilities to banks	Financial liabilities to other companies in the group (in Slovenia and abroad)	Other financial liabilities	Operating liabilities	Value added				
1	4.038	2.840	4.098	11.416	10.316	5	56.257	9,7	7,6
2	4.038	342	611	2.135	1.833	71	679	36,5	11,9
3	4.034	185	271	1.546	1.822	214	176	36,4	9,8
4	3.955	287	523	1.728	1.879	684	49	31,0	7,6
5	4.134	262	848	1.421	1.342	1.562	16	39,2	10,5
Skupaj	20.200	3.917	6.351	18.245	17.192	8	57.177	23,2	8,6

Source: AJPES, calculations by IMAD.

<sup>1</sup> For which data are available.

<sup>2</sup> Taking into account company borrowing from domestic and foreign banks.

<sup>3</sup> I.e. the quintile with the highest number of companies.

<sup>4</sup> This type of financing was also typical for predominantly foreign-owned companies, which took advantage of the more favourable financing conditions on the market that had been reached by their parent companies/owners.

<sup>5</sup> Companies with indicator values exceeding 5 are considered indebted.

<sup>6</sup> Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (operating profit plus depreciation and amortization in a fiscal year).

Figure 39: The shares of bad and non-performing claims and creation of impairments and reservation in the Slovenian banking system

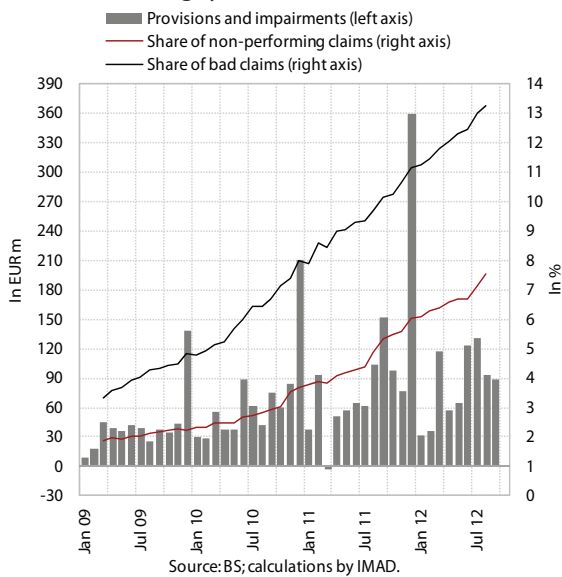
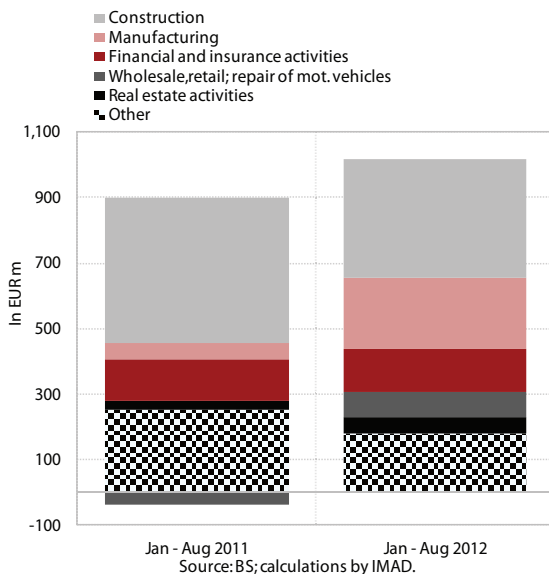


Figure 40: Increase in bad claims in some more exposed activities



## Public finance

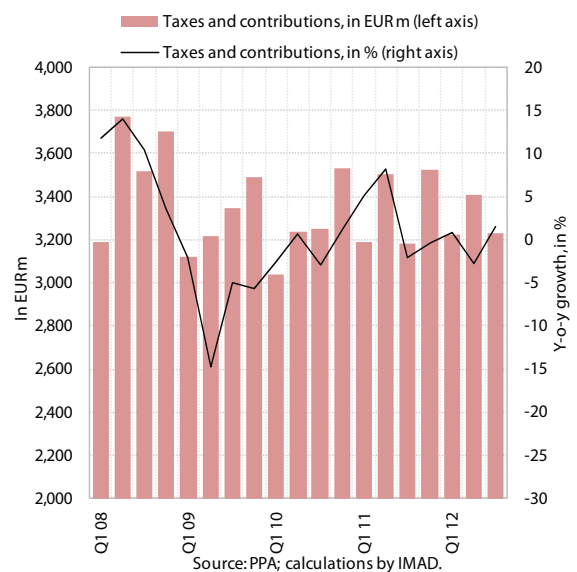
In the first nine months, revenue from **taxes and social security contributions**<sup>21</sup> totalled EUR 9.9 bn, 0.2% less than in the same period last year. Among tax revenues, revenues from excise duties<sup>22</sup> were up in particular (8.1%), primarily revenue from excise duties on energy (9.9%)

<sup>21</sup> Based on the Report on Payments of All Public Revenues, January–September 2012, Public Payments Administration.

<sup>22</sup> The figure for excise duties is corrected for the timing of excise duty payments.

due to higher sales of main energy products.<sup>23</sup> Revenues from excise duties on tobacco and tobacco products and excise duties on alcohol and alcohol products were also up (5.7% and 2.3%, respectively), mainly due to higher excise duty rates,<sup>24</sup> as the sales of these products continue to decline.<sup>25</sup> Revenue from corporate income tax was down 17.6% y-o-y as a result of the tax assessments according to business results for 2011 and lower monthly prepayments than in 2011. In view of modest domestic spending, revenue from value added tax was up only 0.4% and wage-related contributions and taxes 0.1%.

Figure 41: Taxes and social security contributions



According to the **consolidated balance**<sup>26</sup> of the MF, general government revenue totalled EUR 8.5 bn and general government expenditure EUR 9.5 bn in the first seven months of 2012. Revenue was down 0.1% y-o-y (in the same period last year, up 6.9%), expenditure 1.3% (last year, up 2.1%). Looking at the *economic structure of expenditure*, expenditure on interest recorded the strongest growth (22.5%), followed by payments to the EU budget (10.6%). All other main expenditure categories declined, most notably capital expenditures and capital transfers (-10.8%) and expenditure on subsidies (-6.8%). Expenditure on goods and services was also down (-1.9%), as were salaries and wages, contributions and other personnel expenditures (-1.6%). Transfers to individuals and households were 1.9% lower y-o-y (excluding

<sup>23</sup> In the period from January to August 2012, the quantities of main mineral oils sold were up 6.6% (D-2 by 11.7%, but with a tendency to fall from month to month).

<sup>24</sup> Excise duties on alcohol and alcohol products were raised in April; excise duties on tobacco and tobacco products in April and July.

<sup>25</sup> In the period from January to August 2012, the quantities of tobacco and tobacco products sold were 2.9% lower and the quantities of alcohol and alcohol products sold 1.7% lower y-o-y.

<sup>26</sup> The consolidated balance (according to the cash flow methodology) includes revenues and expenditures of the state and local government budgets, as well as revenues and expenditures of the pension and health funds (the Institute for Pension and Disability Insurance, and the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia).

Table 10: Taxes and social security contributions

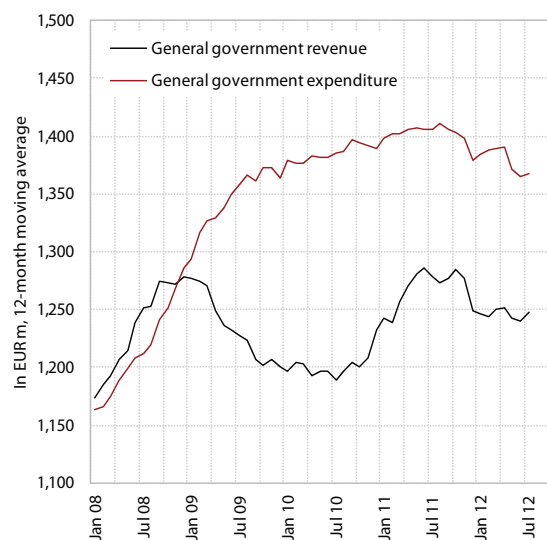
	EUR m	Growth, %		Structure, %	
	I-IX 12	IX 12/IX11	I-IX 12/I-IX 11	I-IX 11	I-IX 12
General government revenue - total	9,855.9	0.3	-0.2	100.0	100.0
Corporate income tax	427.4	-22.2	-17.6	5.3	4.3
Personal income tax	1,434.8	-7.7	-4.7	15.2	14.6
Value added tax	2,154.9	27.3	0.4	21.7	21.9
Excise duties	1,167.9	8.0	8.1	10.9	11.8
Social security contributions	3,888.1	-5.5	1.8	38.7	39.4
Other general government revenues	782.8	-9.9	-2.8	8.2	7.9

Source: PPA - Report on Payments of All Public Revenues; calculations by IMAD.  
Note: \*The figure for excise duties is corrected for the timing of excise duty payments.

pensions 3.9%). Among them, expenditure on transfers to the unemployed strengthened somewhat in June and July, which mitigated slightly their y-o-y drop (-7.4%). Social security transfers (-9.4%) and family benefits and parental compensation (-6.8%) remained lower y-o-y. Both categories declined more than a month earlier. According to our estimate, the declines in individual categories of transfers are due to the beginning of the enforcement of the Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act.<sup>27</sup> Sickness benefits continue to grow y-o-y. In the first seven months they were up 4.9%. Pension expenditure has declined y-o-y for the third month in a row, being down 0.7% in the first seven months. As a result of the freeze on pensions according to the intervention law, pensions were not valorised in February and the annual supplement was, in line with the ZUJF provisions, significantly lower and disbursed only in July, two months later than in previous years.

The public finance deficit amounted to EUR 1,013 m in the first seven months as a whole, EUR 122 m less than a year

Figure 42: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure



Source: MF; calculations by IMAD.

Table 11: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure

	2011			2012	
	EUR m	% of GDP	Growth, %	I-VIII 12 EUR m	I-VIII 12/ I-VIII 11
<b>Revenue - total</b>	<b>14,981.3</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8,518.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
- Tax revenues	13,209.3	37.1	2.8	7,545.7	-0.5
- Taxes on income and profit	2,723.5	7.6	9.3	1,444.0	-8.0
- Social security contributions	5,267.6	14.8	0.6	3,107.5	1.8
- Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,856.4	13.6	1.6	2,825.3	1.6
- Receipts from the EU budget	814.9	2.3	12.5	472.1	7.0
<b>Expenditure - total</b>	<b>16,543.8</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>9,530.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
- Wages and other personnel expenditure	3,882.8	10.9	-0.8	2,261.7	-1.6
- Purchases of goods and services	2,442.0	6.9	-2.7	1,381.4	-1.9
- Domestic and foreign interest payments	526.6	1.5	7.9	518.4	22.5
- Transfers to individuals and households	6,533.1	18.3	4.1	3,809.8	-1.9
- Capital expenditure	1,023.0	2.9	-21.6	421.2	-5.1
- Capital transfers	371.7	1.0	-4.3	114.8	-26.9
- Payment to the EU budget	405.1	1.1	2.1	267.9	10.6
<b>Deficit</b>	<b>-1,562.4</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,012.6</b>	

Source: MF, Public Finance Bulletin.

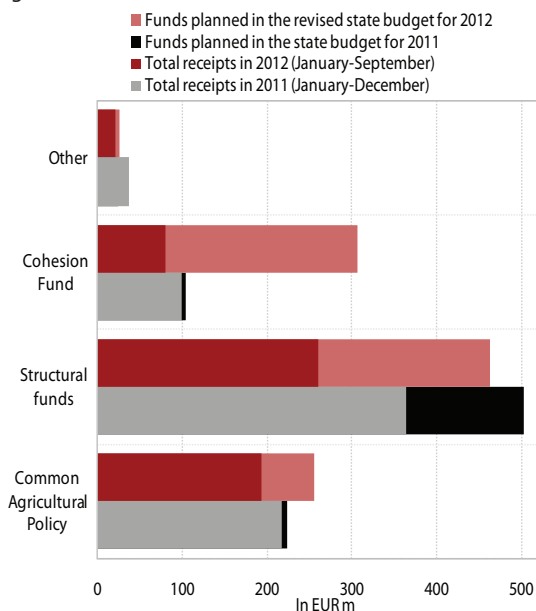
<sup>27</sup> The law entered into force on 1 January 2012.

earlier. The deficit of the *state budget* (EUR 970 m) was EUR 142 m lower than in the same period last year; the deficit of the *health fund* (EUR 68 m) was EUR 28 m higher. The total *balance of local government budgets* recorded a surplus of EUR 20 m in the first seven months. The transfer from the state budget to the *pension fund* (for all obligations) amounted to EUR 819 m, EUR 130 m less than in the same period last year.

In October, the Slovenian government issued a USD 2.25 bn 10-year bond with a coupon of 5.5%. Swapped back to euros, Slovenia was able to achieve better funding with this USD transaction than a comparable EUR transaction. The transaction attracted large interest from investors whose orders reached about USD 12 bn, which was reflected in the yield that was lower than initial price guidance.

In September Slovenia received more funds from the **EU budget** than in August (EUR 41.5 m), but its budgetary position was lower. As a result of September's higher payments into the EU budget (up EUR 2.7 m on August, EUR 32.6 m in total), Slovenia's net budgetary position against the EU budget declined to EUR 8.9 m (in August 11.0 m). In the first nine months this year, Slovenia received EUR 552.9 m from the EU budget, 62.2% of the level planned in the revised budget for 2012. The highest realisation (76.0%) was recorded for receipts under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies, and the lowest for receipts from the Cohesion Fund (41.6%). In the same period, Slovenia paid EUR 330.4 m into the EU budget, 81.9% of all funds it is expected to pay this year. In the first nine months Slovenia's net budgetary position against the EU budget was positive in the amount of EUR 222.4 m (last year EUR 244.2 m).

Figure 43: Planned and absorbed EU funds



Source: MF; calculations by IMAD.



**selected topics**





## The Doing Business 2013 report by the World Bank

Slovenia has retained its ranking according to the World Bank's Doing Business report, and there have been no major changes among the top ranking countries. Out of the 185 evaluated countries, Singapore, Hong Kong and New Zealand top the scale, as in previous years. Two out of the first ten countries are from the EU (Denmark and the United Kingdom). One of the factors all these countries have in common, besides the ease to start a business, is a business-friendly regulatory environment for existing businesses. This year's report ranks Slovenia 35<sup>th</sup> out of all countries surveyed (the same place as last year) and 15<sup>th</sup> among EU Member States (also unchanged from last year), which is higher than according to other competitiveness surveys, for instance, by the WEF and the IMD. The World Bank's methodology of measuring the ease of doing business takes into account only the indicator of the quality of regulatory environment,<sup>28</sup> while the subjective estimates of managers and the current macroeconomic conditions (which are factored in by the competitiveness indicators of the WEF and IMD) have no impact on the results.

Slovenia made it significantly easier to do business in the period between 2005 and 2012. To be able to assess countries' progress over time, the World Bank introduced a distance to frontier measure,<sup>29</sup> which enables a year-to-year comparison relative to the best-performing countries. As in the latest report the calculation again underwent methodological changes,<sup>30</sup> the countries' rankings are no longer easily comparable with those in previous years. They can only be assessed relative to the results in the preceding year, which were re-calculated by the current year methodology. The calculation of frontier values for Slovenia shows that Slovenia noticeably reduced its lag behind the best-ranked countries in the period between 2005 and 2013, largely by virtue of measures making it easier and faster to start a business. Poland and the Czech Republic were the only countries to advance faster than Slovenia in this period. The main factor that prevented even faster progress and where Slovenia's position deteriorated was access to funding for businesses.

According to the World Bank report, Slovenia has made it much easier to do business in the last year<sup>31</sup> by implementing three major changes. In the area of paying taxes, it simplified the procedures by implementing electronic filing and payment of social security contributions

and reduced the profit tax rate. This was reflected in its ranking, which improved by 17 places, to 63<sup>rd</sup>. Slovenia also adopted measures to improve investor protection, shortened certain procedures in resolving insolvency and increased the protection of debtors and employees in bankruptcy proceedings.

In the last year, Slovenia's ranking has advanced in three areas,<sup>32</sup> remained unchanged in one and slipped in five. Slovenia scores highest on the indicator of investor protection (17<sup>th</sup>), being also relatively high on the ease of starting a business (30<sup>th</sup>) and getting electricity (31<sup>st</sup>), but on the latter it slipped slightly relative to the previous year. On access to finance, where it scores very low, Slovenia declined further (by 7 places to 104<sup>th</sup>), which has to do with insufficient legislation and a lack of a good credit information system for users. However, it should be noted that the decline is not attributable to a deterioration of the situation, but to other countries having adopted appropriate measures and improving their ranks. Burdensome procedures<sup>33</sup> for obtaining documentation and permits are still a major obstacle to doing business in Slovenia. According to the World Bank figures, it takes 110 days to register real estate (or property) and 199 days to get a building permit. Procedures involving private/commercial applicants tend to be much shorter, while the most time-consuming procedures are obtaining a building permit from the administrative unit and registration of construction projects in official records (60 days and 45 days, respectively). Contract enforcement also takes very long (1290 days), much longer than in other comparable countries (the OECD average is 510 days).

Table 12: Slovenia's ranking according to the "Doing Business" report

	Rank		Change 2012/2011
	2011	2012	
Ease of doing business	35	35	0
Starting a business	28	30	-2
Dealing with construction permits	61	61	0
Registering property	79	83	-4
Getting electricity	30	31	-1
Getting credit	97	104	-7
Protecting investors	24	17	+7
Paying taxes	80	63	+17
Trading across borders	54	57	-3
Enforcing contracts	57	56	+1
Resolving insolvency	39	42	-3

Note: The survey included 185 countries. Because of methodological changes, this year's rankings can only be compared with last year's.  
Source: Doing Business, World Bank, 2012.

<sup>28</sup> It is based on data collected from registers, regulations, decrees and surveys of public officials. The comparison is based on the number of the necessary procedures and the time and costs involved.

<sup>29</sup> For a description of the methodology see Doing Business 2013, p. 131, available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/>.

<sup>30</sup> Last year, Slovenia was 37<sup>th</sup>, but its ranking for last year was revised upwards by 2 places with the change in methodology and the new calculation this year.

<sup>31</sup> The survey was conducted in the first half of this year.

<sup>32</sup> The ease on doing business index includes 11 areas, i.e. starting a business, dealing with construction permits, registering property, getting electricity, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

<sup>33</sup> The procedures are calculated based on a typical business operating in the capital of a given country.



# statistical appendix



MAIN INDICATORS	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
						Autumn forecast 2012		
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	7.0	3.4	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.0	-1.4	0.9
GDP in EUR million (current prices and current exchange rate)	34,594	37,244	35,556	35,607	36,172	35,700	35,495	36,129
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices and current exchange rate)	17,135	18,420	17,415	17,379	17,620	17,457	17,327	17,610
GDP per capita (PPS) <sup>1</sup>	22,100	22,700	20,600	20,800	21,300			
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) <sup>1</sup>	88	91	87	85	84			
Gross national income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	33,859	36,262	34,868	35,029	35,670	34,970	34,626	35,235
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	33,618	35,923	34,693	35,085	35,776	35,099	34,946	35,271
Rate of registered unemployment	7.7	6.7	9.1	10.7	11.8	11.9	13.1	13.1
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.3	9.1	9.1
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	3.5	0.8	-6.1	3.5	2.2	-0.6	0.9	1.4
Inflation, <sup>2</sup> year average	3.6	5.7	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.8
Inflation, <sup>2</sup> end of the year	5.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	3.3	1.9	1.8
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS</b>								
Exports of goods and services <sup>3</sup> (real growth rates, in %)	13.7	4.0	-16.7	10.1	7.0	0.1	1.9	4.7
Exports of goods	13.9	1.8	-17.4	11.9	8.5	-0.3	1.8	5.0
Exports of services	13.2	14.3	-13.7	3.7	1.4	1.9	2.3	3.2
Imports of goods and services <sup>3</sup> (real growth rates, in %)	16.7	3.7	-19.5	7.9	5.2	-5.2	-1.0	3.8
Imports of goods	16.2	3.0	-20.7	8.9	6.1	-5.1	-1.0	3.9
Imports of services	19.7	8.2	-12.0	2.7	-0.3	-5.9	-0.8	3.2
Current account balance, in EUR million	-1,646	-2,295	-246	-209	2	810	1,363	1,142
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-4.8	-6.2	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	2.3	3.8	3.2
Gross external debt, in EUR million	34,783	39,234	40,294	40,723	40,241	40,406 <sup>5</sup>		
As a per cent share relative to GDP	100.5	105.3	113.3	114.4	111.2			
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.371	1.471	1.393	1.327	1.392	1.267	1.240	1.322
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS</b>								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	6.1	3.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-1.2	0.2	1.5
As a % of GDP <sup>4</sup>	52.4	53.2	55.8	56.0	56.8	57.1	56.6	56.2
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	0.6	6.1	2.9	1.5	-0.9	-3.5	-0.7	0.3
As a % of GDP <sup>4</sup>	17.3	18.1	20.3	20.8	20.6	19.8	19.3	19.0
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	13.3	7.8	-23.3	-8.3	-10.7	-1.5	4.0	3.0
As a % of GDP <sup>4</sup>	27.8	28.8	23.4	21.6	19.5	19.4	20.0	20.3
Sources of data: SORS, BS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Autumn Forecast, September 2012). Notes: <sup>1</sup> Measured in purchasing power standard. <sup>2</sup> Consumer price index. <sup>3</sup> Balance of payments statistics (exports F.O.B., imports F.O.B.); real growth rates are adjusted for inter currency changes and changes in prices on foreign markets. <sup>4</sup> Shares GDP are calculated for GDP in current prices at fixed exchange rate (EUR=239.64). <sup>5</sup> End August 2012.								

PRODUCTION	2009	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012		2010				
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	8	9	10	11	12
<b>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Industry B+C+D	-17.4	6.2	2.2	10.7	7.2	7.4	8.7	3.6	0.1	-3.0	0.5	-0.9	12.4	4.0	4.8	4.3	13.8
B Mining and quarrying	-2.9	11.0	-8.1	11.9	23.7	15.7	-5.6	-9.3	-9.3	-7.9	-9.9	-1.9	37.4	19.2	20.7	-2.5	39.7
C Manufacturing	-18.7	6.6	2.1	12.0	7.3	7.1	9.1	3.7	-0.3	-3.6	-0.1	-2.2	13.1	3.0	4.8	5.0	12.4
D Electricity, gas & steam supply <sup>1</sup>	-6.6	1.8	5.0	-0.5	3.6	7.0	6.9	3.8	5.1	4.0	8.3	12.8	1.2	13.6	2.2	0.6	17.4
<b>CONSTRUCTION,<sup>2</sup> real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Construction, total	-21.0	-17.0	-25.6	-16.8	-16.4	-16.2	-25.3	-31.1	-25.4	-20.1	-17.7	-16.5	-13.0	-18.7	-18.0	-17.5	-12.2
Buildings	-22.6	-14.0	-39.7	-12.4	-16.5	-19.2	-41.5	-46.5	-34.3	-35.9	-13.0	-6.7	-17.8	-20.3	-17.4	-28.1	-12.4
Civil engineering	-19.9	-18.9	-15.3	-19.6	-16.2	-14.1	-6.3	-20.7	-20.0	-10.0	-21.2	-21.1	-10.0	-17.6	-18.3	-10.3	-12.1
<b>TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Tonne-km in road transport	-9.2	7.9	3.2	10.7	9.5	-6.3	-3.2	1.5	3.6	11.7	6.0	-5.3	-	-	-	-	-
Tonne-km in rail transport	-24.2	28.2	9.7	33.9	32.2	28.2	23.3	10.8	8.5	-1.6	-8.7	-8.0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Total real turnover*	-13.0	3.6	3.1	4.9	4.7	5.8	7.5	3.6	2.9	-0.5	0.6	-4.3	5.0	6.8	4.2	9.0	4.1
Real turnover in retail trade	-10.6	-0.1	1.4	0.3	2.0	1.8	3.4	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.5	-2.7	1.0	3.1	1.3	3.6	0.4
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	-21.7	12.1	6.6	15.4	11.8	15.0	15.8	9.9	4.4	-1.9	-2.8	-7.2	16.2	15.3	10.7	20.2	14.1
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	-21.4	1.4	5.8	4.0	5.5	3.7	12.2	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.5	-0.6	7.9	5.6	1.1	4.8	5.3
<b>TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %, new methodology from 2009 onwards</b>																	
Total, overnight stays	-3.4	-1.5	5.3	-2.4	-2.2	0.4	3.1	6.6	6.6	3.1	0.7	1.2	-3.6	-0.3	2.5	-0.8	-1.2
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	2.8	-4.2	0.5	-3.0	-9.6	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	-0.5	-4.6	-11.1	-7.9	-3.0	-0.5	3.2
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	-8.0	0.7	9.1	-2.0	3.2	1.0	6.5	11.3	10.2	5.5	2.0	5.1	1.6	4.4	7.0	-1.1	-5.4
Nominal turnover market services (without distributive trades)	-7.8	2.8	3.7	1.5	4.2	5.4	5.7	4.7	4.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.5	4.8	2.2	6.8	4.5	4.9
<b>AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	449.3	454.5	478.9	106.7	115.6	137.5	100.4	113.3	125.7	139.5	108.4	110.4	36.2	42.1	45.7	44.1	47.7
<b>BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)</b>																	
Sentiment indicator	-22	-9	-7	-9	-6	-8	-7	-4	-6	-10	-12	-16	-7	-7	-7	-8	-8
Confidence indicator																	
- in manufacturing	-23	-1	0	-1	2	1	3	3	-1	-7	-5	-11	1	1	4	-1	-1
- in construction	-50	-57	-46	-60	-56	-53	-52	-46	-44	-43	-40	-43	-57	-51	-50	-54	-56
- in services	-14	-3	1	-6	-2	-2	1	3	3	-4	-8	-8	-2	-2	-4	-2	-1
- in retail trade	-12	7	8	7	12	10	6	12	2	12	6	5	13	10	11	8	11
Consumer confidence indicator	-30	-25	-25	-22	-27	-25	-27	-25	-25	-24	-26	-36	-27	-26	-26	-24	-26
Source of data: SORS. Notes: <sup>1</sup> Only companies with activity of electricity supply are included. <sup>2</sup> The survey covers all larger construction enterprises and some other enterprises that perform construction work. *Total real turnover in retail trade, the sale and repair of motor vehicles, and retail sale of automotive fuels. **Seasonally adjusted data.																	

2011												2012									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.8	6.5	6.5	3.3	4.3	3.1	-1.5	-1.5	2.8	-1.9	0.6	-8.0	0.9	3.8	-2.6	3.1	-3.3	-2.2	4.1	4.2	-	-
-6.4	-1.2	-8.4	-4.7	-22.1	0.2	-8.5	-17.3	-1.7	-6.0	-2.5	-16.3	7.3	-10.6	-22.9	-7.6	10.0	-6.6	-5.6	-0.4	-	-
14.6	6.6	6.9	3.2	4.9	3.1	-1.9	-2.4	3.0	-2.6	-0.5	-8.2	0.7	2.8	-3.0	3.2	-4.8	-4.4	2.4	2.8	-	-
11.0	6.3	3.6	5.7	3.2	2.4	4.4	11.8	-0.4	4.7	13.1	-4.0	3.5	16.1	5.5	5.4	9.9	23.9	23.0	15.9	-	-
-20.9	-23.6	-29.7	-27.0	-29.3	-36.2	-27.0	-31.2	-17.5	-25.4	-9.6	-24.6	-24.4	-26.6	-5.0	-14.6	-23.2	-11.1	-19.9	-14.8	-	-
-25.9	-41.2	-53.1	-37.9	-48.0	-52.8	-36.0	-36.7	-30.0	-33.3	-28.6	-44.5	-31.1	-31.0	27.6	-7.2	-15.6	4.4	-24.2	-13.0	-	-
-15.4	2.7	-5.2	-19.0	-16.6	-25.9	-21.2	-28.0	-9.7	-21.0	0.7	-7.0	-18.1	-22.8	-22.0	-18.8	-26.5	-17.2	-17.6	-15.7	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.7	9.8	3.9	3.4	6.0	1.4	0.0	6.3	2.4	0.7	-0.5	-1.8	2.6	1.0	-1.8	-4.0	-5.2	-3.7	-0.6	-3.4	-	-
4.0	5.5	0.6	0.3	1.8	-0.9	-1.1	5.6	2.1	0.5	1.3	-1.1	4.0	3.5	-0.1	-3.5	-3.1	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-	-
19.2	18.3	9.8	9.8	14.0	5.9	2.2	8.0	3.0	1.3	-3.6	-3.4	-0.1	-3.5	-4.8	-5.1	-8.8	-7.7	-0.6	-9.9	-	-
11.2	15.4	10.4	4.2	6.2	1.1	-0.3	8.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	-0.9	8.6	4.1	-0.9	0.1	0.4	-2.3	7.2	1.8	-	-
4.9	-1.9	6.7	13.6	-4.2	10.6	4.1	7.0	9.8	1.9	7.0	1.2	0.2	-0.3	2.4	-0.9	7.9	-1.9	1.3	2.5	-	-
0.1	-2.0	2.7	9.3	-3.0	-3.4	-3.7	2.1	7.3	-2.9	8.6	-3.3	-0.3	-3.3	2.8	-14.3	-1.6	0.9	-9.9	-4.1	-	-
8.6	-1.7	11.0	17.2	-5.0	21.6	9.7	10.0	11.2	5.5	5.2	5.8	0.6	4.5	1.9	9.4	14.1	-3.7	8.4	6.3	-	-
7.2	4.9	5.2	7.0	0.5	6.8	2.1	4.7	7.6	-1.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	-3.6	1.4	-1.0	2.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.5	-	-
32.9	30.5	36.9	36.9	39.6	36.8	42.2	39.8	43.7	48.9	44.0	46.7	34.3	35.1	39.0	37.0	38.3	35.1	47.2	37.9	-	-
-7	-7	-6	-4	-3	-5	-5	-7	-6	-10	-10	-10	-12	-12	-12	-16	-14	-17	-16	-19	-21	-23
3	4	3	5	3	1	0	-2	-2	-8	-7	-5	-3	-5	-8	-10	-11	-13	-12	-15	-16	-17
-55	-50	-50	-48	-44	-45	-46	-43	-43	-43	-46	-41	-42	-39	-39	-44	-43	-43	-41	-36	-41	-43
1	-2	4	5	2	3	3	5	2	0	-3	-9	-10	-9	-4	-7	-7	-10	-11	-14	-17	-20
7	12	0	9	15	12	2	-8	11	13	13	10	6	7	6	8	2	4	1	0	4	-2
-26	-28	-26	-26	-25	-23	-24	-28	-22	-26	-26	-20	-27	-26	-26	-39	-33	-37	-36	-36	-44	-39

LABOUR MARKET	2009	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012		2010		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	9	10	11
<b>FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)</b>	944.5	935.5	934.7	937.8	933.8	934.8	936.8	937.5	931.1	933.3	926.6	923.7	934.1	938.2	937.2
<b>PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)<sup>1</sup></b>	858.2	835.0	824.0	839.2	835.4	829.3	821.9	828.4	823.9	821.7	812.7	816.5	836.2	835.5	833.4
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	37.9	33.4	38.8	34.6	34.0	33.3	38.0	40.1	38.8	38.0	35.2	37.8	34.0	33.3	33.3
In industry, construction	306.9	287.3	272.9	289.2	287.0	281.9	273.7	274.2	272.7	271.0	265.4	266.3	286.6	285.8	283.9
Of which: in manufacturing	199.8	188.6	184.8	189.4	188.1	186.8	184.1	184.7	184.4	186.2	184.6	184.1	188.1	188.4	187.9
in construction	86.8	78.5	67.8	79.6	78.6	75.0	69.7	69.3	67.9	64.4	60.5	61.6	78.2	77.1	75.8
In services	513.4	514.3	512.3	515.3	514.3	514.1	510.2	514.1	512.4	512.7	512.1	512.4	515.7	516.4	516.1
Of which: in public administration	51.5	52.0	51.4	52.3	52.1	51.8	51.2	51.5	51.4	51.3	50.9	51.2	52.1	52.0	52.0
in education, health-services, social work	113.8	116.7	118.8	116.8	116.3	118.0	117.8	118.8	118.5	120.1	120.7	121.6	117.5	117.9	118.5
<b>FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)<sup>1</sup></b>	767.4	747.2	729.1	751.0	747.0	740.6	728.1	731.9	728.9	727.4	720.9	722.7	747.3	746.8	744.6
In enterprises and organisations	699.4	685.7	671.8	688.7	685.7	681.3	671.4	673.9	671.3	670.7	666.4	667.4	686.4	686.2	684.8
By those self-employed	67.9	61.5	57.2	62.3	61.4	59.3	56.7	58.0	57.6	56.6	54.5	55.4	61.0	60.5	59.8
<b>SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)</b>	90.8	87.8	94.9	88.1	88.3	88.7	93.8	96.5	95.0	94.4	91.8	93.8	88.9	88.8	88.8
<b>REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)</b>	86.4	100.5	110.7	98.6	98.4	105.5	114.9	109.1	107.2	111.6	114.0	107.2	97.9	102.7	103.8
Female	42.4	47.9	52.1	46.8	47.8	50.2	52.9	50.9	51.1	53.3	53.2	51.0	47.7	49.8	49.5
By age: under 26	13.3	13.9	12.9	13.5	12.4	15.1	14.5	12.6	11.3	13.4	12.7	10.8	12.2	15.7	15.1
aged over 50	26.2	31.4	39.0	30.3	31.1	34.5	40.1	39.1	38.7	38.2	39.2	38.1	31.3	31.7	33.0
Unskilled	34.1	37.5	39.5	37.1	36.6	38.2	41.6	39.2	38.1	39.3	41.0	39.2	36.7	37.2	37.5
For more than 1 year	31.5	42.8	50.2	41.8	44.0	47.2	48.7	48.6	49.6	53.8	57.2	55.1	44.6	46.7	47.5
Those receiving benefits	27.4	30.0	36.3	29.3	29.3	29.7	39.7	36.4	34.9	34.4	37.8	33.2	29.4	28.2	29.7
<b>RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %</b>	9.1	10.7	11.8	10.5	10.5	11.3	12.3	12.2	11.5	12.0	12.3	11.6	10.5	10.9	11.1
Male	8.3	10.1	11.4	9.9	9.7	10.7	12.0	11.9	10.9	11.3	11.9	11.1	9.7	10.1	10.4
Female	10.2	11.6	12.4	11.3	11.5	12.1	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.3	11.5	12.0	11.9
<b>FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE</b>	30.4	13.3	2.7	-0.7	-0.3	12.1	3.9	-6.9	0.0	5.7	-1.9	-5.2	-1.1	4.8	1.1
New unemployed first-job seekers	17.0	16.8	14.4	2.4	2.8	8.7	3.2	2.0	2.7	6.5	2.4	1.9	1.4	6.3	1.4
Redundancies	90.5	83.5	82.2	16.6	18.5	28.6	24.4	16.8	18.7	22.3	22.6	17.9	6.7	7.1	8.2
Registered unemployed who found employment	48.6	57.0	61.0	12.8	15.5	14.5	17.5	17.2	13.4	12.9	17.3	14.0	6.8	4.8	4.9
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	28.5	29.9	32.8	6.9	6.0	10.7	6.2	8.5	8.0	10.2	9.6	11.1	2.4	3.8	3.6
<b>REGISTERED VACANCIES<sup>3</sup></b>	161.3	174.6	194.5	44.3	45.9	46.5	45.5	52.9	52.3	43.8	44.9	41.2	15.8	17.4	14.7
For a fixed term, in %	78.1	80.7	81.7	81.2	82.2	80.0	81.5	81.0	82.8	81.4	82.9	83.4	82.6	81.4	80.4
<b>WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS</b>	54.9	41.6	35.6	42.1	40.7	39.4	38.0	35.5	34.7	34.3	34.2	34.4	40.7	40.2	39.4
As % of labour force	5.8	4.4	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.2
<b>NEW JOBS</b>	111.4	104.1	118.3	25.1	27.9	27.5	27.3	27.3	26.3	37.4	30.8	27.3	13.0	10.9	8.8

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.



2010	2011												2012								
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
929.0	936.0	937.3	937.1	938.4	937.7	936.3	931.7	930.0	931.5	935.3	934.5	930.1	927.5	927.1	925.4	926.0	923.7	921.3	917.4	914.5	
819.0	820.9	821.7	823.1	826.9	829.0	829.2	824.2	823.0	824.5	824.4	823.4	817.3	811.6	812.0	814.5	816.9	816.9	815.7	810.5	808.4	
33.1	38.0	38.0	38.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.1	38.1	37.9	35.2	35.1	35.3	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.2	37.4	
276.0	274.4	273.6	273.1	273.5	274.7	274.4	272.6	272.8	272.7	273.5	272.1	267.4	265.4	264.7	266.1	266.6	266.6	265.7	264.0	263.2	
184.1	183.9	184.3	184.3	184.3	185.1	184.6	183.8	184.0	185.2	186.8	186.6	185.1	184.6	184.6	184.6	184.4	184.2	183.8	182.9	182.5	
72.1	70.7	69.5	68.9	69.1	69.4	69.4	68.4	68.4	67.0	66.2	65.0	62.1	60.7	59.9	61.0	61.7	61.8	61.4	60.5	60.2	
509.9	508.5	510.1	511.9	513.3	514.3	514.7	512.7	511.4	513.1	512.8	513.2	512.0	510.9	512.2	513.1	512.6	512.5	512.1	509.3	507.9	
51.5	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.4	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.4	51.2	50.8	50.9	50.9	51.1	51.2	51.2	50.8	50.8	
117.7	117.3	117.8	118.3	118.6	118.9	119.0	118.2	118.1	119.3	119.8	120.2	120.3	119.9	120.8	121.5	121.6	121.7	121.4	120.3	119.8	
730.5	727.3	727.8	729.0	730.5	732.5	732.6	729.0	728.1	729.7	730.1	729.0	723.0	719.6	720.3	722.7	723.0	723.1	722.1	717.7	715.6	
673.0	670.7	671.3	672.1	672.9	674.3	674.4	671.1	670.5	672.2	672.7	671.9	667.6	665.2	666.1	667.9	667.7	667.7	666.7	662.8	660.9	
57.6	56.6	56.6	56.9	57.6	58.2	58.2	57.9	57.5	57.4	57.4	57.0	55.5	54.5	54.2	54.8	55.3	55.4	55.3	55.0	54.7	
88.5	93.5	93.8	94.1	96.4	96.5	96.6	95.1	95.0	94.8	94.3	94.5	94.3	91.9	91.8	91.8	93.9	93.8	93.6	92.8	92.8	
110.0	115.1	115.6	113.9	111.6	108.6	107.1	107.6	107.0	107.0	110.9	111.1	112.8	116.0	115.0	110.9	106.8	106.8	105.6	106.9	106.1	
51.2	53.2	53.2	52.4	51.8	50.7	50.2	50.9	51.0	51.3	53.5	53.4	53.2	54.2	53.4	52.0	51.7	50.9	50.5	51.2	50.9	
14.4	14.7	14.7	14.1	13.4	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.1	11.2	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.1	
38.9	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.4	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.8	38.4	38.2	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.4	38.6	38.5	38.1	37.7	37.9	37.4	
39.9	41.6	41.9	41.2	40.1	39.1	38.4	38.1	37.9	38.3	38.7	39.0	40.1	41.4	41.6	40.0	40.0	39.0	38.4	38.2	37.7	
47.4	48.6	49.0	48.7	48.8	48.6	48.5	48.8	49.6	50.4	51.8	52.9	56.7	58.0	57.3	56.3	55.4	55.0	54.7	54.6	54.6	
31.2	39.2	40.2	39.8	37.5	36.4	35.3	35.2	35.1	34.4	33.9	33.7	35.5	38.5	38.3	36.7	34.2	33.4	31.9	32.1	32.1	
11.8	12.3	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.6	
11.4	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.6	12.1	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	
12.4	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4	
6.2	5.1	0.5	-1.7	-2.4	-2.9	-1.6	0.5	-0.6	0.1	3.9	0.2	1.7	3.2	-0.9	-4.2	-1.8	-2.3	-1.2	1.3	-0.8	
0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	4.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	
13.2	11.8	6.0	6.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.4	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	8.2	10.6	6.1	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.6	8.0	5.6	
4.7	5.8	4.9	6.8	6.0	6.3	4.9	4.0	4.1	5.4	4.4	4.5	4.0	5.0	5.2	7.1	5.5	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	
3.3	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	
14.3	15.2	14.3	16.0	15.7	17.8	19.3	15.5	17.2	19.5	15.8	14.3	13.6	15.6	13.1	16.2	14.0	14.2	13.0	15.4	16.4	
78.1	80.9	81.7	81.8	81.5	82.1	79.3	80.9	83.5	83.9	84.0	81.6	78.5	80.3	82.7	85.7	83.3	83.9	83.0	83.7	84.6	
38.5	38.3	38.1	37.7	37.4	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.7	34.9	34.5	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.7	34.4	34.1	33.8	33.8	
4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
7.8	10.0	7.6	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.7	7.6	6.5	12.3	11.9	12.6	12.8	11.8	8.4	10.6	10.0	9.0	8.4	8.2	7.0	

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2009	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012		2010		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	10	11	12
<b>GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>															
Activity - Total	3.4	3.9	2.0	4.3	4.2	3.3	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.3	2.7	4.1	3.1
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.2	5.8	3.1	5.2	7.4	6.9	7.1	4.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	-1.0	5.6	5.9	9.3
B Mining and quarrying	0.9	4.0	3.8	4.7	1.9	6.0	3.6	0.3	5.8	5.9	8.4	10.6	-0.4	0.8	18.6
C Manufacturing	0.8	9.0	3.9	10.0	8.7	6.8	5.4	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.5	5.1	8.3	6.8
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.8	3.7	2.3	2.4	3.6	4.4	1.6	5.2	3.5	-0.5	5.6	3.9	-3.4	13.0	1.6
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.0	2.2	-0.1	3.0	2.0	1.3	-0.1	1.5	1.1	-2.7	2.1	-0.5	-1.2	3.3	1.5
F Construction	1.0	4.4	2.0	5.8	4.1	5.2	5.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-2.8	5.6	5.6	4.4
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.9	3.7	2.8	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.6	4.2	4.5	2.9
H Transportation and storage	0.7	2.0	2.7	1.2	2.5	3.1	2.3	3.0	3.9	1.6	2.2	0.6	2.6	4.0	2.7
I Accommodation and food service activities	1.6	4.0	2.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	2.4	2.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	5.1	4.1	4.3
J Information and communication	1.4	2.6	0.9	2.5	3.4	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.8	-0.2	0.3	1.3	1.1	5.9	3.3
K Financial and insurance activities	-0.7	1.0	0.6	3.2	2.6	-2.6	2.3	2.4	0.8	-2.4	4.5	-1.7	-4.1	-4.6	1.4
L Real estate activities	1.9	3.0	2.9	5.3	2.9	1.0	4.1	2.9	3.4	1.6	1.1	-1.3	0.8	2.3	-0.4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.1	1.6	-0.4	1.8	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	-0.6	-1.6	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2	1.4	0.8
N Administrative and support service activities	1.8	4.1	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.7	3.0	0.3	5.5	5.7	3.1
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	5.9	-0.6	0.3	-1.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-1.5	1.3	0.6	-0.9
P Education	3.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	-2.2	0.6	1.2	0.1
Q Human health and social work activities	12.0	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	0.3	0.0	-1.2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.9	0.5	-0.7	1.4	1.2	-1.2	-0.2	-1.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.6	-1.5	-2.2	0.0	-1.5
S Other service activities	1.3	4.2	0.9	4.9	5.5	3.3	2.7	1.5	0.6	-1.1	0.5	-0.6	5.4	3.7	1.0
<b>INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS<sup>1</sup>, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>															
Effective exchange rate, <sup>2</sup> nominal	1.1	-2.1	-0.1	-2.4	-2.5	-2.4	-1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.5	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-2.6
Real (deflator HICP)	1.3	-1.8	-1.0	-1.8	-2.0	-2.6	-1.8	-0.6	-1.2	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	-2.3	-3.0	-2.7
Real (deflator ULC)	6.5	-1.7	-1.3	-1.7	-1.8	-2.8	-2.2	-0.9	-1.0	-0.5	-2.2	-3.4			
USD/EUR	1.3933	1.3268	1.3917	1.2727	1.2910	1.3593	1.3669	1.4393	1.4126	1.3480	1.3110	1.2826	1.3898	1.3661	1.3220
Sources of data: SORS, AP, BS, ECB, OECD Main Economic Indicators; calculations by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup> Change in the source for effective exchange rate series as of April 2012; the new source ECB, before that own calculations (IMAD). <sup>2</sup> Harmonised effective exchange rate - 20 group of trading partners and 17 Euro area countries; a rise in the value indicates appreciation of national currency and vice versa.															

2011												2012							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.3	4.3	1.7	1.4	2.8	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	2.2	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	-1.3	-0.1	-0.7
7.7	8.0	5.7	2.5	6.8	3.4	-1.5	3.8	1.1	0.2	4.1	-3.5	2.1	0.3	-2.1	-0.1	-0.5	-2.5	1.3	-1.9
3.4	0.4	6.8	9.0	-5.8	-1.4	6.4	4.3	6.6	9.7	2.2	6.8	10.0	11.9	3.8	4.0	14.9	13.2	1.4	5.4
5.6	10.1	1.0	1.9	5.2	3.8	1.8	5.2	3.4	2.8	4.6	1.8	4.5	3.8	1.9	2.7	3.9	1.0	4.3	1.3
-0.2	1.2	3.7	1.6	7.2	6.8	3.6	4.7	2.2	3.7	-8.1	5.6	5.5	8.0	3.6	5.2	6.5	0.3	4.0	2.6
-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-1.1	3.4	2.3	-1.2	3.3	1.1	2.2	-7.5	-1.3	3.1	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	-2.5	4.0	-0.1
6.1	6.4	4.2	-0.5	1.6	3.4	-0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.5	2.3	-0.5	1.1	1.4	-3.1	-1.3	-0.4	-6.6	-1.4	-1.9
3.8	4.3	1.5	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.0	3.2	1.7	2.4	4.3	2.4	3.3	2.2	1.0	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.5
2.7	3.4	0.8	1.5	2.0	5.4	9.6	4.0	-1.5	3.5	0.8	0.8	3.7	0.8	2.0	1.5	2.1	-1.9	-6.3	-1.3
5.1	5.6	3.5	2.8	1.7	2.6	1.3	3.3	1.6	0.6	-1.9	-0.3	0.2	0.4	-1.7	-1.4	0.5	-1.2	-0.1	-1.1
2.1	1.4	-0.6	1.2	1.7	0.5	-0.3	2.5	3.1	1.2	-0.4	-1.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.3	1.7	-0.1	0.8	-1.2
5.2	1.6	0.3	2.6	9.0	-4.0	-1.7	3.2	0.9	-0.6	-6.2	0.5	1.5	8.4	3.8	-0.4	-4.4	-0.2	1.8	1.8
3.0	2.9	6.5	2.2	4.4	2.3	2.0	4.7	3.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	-1.5	-0.1	-1.3	-2.4	0.1	-1.0
1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	-0.3	-1.2	0.2	-0.9	0.5	-2.9	-2.3	0.0	-0.5	-1.1	-0.7	1.0	-2.7	-0.8	-1.9
5.3	4.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.5	3.1	5.2	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.1	5.1	2.0	-0.2	1.7	-0.6	-0.1	0.0
0.5	1.0	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.6	-1.3	0.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-3.5	-3.4	-3.3
0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	1.0	-0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-1.5	-0.4	-4.6	-4.8	-5.0
-1.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-1.6	-2.2	-2.0
-0.6	-0.3	0.3	-1.6	-2.1	0.1	-0.2	-1.2	-1.4	1.6	-1.6	-0.8	-1.3	-1.9	1.3	-0.9	0.0	-3.5	-4.1	-3.6
2.5	3.8	1.7	0.0	2.4	2.0	-1.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	-1.6	-1.8	2.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.6	0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-2.2
-2.2	-1.3	-0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-2.1
-2.4	-2.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.2	-0.5	-1.6	-1.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
1.3360	1.3649	1.3999	1.4442	1.4349	1.4388	1.4264	1.4343	1.3770	1.3706	1.3556	1.3179	1.2905	1.3224	1.3201	1.3162	1.2789	1.2526	1.2288	1.2400

PRICES	2009	2010	2011	2010		2011				2012			2010				
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	7	8	9	10	11
<b>CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.4
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	0.6	1.0	4.4	2.6	2.0	3.9	5.0	3.7	5.1	3.9	4.2	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	6.7	7.2	5.7	7.3	8.1	8.1	6.3	3.7	4.9	4.2	5.1	7.2	5.2	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.0
Clothing and footwear	-0.6	-1.9	-1.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-2.4	-4.2	0.9	-2.2	1.6	0.7	-2.1	-1.7	1.9	-1.1	0.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas	-0.3	10.2	5.6	12.0	9.0	6.8	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.2	4.4	12.4	12.3	11.4	11.7	7.1
Furnishings, household equipment	4.0	1.4	2.7	1.3	2.1	2.7	3.9	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.0	-0.1	0.5	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.8
Medical, pharmaceutical products	4.0	2.1	1.6	4.0	4.6	2.9	2.6	0.8	0.3	-0.2	1.4	0.2	2.8	4.0	5.2	5.1	4.4
Transport	-3.0	-0.3	1.0	-1.8	-0.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.2	3.9	-1.2	-2.0	-2.1	-0.6	-1.2
Communications	-4.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.7	1.6	2.3	-1.8	-1.2	-2.9	-3.6	-0.3	0.7	3.5	2.5	2.8
Recreation and culture	3.0	0.4	-1.5	-0.2	0.1	-2.6	-1.0	-1.7	-0.8	2.6	1.2	1.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Education	3.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	4.3	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.4	1.3
Catering services	4.4	-2.5	-6.8	-2.9	-11.0	-11.0	-10.9	-6.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.7	1.3	1.2	-11.2	-10.9	-11.0
Miscellaneous goods & services	3.8	1.4	2.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.2	3.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6
HCPI	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.6
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2
<b>PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Total	-1.3	2.1	4.5	3.4	3.8	5.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.8
Domestic market	-0.4	2.0	3.8	2.8	3.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	2.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2
Non-domestic market	-2.2	2.2	5.3	4.0	4.4	6.9	5.5	4.6	4.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.5
euro area	-3.5	2.2	6.1	4.0	4.8	8.2	6.5	5.1	4.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	4.5	4.1	3.4	4.1	4.8
non-euro area	0.3	2.1	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.4	2.0	1.3	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.6
Import price indices	-3.3	7.4	5.4	7.8	8.9	8.9	5.5	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.2	0.5	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.6	8.9
<b>PRICE CONTROL,<sup>1</sup> y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Energy prices	-12.3	16.5	10.9	15.9	15.3	15.1	9.9	8.3	10.8	12.1	12.5	14.5	17.4	15.6	14.6	18.2	12.2
Oil products	-12.0	17.3	11.9	13.5	14.6	15.7	10.5	9.9	11.7	12.3	12.7	14.4	15.2	13.2	12.1	16.6	11.6
Transport & communications	0.6	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other controlled prices	4.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Direct control – total	-6.9	14.2	2.8	14.4	12.2	7.2	1.5	0.5	2.1	7.3	9.5	11.0	15.5	14.3	13.5	15.9	9.2

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. The electricity market was liberalized on 1 July 2007. Data from July 2007 onwards are not comparable. Since July 2009, formation of prices for utility services is no longer under government control.

2010	2011												2012									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.3	
2.2	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.2	6.3	4.6	2.9	3.8	4.4	5.6	4.8	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.0	
8.1	7.8	8.3	8.3	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.4	2.8	3.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.1	7.4	7.1	7.0	
-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-2.1	-2.8	-1.5	-3.0	-4.2	-4.9	-3.4	2.0	2.1	-1.5	-2.2	-3.5	-1.2	0.2	3.0	1.6	0.8	1.8	-0.3	
8.3	7.4	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.9	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.0	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.9	3.9	4.2	5.2	
2.6	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.5	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	
4.3	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	
0.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	4.5	4.7	
3.2	1.4	3.3	3.3	2.3	1.9	0.5	3.4	2.5	0.9	-1.8	-0.3	-3.3	-0.1	-1.2	-2.4	-2.6	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1	-4.4	-3.2	
0.4	-0.9	-6.5	-0.4	-0.5	-1.1	-1.3	-1.8	-2.0	-1.2	-0.3	-0.9	-1.2	0.8	6.8	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	
0.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	5.7	
-11.1	-11.1	-11.1	-10.9	-11.2	-10.9	-10.5	-10.2	-9.8	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.4	0.9	8.9	
0.6	0.8	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.6	2.5	3.7	3.7	
2.2	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.7	
0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	
4.2	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.7	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	
3.5	4.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	
4.9	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.4	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	
5.6	7.5	8.6	8.6	7.9	5.8	5.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	2.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.2	
3.6	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.0	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.2	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	
10.3	10.4	8.5	7.9	6.3	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.0	1.8	0.9	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	2.7	
15.7	15.5	15.6	14.3	12.0	9.7	7.9	6.3	9.1	9.6	10.8	11.9	9.7	10.3	12.0	13.8	14.7	11.8	10.9	10.1	14.6	18.8	
15.6	15.8	16.3	15.2	12.7	10.2	8.7	7.7	10.8	11.3	12.3	12.7	10.3	10.5	12.2	14.2	15.3	11.9	10.8	9.2	14.4	19.4	
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
11.8	11.8	5.4	4.5	3.0	1.5	0.1	-1.0	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.9	1.3	2.0	9.5	10.6	11.1	9.0	8.5	7.9	11.0	14.0	

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2009	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012		2010			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	8	9	10	11
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m</b>																
Current account	-246	-209	2	-107	-61	-62	55	73	-91	-36	-15	262	-55	6	-40	-40
Goods <sup>1</sup>	-498	-997	-1,043	-225	-185	-447	-227	-219	-214	-383	-212	-93	-111	-48	-134	-128
Exports	16,410	18,762	21,265	4,778	4,732	4,962	5,179	5,486	5,245	5,354	5,328	5,494	1,329	1,767	1,695	1,742
Imports	16,908	19,759	22,308	5,003	4,917	5,409	5,406	5,705	5,458	5,738	5,540	5,587	1,440	1,815	1,829	1,869
Services	1,165	1,285	1,443	341	341	314	316	399	358	370	405	449	113	141	131	87
Exports	4,347	4,616	4,839	1,120	1,343	1,174	1,052	1,186	1,381	1,219	1,114	1,244	447	436	392	356
Imports	3,182	3,331	3,396	779	1,002	860	736	787	1,023	849	709	795	333	295	262	269
Income	-754	-599	-550	-182	-226	-116	-85	-143	-238	-84	-175	-119	-64	-63	-36	-44
Receipts	666	574	918	167	140	160	204	237	220	257	180	226	43	41	44	43
Expenditure	1,420	1,173	1,469	349	366	276	289	380	459	341	355	345	107	105	80	87
Current transfers	-159	102	153	-41	8	188	52	36	3	61	-33	25	6	-24	-2	45
Receipts	959	1,203	1,373	219	273	448	378	320	311	364	334	351	89	68	90	125
Expenditure	1,119	1,100	1,220	260	265	260	326	284	308	302	367	326	82	91	92	80
Capital and financial account	175	535	-452	291	230	-2	48	-244	-84	-172	137	-246	-27	101	86	-223
Capital account	14	53	-102	11	24	-37	-7	-6	-8	-82	6	26	-1	30	18	6
Financial account	161	482	-350	280	206	35	55	-239	-77	-89	131	-273	-26	71	68	-229
Direct investment	-657	431	638	100	82	358	-9	240	246	160	224	47	44	-60	83	230
Domestic abroad	-187	160	-81	86	46	54	-15	31	55	-152	2	89	34	-5	1	53
Foreign in Slovenia	-470	271	719	14	36	304	6	209	191	313	222	-42	10	-55	81	177
Portfolio investment	4,628	1,956	1,838	509	-51	392	2,592	-300	-440	-15	-935	213	-29	-101	71	183
Financial derivatives	-2	-117	-136	-65	-14	-15	-80	-15	-24	-18	-20	-10	-4	-5	-8	-4
Other investment	-3,976	-1,806	-2,762	-214	171	-689	-2,457	-177	108	-236	822	-517	-33	211	-96	-622
Assets	-267	783	-1,461	-591	536	594	-1,525	-159	-349	572	-1,477	-91	-201	38	-166	-632
Commercial credits	416	-174	-47	-213	30	232	-322	-88	44	319	-349	-34	195	-158	-101	-77
Loans	-1	203	-52	510	21	20	-99	-22	48	22	4	-97	18	-124	-33	-3
Currency and deposits	-603	672	-1,315	-883	391	346	-1,109	-48	-408	250	-1,143	14	-487	309	-19	-547
Other assets	-80	81	-46	-6	94	-4	5	0	-33	-18	10	26	73	12	-13	-5
Liabilities	-3,708	-2,589	-1,301	378	-365	-1,283	-932	-18	457	-808	2,300	-425	168	173	70	10
Commercial credits	-452	362	94	262	-63	72	199	-18	-85	-3	167	138	-182	149	134	62
Loans	-2,911	-986	-1,235	-189	-8	-385	-388	-298	203	-753	-145	-291	-21	53	-240	242
Deposits	-318	-1,954	-169	358	-305	-928	-787	334	340	-57	2,287	-288	348	-46	180	-288
Other liabilities	-27	-11	9	-54	12	-42	42	-36	0	3	-10	16	23	17	-5	-7
International reserves <sup>2</sup>	167	19	72	-50	18	-11	9	12	33	19	39	-6	-4	25	19	-16
Statistical error	71	-326	450	-184	-170	64	-104	171	175	207	-122	-16	82	-107	-45	262
<b>EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m</b>																
Export of investment goods	1,788	1,834	1,999	461	450	516	446	517	506	530	469	539	125	161	167	171
Intermediate goods	8,117	10,044	11,906	2,559	2,574	2,662	2,904	3,097	3,001	2,904	3,038	3,071	719	966	930	941
Consumer goods	6,189	6,550	6,909	1,674	1,627	1,694	1,737	1,757	1,622	1,792	1,682	1,728	459	613	570	601
Import of investment goods	2,295	2,323	2,504	616	579	671	563	616	589	736	553	582	150	248	191	229
Intermediate goods	9,839	12,210	14,010	3,083	3,059	3,339	3,500	3,588	3,452	3,471	3,610	3,556	895	1,115	1,162	1,138
Consumer goods	5,021	5,522	5,938	1,367	1,360	1,493	1,390	1,526	1,501	1,522	1,428	1,399	422	483	502	542

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.

2010	2011												2012							
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	37	-54	73	49	-94	117	26	-127	10	70	2	-107	-51	-112	148	68	98	96	62	-30
-186	-47	-91	-89	-73	-162	16	20	-137	-97	-51	-108	-224	-111	-49	-51	-5	-42	-46	40	-94
1,525	1,582	1,655	1,942	1,747	1,882	1,857	1,782	1,534	1,929	1,830	1,901	1,622	1,639	1,713	1,976	1,790	1,844	1,859	1,812	1,581
1,711	1,628	1,746	2,031	1,820	2,043	1,842	1,762	1,671	2,025	1,882	2,010	1,846	1,751	1,762	2,027	1,795	1,887	1,905	1,772	1,675
96	110	83	122	145	122	132	81	122	155	151	125	94	147	99	159	142	183	125	86	129
425	341	317	394	400	381	406	459	459	463	416	382	421	375	323	417	393	435	416	484	475
329	231	234	271	255	258	274	378	337	308	265	257	327	228	223	258	250	253	292	398	347
-37	-26	-31	-28	-49	-55	-39	-94	-89	-56	-31	-39	-14	-61	-58	-56	-43	-38	-37	-57	-56
72	57	58	89	68	82	87	74	65	82	80	77	99	60	58	61	72	79	75	53	52
109	83	89	117	117	137	126	167	154	138	111	116	114	121	117	117	115	118	112	111	108
144	-1	-15	68	27	0	9	19	-23	7	0	24	37	-26	-103	96	-27	-4	55	-7	-9
233	85	131	162	115	105	99	117	71	123	94	115	155	68	63	203	90	109	152	108	80
89	86	146	95	88	105	91	98	95	115	93	91	118	94	167	107	117	113	97	114	89
135	-167	54	162	18	60	-322	55	-48	-92	-297	-60	185	84	194	-141	-133	-188	75	-20	-172
-61	-9	1	1	-2	0	-4	-7	-4	3	-2	9	-89	-6	9	3	26	1	0	0	3
197	-158	52	161	20	60	-318	62	-44	-95	-295	-68	274	90	185	-144	-159	-189	75	-20	-174
46	-117	-29	136	89	111	39	65	69	113	-82	-50	292	-16	110	130	-86	90	43	61	-16
0	-57	22	20	-9	14	26	-44	41	57	-77	4	-79	-31	7	26	-24	40	72	11	34
46	-60	-51	116	98	98	13	109	27	55	-6	-53	372	15	104	103	-62	50	-29	50	-50
139	1,136	-206	1,662	-361	288	-226	72	-64	-448	225	-179	-61	211	-820	-325	107	162	-56	-619	-168
-4	-29	-31	-20	-5	-5	-5	-4	-4	-16	-2	-8	-8	-11	0	-9	-2	0	-8	-2	-1
29	-1,159	301	-1,599	283	-335	-125	-59	-59	227	-421	125	61	-26	836	13	-178	-439	100	581	13
1,392	-1,040	352	-836	78	-87	-150	-498	-17	166	-361	301	632	-613	99	-963	-387	117	179	185	216
410	-218	29	-133	-83	31	-36	-39	202	-118	-135	42	412	-87	-85	-177	24	-32	-26	18	164
56	-50	5	-54	12	-17	-18	-20	27	41	-48	23	46	21	129	-146	-153	-30	85	40	52
912	-763	325	-671	138	-97	-89	-424	-228	244	-187	234	203	-545	39	-637	-262	161	115	96	-16
14	-9	-7	21	10	-3	-7	-14	-18	-1	9	3	-29	-3	17	-4	4	17	5	31	15
-1,363	-118	-51	-763	205	-248	25	439	-42	61	-60	-177	-572	588	736	976	209	-555	-79	396	-202
-124	-42	60	181	143	4	-165	-10	-263	188	-24	137	-116	-81	152	97	-17	-75	229	-8	-156
-388	-109	-88	-190	-214	-226	142	240	-41	5	-201	-429	-122	64	-212	3	101	-212	-180	-106	-60
-820	3	-8	-781	274	-26	86	202	237	-99	158	103	-319	550	833	904	115	-278	-126	527	12
-30	31	-15	27	2	0	-38	7	25	-33	7	12	-15	54	-36	-28	10	9	-2	-17	1
-13	10	17	-18	13	1	-2	-12	15	29	-15	44	-10	-68	59	48	0	-2	-4	-41	-3
-153	131	0	-235	-67	34	205	-82	175	82	227	58	-78	-33	-82	-7	65	90	-171	-42	202
178	127	142	177	156	183	178	178	154	173	171	177	181	143	155	171	179	186	174	167	N/A
792	904	929	1,070	996	1,060	1,042	1,005	903	1,093	1,026	1,052	826	951	987	1,100	1,000	1,041	1,030	1,039	N/A
523	522	553	663	560	599	599	559	439	624	594	629	570	501	527	654	556	567	605	557	N/A
252	151	174	238	185	227	205	204	166	219	203	226	307	174	157	222	187	200	195	211	N/A
1,039	1,051	1,130	1,319	1,153	1,265	1,170	1,119	1,059	1,275	1,203	1,254	1,014	1,162	1,165	1,283	1,173	1,202	1,181	1,161	N/A
449	424	455	511	477	557	491	475	474	552	504	536	482	445	458	524	448	473	478	436	N/A

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2009	2010	2011	2010								2011		
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
<b>ZSELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m</b>														
Claims of the BS on central government	160	138	102	142	141	140	142	140	139	139	138	132	101	99
Central government (S. 1311)	3,497	3,419	4,299	3,001	3,120	3,130	3,326	3,422	3,447	3,453	3,419	3,332	3,326	3,409
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	376	526	584	395	401	415	421	417	434	497	526	538	536	541
Households (S. 14, 15)	8,413	9,282	9,454	8,701	8,897	8,928	9,062	9,119	9,149	9,225	9,282	9,226	9,233	9,276
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	21,704	21,646	20,876	21,997	22,015	22,024	21,815	21,862	21,848	21,790	21,646	21,793	21,775	21,772
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	2,680	2,497	2,229	2,558	2,525	2,524	2,502	2,488	2,496	2,497	2,497	2,454	2,402	2,372
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	5,302	5,811	5,445	5,638	6,120	5,445	5,315	5,399	5,079	5,688	5,811	5,674	5,740	6,504
<b>Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL</b>														
In domestic currency	34,731	35,994	35,692	35,620	35,929	35,495	35,381	35,616	35,430	35,931	35,994	35,993	36,008	36,712
In foreign currency	1,895	1,843	1,536	1,852	1,915	1,860	1,884	1,828	1,742	1,777	1,843	1,760	1,739	1,691
Securities, total	5,345	5,345	5,659	4,819	5,234	5,112	5,175	5,263	5,282	5,444	5,345	5,265	5,266	5,470
<b>SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m</b>														
Deposits in domestic currency, total	27,965	26,767	28,420	28,085	27,929	27,079	27,358	26,819	26,696	27,486	26,767	27,630	27,235	28,129
Overnight	7,200	8,155	8,245	7,732	7,976	7,936	8,041	8,031	7,926	8,119	8,155	8,245	8,179	8,799
With agreed maturity – short-term	10,408	8,193	7,868	8,674	8,377	8,574	8,621	8,096	8,100	8,256	8,193	8,816	8,483	8,724
With agreed maturity – long-term	9,788	10,337	12,248	11,196	11,401	10,413	10,529	10,532	10,587	11,003	10,337	10,496	10,550	10,583
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	569	82	59	483	175	156	167	160	83	108	82	73	23	23
Deposits in foreign currency, total	434	463	579	496	705	462	491	462	456	471	463	452	453	449
Overnight	238	285	386	299	513	280	307	277	286	291	285	282	287	284
With agreed maturity – short-term	141	121	133	130	129	122	121	125	113	118	121	115	116	113
With agreed maturity – long-term	45	55	59	59	61	58	60	57	55	59	55	53	49	51
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	10	2	1	8	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	1
<b>INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %</b>														
<b>New deposits in domestic currency</b>														
<b>Households</b>														
Overnight deposits	0.28	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	2.51	1.81	2.15	1.72	1.83	1.87	1.82	1.85	1.86	1.88	1.94	2.04	1.98	2.04
<b>New loans to households in domestic currency</b>														
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	6.43	5.53	5.46	5.38	5.42	5.12	5.33	5.17	5.50	5.43	5.65	5.85	5.17	5.45
<b>New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency</b>														
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	6.28	5.76	5.72	6.03	5.61	5.40	5.84	4.98	5.72	6.00	5.44	5.83	5.45	5.40
<b>INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %</b>														
Main refinancing operations	1.23	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>INTERBANK INTEREST RATES</b>														
<b>EURIBOR</b>														
3-month rates	1.23	0.81	1.39	0.69	0.73	0.85	0.90	0.88	1.00	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.09	1.18
6-month rates	1.44	1.08	1.64	0.98	1.01	1.10	1.15	1.14	1.22	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.48
<b>LIBOR CHF</b>														
3-month rates	0.37	0.19	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18
6-month rates	0.50	0.27	0.18	0.28	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25
Sources of data: BS, BBA - British Bankers' Association.														



2011									2012								
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
76	76	76	76	76	77	76	83	102	111	119	182	169	188	204	227	227	207
3,319	3,327	3,282	3,276	3,328	3,355	3,387	3,436	4,299	4,465	4,580	4,801	4,752	4,796	4,811	4,870	4,814	4,874
532	530	533	534	536	535	541	554	584	588	589	588	591	580	584	589	590	585
9,304	9,383	9,425	9,507	9,490	9,468	9,481	9,467	9,454	9,421	9,391	9,412	9,380	9,380	9,362	9,341	9,346	9,338
21,782	21,714	21,725	21,656	21,537	21,369	21,444	21,434	20,876	20,976	20,896	20,933	20,922	20,843	20,693	20,561	20,506	20,398
2,350	2,341	2,325	2,323	2,292	2,298	2,286	2,277	2,229	2,210	2,234	2,323	2,320	2,300	2,291	2,247	2,244	2,210
5,179	5,275	5,259	5,224	5,422	5,375	5,491	5,224	5,445	5,111	4,846	5,644	5,527	5,613	5,918	5,248	5,229	5,210
35,736	35,811	35,836	35,720	35,854	35,763	35,970	35,784	35,692	35,407	35,334	36,103	35,955	35,979	36,202	35,461	35,440	35,316
1,689	1,751	1,724	1,794	1,705	1,628	1,586	1,557	1,536	1,529	1,505	1,492	1,472	1,458	1,439	1,423	1,402	1,372
5,043	5,008	4,990	5,007	5,046	5,008	5,075	5,052	5,659	5,837	5,697	6,105	6,066	6,076	6,018	5,972	5,886	5,928
27,080	27,205	27,384	27,392	27,423	27,337	27,631	27,376	28,420	28,359	27,926	30,197	30,165	30,208	30,322	29,703	29,591	29,354
8,206	8,237	8,259	8,303	8,241	8,236	8,058	8,436	8,245	8,399	8,195	8,177	8,404	8,375	9,151	8,573	8,632	8,523
8,477	8,614	8,615	8,471	8,468	8,369	8,372	7,791	7,868	7,688	7,468	7,553	7,362	7,441	7,111	7,134	7,052	6,964
10,375	10,324	10,470	10,567	10,662	10,683	11,148	11,089	12,248	12,180	12,171	14,395	14,319	14,309	13,982	13,930	13,852	13,751
22	30	40	51	52	49	53	60	59	92	92	72	80	83	78	66	55	116
444	459	464	488	476	486	494	538	579	570	564	577	568	559	583	597	591	579
286	295	304	317	305	320	329	365	386	391	384	384	385	381	397	410	412	397
107	111	107	113	108	109	109	114	133	117	120	132	124	116	125	125	119	124
50	52	52	57	62	57	55	58	59	61	59	60	58	61	60	61	59	57
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.18
2.08	2.15	2.20	2.20	2.18	2.17	2.24	2.27	2.28	2.39	2.35	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.29	2.27	2.23	2.23
5.51	5.42	5.52	5.39	5.49	5.45	5.50	5.43	5.27	5.37	5.40	5.46	5.36	5.45	5.42	5.37	5.41	5.62
5.25	5.82	5.97	6.17	6.48	5.91	4.25	5.20	6.51	3.79	3.00	6.04	5.81	6.27	5.83	3.94	5.06	6.52
1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
1.32	1.42	1.49	1.60	1.55	1.54	1.58	1.48	1.43	1.22	1.05	0.86	0.74	0.68	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.25
1.62	1.71	1.75	1.82	1.75	1.74	1.78	1.71	1.67	1.50	1.35	1.16	1.04	0.97	0.93	0.78	0.60	0.48
0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	-
0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.16	-

PUBLIC FINANCE	2009	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012		2011	
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	1	2
<b>CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS-IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m</b>														
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES</b>														
TOTAL REVENUES	14,408.0	14,794.0	14,982.3	3,477.0	3,649.9	4,356.8	3,600.7	3,826.7	3,538.4	4,016.5	3,618.3	3,711.8	1,205.5	1,118.2
Current revenues	13,639.5	13,771.5	14,037.9	3,366.8	3,462.4	3,784.8	3,364.6	3,638.6	3,319.1	3,715.6	3,410.7	3,485.6	1,147.1	1,045.0
Tax revenues	12,955.4	12,848.4	13,209.2	3,189.2	3,186.0	3,489.9	3,155.9	3,451.0	3,129.7	3,472.7	3,172.7	3,314.0	1,094.8	950.0
Taxes on income and profit	2,805.1	2,490.7	2,723.5	594.4	554.5	706.4	635.4	827.7	562.9	697.5	629.5	723.0	215.1	208.1
Social security contributions	5,161.3	5,234.5	5,267.6	1,303.8	1,293.5	1,362.9	1,300.6	1,316.9	1,303.8	1,346.2	1,342.5	1,332.8	437.7	424.6
Taxes on payroll and workforce	28.5	28.1	29.2	7.2	6.5	8.1	6.7	7.6	6.7	8.2	7.2	6.4	2.3	2.1
Taxes on property	207.0	219.7	215.2	58.9	76.7	60.0	24.0	53.8	84.2	53.1	26.6	64.8	7.4	8.3
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,660.2	4,780.7	4,856.2	1,199.2	1,231.6	1,325.9	1,165.5	1,217.4	1,148.4	1,324.9	1,164.0	1,164.5	424.5	299.4
Taxes on international trade & transactions	90.5	90.7	100.2	24.7	22.5	24.8	23.7	27.6	23.8	25.1	22.3	21.9	7.8	7.7
Other taxes	2.9	4.0	17.2	1.0	0.7	1.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	17.6	-19.4	0.5	0.0	-0.2
Non-tax revenues	684.1	923.0	828.7	177.6	276.5	294.9	208.7	187.6	189.5	242.9	238.1	171.6	52.3	95.0
Capital revenues	106.5	175.7	65.3	17.9	26.1	121.9	7.6	21.6	14.4	21.7	10.5	10.8	2.0	2.7
Grants	11.1	12.6	10.4	2.2	2.5	5.0	2.4	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.4
Transferred revenues	54.3	109.5	53.8	2.3	3.8	102.9	2.3	0.4	50.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.0
Receipts from the EU budget	596.5	724.7	814.9	87.8	155.1	342.2	223.9	163.2	153.3	274.6	195.6	213.1	54.1	70.0
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES</b>														
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,368.2	16,692.7	16,546.3	4,122.7	3,948.1	4,586.9	4,191.6	4,159.0	3,955.7	4,240.0	4,326.5	3,857.6	1,418.9	1,408.8
Current expenditures	6,800.8	6,960.4	6,926.7	1,757.3	1,636.9	1,771.0	1,898.6	1,742.3	1,645.5	1,640.3	1,995.1	1,668.8	638.7	637.0
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,911.9	3,912.4	3,882.7	1,012.5	963.6	980.0	967.0	1,010.3	955.0	950.4	960.7	976.1	326.1	316.0
Expenditures on goods and services	2,510.3	2,512.4	2,443.4	624.9	587.7	743.1	585.3	615.7	603.4	638.9	587.3	596.9	202.1	184.0
Interest payments	336.1	488.2	526.7	110.0	76.4	29.2	311.3	108.1	78.0	29.3	431.8	81.5	88.6	134.5
Reserves	42.5	47.4	73.9	9.9	9.2	18.8	35.0	8.2	9.1	21.6	15.3	14.3	22.0	2.5
Current transfers	7,339.4	7,628.5	7,818.9	1,995.1	1,810.9	1,973.6	1,942.5	2,076.4	1,855.7	1,944.4	1,957.3	1,878.8	673.8	628.3
Subsidies	597.9	581.9	496.3	122.8	103.7	194.7	171.2	127.6	69.1	128.2	177.1	107.8	97.5	46.4
Current transfers to individuals and households	6,024.5	6,277.7	6,533.5	1,671.1	1,514.7	1,562.9	1,606.6	1,745.6	1,583.0	1,598.3	1,609.2	1,588.9	521.6	532.8
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	678.1	728.8	737.2	188.6	183.3	206.3	158.8	186.2	189.0	203.2	158.0	169.6	51.2	48.7
Current transfers abroad	38.9	40.1	52.0	12.6	9.1	9.6	5.9	17.0	14.5	14.6	13.0	12.5	3.6	0.4
Capital expenditures	1,294.1	1,310.6	1,023.5	212.5	321.1	584.3	168.8	196.5	266.5	391.6	165.3	179.2	58.8	50.7
Capital transfers	494.6	396.4	372.1	90.1	82.0	176.9	42.4	73.3	97.0	159.4	47.0	44.3	12.5	11.5
Payments to the EU budget	439.3	396.8	405.1	67.8	97.3	81.1	139.3	70.6	91.0	104.4	161.8	86.5	35.1	81.3
<b>SURPLUS / DEFICIT</b>	<b>-1,960.2</b>	<b>-1,898.7</b>	<b>-1,564.1</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 general government are not consolidated.  
\* In the "corrected outturn" column, certain categories of revenues that remained on unallocated fund accounts were estimated based on previous months' dynamics. Unallocated funds are a consequence of the introduction of a new DURS information system and the modification of the fiscal revenue payment system on 1 October 2011.



## Acronyms

### Acronyms in the text

**AJPES** – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **AUKN** – The Capital Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Slovenia, **BS** – Bank of Slovenia, **DB** – Doing Business, **EBITDA** – Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EFSF** – European Financial Stability Facility, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EMU** – European Monetary Union, **ERM II** – European Exchange Rate Mechanism, **ESA** – European System of Accounts, **ESI** – Economic Sentiment Indicator, **ESM** – European Stability Mechanism, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **HICP** – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **HWWI** – Das Hamburgische WeltWirtschaftsinstitut gemeinnützige GmbH, **ICT** – Information and Communication Technology, **ifo** – Information und Forschung Institut, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMD** – International Institute for Management Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **KAD** – Kapitalska družba d.d., **LFS** – Labour Force Survey, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **NEER** – Nominal Effective Exchange Rate, **NFI** – No-monetary Financial Institutions, **OECD** – Organization Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, **PDII** – Pension and Disability Insurance Institute, **PMI** – Purchasing Managers Index, **PPA** – Public Payments Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, **REER** – Real Effective Exchange Rate, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **RULC** – Relative Unit Labor Cost, **SCA** – Standard Classification of Activities, **SITC** – Standard International Trade Classification, **SKIS** – Standard Classification of Institutional Sectors, **SMP** – Securities Market Programme, **SORS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **TARGET2** – Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System 2, **ULC** – Unit Labour Costs, **WEF** – World Economic Forum, **ZSPJS** – Public Sector Salary System Act, **ZUJF** – The Public Finance Balance Act, **ZUPJS** – Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act, **ZZZS** – The Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia.

### Acronyms of Standard Classification of Activities (SCA)

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

### Acronyms of Countries

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

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