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Responsible Person: Boštjan Vasle, MSc, Director

Editor in Chief: Barbara Ferk, MSc

Authors of Current Economic Trends (listed alphabetically):

Jure Brložnik, Urška Brodar, Gonzalo Capriolo, Janez Dodič, Marjan Hafner, MSc, Matevž Hribernik, Slavica Jurančič, Mojca Koprivnikar Šušteršič, Janez Kušar, Urška Lušina, MSc, Jože Markič, PhD, Helena Mervic, Tina Nenadič, MSc, Mitja Perko, MSc, Jure Povšnar, Ana T. Selan, MSc, Dragica Šuc, MSc

Author of Selected Topic:

Matevž Hribernik (The Doing Business 2014 report by the World Bank)

Editorial Board: Lidija Apohal Vučkovič, Marijana Bednaš, MSc, Lejla Fajić, Alenka Kajzer, PhD, Rotija Kmet Zupančič, MSc, Janez Kušar, Boštjan Vasle, MSc

Translator: Marija Kavčič

Data Preparation and Graphs: Bibijana Cirman Naglič, Marjeta Žigman

Concept and Design: Katja Korinšek, Pristop

DTP: Bibijana Cirman Naglič

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Contents

In the spotlight.....	3
Current economic trends	5
International environment.....	7
Economic developments in Slovenia	8
Labour market	13
Prices	15
Balance of payments	18
Financial markets	20
Public finance.....	22
 Boxes	
Box 1: (In)solvency	10
Box 2: Absorption of Cohesion Policy funds in the programming period 2007–2013	24
 Selected topic	
The Doing Business 2014 report by the World Bank.....	27
 Statistical appendix	29

The Economic Mirror is prepared based on statistical data available by 5 November 2013.

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 SURS website http://www.stat.si/eng/skd_nace_2008.asp.

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

In the spotlight

The slow improvement in the euro area continues; the IMF predicts a decline in GDP for this year, followed by weak growth in 2014. In August, industrial production in manufacturing and new orders increased in the euro area as a whole. Turnover in retail trade was up for the third month in a row, and construction output also continued to rise. The confidence indicators also indicate improvement in economic activity. The IMF and the European Commission forecast a 0.4% decline in euro area GDP for this year, and 1% and 1.1% growth, respectively, for 2014. The IMF stresses the completion of the banking union to prevent financial market fragmentation as a top priority for the euro area, while in the Commission's opinion, significant risks to growth stem from deleveraging, financial market fragmentation and high unemployment rate.

The values of short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia show a continuation of growth in exports and construction put in place. The values of exports and construction put in place are visibly higher than at the beginning of the year, while manufacturing production and turnover in retail trade are stagnating (seasonally adjusted). However, the values of all these indicators except exports remained lower in the first eight months compared with the same period last year and do not yet indicate a year-on-year recovery of GDP in the third quarter, according to our estimate. The total value of the sentiment indicator has been almost unchanged for several months. Looking at individual confidence indicators, the value of the confidence indicator in the construction sector is improving, and so is, slightly, the value of the consumer confidence indicator; in retail trade the confidence indicator is falling, while it is stagnant in other sectors.

In the last two months the labour market situation has not changed much, but it has deteriorated significantly relative to last year. The number of employed persons has remained almost unchanged since the spring (seasonally adjusted), albeit much lower than last year. On average, 119,542 persons were registered as unemployed in the first nine months of the year, 9.6% more than in the same period last year. The inflows into unemployment increased particularly due to a significant rise in first-time jobseekers and persons who became unemployed due to the termination of their fixed-term contracts, while the outflow from unemployment was mainly due to increased participation in active employment policy programmes and a lower number of persons deleted from the register for breaches of regulations. In the first eight months the average gross earnings were lower than in the same period last year, mainly on account of lower earnings in the general government sector.

With unchanged monthly growth of prices, year-on-year inflation dropped to 1.3% in October. The monthly consumer price movement was mainly impacted by the usual seasonal dynamics – higher prices of clothing and footwear and lower prices of holiday packages. Monthly inflation and the decline in year-on-year inflation (from 1.4% in September) were also a result of lower prices of liquid fuels. Year-on-year inflation in the euro area declined in October, totalling 0.7% (in September 1.1%).

The situation in the Slovenian banking system continues to deteriorate. The stock of domestic non-banking sector loans is much larger this year than in 2012, which is related to lower supply of funding and lower loan demand due to the bad situation in the banking sector and in the economy. Liquidity pressures on the Slovenian banking system remain significant. At the end of August the proportion of bad claims already accounted for 17.1% of the banking sector's total exposure, and the volume of bad claims almost reached EUR 8 bn. In the first three quarters impairments and provisions increased by a fifth relative to the same period last year.

The consolidated balance of public finances recorded a deficit of EUR 1,268 m in the first eight months of this year. The deficit was EUR 251 m larger than in the same period last year. Revenue (EUR 9.4 bn) was down 3.5%, while expenditure (EUR 10.7 bn) was down 0.9%. All categories of revenue were lower year-on-year. Among expenditure categories, only interest payments and payments into the EU budget were up, while the largest declines were recorded for expenditures on social transfers (excluding pensions), goods and services and wages.

current economic trends

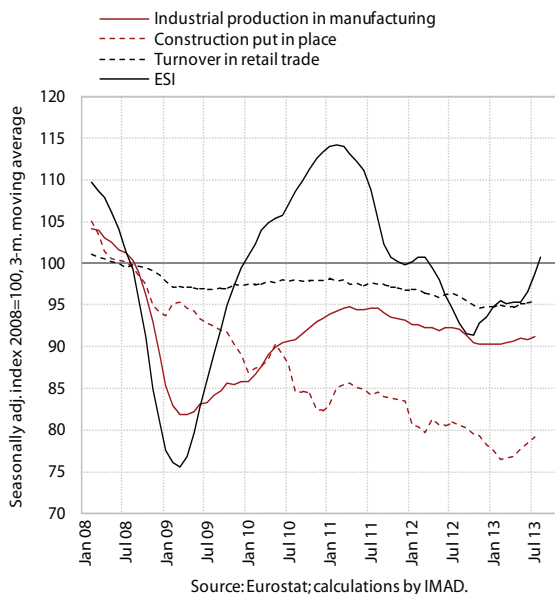
International environment

Short-term indicators of economic activity and confidence indicators indicate continued weak economic recovery in the euro area in the third quarter. Following July's decline, industrial production in manufacturing increased by 1.1% in August, seasonally adjusted, being down 2.4% in year-on-year terms. New orders in the manufacturing sector also rose visibly in August, up 1.6%, seasonally adjusted. Turnover in retail trade expanded for the third month in a row, and the increase in construction output seen in the past several months continued.¹ Having increased for the fifth consecutive month, the Economic Sentiment Indicator ESI approached its long-term average, while the values of some other confidence indicators (PMI, Ifo, Zew) continue to indicate improvement in euro area economic activity.

The IMF forecasts a 0.4% fall in euro area GDP for this year, and 1% growth for 2014. This is a smaller decline than projected in July, by 0.2 percentage points for 2013 and by 0.1 percentage points for 2014. According to the IMF, the top priority of the euro area is to complete the banking union and reduce financial market fragmentation.

In October the IMF revised downwards its forecast for global economic growth, citing the decline in economic activity in emerging countries as the main reason. World growth is expected to be slightly lower than according to the July forecast, 2.9% in 2013 and 3.6% in 2014. The main reason is weaker economic growth in emerging markets as a result of structural problems² and a cyclical slowdown in

Figure 1: Short-term indicators of economic activity in the euro area



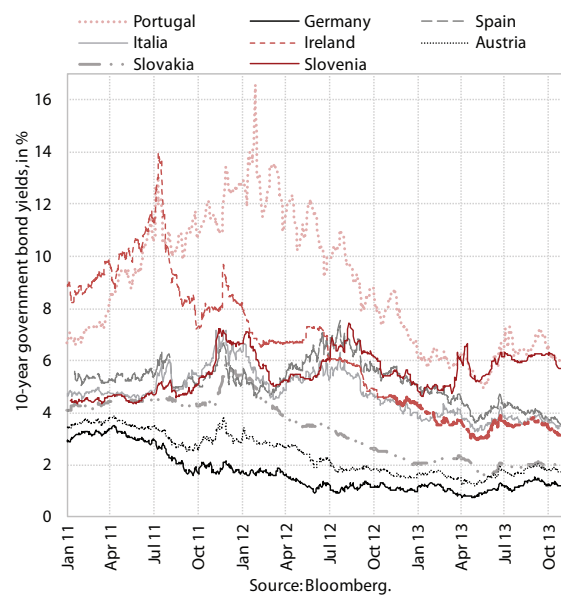
¹ Seasonally adjusted, turnover in retail trade rose by 0.7% in August and the value of construction put in place by 0.5%.

² The IMF highlights insufficient infrastructure investment and problems on the labour market as the most problematic factors in most emerging market economies.

growth (tightened financial conditions, lower commodity prices). According to the IMF, global economic growth in 2014 is associated with significant downside risks related to the unstable financial system in the euro area, monetary policies of the US and slower growth in emerging market economies, in particular China.

The required government bond yields declined in October in both the most vulnerable countries and those with the highest credit rating of AAA. The problems related to the US government shutdown and disagreement about lifting the debt ceiling increased investors' demand for "safer" investments, which was reflected in a decline in the yields of EU countries with the highest credit rating. The yield spreads to the German 10-year government bonds of the most vulnerable countries also declined.

Figure 2: Yields on 10-year government bonds



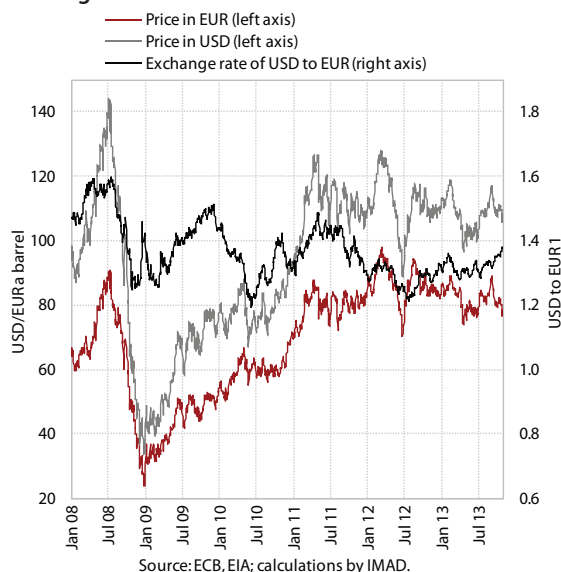
Interbank interest rates in the euro area did not change significantly in October and remained low, but the credit standards for euro area companies deteriorated again. The three-month EURIBOR rate has been around 0.2% since the beginning of the year (in October at 0.226%). The three-month USD and CHF LIBOR rates also remained roughly unchanged (0.24% and 0.02%, respectively). According to the ECB Euro Area Bank Lending Survey, 5% more banks reported a tightening of their credit standards than an easing in the third quarter of this year (in the first quarter 7%). The credit standards deteriorated for enterprises of all sizes and for all loan maturities, once again mainly due to the banks' negative expectations regarding the recovery in individual industries.

The euro appreciated against the US dollar again in October. The value of the euro increased by 2.2% against the US dollar, to USD 1.364 to EUR 1, hitting the highest

level since October 2011.³ The euro remained practically unchanged against the Japanese yen, the Swiss franc and the British pound (133.32 JPY to EUR 1; 1.232 CHF to EUR 1; 0,847 GBP to EUR 1).

The oil price plummeted in October following September's increase. The average price of Brent crude oil was USD 109.2 a barrel in October, down 2.1% from September and down 2.2% year-on-year. Prices of Brent crude in euros dropped by 3.7% to EUR 79.9 per barrel, and were 6.8% lower year-on-year. Non-energy commodity prices fell again in September, by 2.2%, reaching this year's low, and were 4.5% lower than the same period last year. After several months of increase, metal prices also dropped in September, by 1.7%, as a result of weaker demand from emerging economies. According to provisional data, non-energy commodity prices will also continue to decline in October.

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



Economic developments in Slovenia

Short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia at the monthly level show a continuation of growth in exports and construction put in place. The values of exports and construction put in place are visibly higher than at the beginning of the year, while the values of manufacturing production and turnover in retail trade remain stagnant (seasonally adjusted). Compared with the same period last year, all these indicators (except exports) remained lower in the first eight months, and do not indicate a year-on-year recovery of GDP in the third quarter, according to our estimate. The total value of the sentiment indicator has been nearly unchanged for several months. Broken

³ The exchange rate movement was significantly affected by the uncertainty regarding the developments in the US Congress.

down by individual indicators, the confidence indicator in the construction sector is improving; the consumer confidence indicator has also increased slightly, while the confidence indicator is falling in retail trade, and stagnating in other sectors.

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

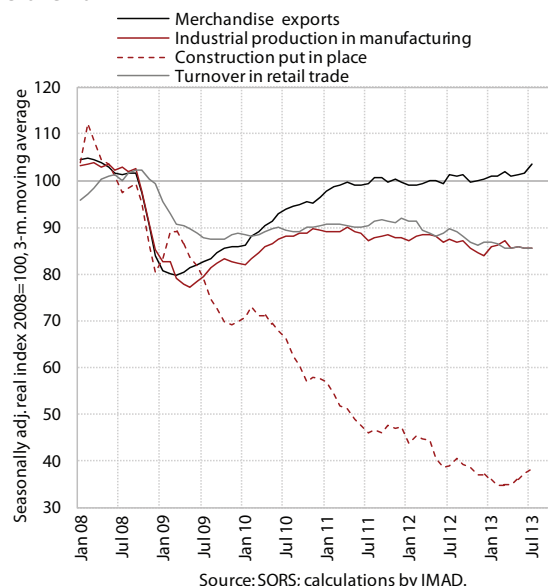


Table 1: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

in %	2012	VIII 13/ VII 13	VIII 13/ VIII 12	I-VIII 13/ I-VIII 12
Exports ¹	1.9	-17.1	-2.5	2.1
-goods	0.8	-21.3	-3.7	1.4
-services	6.7	-1.2	1.2	5.2
Imports ¹	-2.6	-13.5	-6.9	-3.6
-goods	-3.0	-15.6	-8.4	-3.8
-services	-0.1	-2.4	1.1	-2.2
Industrial production	-1.1	0.9 ²	-3.2 ³	-1.6 ³
-manufacturing	-2.3	-0.4 ²	-4.1 ³	-2.3 ³
Construction - value of construction put in place	-16.8	-2.8 ²	-4.6 ³	-12.4 ³
Real turnover in retail trade	-2.3	2.4 ²	-3.7 ³	-4.1 ³
Nominal turnover in market services (without trade)	-2.8	1.9 ²	0.4 ³	-1.3 ³

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

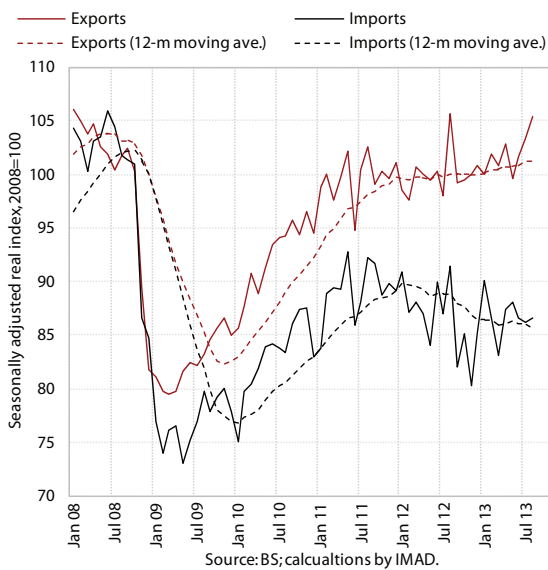
Notes: ¹balance of payments statistics, ²seasonally adjusted, ³working-day adjusted data.

August recorded further growth in real **merchandise exports**, according to our estimate, and real imports also rose somewhat, seasonally adjusted.⁴ Real merchandise exports in August were otherwise 3.0% smaller than in the same month last year (original data), mainly due to

⁴The estimate of real merchandise exports has been made on the basis of nominal exports according to the external trade statistics and industrial producer prices on the foreign market, while real imports have been estimated based on nominal imports according to the external trade statistics and the index of import prices.

one working day less, according to our estimate. The base effect was also high, given the relatively strong year-on-year growth in exports in August 2012. In the first eight months as a whole, real merchandise exports were up 1.8% year-on-year, almost entirely on the back of exports of medical and pharmaceutical products and exports, i.e. re-exports, of oil and oil derivatives. The year-on-year fall in *real merchandise imports* in August was substantial (-7.7%), which we estimate was mainly related to the year-on-year drop in manufacturing output.⁵ In the first eight months of this year real merchandise imports were down 1.2% year-on-year, primarily due to shrinking domestic consumption.

Figure 5: Real merchandise trade



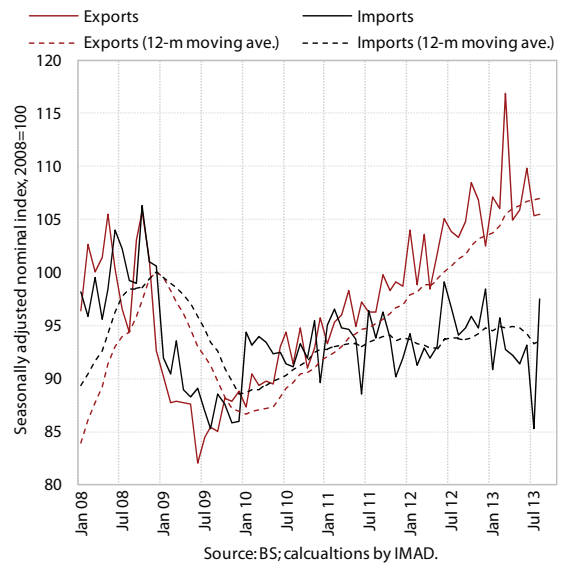
After the decline in **services trade** in July, nominal exports of services remained unchanged in August, while imports rose (seasonally adjusted).⁶ Exports of other business services and transport and travel rose modestly, while exports of the group of other services⁷ declined again. In the first eight months exports of services were up year-on-year (5.2%, orig.), with exports of intermediation, construction and communication services making the largest contributions to growth. August's growth in *services imports* was underpinned by rising imports of other business services and the group of other services. In the first eight months imports were down year-on-year (-2.2%, orig.) largely on account of smaller imports of licences, patents and copyrights, travel and miscellaneous business, professional and technical services.

⁵ Detailed data on the structure of merchandise imports are available only until July. The estimate is based on August's 4.1% year-on-year decline in manufacturing output, with imports of goods for production representing the largest share of merchandise imports, over a third.

⁶ According to the balance of payments statistics.

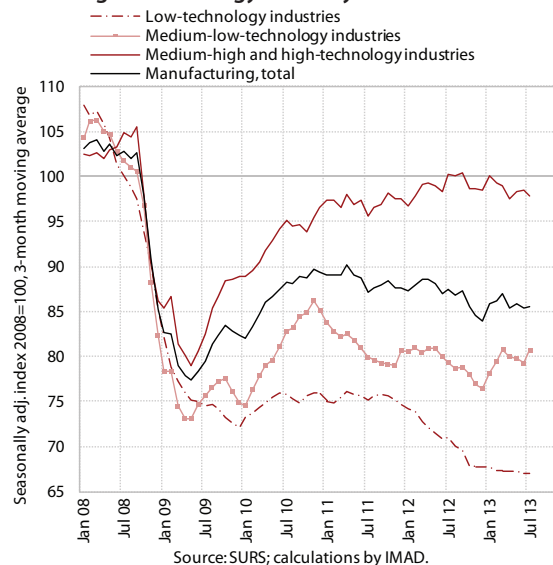
⁷ When adjusting data for seasonal effects, we include communication, construction, financial, computer and information activities, personal service activities, arts, entertainment and recreation activities, government services, insurances and licences, patents and copyrights into the group of other services. Together, they account for just over a tenth of services exports and almost a third of services imports.

Figure 6: Nominal trade in services



Production volume in **manufacturing** decreased slightly again in August. Production volume in industries of higher technology intensity has been dropping since the beginning of the year; in medium-low-technology industries it rose, while in low-technology industries it remained at a similar level as at the end of last year (seasonally adjusted). Amid a decline, production volume in industries of higher technology intensity was down slightly year-on-year in the first eight months as a whole (-0.9%), with the largest fall still recorded in the manufacture of transport vehicles. Production in medium-low-technology industries in the first eight months as a whole was also lower than in the same period last year (-1.0%), despite growth. The largest decline was observed in the manufacture of non-metal mineral products, which can be explained by the still modest construction activity.

Figure 7: Production volume in manufacturing industries according to technology intensity



Box 1: (In)solvency

Short-term insolvency of business entities increased in the third quarter of this year and reached the highest level since 2008. According to AJPES records, a fifth more legal entities than in the same period last year had outstanding matured liabilities¹ on average per month, and the amount of these liabilities was 11.4% higher. In the first nine months of this year the number of such legal entities rose by more than a quarter year-on-year in administrative and support service activities, and in professional, scientific and technical activities. In September this year the largest amount of outstanding liabilities was again recorded by legal entities in construction and manufacturing. Three quarters of these legal entities with outstanding liabilities were micro enterprises. In the first nine months of this year 14.8% more sole proprietors and own-account workers had outstanding matured liabilities than in the same period last year, while the average monthly amount of these liabilities was a quarter higher.

The total number of compulsory settlement proceedings filed against legal persons in the first three quarters of this year has already exceeded the 2012 figure. The number of compulsory settlement proceedings started in the third quarter was the same as in the third quarter last year, being highest in trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles.

The number of bankruptcy proceedings initiated against legal entities rose. The number of bankruptcy proceedings filed against legal entities, having averaged 132 per quarter in the period between 2009 and the end of the first half of 2013, rose to 317 in the third quarter.² In the first nine months, 292 legal entities were deleted from the register of companies due to bankruptcy, 16% fewer than in the same period last year; in the same period, 33 sole proprietors were deleted from the register, which is 52% of the 2012 figure.

The increase in the number of bankruptcy proceedings is estimated to be a result of the amendment to the ZFPPIPP,³ which was adopted to speed up the bankruptcy proceedings and prevent attrition of insolvent debtors. The amended Act makes it easier and faster for creditors to enter into the company ownership structure as economic owners and thus take over supervision of management. Moreover, the creditors in larger, permanently illiquid companies will be able – through the creditors' committee – to convert receivables into equity stakes without the consent of the owners, and thus preserve the ability of the company to continue its operations. In addition to these novelties, larger amendments to the Act are also being prepared.

In line with the Act on Prevention of Late Payments, the ninth round⁴ of multilateral set-offs of liabilities and receivables between business entities was conducted in September. A total of 7,623 debtors reported EUR 580 m in liabilities to 28,978 creditors. More than half of debtors managed to set off their obligations, but the total amount that was set off totalled only EUR 40.3 m

Tabela 2: Legal entities with outstanding matured liabilities for more than five consecutive days in a month, September 2013

Activity	Number of legal entities with outstanding matured obligations, September 2013	Growth in %		Average daily amount of outstanding matured liabilities, September 2013, in EUR 1.000	Growth in %		Average daily amount of outstanding matured liabilities per legal entity, September 2013 in EUR 1.000
		IX 13/ IX 12	I-IX 13/ I-IX 12		IX 13/ IX 12	I-IX 13/ I-IX 12	
C Manufacturing	932	7.7	23.8	111,573	41.4	55.6	120
F Construction	1,566	9.7	20.3	177,312	-16.6	-7.3	113
G Trade; maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	1,492	4.5	13.5	106,314	-11.2	23.1	71
H Transportation and storage	395	4.5	11.4	32,709	19.7	-18.1	83
I Hotels and restaurants	575	13.9	23.6	38,105	109.1	63.2	66
K Financial and insurance activities	119	33.7	15.7	106,203	42.9	110.5	892
L Real estate activities	245	11.9	20.4	46,083	5.0	15.0	188
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	957	14.7	27.3	67,360	-5.5	-32.0	70
N Druge raznovrstne poslovne dejavnosti	248	19.2	31.1	16,442	-26.5	0.9	66
Other activities (A,B,D,E,J,O-S)	999	11.4	18.9	55,027	12.4	-11.4	55
TOTAL	7,528	9.9	19.9	757,128	5.5	11.4	101

Source: AJPES.

¹ I.e., outstanding matured liabilities for more than five consecutive days in a month.

² The majority of bankruptcy proceedings were filed in the sale and repair of motor vehicles; construction, manufacturing and professional, scientific and technical activities; 67% in total.

³ Official Gazette of the RS, No. 47/2013, 31 May 2013.

⁴ This is the thirtieth round of the compulsory multilateral set-offs since April 2011, when the Act entered into force. In all thirty rounds together the mutual indebtedness between business entities in Slovenia declined by EUR 1.7 bn.

Figure 8: Legal entities with outstanding matured liabilities for more than five consecutive days in a month and the average total amount of outstanding liabilities

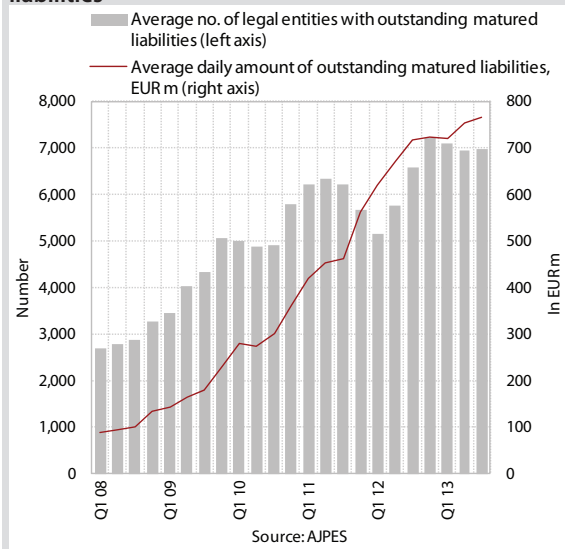
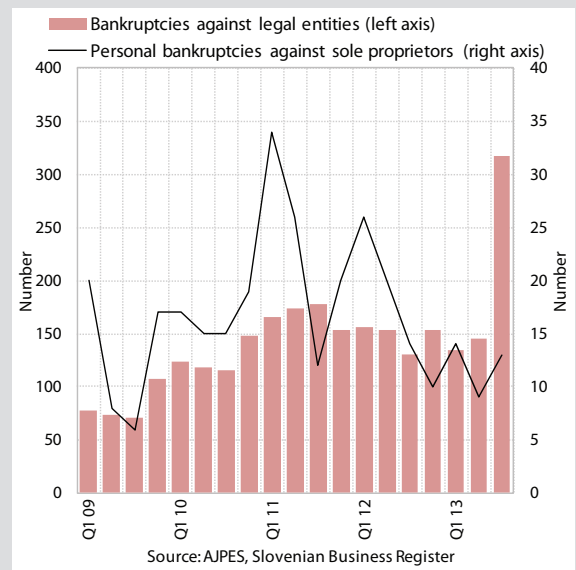


Figure 9: Filing of bankruptcy proceedings



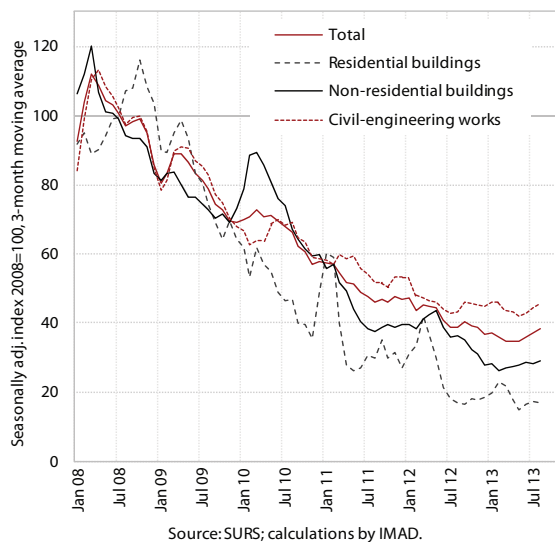
Production in all low-technology industries was down relative to the same period last year (-7.0% overall), most notably in wood-processing and furniture industries.

The **value of construction put in place** declined in August, seasonally adjusted, but remained higher than at the beginning of the year. Having declined strongly in previous years, construction activity has picked up in all three construction segments in recent months.⁸ The strengthening of activity in civil-engineering works is related to the construction of municipal infrastructure co-financed by EU funds, while the rebound in the

construction of buildings, in particular non-residential buildings, is likely a consequence of the extremely low level of activity in the spring.

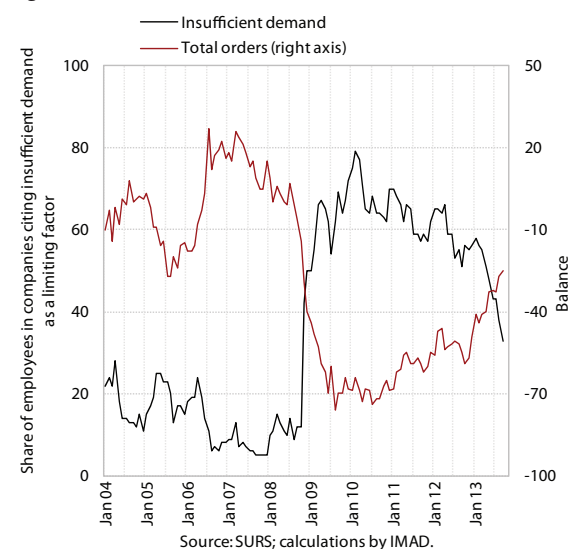
The value of the stock of contracts in the construction sector indicates a continuation of favourable developments, particularly in civil engineering. The value of the stock of contracts in the construction sector in August was 29.9% higher than in August 2012, of which by as much as 72.3% in civil engineering. Data on business trends in construction also show favourable movements: the indicator of total orders has improved strongly this year, reaching the highest value since 2008 (the outburst of the crisis) in September, while the share of companies citing insufficient demand among the limiting factors to

Figure 10: Value of construction put in place, 2008=100 average, seasonally adjusted



⁸ According to seasonally adjusted data, the value of construction put in place in the last three months was 10.0% higher than in the previous three months (March–May).

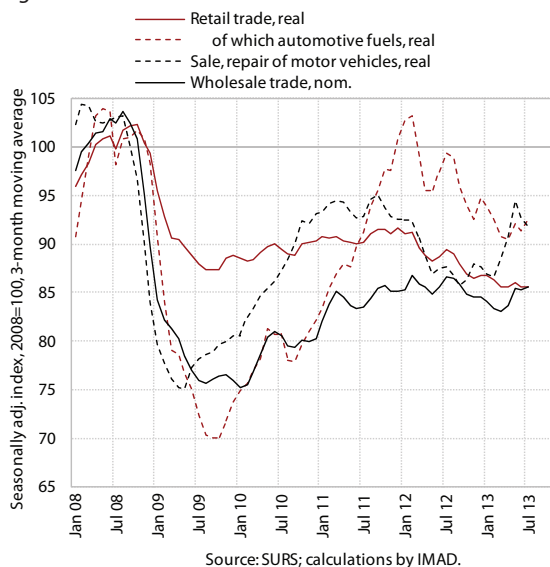
Figure 11: Total orders and insufficient demand



production dropped to the lowest level since 2008. The short-term prospects for future construction activity thus remain positive.

Turnover in retail trade stagnated, turnover in the sale of motor vehicles was lower, while turnover in wholesale trade started to pick up again (seasonally adjusted). Turnover in retail trade in August was similar to that before the fluctuations in response to the increase in VAT. Within retail trade, real turnover rose most notably in the sale of automotive fuels, most likely due to increased trade in other goods and services that are also sold by companies registered in this activity,⁹ given that the quantity of automotive fuels sold lagged behind last year's level. After a significant decline in July, turnover in the sale and repair of motor vehicles rose slightly in August due to larger sales of new cars to legal entities. Nominal turnover in wholesale trade has been strengthening since April, except in July, but remains below the 2012 levels.

Figure 12: Turnover in trade sectors



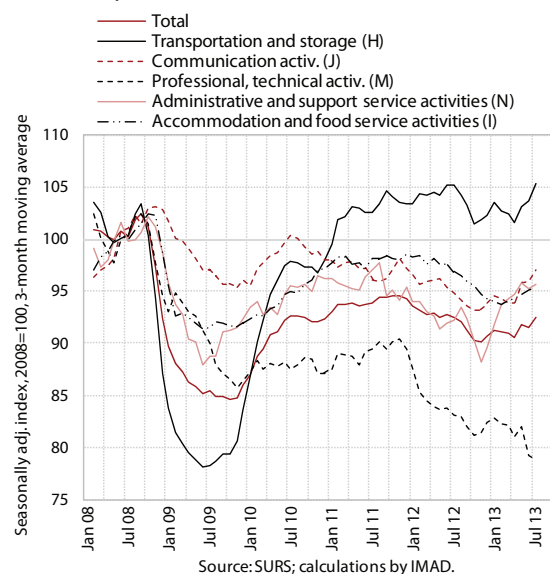
Recording 1.9% growth in August (seasonally adjusted), nominal turnover in **market services** (excluding trade)¹⁰ continued the trend of modest growth observed since autumn 2012. In August turnover rose in all main services except accommodation and food service activities, which remain at the same level as a year earlier. The largest increase was recorded in information and communication services (by 4.8%), where turnover was only a few percent below the 2008 average. The pre-crisis year average was exceeded only by turnover in transportation and storage activities, which reached one of the highest levels thus far due to its growth in the last two months. Turnover in administrative and support service activities has been strengthening significantly in 2013 particularly on

⁹ For example, electricity, natural gas and merchandise, and in August and September, the sale of EuroBasket 2013 tickets, memorabilia and fan gear.

¹⁰ Activities from H to N (SKD 2008) subject to the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

account of employment agencies, although its growth has been impacted by low turnover in travel agencies (70% of the 2008 level). The downward trend of turnover in professional and technical services continues, despite August's growth. Within these, turnover remains at one of the lowest levels since 2008 in both legal-accounting and architectural-engineering services.

Figure 13: Nominal turnover in market services (other than trade)



The main components of **household income** continued to decline in the third quarter. In the first nine months the net wage bill was down 3.9% year-on-year in real terms (-2.4% in the same period last year). Transfers to individuals and households¹¹ in the first eight months were 3.2% lower year-on-year in real terms (-4.3% in the same period last year). The volume of consumer loans was down 8.6% year-on-year in September; in the first nine months households repaid EUR 147 m in consumer loans, slightly less than a year earlier (EUR 168 m). The volume of household loans remained almost unchanged. Household deposits in banks were down 1.9% year-on-year at the end of September; in the first nine months households reduced deposits by EUR 359 m, much more than in the same period last year (by EUR 115 m). According to the most recent SURS data, household disposable income in the first half of the year was 4.2% lower year-on-year in real terms.¹²

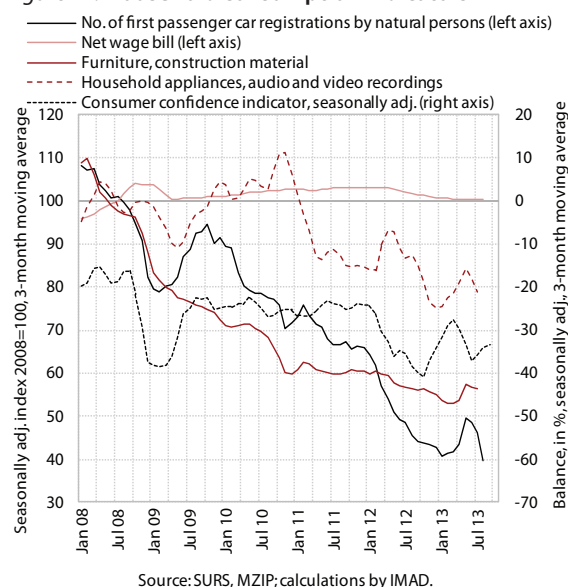
After the slight increase in consumption (particularly durable goods consumption) before the increase in VAT, short-term indicators of **household consumption expenditure** mainly stagnated in the third quarter. Spending on durable goods,¹³ having been falling rapidly again since the beginning of

¹¹ According to the consolidated global public finance balance of the MF.

¹² Quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sectors, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2013, September 30, 2013.

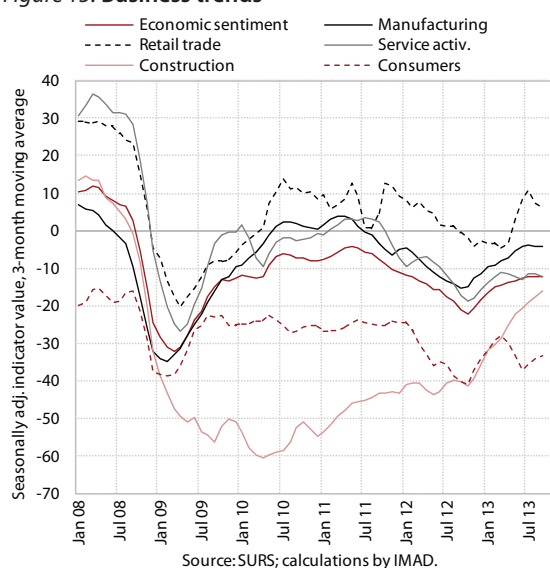
¹³ Turnover in the sale of furniture, household appliances, construction material and audio/video recordings in specialised stores.

Figure 14: Household consumption indicators



2012, rose by 0.5% in August (seasonally adjusted), after the significant fluctuations in June and July related to the VAT rate increase. After the decline in the previous two months, car purchases by natural persons strengthened slightly (5%, seasonally adjusted), but the number of car registrations nevertheless remains very low.¹⁴ In October the value of the consumer confidence indicator dropped again after considerable fluctuations in previous months, which was mainly attributable to the fairly pessimistic views of consumers on saving possibilities in the next 12 months.

Figure 15: Business trends



¹⁴ In the first nine months the number of first car registrations by natural persons was 17.9% lower year-on-year. Amid an increase (by 8.4%) in first registrations of cars acquired by natural persons through leasing, and company-owned cars used for private purposes, the total number of first car registrations used by natural persons declined by 7.9%. See also Slovenian Economic Mirror, 9/2013.

The value of the **sentiment** indicator has been practically unchanged since June. Confidence in the construction sector is improving, and so is, slightly, consumer confidence, but confidence in other sectors is stagnating. In October confidence improved visibly in retail trade, but consumer confidence deteriorated, so that the value of the indicator was lower than at the beginning of the year.

Labour market

The number of **employed persons**,¹⁵ which was still falling at the beginning of the year, has remained almost unchanged since spring (seasonally adjusted). In the first eight months it nevertheless remained 2.9% lower than last year (having declined most in the construction sector).

The increase in **registered unemployment** in recent months was less pronounced than at the beginning of the year. A total of 114,669 persons were unemployed in September, slightly fewer than in August (-0.1%, seasonally adjusted), but 8.8% more than in September last year. In the third quarter the number of unemployed persons increased by 0.5%, seasonally adjusted, being up 9.4% year-on-year. On average, 119,542 persons were registered as unemployed in the first nine months of the year, 9.6% more than in the same period last year. Unemployment flows reflect a decline in economic activity and increased government engagement in active employment policy schemes. The inflow into unemployment is thus higher this year (by 8.8%), mainly due to an outstanding inflow of first-time jobseekers (up 33.2%), while the outflow

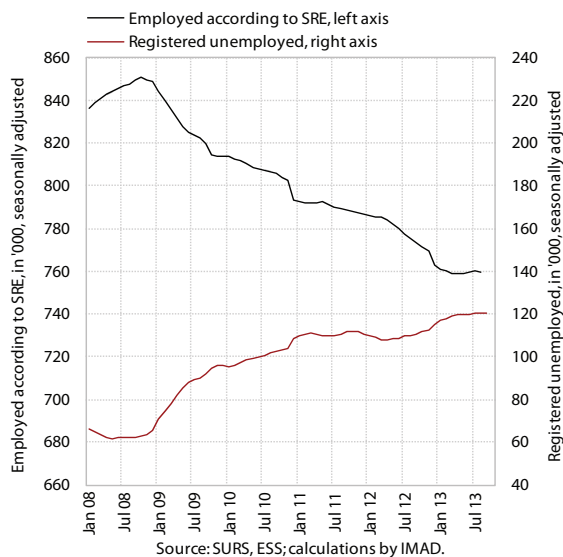
Table 3: Indicators of labour market trends

in %	2012	VIII 13/ VII 13	VIII 13/ VIII 12	I-VIII 13/ I-VIII 12
Labour force	-1.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1.1
Persons in formal employment	-1.7	-0.1 ¹	-1.9	-2.6
Employed in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-1.6	-0.2	-2.4	-3.1
Registered unemployed	-0.5	0.4 ¹	9.9	9.7
Average nominal gross wage	0.1	-0.1 ¹	-0.4	-0.5
- private sector	0.5	0.0 ¹	-0.2	0.2
- public sector	-0.9	-0.4 ¹	-0.6	-1.5
-of which general government	-2.2	-0.2 ¹	-2.0	-3.1
	2012	VIII 12	VII 13	VIII 13
Rate of registered unemployment (in %), seasonally adjusted	12.0	11.9	13.1	13.2
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,525.47	1,512.95	1,510.02	1,506.88
Private sector (in EUR)	1,395.84	1,393.82	1,390.09	1,391.14
Public sector (in EUR)	1,762.88	1,731.39	1,731.66	1,720.16
-of which general government (in EUR)	1,761.15	1,728.80	1,694.69	1,694.94

Sources: ESS, SURS; calculations by IMAD. Note: ¹seasonally adjusted.

¹⁵ According to SRE; these are employed and self-employed persons excluding self-employed farmers.

Figure 16: Employed persons according to the statistical register and registered unemployed persons



from unemployment (up 2.3% in the first nine months) increased particularly due to higher participation in active employment policy programmes that mean employment (public works, subsidies for self-employment).

The average gross **earnings** per employee remained unchanged again in August (seasonally adjusted), but they were down slightly relative to the same month last year. Gross earnings in the private sector¹⁶ remained unchanged again in August (seasonally adjusted), as they had in the last year and a half.¹⁷ Gross earnings in the public sector declined by almost as much as they had increased in the previous month, mainly due to the fluctuation of wages in public corporations.¹⁸ Earnings in the government sector, which have been on a downward trend since the enforcement of the ZUJF in the middle of 2012, dropped further. In the first eight months the average gross earnings were 0.5% lower than in the same period last year. In the private sector they remained at a similar level as a year earlier, while in the government sector they were down 3.1% due to the adoption of the

Table 4: Persons in formal employment by activity

	Number in '000				Change in Number			
	2012	VIII 12	VII 13	VIII 13	2012/2011	VIII 13/VII 13	VIII 13/VIII 12	I-VIII 13/I-VIII 12
Manufacturing	182.9	182.5	177.6	177.3	-1,919	-370	-5,222	-6,296
Construction	59.8	60.2	55.5	55.5	-8,047	75	-4,651	-7,032
Market services	338.4	337.3	333.4	332.8	-3,805	-626	-4,479	-6,791
-of which: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	107.8	107.2	103.7	103.5	-1,848	-163	-3,698	-3,863
Public services	171.6	170.6	169.4	169.2	1,438	-239	-1,421	-1,860
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	50.7	50.8	49.1	49.2	-650	26	-1,617	-1,703
Education	65.5	64.3	64.5	64.4	778	-173	101	-237
Human health and social work activities	55.4	55.6	55.8	55.7	1,311	-92	95	79
Other	57.3	57.8	58.4	58.4	-1,632	45	597	1,168

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Table 5: Wages by activity

	Gross wage per employee, in EUR		Change, in %			
	2012	VIII 2013	2012/2011	VIII 13/VII 13	VIII 13/VIII 12	I-VIII 13/I-VIII 12
Private sector activities (A–N; R–S)	1,463.64	1,458.62	0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.4
Industry (B–E)	1,444.29	1,475.38	2.5	0.5	2.0	2.4
- of which manufacturing	1,397.25	1,430.98	2.5	0.7	2.0	2.4
Construction	1,205.65	1,192.08	-2.5	-1.3	-1.7	-1.7
Traditional services (G–I)	1,354.04	1,335.02	0.3	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2
Other market services (J–N; R–S)	1,713.36	1,669.58	-0.3	-0.7	-1.9	-1.5
Public service activities (O–Q)	1,710.91	1,651.43	-2.2	0.2	-1.7	-2.9
- Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1,752.03	1,718.32	-1.8	-0.3	-0.8	-1.8
- Education	1,676.80	1,584.44	-3.3	0.1	-2.2	-4.2
- Human health and social work activities	1,712.37	1,669.48	-1.3	0.8	-1.8	-2.2

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

¹⁶ Starting June 2012, we comment on data on earnings in the private sector and in the public sector (within the latter, particularly in the general government sector), and only exceptionally on earnings 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.

¹⁷ The growth rates in 2010 and 2011 were impacted particularly by the increase in the minimum wage and changes in employment structure.

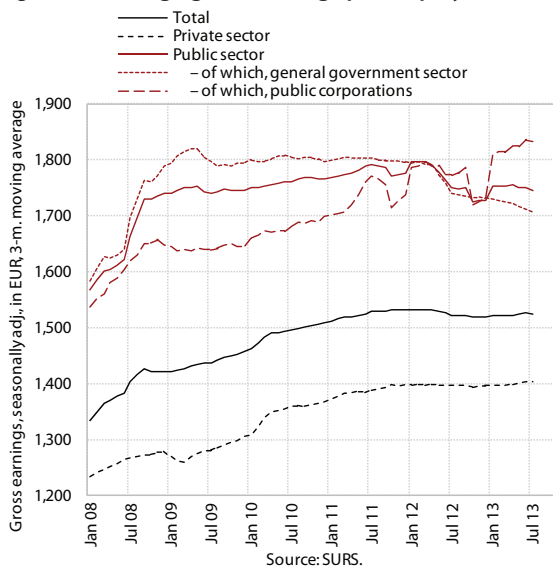
¹⁸ Having risen by 1.4% in July, the average gross earnings in public corporations declined by 0.8% in August (seasonally adjusted), according to our estimate, mainly due to extraordinary payments in public financial (insurance) companies.

Table 6: Unemployment flows

	I-IX 11	I-IX 12	I-IX 13
INFLOW OF UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	70.272	68.943	75.040
Jobseekers who lost work	59.880	61.472	65.191
bankruptcy of the company	6.326	3.469	2.870
business reasons or compulsory settlement	11.609	13.124	13.177
termination of fixed-term contracts	32.277	34.967	39.463
other reasons	9.668	9.912	9.681
First-time jobseekers	7.928	7.290	9.709
Other (transitions between records)	2.464	181	140
OUTFLOW OF UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	73.244	76.256	78.432
Unemployed who found work	48.142	44.863	50.995
public works	1.235	3.552	5.086
self-employment	4.121	2.849	3.452
Transitions into inactivity	10.227	10.585	9.618
retirement	6.790	7.387	6.293
Breaches of regulations	9.318	14.577	10.835
Other (transfer to other registers, other)	5.557	6.231	6.984

Source: ESS.

Figure 17: Average gross earnings per employee

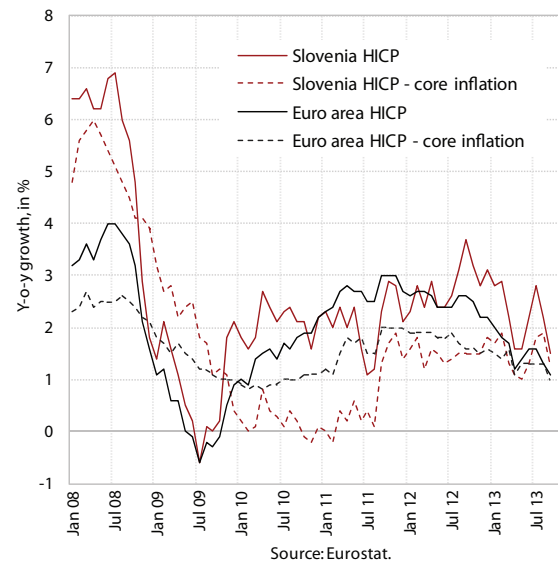


ZUJF in 2012 and an additional reduction in earnings this year. The decline in the public sector was somewhat smaller due to the above-average growth of average earnings in public corporations (2.0%).

Prices

Consumer prices did not change in Slovenia in October, while year-on-year inflation declined in Slovenia and in the euro area. The monthly movement was mainly impacted by the usual seasonal dynamics. Higher prices of clothing and footwear increased monthly growth by 0.5 percentage

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



points, while lower prices of holiday packages reduced it by 0.3 percentage points. In addition to the usual seasonal factors, monthly inflation was also marked by lower prices of liquid fuels. These were in turn reflected in lower year-on-year inflation, which was at 1.3% in October. Year-on-year inflation in the euro area declined in October and totalled 0.7% (1.1% in September), according to Eurostat's provisional data.

September's decline in year-on-year inflation was mainly a result of the base effect in services prices and lower prices of energy. Consumer prices were up 1.4% year-on-year in September, 0.8 percentage points less than in August. The lower growth is largely a result of previous movements in services prices – i.e. the effect of the abolition of subsidies for school meals in September 2012, when prices of school

Figure 19: Breakdown of year-on-year inflation

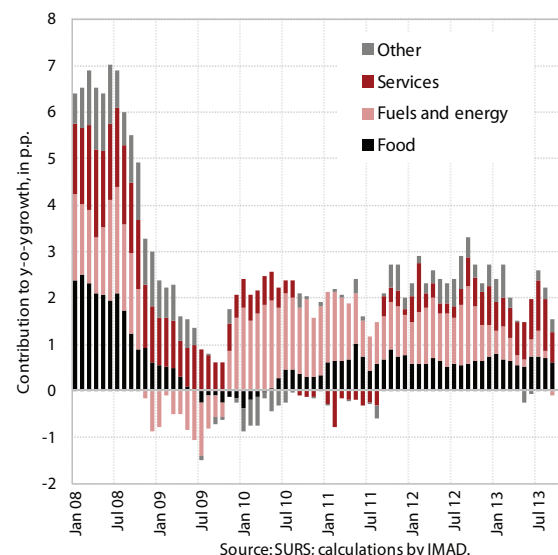


Table 7: Breakdown of the HICP into sub-groups – September 2013

	Slovenia			Euro area		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	1.6	100.0	1.6	0.8	100.0	0.8
Goods	1.0	65.7	0.7	0.8	57.7	0.5
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	2.1	16.1	0.3	1.5	12.0	0.2
Non-processed food	4.4	7.4	0.3	0.6	7.3	0.0
Non-energy industrial goods	-1.1	27.9	-0.3	0.1	27.4	0.0
Durables	-0.9	9.7	-0.1	-0.8	8.8	-0.1
Non-durables	0.9	8.8	0.1	0.8	8.0	0.1
Semi-durables	-2.1	9.4	-0.2	1.6	10.5	0.2
Energy	3.1	14.4	0.4	1.6	11.0	0.2
Electricity for households	12.6	2.7	0.3	4.4	2.6	0.1
Natural gas	-1.0	1.1	0.0	-0.5	1.8	0.0
Liquid fuels for heating	0.6	1.5	0.0	-0.2	0.9	0.0
Solid fuels	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0
District heating	-1.3	0.9	0.0	-1.5	0.6	0.0
Fuels and lubricants	1.6	7.4	0.1	1.4	5.0	0.1
Services	2.6	34.3	0.9	0.9	42.3	0.4
Services – dwellings	5.6	3.0	0.2	1.5	10.3	0.2
Services – transport	2.9	5.8	0.2	1.4	7.2	0.1
Services – communications	2.2	3.5	0.1	-2.6	3.1	-0.1
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	2.9	13.9	0.4	0.9	14.7	0.1
Services – other services	1.2	8.1	0.1	0.3	7.1	0.0
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	1.2	78.2	0.9	0.7	81.7	0.6

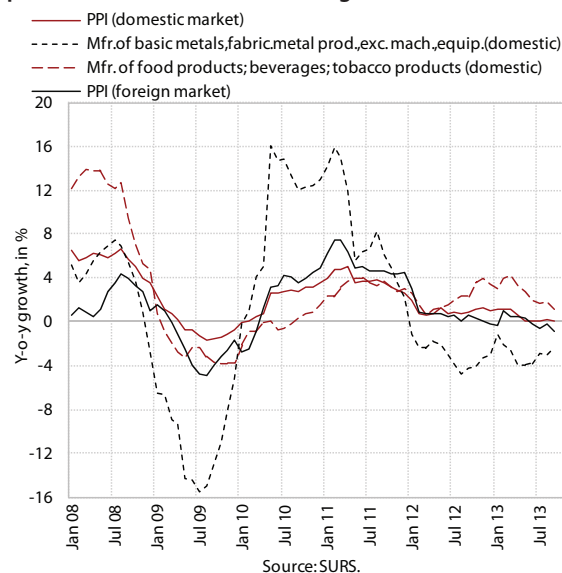
Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.

Note: ECB classification

meals rose by 73.8%, according to SURS data. In addition to prices of services, the decline in year-on-year inflation also reflected lower prices of energy, particularly prices of fuels for transport and heating, which fell by 3.7% in September mainly as a consequence of the year-on-year decline in euro prices of oil. The latter also affected the dynamics of year-on-year inflation in the euro area, which dropped slightly relative to August (1.1%). The absence of price shocks and weak economic activity continue to show in a moderate movement of core inflation, which dropped in September after increasing in July and August due to the introduction of higher VAT rates.

The modest year-on-year growth of **industrial producer prices** on the domestic market continued for the fifth consecutive month, while prices on foreign markets declined again. Domestic industrial producer prices on the domestic market did not change in September (0.1%). Price growth in the manufacture of food products (1.2%) slowed further, while prices in the manufacture of metals and metal products (-2.3%) remained lower. Price rises in the production of most other activities did not represent any significant pressure on total price growth either. Industrial producer prices on foreign markets continued to fall (-0.9%, year-on-year), with the largest decline recorded in the manufacture of metals and metal products (-3.8%) and prices also dropping in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (-1.6%).

Figure 20: Movements of domestic industrial producer prices on the domestic and foreign markets

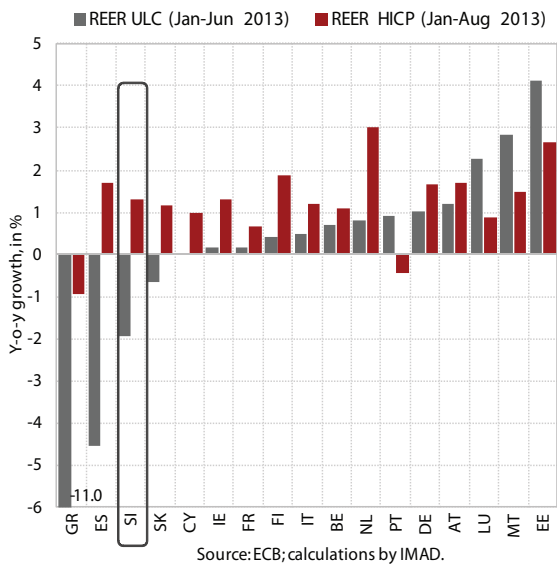


Import prices were down year-on-year again in September. Prices of imported products continued to drop in September, and were down 1.6% relative to the same period last year. Besides by lower prices of oil derivatives, growth was also impacted by lower prices in the manufacture of metals and metal products (-5.7%), as

well as a decline of prices in the manufacture of food products (-0.1%), the first since the end of 2009.

The **price competitiveness** of the economy continued to deteriorate year-on-year in August. The nominal effective exchange rate increased relative to the same period last year as a result of the strengthening of the euro against most EU and non-EU currencies, in particular against the JPY, USD and GBP. At the same time, relative prices continued to grow year-on-year.¹⁹ The real effective exchange rate measured by the HICP was therefore higher year-on-year in August and in the first eight months (by 2.7% and 1.3%, respectively), after three years of continuous decline. In terms of year-on-year loss in price competitiveness, Slovenia was around the middle of euro area countries in the first eight months of the year. Owing to the structure of its external trade, the strengthening of the nominal effective exchange rate was among the smallest,²⁰ and growth in relative prices, which was also due to one-off factors,²¹ among the largest in the euro area.

Figure 21: Real effective exchange rates of euro area countries deflated by HICP and ULC



In the second quarter the **cost competitiveness** of the economy improved again year-on-year. As a result of a modest nominal increase²² in labour costs per employee and renewed growth in labour productivity due to a further decline in employment, nominal and real unit labour costs dropped in the second quarter. Given that in Slovenia's main trading partners they mostly increased, the real effective exchange rate deflated by relative unit labour costs declined as well. In the first half of the year

¹⁹ Slovenian prices in comparison with those of the trading partners.
²⁰ As Slovenia has an above-average share of merchandise trade with the euro area, the appreciation of the euro has a smaller impact on the nominal effective exchange rate (and conversely).
²¹ Higher prices of school meals and higher annual road user charges.
²² In real terms, labour costs per employee were down again, by 0.9%.
²³ Based on the definition, according to which the tradable sector includes:

Slovenia was in a smaller group of euro area and EU countries where cost competitiveness improved relative to the same period last year. Slovenia's position in the euro area and the EU has improved again in relative terms in 2013 for the third year in a row, after the more pronounced deterioration in cost competitiveness at the beginning of the crisis.

Figure 22: Real unit labour costs in Slovenia and the EU

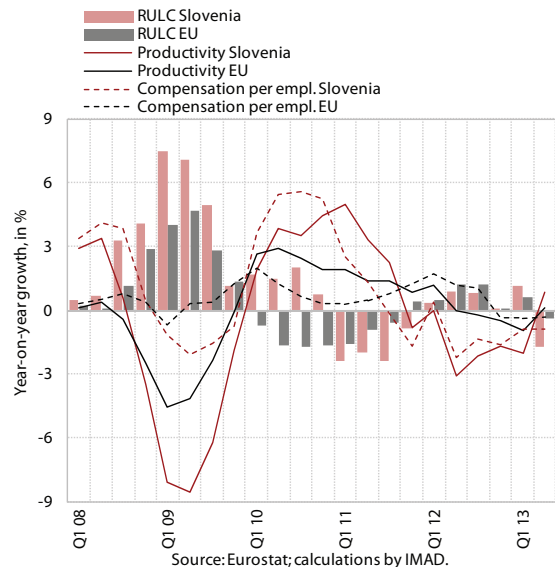
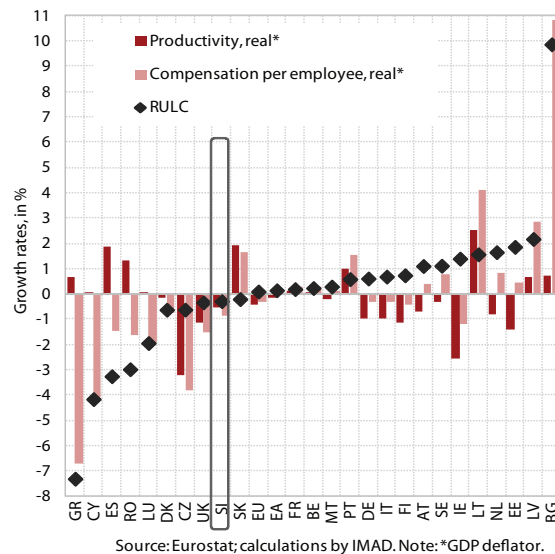


Figure 23: Real unit labour costs in EU countries in the first half of 2013



Particularly the cost competitiveness of the trading sector²³ improved in the second quarter. In the second quarter and in the first half of the year real unit labour costs declined in manufacturing (for the third quarter in a agriculture, forestry and fishing, B-E industry excluding construction, G-I trade, transportation, accommodation and food service activities, J information and communication (European Commission, Quarterly report on the euro area, Volume 12 N.2, 2013).

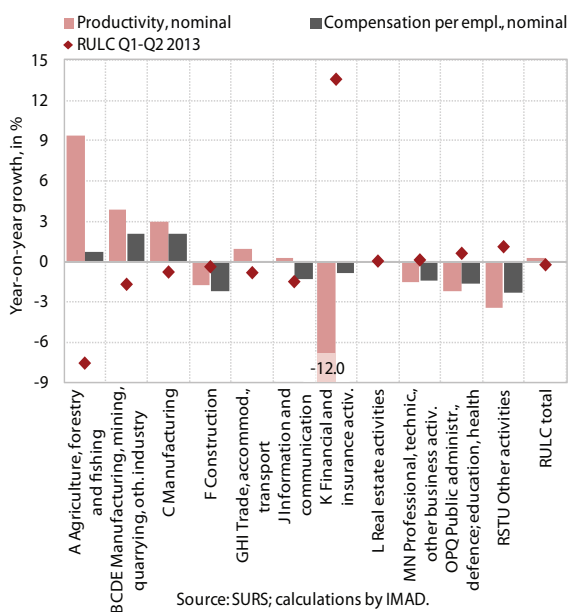
Table 8: Indicators of price and cost competitiveness

Annual change. in %	2011	2012	q3 12	q4 12	q1 13	q2 13
Effective exchange rate¹						
Nominal	-0.1	-1.2	-1.8	-1.4	0.2	0.6
Real. deflator HICP	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-0.8	0.9	0.8
Real. deflator ULC	-2.5	-3.0	-3.7	-3.0	-2.5	-1.3
Unit labour costs. economy and components						
Nominal unit labour costs	-0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.2	-0.1
Compensation of employees per employee. nominal	1.6	-0.4	-1.2	-1.4	-0.8	0.7
Labour productivity. real	2.2	-1.1	-2.1	-1.7	-2.0	0.8
Real unit labour costs	-1.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.2	-1.7
Labour productivity. nominal	3.2	-0.6	-1.9	-1.5	-2.0	2.5

Source: SORS, ECB; calculations by IMAD.

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

Figure 24: Real unit labour costs by sectors of the economy, in the first half of 2013



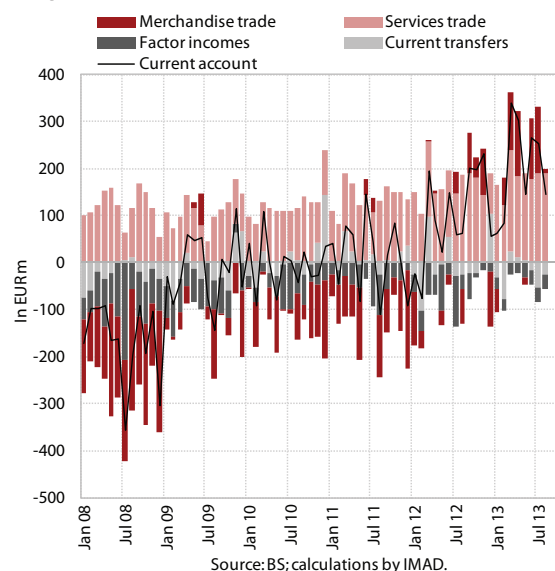
row),²⁴ trade, transportation, accommodation and food service activities and information and communication activities. The decline was a consequence of rising labour productivity due to the adjustment of employment to lower activity amid a concurrent, more modest, increase/decline in wages. The cost competitiveness of most activities in the non-tradable sector (with the exception of construction) deteriorated due to a larger decline in labour productivity compared with labour costs.

Balance of payments

The **current account** surplus continued to increase and was up substantially year-on-year (EUR 1.6 bn) in the first eight months, mostly due to a surplus in merchandise trade (a deficit in the same period last year). The surplus

²⁴ As well as in the entire industry excluding construction (B–E).

Figure 25: Components of the current account balance, in EUR m



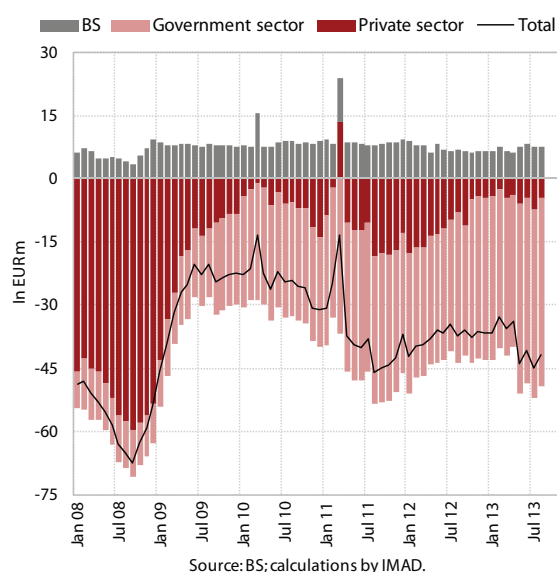
in services trade was also larger in this period, while the deficit in the balance of factor income declined. The balance of current transfers deteriorated.

The **merchandise trade balance** was in surplus again in August, as a result of a larger year-on-year decline in imports than exports, with the deficit in trade with EU countries shrinking substantially. In the first eight months of the year the merchandise trade surplus stood at EUR 541.6 m (a deficit of EUR 218.6 m in the same period last year).

The surplus in **services trade** was up slightly year-on-year in August and totalled EUR 1.4 bn in the first eight months of the year (EUR 1.2 bn in the same period last year). The year-on-year improvement in services trade was mainly attributable to the surplus in trade in the group of other services (intermediation, various business, professional and technical services and communication services). The deficit in trade in licences, patents and copyrights was also smaller.

The deficit in the **balance of factor income** is declining year-on-year as a result of a smaller net outflow of income from capital amid an otherwise larger net inflow of income from labour. The decline in the deficit of income from capital was mainly due to a smaller net outflow of equity capital from direct investments (covering net losses of Slovenian direct investors abroad). On the other hand, net payments of interest of the government sector were higher due to the borrowing via long-term bonds and tightened borrowing conditions. Net payments of interest on external debt of the private sector are declining year-on-year amid further deleveraging abroad²⁵ and, partly, as a result of lower interest rates. The BS reports stable net interest receipts, as its external claims in debt instruments exceed its liabilities to the Eurosystem. In the first eight months total net interest payments abroad stood at EUR 310.7 m (EUR 303.6 m in the same period of 2012). Net income from labour is rising due to a larger number of daily migrants abroad and a smaller number of foreign seasonal workers in Slovenia.

Figure 26: Net interest payments by sector, EUR m



The wider deficit in the balance of **current transfers** in the first eight months was mainly a result of net payments of private sector transfers (taxes on income and property, social contributions and insurance payments).

International financial transactions²⁶ recorded a net outflow again in August (EUR 322.4 m), this time due to net outflows of the BS and the private sector, while the government sector recorded a net capital inflow. In August the *government sector* was drawing a long-term loan abroad and repaid another portion of long-term liabilities to foreign portfolio investors. As a hedge against the currency risk associated with the sale of dollar

²⁵ In the period from the deepening of the financial crisis in September 2008 to the end of August, domestic commercial banks repaid EUR 10.1 bn in external debt; other sectors repaid EUR 0.8 bn.

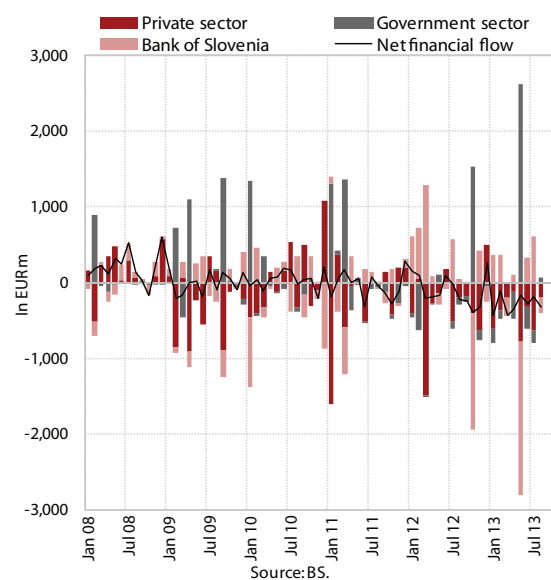
²⁶ Excluding international monetary reserves and statistical errors.

Table 9: Balance of payments

I-VIII 13, v mio EUR	Inflows	Outflows	Balance ¹	Balance, I-VIII 12
Current account	19,607.0	18,010.7	1,596.2	477.0
- Trade balance (FOB)	14,563.6	14,022.0	541.6	-218.6
- Services	3,555.3	2,135.0	1,420.3	1,197.0
- Income	609.8	825.6	-215.7	-454.2
Current transfers	878.2	1,028.2	-150.0	-47.2
Capital and financial account	1,966.4	-4,343.5	-2,377.1	-480.3
- Capital account	167.4	-221.4	-53.9	-13.3
- Capital transfers	138.6	-203.3	-64.7	-39.2
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	28.8	-18.1	10.8	25.9
- Financial account	1,799.0	-4,122.1	-2,323.1	-467.0
- Direct investment	-593.4	-48.2	-641.5	303.0
- Portfolio investment	1,792.1	138.8	1,930.9	-1,595.2
- Financial derivatives	-37.1	-306.8	-343.9	-55.6
- Other investment	637.4	-3,874.6	-3,237.3	892.1
- Assets	0.0	-1,870.2	-1,870.2	-1,291.4
- Liabilities	637.4	-2,004.4	-1,367.1	2,183.5
- Reserve assets	0.0	-31.4	-31.4	-11.3
Net errors and omissions	780.8	0.0	780.8	3.3

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

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



bonds, the government sector increased the claims in the segment of financial derivatives. The majority of *private sector* transactions in August were carried out by households and commercial banks. Households again deposited some of their savings in foreign accounts, while commercial banks increased investment in long-term debt securities. The BS lowered its liabilities to the Eurosystem by EUR 224.0 m, mainly due to the

implementation of monetary policy operations²⁷ (by EUR 210 m). The commercial banks increased minimum reserves, which reached EUR 1.5 bn by the end of August. The refinancing of banks was modest, and the stock of loans, having persisted at the same level for four months, totalled EUR 3.8 bn at the end of August.

Financial markets

The situation in the Slovenian banking system continues to deteriorate. September recorded a significant decline in the stock of loans to domestic non-banking sectors again. The decline of over EUR 110 m was mainly attributable to strong corporate deleveraging in Slovenia. The credit crunch thus continues to increase this year. In the first three quarters of this year the stock of domestic non-banking sector loans fell by as much as EUR 1.3 bn, nearly twice as much as in the same period last year. This significant decline is related to lower supply of funding as a result of the bad situation in the Slovenian banking system, as well as to shrinking demand due to the bad shape of the Slovenian economy overall. Liquidity pressures on the Slovenian banking system remain significant. The outflows of banks' foreign liabilities have otherwise slowed slightly this year, but the outflows of domestic sources of finance, in particular household deposits, are rising.

The stock of **household** loans dropped somewhat again in September after a slight increase in August. The decline in the amount of EUR 7.3 m was primarily a consequence of further repayments of consumer loans and, to some extent, repayments of loans for other purposes, while housing loans rose by around EUR 5 m in September. In the first three quarters this year household loans fell by around EUR 215 m, approximately twice as much as in the same period last year, largely as a result of the significantly lower borrowing in the form of housing loans.

September's **corporate and NFI** deleveraging, at EUR 106.9 m, is comparable with this year's monthly average. The bulk of deleveraging is still accounted for by corporate loan repayments, while NFI repayments remain modest. In the first three quarters corporate and NFI loans shrank by EUR 1 bn, which is over 50% more than in the same period last year.

Enterprises and NFIs recorded net deleveraging abroad in August. Net repayments amounted to EUR 45.8 m and were fairly evenly distributed between long-term and short-term loans. In the first eight months of this year enterprises borrowed as much as EUR 1.1 bn net in foreign loans. Practically the entire net borrowing is

²⁷ Typical monetary policy operations related to the Eurosystem are claims (loans) and liabilities of the BS to domestic monetary sectors (overnight deposits). Loans that are used to add liquidity are mainly realised by long-term financing, and partly with main refinancing. Overnight deposits include minimum reserves and other liabilities of credit institutions.

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

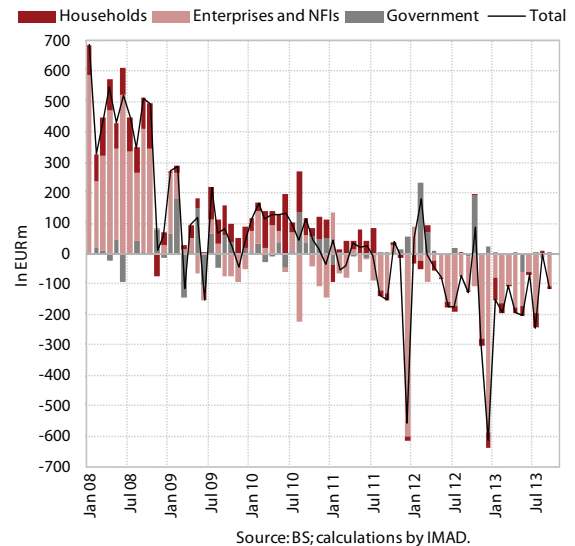
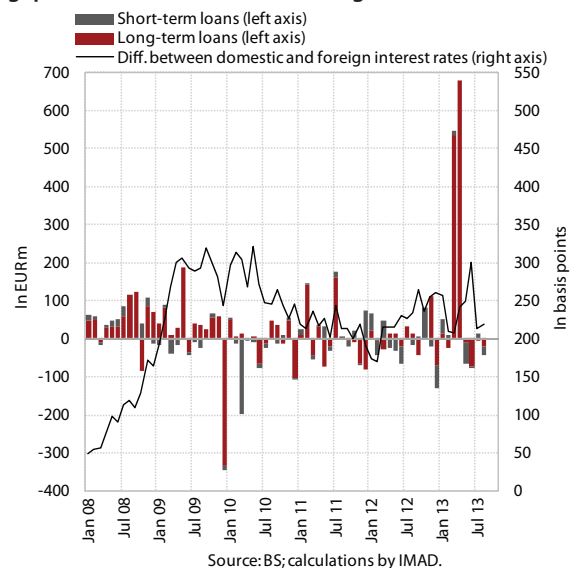


Figure 29: Net corporate and NFI borrowing abroad and gaps between domestic and foreign interest rates



estimated to be a result of one-off events;²⁸ without these events, corporate borrowing abroad would see a modest net outflow this year, according to our estimate. The gaps between domestic and foreign interest rates for corporate and NFI loans widened slightly in August, reaching a very high level, around 220 basis points.

The banks continued to make net repayments of foreign liabilities in August, but in a slightly smaller amount than in previous months. The banks thus repaid more than

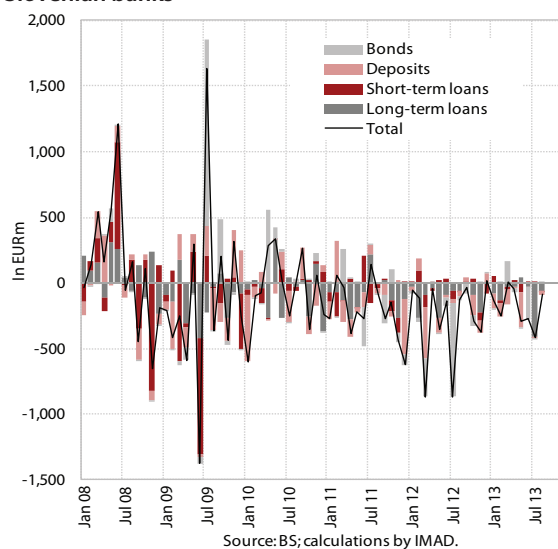
²⁸ I.e., requalification of liabilities from foreign direct investments into loans from non-affiliated companies, and increased borrowing by one of the energy companies), rather than generally improved access of Slovenian enterprises and NFIs to foreign sources of finance.

Table 10: Financial market indicators

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 12	30. IX 13	30. IX 13/31. VIII 13	30. IX 13/31. XII 12	30. IX 13/30. IX 12
Loans total	31,464.6	30,188.5	-0.4	-4.1	-6.5
Enterprises and NFI	20,456.5	19,457.8	-0.5	-4.9	-9.2
Government	1,741.4	1,679.2	0.1	-3.6	9.9
Households	9,266.7	9,051.5	-0.1	-2.3	-3.1
Consumer credits	2,481.8	2,335.2	-0.4	-5.9	-8.6
Lending for house purchase	5,258.9	5,256.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other lending	1,526.1	1,459.6	-0.2	-4.4	-4.9
Bank deposits total	15,051.3	14,691.9	-0.4	-2.4	-1.9
Overnight deposits	6,479.4	6,454.9	-0.1	-0.4	-2.0
Short-term deposits	4,010.9	3,745.6	-1.1	-6.6	-4.0
Long-term deposits	4,554.7	4,483.2	-0.1	-1.6	-0.2
Deposits redeemable at notice	6.2	8.2	38.6	31.5	11.1
Mutual funds	1,830.0	1,812.9	1.5	-0.9	-4.0
Government bank deposits, total	2,562.7	3,757.2	1.7	46.6	76.0
Overnight deposits	196.6	330.7	-20.3	68.2	396.2
Short-term deposits	828.4	1,855.3	8.4	124.0	279.6
Long-term deposits	1,537.1	1,511.9	-0.6	-1.6	-4.2
Deposits redeemable at notice	0.5	59.3	25.4	10,791.4	3,132.5

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

Figure 30: Net repayments of foreign liabilities of Slovenian banks

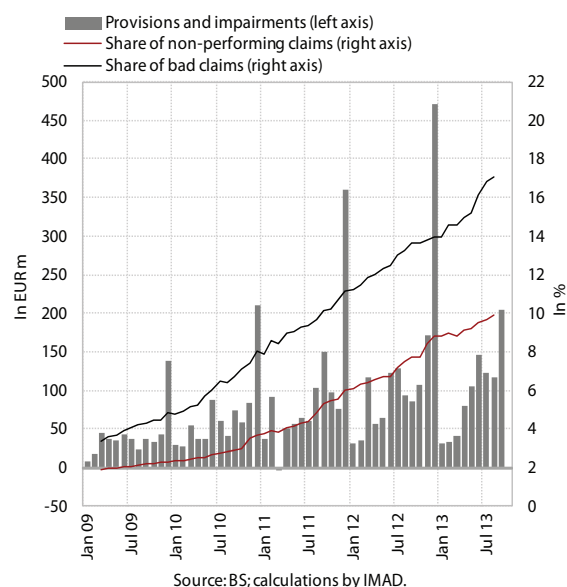


EUR 80 m net in foreign liabilities in August, mainly as a result of net repayments of long-term loans and, to a lesser extent, deposits and short-term loans. In the first eight months of this year the banks repaid EUR 1.5 bn in foreign loans, more than 40% less than in the comparable period last year.

In September the stock of **household deposits** continued to decline, while the stock of **government deposits** rose slightly. Household deposits shrank by more than EUR 50 m. All types of household deposits except deposits redeemable at notice dropped, particularly short-term

deposits (by EUR 43.5 m). In the first three quarters household deposits declined by around EUR 360 m, around two times more than in the same period last year. Government deposits were up EUR 62.8 m in September, with short-term deposits rising in particular. In the first three quarters of this year government deposits at commercial banks rose by around EUR 1.2 bn, in contrast to the same period last year, when they had fallen by more than EUR 700 m.

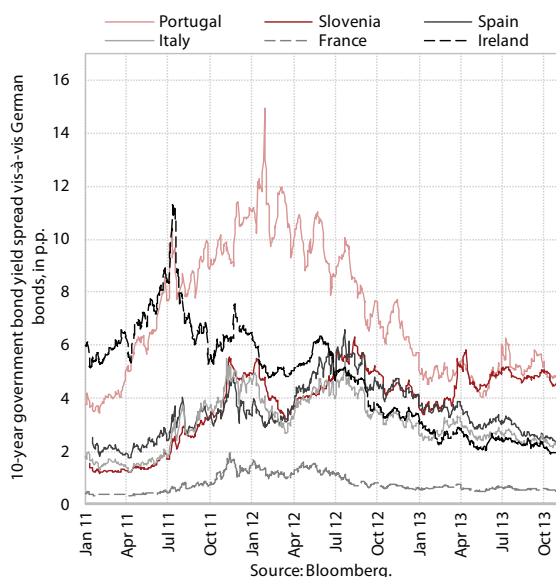
Figure 31: Share of bad and non-performing claims and creation of impairments and provisions in the Slovenian banking system



The deterioration in the **quality of bank claims** otherwise slowed slightly in August, but was nevertheless relatively significant. The volume of bad claims²⁹ rose by EUR 116.7 m in August. The quality of claims against foreigners³⁰ deteriorated most, and a somewhat stronger deterioration was also recorded in trade. At the end of August bad claims thus accounted for as much as 17.1% (enterprises: 20.4%) of the total exposure of the Slovenian banking sector, which is already over 3 percentage points more than at the end of 2012. The volume of bad claims came close to EUR 8 bn in August. The banks are increasingly creating impairments and provisions, which increased by more than EUR 200 m in September and by almost EUR 880 m in the first three quarters of the year, a fifth more than in the same period last year.

Successive Fed announcements and market expectations in the last two months of postponement of the withdrawing of the stimulus have positively influenced **Slovenian government bond yields**. Government bond yields and stock exchange indexes have reflected US Federal Reserve (Fed) policy statements with respect to the winding down of the central bank's EUR 85-billion-a-month bond purchase program announced on August 18, 2013. The Slovenian's government bond yields have been no exception. Slovenia's 10-year euro denominated benchmark bond fell about 60 basis points towards the end of the month of October following Fed's announcement of policy intentions on September 18, 2013. In its last communication on October 30, 2013, the Fed reaffirmed that it would keep the program in place.

Figure 32: 10-year government bond yield spread vis-à-vis German bond



²⁹ Claims rated C, D and E.

³⁰ Against all entities except foreign financial organisations.

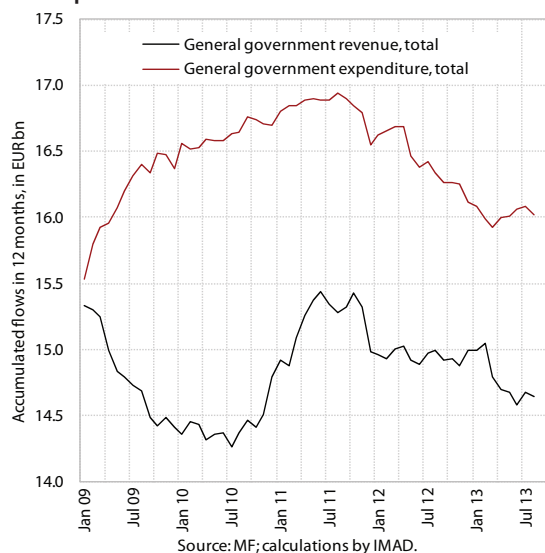
Public finance

The **general government deficit** in the first eight months of the year was EUR 1.3 bn.³¹ The increasing deficit trend observed during the year, resulting primarily from lower government revenue, reverted in the month of August due to a decrease in expenditure. The deficit in the first eight months was EUR 251 m bigger than the deficit in same period in the previous year. Government revenue was lower by EUR 345 m or 3.5%, while expenditure was lower by EUR 94 m or 0.9%.

The trend fall in **revenue** after slowing down in July due to higher non-tax revenue and improvement in VAT revenue continued in August. The overall lower revenue in 2013 can be explained primarily by lower tax revenue (down EUR 312 m) and social security contributions (down EUR 163 m). Revenue from the EU budget was slightly lower in the first eight months of the year (down EUR 27 m), while non-tax revenue was higher by EUR 131 m. The main drivers of lower tax revenue are corporate income tax (CIT) (down EUR 252 m) reflecting changes in the CIT system that took place in 2012 (the tax rate and the tax base were reduced, but the pre-payments were still paid according to the higher base) and whose effect on cash accounts is visible in 2013, and a slowdown in economic activity. VAT revenue increased in the months of July and August reflecting the rise in VAT rate after relatively lower revenue in the two previous months.

General government expenditure remained lower in the first eight months of 2013 compared to the same period one year earlier. This was mainly a consequence of a reduction in total nominal expenditure in the month of August after four consecutive months of increase. The decline (by EUR 63 m) was mainly due to a larger year-on-

Figure 33: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure



³¹ According to the consolidated balance on a cash basis.

Table 11: Taxes and social security contributions

	EUR m	Growth, %		Structure, %	
	I-VIII 2013	VIII 13/VIII 12	I-VIII 13/I-VIII 12	I-VIII 2012	I-VIII 2013
General government revenue - total	9,409.4	-2.4	-3.5	100.0	100.0
Corporate income tax	130.0	-32.1	-66.0	3.9	1.4
Personal income tax	1,207.1	-4.0	-5.0	13.0	12.8
Value added tax	1,894.8	2.6	-2.6	19.9	20.1
Excise duties	968.8	-12.1	-5.0	10.5	10.3
Social security contributions	3,390.7	-6.0	-4.6	36.4	36.0
Other general government revenues	1,818.0	15.5	15.0	16.2	19.3

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

Table 12: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure

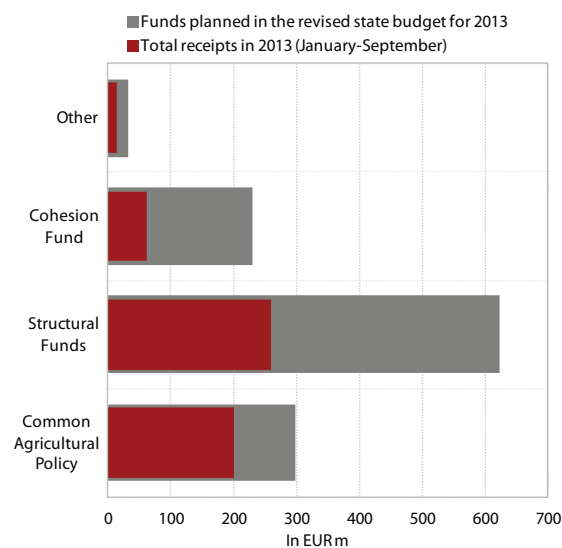
	2012			2013	
	EUR m	% of GDP	Growth, %	I-VIII 13, EUR m	I-VIII 13/I-VIII 12
Revenue - total	14,995.1	42.3	0.1	9,409.4	-3.5
- Tax revenues	13,117.6	37.0	-0.7	8,178.3	-5.5
- Taxes on income and profit	2,656.6	7.5	-2.5	1,339.3	-19.1
- Social security contributions	5,244.1	14.8	-0.4	3,390.7	-4.6
- Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,876.0	13.7	0.4	3,199.3	-1.2
- Receipts from the EU budget	845.2	2.4	3.7	486.8	-5.3
Expenditure - total	16,117.9	45.4	-2.6	10,677.5	-0.9
- Wages and other personnel expenditure	3,185.1	9.0	-4.4	2,413.3	-5.7
- Purchases of goods and services	2,370.3	6.7	-3.0	1,485.2	-6.2
- Domestic and foreign interest payments	648.0	1.8	23.0	620.0	19.1
- Transfers to individuals and households	6,383.6	18.0	-2.3	4,276.8	-1.2
- Capital expenditure	912.3	2.6	-10.9	451.0	-8.6
- Capital transfers	320.2	0.9	-13.9	138.8	-0.3
- Payment to the EU budget	390.3	1.1	-3.7	327.9	10.1
Deficit	-1,122.8	-3.2	-28.2	-1,268.1	24.6

Source: MF, Public Finance Bulletin.

year reduction in expenditure in goods and services and social transfers than in previous months, but it was also a result of lower expenditure on wages. In the first eight months expenditure on wages was down by EUR 147 m,³² purchases of goods and services by EUR 98 m, investments by EUR 53 m and social security contributions by EUR 30 m. Expenditure increased due to interest payments (EUR 99 m), use of the budget reserves (EUR 55 m), subsidies (EUR 32 m) and payments to the EU budget (EUR 30 m). The reduction of social transfers continued across all categories with the main exception of expenditure on pensions (up EUR 75 m). The positive growth in pension expenditure can be explained primarily by the increase in the number of pensioners. The most important reductions in social transfers concern family benefits and parental compensations and scholarships.

³² The decline in expenditure on wages was, in addition to the 2013 and 2012 intervention measures in the area of wages, also impacted by lower employment in public administration and defence and compulsory social security (by 3.3% year-on-year in the first eight months as a whole), while employment in education and health care remained similar to last year.

Figure 34: Planned and absorbed EU funds, 2013



Source: MF; calculations by IMAD.

Box 2: Absorption of Cohesion Policy funds in the programming period 2007–2013

In the financial framework 2007–2013 Slovenia has been granted EUR 4.1 bn for the implementation of the Cohesion Policy (OP RR,¹ OP RČV,² OP ROPI³), EUR 4.0 bn of which (98.5%) was absorbed by the end of September (as at 30 September 2013). The total value of signed contracts was EUR 3.5 bn, while payments to the beneficiaries amounted to EUR 2.3 bn. The highest absorption relative to the available funds was recorded for OP ROPI projects (100.8%), while OP RR and OP RČV projects absorbed 97.4% and 96.2% of all the available funds, respectively. Despite the high percentage of absorbed funds, the OP ROPI has the worst absorption rate with regard to the available funds (28.1%). The absorption rates of the OP RČV and the OP RR are significantly higher, 61.5% and 71.7%, respectively. Despite the highest absorption, the OP RR has the largest delays (in the amount of EUR 84.2 m) and the lowest growth (14.9%) in reimbursements to the state budget in the current year. The smallest delays (in the amount of EUR 68.9 m) and the highest growth (29.2%) in reimbursements in the current year are recorded for OP RČV projects, while the delays in OP ROPI projects amount to EUR 68.9 m, and growth in reimbursements to 20%.

The OP ROPI is the most critical in terms of compliance with the N+3/2 rule.⁴ The difficulties encountered in the implementation of environmental and infrastructure projects are mainly associated with lengthy audit procedures and appeals against public procurement procedures, spatial problems, bankruptcies in the construction sector and liquidity problems of beneficiaries. Based on Article 94 of Council Regulation No 1083/2006, Slovenia's obligations by the end of 2013 were reduced slightly because of objective problems in the implementation of major environmental and infrastructure projects, so that the deadline for the absorption of cohesion funds for these projects will be extended.

¹ Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials.

² Operational Programme for Human Resources Development.

³ Operational Programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development.

⁴ Funds allocated in year N should be absorbed within two/three years.

Figure 35: Absorption of Cohesion Policy funds in the 2007–2013 period (as at 27 September 13)

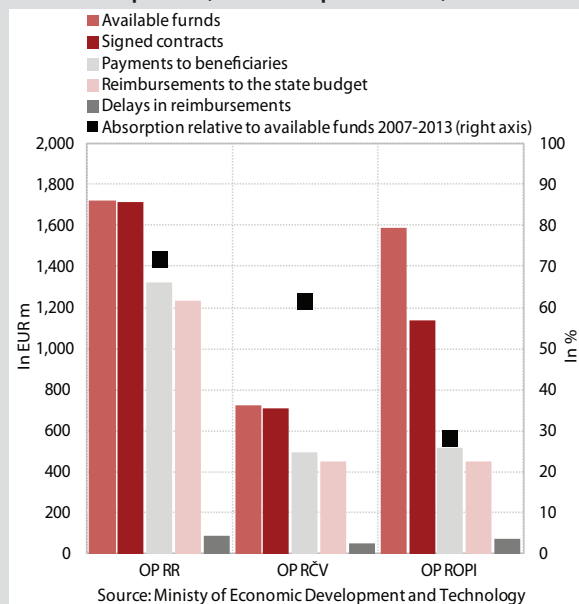
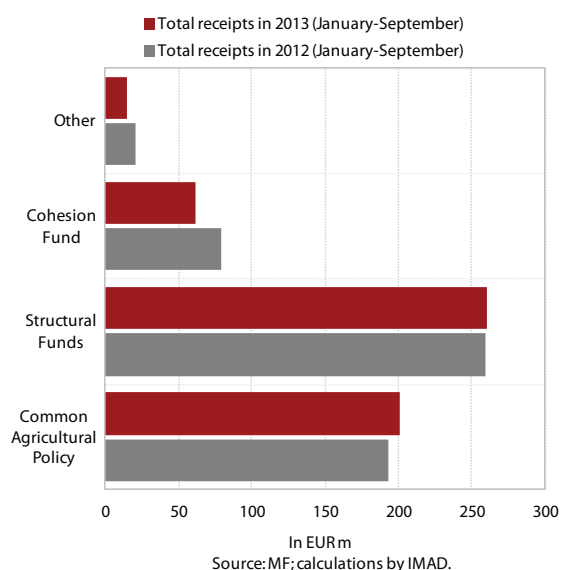


Figure 36: Receipts from the EU budget in 2012 and 2013



The net surplus of Slovenia's budget against the EU budget in the first nine months was smaller (by EUR 176.4 m) than in the same period last year (EUR 222.4 m). Despite low payments in the last four months, the highest absorption rate (67.4%) was recorded for funds received under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies (EUR 200.7 m; in September EUR 4.8 m), and the lowest (26.6%) for receipts from the Cohesion Fund (EUR 61.4 m; in September EUR 9.4 m). The absorption from Structural Funds in the first nine months was lower (41.7%) than in the same period last year (62.8%), although the nominal value of receipts into the state budget (EUR 260 m) remained unchanged.³³

³³ To comply with the N+2/3 rule, the revised budget envisages EUR 624 m in receipts from structural funds in 2013; in 2012, EUR 413 m.

selected topics

The Doing Business 2014 report by the World Bank

Slovenia's ranking on the ease of doing business according to the World Bank's Doing Business 2014 report has deteriorated slightly. Among the 189 evaluated countries, Singapore, Hong Kong and New Zealand top the scale, as in previous years. Two EU Member States, Denmark and the United Kingdom, also rank high. This year's report places Slovenia 33rd out of all countries surveyed (two places lower than last year), and 13th among the EU Member States (two places higher than last year).³⁴ The decline in the total ranking was not a result of deterioration in the quality of regulatory environment, but was attributable to the fact that some other, less developed countries in particular, made much greater headway than Slovenia (Macedonia, Rwanda). Among EU countries, the greatest progress was recorded for Greece, where several reforms concerning the ease of starting a business, protection of investors and trading across borders have been carried out in the last year under the pressure from the international community. Despite the deterioration, Slovenia ranks higher according to the World Bank report than according to the competitiveness surveys by the WEF and the IMD, as the World Bank's methodology of measuring the ease of doing business takes into account only the indicator of the quality of regulatory environment,³⁵ while the subjective assessments of managers and the current macroeconomic conditions have no impact on the results. The distance to frontier measure³⁶ for Slovenia

also shows that Slovenia narrowed its gap with the top-ranking countries in terms of the ease of doing business in the period between 2006 and 2013, mainly as a result of measures that made it easier and faster to start a business.

According to the World Bank survey, one major reform was implemented this year³⁷ to make it easier to do business in Slovenia. To simplify dealing with construction permits, Slovenia eliminated the requirement to obtain project conditions from the water and sewerage provider. This should shorten the time needed to obtain a construction permit for a typical warehouse by 15 days to 182 days, which is still longer than in other developed countries.

In the last year Slovenia has advanced in two areas only, while it has slipped in four and remained unchanged in three.³⁸ Much as in previous years, Slovenia scores highest on the indicator of investor protection (17th), with Ireland and the UK being the only countries with better protection in the EU. The IMD report, in contrast, places Slovenia very low precisely with regard to minority shareholder protection, which is largely related to the pessimistic attitude of managers, as the IMD indicator relies on a survey. Slovenia also ranks relatively high on the indicators of getting electricity (32nd) and starting a business (38th), given that it now takes two procedures and six days to start a business, compared with as many as 60 days in 2008. Similar to last year, when significant changes with regard to the introduction of on-line business operations were

Table 13: Slovenia's ranking according to the "Doing Business" report

	Rank		Change 2013/2012
	2012 (DB 2013)	2013 (DB 2014)	
Ease of doing business	31	33	-2
Starting a business	33	38	-5
Dealing with construction permits	58	59	-1
Registering property	80	83	-2
Getting electricity	32	32	0
Getting credit	105	109	-4
Protecting investors	14	14	0
Paying taxes	59	54	-5
Trading across borders	46	48	-2
Enforcing contracts	56	52	+4
Resolving insolvency	41	41	0

Source: Doing Business, World Bank, 2013.

Note: The survey included 189 countries. Because of methodological changes, this year's rankings can only be compared with last year's.

³⁴ Much as in previous years, the methodology of calculation was changed again in the latest report, so that the countries' ranks are not directly comparable with those for previous years. They can be compared only with results for the preceding year, which were re-calculated by the methodology for the current year. For detailed information, see <http://www.doingbusiness.org/>.

³⁵ Data are collected from registers, regulations, decrees and surveys of public officials, and the comparison is based on the number of the necessary procedures and the time and costs involved.

³⁶ To assess the countries' progress over time, the World Bank regularly releases the distance to frontier measure, which enables year-to-year comparison with the best-performing countries. For more on the methodology see <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/distance%20to%20frontier>.

³⁷ The survey was conducted in the first half of this year.

³⁸ The ease on doing business index captures 10 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.

made, Slovenia has also improved its position in the area of paying taxes (54th, up 5 places from last year). It has also advanced on the indicator of contract enforcement, mainly due to somewhat shorter court proceedings. Slovenia has declined further on the indicator of getting credit (by 4 places to 109th), where it has scored very low for several years. This is a result of deficiencies in existing legislation and a lack of a good credit information system for users, which has a significant effect on both the availability and costs of loans for Slovenian enterprises.

*Burdensome procedures for obtaining documentation and permits are still a major obstacle to doing business in Slovenia.*³⁹ Procedures involving private/commercial applicants are typically much shorter. The most time-consuming procedures are obtaining the necessary permits from the administrative units and registering construction projects in official records, which significantly increase the time needed to register real estate (105.5 days) and obtain a construction permit (182 days). Slovenian companies also spend more time paying taxes (260 hours) than their counterparts in developed countries (the OECD average is 175 hours). Despite improvement in the last year, contract enforcement also takes very long, 1270 days, which is much more than in other comparable countries (e.g. OECD: 529 days). According to the World Bank, efficient contract enforcement, in particular, can have significant positive effects especially on medium-sized and small enterprises and entrepreneurs, which cannot afford lengthy court proceedings due to limited liquid assets.

³⁹ The procedures are calculated based on a typical business operating in the capital of a given country.

statistical appendix

MAIN INDICATORS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
						Autumn forecast 2013		
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	3.4	-7.9	1.3	0.7	-2.5	-2.4	-0.8	0.4
GDP in EUR million (current prices and current exchange rate)	37,244	35,420	35,485	36,150	35,319	34,908	35,132	35,747
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices and current exchange rate)	18,420	17,349	17,320	17,610	17,172	16,942	17,027	17,305
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	22,700	20,300	20,500	21,000	20,900			
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) ¹	91	86	83	83	81			
Gross national income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	36,273	34,823	35,028	35,759	34,931	34,196	34,362	34,910
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	35,904	34,519	34,875	35,680	34,721	34,295	34,268	34,758
Rate of registered unemployment	6.7	9.1	10.7	11.8	12.0	13.3	13.6	13.5
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.7	11.0	10.6
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	0.8	-6.2	3.5	2.4	-1.7	-0.1	0.6	1.1
Inflation, ² year average	5.7	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.4
Inflation, ² end of the year	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.7
INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS								
Exports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	4.0	-16.1	10.2	7.0	0.6	2.0	3.0	4.1
Exports of goods	1.8	-16.6	12.0	8.2	-0.1	1.6	3.1	4.3
Exports of services	14.3	-14.0	3.5	1.9	3.7	3.8	2.7	3.2
Imports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	3.7	-19.2	7.4	5.6	-4.7	0.1	2.1	3.9
Imports of goods	3.0	-20.2	8.3	6.6	-5.1	0.3	2.0	3.9
Imports of services	8.2	-12.4	2.6	-0.6	-2.2	-1.0	2.5	4.2
Current account balance, in EUR million	-2,028	-173	-50	146	1,159	1,731	1,765	1,817
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-5.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	3.3	5.0	5.0	5.1
Gross external debt, in EUR million	39,234	40,294	40,723	40,241	40,838	40,026 ⁵		
As a per cent share relative to GDP	105.3	113.8	114.8	111.3	115.6	116.1		
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.471	1.393	1.327	1.392	1.286	1.320	1.331	1.331
DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	2.3	-0.1	1.5	0.8	-4.8	-3.5	-2.7	0.5
As a % of GDP ⁴	51.8	54.8	56.4	56.8	56.3	55.7	54.8	54.7
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	5.9	2.5	1.3	-1.6	-1.3	-2.5	-1.5	-1.0
As a % of GDP ⁴	18.1	20.2	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.4	20.3	20.0
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	7.1	-23.8	-15.3	-5.5	-8.2	-1.6	-4.0	-0.9
As a % of GDP ⁴	28.6	23.1	19.7	18.6	17.8	17.7	17.2	17.1
Sources of data: SURS, BS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Autumn Forecast, September 2013). Notes: ¹ Measured in purchasing power standard. ² Consumer price index. ³ 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. ⁴ Shares GDP are calculated for GDP in current prices at fixed exchange rate (EUR=239.64). ⁵ End August 2013.								

PRODUCTION	2010	2011	2012	2011			2012				2013		2011					
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	8	9	10	11	12	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																		
Industry B+C+D	7.1	1.3	-1.1	2.8	-0.8	-3.8	-0.2	-1.6	-0.4	-2.3	-2.4	-1.4	-2.1	1.5	-3.1	-0.4	-8.3	
B Mining and quarrying	13.9	-7.9	-7.4	-9.0	-9.6	-8.7	-10.2	-2.3	-3.5	-13.3	8.7	-7.8	-17.2	-2.4	-7.2	-3.0	-17.0	
C Manufacturing	7.6	1.1	-2.3	2.9	-1.1	-4.6	-1.0	-3.0	-2.1	-3.1	-3.7	-1.6	-3.3	1.8	-3.8	-1.6	-8.8	
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	1.8	5.0	10.5	3.8	5.1	4.0	8.3	12.7	16.1	6.1	7.0	1.3	11.9	-0.3	4.7	13.2	-4.0	
CONSTRUCTION,² real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %																		
Construction, total	-16.9	-24.8	-16.8	-30.1	-24.5	-19.1	-15.3	-16.7	-13.2	-21.6	-24.5	-10.5	-30.4	-16.3	-24.4	-7.8	-24.0	
Buildings	-14.0	-39.7	-17.3	-46.5	-34.3	-35.9	-13.0	-6.7	-18.1	-30.0	-40.9	-25.1	-36.7	-30.0	-33.3	-28.6	-44.5	
Civil engineering	-19.0	-15.3	-16.6	-20.7	-19.9	-10.1	-21.2	-20.9	-10.1	-16.2	-8.5	-2.6	-28.0	-9.7	-21.0	0.7	-7.0	
TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %																		
Tonne-km in road transport	7.9	3.2	-3.4	1.5	3.6	11.7	6.0	-5.3	-5.9	-7.8	-2.7	-1.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Tonne-km in rail transport	28.2	9.7	-7.5	10.8	8.5	-1.6	-8.7	-8.0	-5.8	-7.5	-0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %																		
Total real turnover*	3.6	3.1	0.2	3.6	2.9	-0.5	0.6	-4.3	-3.2	-2.7	-4.9	-5.8	6.3	2.4	0.7	-0.5	-1.8	
Real turnover in retail trade	-0.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.5	-2.7	-1.7	-1.0	-2.6	-3.8	5.5	2.1	0.5	1.2	-1.2	
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	12.2	6.6	0.0	9.9	4.4	-1.9	-2.8	-7.2	-5.7	-6.4	-9.8	-10.3	8.0	3.0	1.2	-3.6	-3.5	
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	1.3	5.8	0.6	3.8	4.6	3.4	3.4	-0.6	1.2	-1.2	-5.4	1.1	8.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	-0.9	
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %, new methodology from 2009 onwards																		
Total, overnight stays	-1.5	5.3	-4.0	6.6	6.6	3.1	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.9	-3.4	-1.5	7.0	9.8	1.9	7.0	1.2	
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	-4.2	0.5	-10.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	-0.5	-4.6	-7.5	-5.2	-6.1	-5.3	2.1	7.3	-2.9	8.6	-3.3	
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	0.7	9.1	0.9	11.3	10.2	5.5	2.0	5.1	6.3	8.1	-0.6	0.9	10.0	11.2	5.5	5.2	5.8	
Nominal turnover market services (without distributive trades)	2.7	3.7	-1.1	4.7	4.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.5	-0.4	-3.7	-6.2	-2.8	4.8	7.5	-1.5	0.2	0.5	
AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %																		
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	454.5	478.9	481.7	113.3	125.7	139.5	108.4	110.4	128.4	134.5	104.4	111.1	39.8	43.7	48.9	44.0	46.7	
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)																		
Sentiment indicator	-9	-7	-17	-4	-6	-10	-12	-16	-19	-21	-15	-13	-7	-6	-10	-10	-11	
Confidence indicator																		
- in manufacturing	-1	0	-11	3	-1	-6	-6	-11	-14	-13	-9	-5	-2	-1	-7	-7	-5	
- in construction	-57	-46	-41	-46	-44	-43	-40	-44	-40	-39	-30	-22	-44	-43	-42	-45	-41	
- in services	-3	1	-12	3	3	-4	-8	-8	-14	-18	-12	-12	5	2	0	-2	-9	
- in retail trade	7	8	2	13	1	12	6	5	1	-4	-3	3	-11	12	13	13	10	
Consumer confidence indicator	-25	-25	-35	-24	-25	-24	-26	-36	-39	-37	-29	-33	-27	-23	-26	-26	-20	

Source of data: SURS. Note: ¹Only companies with activity of electricity supply are included. ²The 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.

2012												2013									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.5	3.3	-3.6	2.2	-3.9	-2.6	3.6	3.1	-6.7	5.2	-4.9	-7.5	0.2	-0.6	-6.3	3.2	-2.1	-5.0	2.4	-5.3	-	-
6.1	-11.4	-22.0	-8.2	9.8	-7.0	-5.7	1.4	-5.8	1.2	-17.9	-24.9	-9.6	12.9	24.1	-2.5	-9.2	-11.5	3.7	-1.3	-	-
0.0	1.9	-4.2	1.9	-5.5	-4.9	1.8	1.6	-8.4	4.7	-5.5	-9.1	-0.9	-0.8	-8.5	2.9	-2.4	-5.2	2.4	-6.1	-	-
3.5	16.3	5.3	5.6	9.4	24.0	22.6	16.2	9.8	11.8	2.3	4.9	11.3	0.0	10.2	6.1	0.7	-2.4	1.9	1.7	-	-
-21.7	-24.3	-3.1	-13.5	-23.8	-11.7	-19.6	-14.4	-6.4	-22.5	-26.1	-14.8	-23.2	-14.0	-31.7	-18.7	-11.6	-2.0	1.8	-4.6	-	-
-31.1	-31.0	27.6	-7.2	-15.6	4.4	-23.9	-11.9	-18.6	-34.6	-19.4	-35.4	-38.2	-28.0	-50.1	-36.2	-24.2	-14.1	-19.1	-18.4	-	-
-18.1	-22.8	-22.0	-18.6	-26.5	-17.0	-17.1	-15.7	1.2	-15.0	-27.2	-2.1	-8.6	-0.6	-13.6	-6.3	-5.9	3.5	11.0	2.8	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.6	1.0	-1.8	-4.0	-5.2	-3.7	-0.6	-3.7	-10.3	-3.4	-5.4	-7.9	-4.9	-8.7	-7.8	2.7	1.3	2.6	-4.2	-3.5	-	-
4.0	3.5	-0.1	-3.5	-3.1	-1.6	-0.6	-0.8	-6.6	-4.1	-5.8	-7.4	-4.4	-9.4	-7.3	-1.8	-1.9	-3.9	-5.0	-4.8	-	-
-0.1	-3.5	-4.7	-5.0	-8.8	-7.7	-0.6	-10.8	-17.9	-2.1	-4.5	-9.2	-5.7	-7.4	-8.5	11.3	6.8	15.5	-2.7	-0.1	-	-
8.5	3.8	-0.8	0.0	0.4	-2.2	7.2	2.8	-5.4	4.9	-2.1	-6.5	1.6	-5.6	-10.9	5.8	-0.9	-1.3	0.8	-4.6	-	-
0.2	-0.3	2.4	-0.9	7.9	-1.9	1.3	2.5	-1.4	-3.5	9.3	2.2	-10.5	0.2	0.6	-11.6	9.2	-2.4	3.4	2.2	-	-
-0.3	-3.3	2.8	-14.3	-1.6	0.9	-9.9	-4.1	-9.8	-6.6	-8.1	-0.7	-10.0	-1.3	-8.2	-6.0	2.0	-10.0	0.7	-4.6	-	-
0.6	4.5	1.9	9.4	14.1	-3.7	8.4	6.3	3.1	-1.3	28.2	4.9	-10.8	2.5	9.3	-15.0	13.3	2.6	4.8	5.8	-	-
0.3	-3.6	1.4	-0.9	2.6	-0.1	1.1	0.6	-2.9	-4.2	-0.3	-6.6	-7.4	-3.5	-7.3	-2.7	-3.0	-3.3	0.4	0.1	-	-
34.3	35.1	39.0	37.0	38.3	35.1	47.2	37.9	43.3	47.1	41.0	46.3	33.9	32.2	38.4	37.5	38.7	34.9	45.1	37.1	-	-
-12	-12	-12	-16	-14	-17	-16	-19	-21	-23	-22	-17	-16	-16	-13	-14	-14	-12	-12	-12	-12	-13
-3	-6	-8	-9	-11	-13	-12	-15	-15	-16	-13	-9	-12	-8	-7	-9	-5	-2	-5	-4	-3	-5
-43	-39	-39	-44	-44	-43	-41	-37	-41	-42	-41	-35	-30	-30	-30	-26	-20	-20	-22	-15	-16	-17
-11	-9	-5	-8	-7	-10	-11	-14	-17	-20	-19	-15	-13	-13	-11	-9	-14	-14	-11	-9	-14	-13
5	9	5	9	2	3	0	1	3	-5	-4	-3	-1	-6	-3	-5	-2	16	12	5	5	9
-27	-26	-26	-39	-33	-36	-35	-35	-46	-39	-38	-34	-30	-31	-26	-26	-37	-37	-37	-33	-32	-35

LABOUR MARKET	2010	2011	2012	2011			2012				2013		2011		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	9	10	11
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	935.5	934.7	920.2	937.5	931.1	933.3	926.6	923.7	915.2	915.2	912.9	913.8	931.5	935.3	934.5
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)¹	835.0	824.0	810.0	828.4	823.9	821.7	812.7	816.5	809.1	801.7	789.2	795.0	824.5	824.4	823.4
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	33.4	38.8	37.0	40.1	38.8	38.0	35.2	37.8	37.4	37.4	37.4	38.9	38.8	38.1	38.1
In industry, construction	287.3	272.9	263.1	274.2	272.7	271.0	265.4	266.3	263.1	257.5	249.9	252.5	272.7	273.5	272.1
Of which: in manufacturing	188.6	184.8	182.9	184.7	184.4	186.2	184.6	184.1	182.5	180.4	177.8	177.6	185.2	186.8	186.6
in construction	78.5	67.8	59.8	69.3	67.9	64.4	60.5	61.6	60.1	56.9	52.0	54.6	67.0	66.2	65.0
In services	514.3	512.3	510.0	514.1	512.4	512.7	512.1	512.4	508.6	506.8	502.0	503.6	513.1	512.8	513.2
Of which: in public administration	52.0	51.4	50.7	51.5	51.4	51.3	50.9	51.2	50.8	50.0	49.3	49.3	51.2	51.3	51.4
in education, health-services, social work	116.7	118.8	120.9	118.8	118.5	120.1	120.7	121.6	120.3	121.0	120.7	121.1	119.3	119.8	120.2
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)¹	747.2	729.1	717.0	731.9	728.9	727.4	720.9	722.7	716.2	708.4	696.1	700.0	729.7	730.1	729.0
In enterprises and organisations	685.7	671.8	662.6	673.9	671.3	670.7	666.4	667.4	661.4	655.1	645.8	648.5	672.2	672.7	671.9
By those self-employed	61.5	57.2	54.5	58.0	57.6	56.6	54.5	55.4	54.8	53.3	50.2	51.5	57.4	57.4	57.0
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	87.8	94.9	93.0	96.5	95.0	94.4	91.8	93.8	92.9	93.3	93.1	95.0	94.8	94.3	94.5
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	100.5	110.7	110.2	109.1	107.2	111.6	114.0	107.2	106.1	113.5	123.7	118.8	107.0	110.9	111.1
Female	47.9	52.1	52.2	50.9	51.1	53.3	53.2	51.0	50.9	53.8	57.0	56.7	51.3	53.5	53.4
By age: under 26	13.9	12.9	11.9	12.6	11.3	13.4	12.7	10.8	10.1	14.0	14.2	13.0	11.2	13.6	13.5
aged over 50	31.4	39.0	38.2	39.1	38.7	38.2	39.2	38.1	37.4	38.1	40.7	39.3	38.4	38.2	37.9
Unskilled	37.5	39.5	39.4	39.2	38.1	39.3	41.0	39.2	37.8	39.5	43.4	40.6	38.3	38.7	39.0
For more than 1 year	42.8	50.2	55.2	48.6	49.6	53.8	57.2	55.1	54.5	53.9	54.4	54.3	50.4	51.8	52.9
Those receiving benefits	30.0	36.3	33.9	36.4	34.9	34.4	37.8	33.2	31.5	33.0	39.3	33.7	34.4	33.9	33.7
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	10.7	11.8	12.0	12.2	11.5	12.0	12.3	11.6	11.6	12.4	13.5	13.0	11.5	11.9	11.9
Male	10.1	11.4	11.5	11.9	10.9	11.3	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.9	13.4	12.5	10.8	11.1	11.2
Female	11.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.3	13.0	13.8	13.7	12.3	12.7	12.7
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	13.3	2.7	5.3	-6.9	0.0	5.7	-1.9	-5.2	-0.2	12.6	4.6	-6.0	0.1	3.9	0.2
New unemployed first-job seekers	16.8	14.4	16.3	2.0	2.7	6.5	2.4	1.9	3.0	9.0	3.7	2.6	1.4	4.4	1.3
Redundancies	83.5	82.2	90.3	16.8	18.7	22.3	22.6	17.9	20.9	28.9	27.1	18.5	6.6	6.9	7.1
Registered unemployed who found employment	57.0	61.0	58.3	17.2	13.4	12.9	17.3	14.0	13.5	13.5	17.2	18.1	5.4	4.4	4.5
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	29.9	32.8	43.1	8.5	8.0	10.2	9.6	11.1	10.7	11.8	9.2	9.1	2.5	3.1	3.8
WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	41.6	35.6	33.9	35.5	34.7	34.3	34.2	34.4	33.9	33.2	32.6	31.7	34.9	34.5	34.3
As % of labour force	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7

Source of data: SURS, PDII, ESS. Note: ¹In January 2005, the SORS adopted new methodology of obtaining data on persons in paid employment. The new source of data for employed and self-employed persons excluding farmers is the Statistical Register of Employment (SRE), while data on farmers are forecast using the ARIMA model based on quarterly figures for farmers from the Labour Force Survey. ²According to ESS.

2011	2012												2013							
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
930.1	927.5	927.1	925.4	926.0	923.7	921.3	917.4	914.5	913.8	918.0	916.5	911.0	913.0	912.9	912.7	914.3	914.0	913.1	911.5	909.8
817.3	811.6	812.0	814.5	816.9	816.9	815.7	810.5	808.4	808.3	807.1	805.0	792.9	788.7	788.9	790.1	793.0	795.4	796.5	794.4	793.2
37.9	35.2	35.1	35.3	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.4	38.7	39.0	39.1	38.1	38.1
267.4	265.4	264.7	266.1	266.6	266.6	265.7	264.0	263.2	262.2	261.1	259.5	251.9	249.8	249.5	250.3	251.6	252.6	253.1	253.4	253.1
185.1	184.6	184.6	184.6	184.4	184.2	183.8	182.9	182.5	182.1	181.8	181.2	178.4	177.8	177.8	177.9	177.5	177.7	177.7	177.6	177.3
62.1	60.7	59.9	61.0	61.7	61.8	61.4	60.5	60.2	59.6	59.0	58.1	53.5	52.0	51.8	52.4	54.0	54.8	55.2	55.5	55.5
512.0	510.9	512.2	513.1	512.6	512.5	512.1	509.3	507.9	508.5	508.5	508.1	503.7	501.4	502.1	502.4	502.6	503.8	504.3	502.9	502.0
51.2	50.8	50.9	50.9	51.1	51.2	51.2	50.8	50.8	50.7	50.2	50.2	49.6	49.2	49.4	49.2	49.3	49.3	49.4	49.1	49.2
120.3	119.9	120.8	121.5	121.6	121.7	121.4	120.3	119.8	120.8	121.1	121.3	120.6	120.4	120.8	121.0	120.9	121.2	121.3	120.3	120.0
723.0	719.6	720.3	722.7	723.0	723.1	722.1	717.7	715.6	715.2	713.7	711.6	699.9	695.5	695.8	696.9	698.2	700.3	701.5	699.8	698.6
667.6	665.2	666.1	667.9	667.7	667.7	666.7	662.8	660.9	660.5	659.2	657.7	648.3	645.3	645.8	646.4	647.0	648.7	649.7	648.0	647.0
55.5	54.5	54.2	54.8	55.3	55.4	55.3	55.0	54.7	54.7	54.5	53.9	51.6	50.3	50.0	50.5	51.1	51.5	51.8	51.8	51.6
94.3	91.9	91.8	91.8	93.9	93.8	93.6	92.8	92.8	93.1	93.4	93.4	93.1	93.2	93.0	93.2	94.8	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6
112.8	116.0	115.0	110.9	106.8	106.8	105.6	106.9	106.1	105.4	110.9	111.5	118.1	124.3	124.1	122.6	121.3	118.6	116.6	117.1	116.6
53.2	54.2	53.4	52.0	51.7	50.9	50.5	51.2	50.9	50.5	53.3	53.3	54.9	57.2	56.9	56.9	57.3	56.7	56.2	57.3	57.4
13.2	13.2	12.9	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1	14.2	14.0	13.8	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.1	13.1	12.6	12.5	12.2
38.4	39.6	39.4	38.6	38.5	38.1	37.7	37.9	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.1	40.2	41.2	40.9	40.1	39.5	39.5	38.9	38.6	38.3
40.1	41.4	41.6	40.0	40.0	39.0	38.4	38.2	37.7	37.5	38.3	38.7	41.6	43.6	43.8	42.8	41.8	40.5	39.6	39.2	38.9
56.7	58.0	57.3	56.3	55.4	55.0	54.7	54.6	54.6	54.3	54.3	53.6	53.8	54.7	54.4	54.2	54.6	54.4	53.9	54.7	54.5
35.5	38.5	38.3	36.7	34.2	33.4	31.9	32.1	31.4	31.2	31.5	31.9	35.6	40.3	39.2	38.4	35.8	33.9	31.4	31.0	30.5
12.1	12.5	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.1	12.2	13.0	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.8
11.6	12.1	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.4	11.6	12.7	13.4	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.9
12.7	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.9
1.7	3.2	-0.9	-4.2	-1.8	-2.3	-1.2	1.3	-0.8	-0.6	5.4	0.6	6.6	6.2	-0.2	-1.4	-1.3	-2.8	-2.0	0.5	-0.5
0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	6.3	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
8.2	10.6	6.1	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.6	8.0	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.2	12.2	14.2	6.3	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.3	7.7	5.5
4.0	5.0	5.2	7.1	5.5	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	5.5	4.9	5.1	3.4	6.2	4.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.3	5.3	4.1
3.3	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.9
34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.7	34.4	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.3	32.7	32.9	32.8	32.2	32.3	32.0	31.0	30.4	29.8
3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2010	2011	2012	2011			2012				2013		2011		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	10	11	12
GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %															
Activity - Total	3.9	2.0	0.1	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5	1.5	1.1	0.8
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.7	3.1	-1.1	4.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	-1.0	-1.5	-2.0	-0.8	1.1	0.2	4.1	-3.5
B Mining and quarrying	4.0	3.9	3.6	0.3	5.8	5.9	8.4	10.6	2.2	-5.2	4.1	-6.8	9.7	2.2	6.8
C Manufacturing	8.9	3.9	2.5	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.9	2.8	4.6	1.8
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.8	2.3	3.3	5.2	3.5	-0.5	5.6	3.9	4.9	-0.5	6.2	2.8	3.7	-8.1	5.6
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.2	-0.1	0.1	1.5	1.1	-2.7	2.1	-0.5	0.4	-1.4	0.3	0.1	2.2	-7.5	-1.3
F Construction	4.5	1.9	-2.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-2.8	-2.8	-3.8	-2.4	-2.1	-0.5	2.3	-0.5
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.7	2.8	0.8	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	2.4	4.3	2.4
H Transportation and storage	2.0	2.7	-0.4	3.0	3.9	1.6	2.2	0.6	-1.7	-2.3	-1.1	0.2	3.5	0.8	0.8
I Accommodation and food service activities	4.0	2.1	-0.8	2.4	2.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-0.7	0.6	-1.9	-0.3
J Information and communication	2.6	0.9	-0.4	1.2	1.8	-0.2	0.3	1.3	-1.2	-2.0	-0.6	-2.7	1.2	-0.4	-1.3
K Financial and insurance activities	1.0	0.7	1.1	2.4	0.8	-2.4	4.5	-1.7	2.2	-0.3	-2.1	1.2	-0.6	-6.2	0.5
L Real estate activities	2.9	3.0	-0.6	2.9	3.4	1.6	1.1	-1.3	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	0.2	1.7	1.0	2.0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.6	-0.4	-1.1	0.2	-0.6	-1.6	-0.5	-0.8	-1.7	-1.3	-2.2	-3.4	0.5	-2.9	-2.3
N Administrative and support service activities	4.0	3.5	0.7	3.2	3.9	2.7	3.0	0.3	-0.9	0.2	-2.4	0.7	2.4	3.2	2.5
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-0.6	0.3	-1.8	0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-1.5	-3.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-1.3	0.2	-0.1
P Education	0.6	0.2	-3.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	-2.2	-5.0	-5.6	-5.4	-4.2	1.0	-0.4	0.5
Q Human health and social work activities	-0.3	-0.7	-1.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-1.7	-2.1	-2.3	-2.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.5	-0.7	-2.8	-1.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.6	-1.5	-4.4	-4.6	-5.7	-3.8	1.6	-1.6	-0.8
S Other service activities	4.2	0.9	-0.9	1.5	0.6	-1.1	0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-2.4	-0.6	-0.7	0.0	-1.6	-1.8
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS¹, y-o-y growth rates, %															
Effective exchange rate, ² nominal	-2.1	-0.1	-1.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.5	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.2	0.1
Real (deflator HICP)	-1.8	-1.0	-1.1	-0.5	-1.2	-0.5	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7
Real (deflator ULC)	-1.6	-2.3	-3.0	-1.4	-2.1	-2.8	-1.9	-3.3	-3.7	-3.0	-2.5	-1.3			
USD/EUR	1.3268	1.3917	1.2856	1.4393	1.4126	1.3480	1.3110	1.3196	1.2515	1.2974	1.3204	1.3066	1.3706	1.3556	1.3179
Source of data: SURS, ECB; calculations by IMAD. Note: ¹ Change of the source for effective exchange rate series as of April 2012: a new source, ECB; before that, own calculations (IMAD). ² Harmonised effective exchange rate – a group of 20 EU Member States and 17 euro area countries; an increase in value indicates appreciation of the national currency and vice versa.															

2012												2013							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.2	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	-1.3	-0.1	-0.7	-1.2	0.4	-2.4	-0.7	-0.3	-1.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4	0.8	-0.4
2.1	0.3	-2.1	-0.1	-0.5	-2.5	1.3	-1.9	-3.9	2.5	-5.9	-2.0	1.8	-4.6	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.1	2.2	-3.6
10.0	11.9	3.8	4.0	14.9	13.2	1.4	5.4	-0.2	1.5	1.7	-18.0	10.4	0.6	1.1	-5.4	-10.3	-4.8	-1.8	-4.9
4.5	3.8	1.9	2.7	3.9	1.0	4.3	1.3	0.3	5.2	0.5	1.4	3.5	0.3	1.1	4.4	2.3	2.0	3.4	2.0
5.5	8.0	3.6	5.2	6.5	0.3	4.0	2.6	8.3	7.8	-6.6	-0.5	5.0	2.6	10.9	6.6	0.7	1.3	10.0	3.1
3.1	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	-2.5	4.0	-0.1	-2.6	2.2	-7.0	1.5	2.7	-1.1	-0.8	1.6	-0.2	-1.1	-0.5	1.7
1.1	1.4	-3.1	-1.3	-0.4	-6.6	-1.4	-1.9	-5.1	0.2	-6.8	-4.6	-1.2	-3.0	-2.9	-2.2	-3.2	-0.9	1.1	-1.7
3.3	2.2	1.0	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.5	-1.0	0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.1	-0.4
3.7	0.8	2.0	1.5	2.1	-1.9	-6.3	-1.3	2.7	-1.1	-3.9	-1.6	-1.1	-1.4	-0.8	0.7	0.3	-0.4	1.7	0.3
0.2	0.4	-1.7	-1.4	0.5	-1.2	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.4	-2.4	-1.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	-1.7	-0.7	-1.0
0.1	0.2	0.5	2.3	1.7	-0.1	0.8	-1.2	-3.1	0.1	-7.1	1.6	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	-4.3	-1.9	-1.9	-0.8	-1.8
1.5	8.4	3.8	-0.4	-4.4	-0.2	1.8	1.8	3.0	3.5	-4.0	0.3	-1.0	-3.6	-1.6	0.4	3.5	-0.1	4.0	-1.4
2.3	2.5	-1.5	-0.1	-1.3	-2.4	0.1	-1.0	-1.1	0.1	-2.3	-1.6	-0.4	-2.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.4
0.0	-0.5	-1.1	-0.7	1.0	-2.7	-0.8	-1.9	-2.4	-0.9	-1.9	-1.0	-0.3	-3.5	-2.8	-3.0	-4.1	-3.0	-2.3	-2.4
2.1	5.1	2.0	-0.2	1.7	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-2.5	1.4	-1.1	0.5	-0.5	-4.3	-2.3	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.2
0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-3.5	-3.4	-3.3	-2.9	-2.9	-2.6	-1.6	-1.7	-2.9	-2.6	-2.2	-3.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.8
0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-1.5	-0.4	-4.6	-4.8	-5.0	-5.2	-5.8	-5.8	-5.3	-5.9	-5.0	-5.4	-4.2	-5.8	-2.5	-2.4	-2.2
-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-1.6	-2.2	-2.0	-1.0	-2.8	-3.0	-0.4	-2.7	-2.5	-1.6	-3.0	-2.1	-1.7	-2.2	-1.8
-1.3	-1.9	1.3	-0.9	0.0	-3.5	-4.1	-3.6	-5.4	-6.3	-3.9	-3.7	-4.7	-4.7	-7.5	-4.0	-3.2	-4.2	-0.7	-2.6
2.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.6	0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-2.2	-0.7	-1.2	-4.0	-1.9	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	1.0	-1.2	-1.9	-0.8	-1.2
-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-2.1	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.6	2.0
-0.9	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5	-1.0	-1.3	-0.2	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.6	2.7	2.7
1.2905	1.3224	1.3201	1.3162	1.2789	1.2526	1.2288	1.2400	1.2856	1.2974	1.2828	1.3119	1.3288	1.3359	1.2964	1.3026	1.2982	1.3189	1.3080	1.3310

PRICES	2010	2011	2012	2011		2012				2013			2011				
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	7	8	9	10	11
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.7	2.7
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	1.0	4.4	4.1	3.7	5.1	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.1	2.9	3.8	4.4	5.6	4.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	7.2	5.7	6.5	3.7	4.9	4.2	5.1	7.2	9.5	10.6	7.5	7.4	5.4	2.8	3.0	4.8	4.9
Clothing and footwear	-1.9	-1.5	-0.2	-4.2	0.9	-2.2	1.6	0.7	-0.8	2.1	-1.2	1.0	-4.2	-4.9	-3.4	2.0	2.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas	10.2	5.6	3.8	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.2	4.4	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7
Furnishings, household equipment	1.4	2.7	0.1	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-1.8	-1.2	3.5	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0
Medical, pharmaceutical products	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	-0.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-2.1	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2
Transport	-0.3	1.0	3.3	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.2	3.9	3.5	1.5	-0.5	0.5	0.1	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Communications	1.4	1.2	-2.4	2.3	-1.8	-1.2	-2.9	-3.6	-2.0	-3.8	-1.9	1.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	-1.8	-0.3
Recreation and culture	0.4	-1.5	1.4	-1.7	-0.8	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.6	-1.8	-2.0	-1.2	-0.3	-0.9
Education	1.6	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.8	0.9
Catering services	-2.5	-6.8	4.5	-6.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.7	9.4	9.2	8.8	7.0	-10.2	-9.8	2.7	2.0	2.0
Miscellaneous goods & services	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	0.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.5
HCPI	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.9	2.8
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	0.3	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.5
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total	2.1	4.5	0.9	4.1	3.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	-0.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6
Domestic market	2.0	3.8	1.0	3.7	2.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.9
Non-domestic market	2.2	5.3	0.7	4.6	4.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3
euro area	2.2	6.1	0.1	5.1	4.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.7	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.7
non-euro area	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.5	3.8	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.7	-0.3	4.1	3.2	3.2	4.1	3.5
Import price indices	7.4	5.4	1.9	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.0
PRICE CONTROL,¹ y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Energy prices	16.5	10.9	12.7	8.3	10.8	12.1	12.5	14.5	11.6	5.6	0.1	-0.7	6.3	9.1	9.6	10.8	11.9
Oil products	17.3	11.9	13.0	9.9	11.7	12.3	12.7	14.4	12.6	6.4	0.4	0.4	7.7	10.8	11.3	12.3	12.7
Transport & communications	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	8.6	8.6	17.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other controlled prices	1.3	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-1.8	-3.9	-2.9	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Direct control – total	14.2	2.8	9.2	0.5	2.1	7.3	9.5	11.0	8.9	4.3	0.5	1.0	-1.0	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.9

Source of data: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Note: ¹ The structure of groups varies. Data for individual years are not fully comparable to those published previously. On 1 July 2007, the electricity market was liberalised. Since July 2007, the data are not comparable. ² After a longer period of unchanged prices, at the beginning of 2013, the Decree on the pricing of mandatory local public services in the field of environmental protection (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 87/2012) transferred the responsibility for approving price changes to local communities.

2011	2012												2013									
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.0	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	
4.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	
4.9	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.1	7.4	7.1	7.0	9.6	9.5	9.4	11.2	10.7	10.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	
-1.5	-2.2	-3.5	-1.2	0.2	3.0	1.6	0.8	1.8	-0.3	-1.5	-1.7	0.8	1.6	6.5	-1.3	0.0	-3.1	-0.5	1.1	0.1	1.7	
5.0	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.9	3.9	4.2	5.2	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	
1.4	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-1.1	-2.2	-1.9	-1.4	-1.3	-0.8	-1.5	
0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	
1.4	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	4.5	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.0	1.9	0.6	-0.9	-0.9	0.2	2.0	0.0	-0.4	
-3.3	-0.1	-1.2	-2.4	-2.6	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1	-4.4	-3.2	-1.6	-3.3	-1.1	-3.6	-4.6	-3.2	-2.2	-2.3	-1.3	0.0	2.5	1.1	
-1.2	0.8	6.8	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	
1.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	5.7	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.1	-0.5	
2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.4	0.9	8.9	9.1	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.6	9.9	2.0	
2.8	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.6	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	
2.1	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.5	
2.1	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	
3.6	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	
2.6	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
4.5	3.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	
4.7	2.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-1.0	
4.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	
1.8	0.9	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-1.3	0.5	1.2	-0.4	-1.6	
9.7	10.3	12.0	13.8	14.7	11.8	10.9	10.1	14.6	18.8	14.7	10.4	9.8	7.5	6.4	2.9	-0.6	-0.7	1.8	3.8	-1.3	-4.2	
10.3	10.5	12.2	14.2	15.3	11.9	10.8	9.2	14.4	19.4	15.8	11.4	10.5	8.1	7.7	3.6	-0.8	-0.9	3.1	5.5	-0.3	-3.5	
1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	
-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-3.0	-1.1	-1.1	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.8	-3.8	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	
1.3	2.0	9.5	10.6	11.1	9.0	8.5	7.9	11.0	14.0	10.1	8.5	8.1	5.6	4.9	2.4	-0.1	-0.3	2.0	4.3	0.5	-1.6	

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2010	2011	2012	2011			2012				2013		2011			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	8	9	10	11
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m																
Current account	-50	146	1,159	120	-47	0	96	262	320	482	486	712	-110	17	84	7
Goods ¹	-830	-957	-110	-189	-194	-356	-149	-45	60	24	135	253	-132	-91	-39	-106
Exports	18,973	21,450	21,631	5,539	5,285	5,403	5,364	5,559	5,283	5,424	5,393	5,660	1,546	1,942	1,849	1,913
Imports	19,804	22,407	21,741	5,728	5,479	5,758	5,514	5,604	5,223	5,400	5,257	5,407	1,677	2,033	1,888	2,019
Services	1,281	1,476	1,803	406	377	375	418	444	528	414	504	536	132	155	152	127
Exports	4,593	4,842	5,166	1,186	1,393	1,217	1,118	1,237	1,502	1,310	1,201	1,311	467	461	414	381
Imports	3,312	3,365	3,363	781	1,016	841	700	793	974	896	698	776	335	305	263	254
Income	-588	-524	-552	-128	-235	-81	-145	-168	-198	-42	-72	-80	-87	-55	-29	-37
Receipts	583	936	699	249	221	259	131	188	174	206	224	234	65	82	81	78
Expenditure	1,172	1,460	1,251	378	456	340	276	356	372	247	296	314	153	137	110	115
Current transfers	88	151	18	32	4	62	-28	31	-70	86	-80	4	-23	8	0	24
Receipts	1,231	1,404	1,410	328	319	371	348	366	285	411	332	355	74	125	96	117
Expenditure	1,143	1,253	1,392	296	315	310	377	336	355	325	412	352	97	118	96	94
Capital and financial account	530	-474	-1,206	-257	-81	-175	67	-249	-540	-484	-908	-876	-43	-94	-297	-53
Capital account	54	-85	-92	0	-3	-80	-24	11	-30	-49	-5	-40	-2	5	0	11
Financial account	476	-389	-1,114	-257	-78	-94	91	-260	-511	-434	-903	-835	-41	-99	-297	-64
Direct investment	428	633	166	236	260	151	146	98	84	-162	-52	-643	68	123	-83	-51
Domestic abroad	156	-85	212	32	54	-156	41	127	39	5	-101	58	41	57	-77	3
Foreign in Slovenia	272	718	-46	204	206	307	105	-29	45	-167	49	-701	26	66	-6	-54
Portfolio investment	1,956	1,839	-218	-297	-441	-20	-923	124	-982	1,564	132	2,042	-63	-448	225	-179
Financial derivatives	-117	-155	-203	-19	-28	-24	-23	-21	-31	-129	23	-229	-4	-21	-8	2
Other investment	-1,810	-2,777	-890	-188	98	-221	851	-455	439	-1,726	-1,073	-1,986	-57	218	-417	120
Assets	779	-1,490	-1,474	-169	-363	567	-1,466	-95	205	-118	-1,322	-703	-25	166	-361	301
Commercial credits	-174	-49	65	-88	44	316	-347	-35	109	339	-360	-48	202	-118	-135	42
Loans	203	-55	-319	-22	48	19	3	-95	84	-310	26	-180	27	41	-48	23
Currency and deposits	669	-1,341	-1,177	-58	-422	249	-1,131	11	-33	-24	-982	-398	-235	244	-187	233
Other assets	81	-46	-45	0	-33	-18	10	24	45	-124	-6	-76	-18	-1	9	3
Liabilities	-2,589	-1,287	584	-19	461	-788	2,317	-359	234	-1,608	250	-1,284	-32	51	-56	-181
Commercial credits	362	107	265	-19	-82	17	161	136	-96	63	-301	97	-253	178	-20	133
Loans	-986	-1,234	-729	-298	203	-752	-121	-223	-178	-208	374	602	-41	5	-201	-429
Deposits	-1,954	-169	1,026	334	340	-57	2,287	-288	530	-1,503	188	-1,981	237	-99	158	103
Other liabilities	-11	9	23	-36	0	3	-11	17	-22	39	-12	-2	25	-33	7	12
International reserves ²	19	72	31	12	33	19	39	-6	-21	19	67	-19	15	29	-15	44
Statistical error	-480	328	47	137	128	174	-163	-13	220	2	421	164	153	77	214	46
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m																
Export of investment goods	1,875	2,042	2,112	532	514	540	477	569	514	552	516	525	156	176	175	179
Intermediate goods	10,172	12,008	12,138	3,124	3,024	2,931	3,063	3,101	3,019	2,955	3,077	3,183	910	1,100	1,037	1,058
Consumer goods	6,592	6,950	6,811	1,769	1,631	1,803	1,685	1,734	1,604	1,788	1,676	1,833	441	627	597	632
Import of investment goods	2,324	2,505	2,402	617	589	736	562	584	570	687	645	663	166	219	203	226
Intermediate goods	12,247	14,107	14,005	3,610	3,472	3,490	3,636	3,578	3,410	3,382	3,477	3,465	1,065	1,283	1,209	1,262
Consumer goods	5,530	5,943	5,671	1,526	1,502	1,524	1,435	1,400	1,350	1,486	1,394	1,488	474	552	504	537

Source of data: BS, SURS.

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

2011	2012												2013							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-91	-23	-76	195	89	23	150	59	61	200	196	230	56	63	84	340	301	146	265	253	145
-211	-115	-39	4	7	-31	-21	48	-73	84	43	98	-117	-49	61	123	138	-14	129	144	9
1,641	1,646	1,726	1,992	1,807	1,862	1,891	1,829	1,606	1,848	1,961	1,926	1,537	1,717	1,741	1,935	1,966	1,850	1,844	1,965	1,546
1,851	1,761	1,765	1,988	1,800	1,892	1,912	1,781	1,679	1,764	1,918	1,828	1,654	1,765	1,680	1,812	1,828	1,865	1,714	1,821	1,537
97	152	106	161	148	156	140	147	189	192	183	145	86	168	122	214	171	185	179	190	191
421	377	325	417	392	410	434	512	512	477	467	415	427	388	351	462	427	434	451	525	518
325	225	219	256	244	254	295	366	323	285	284	270	341	220	229	248	256	249	271	335	327
-14	-35	-41	-68	-44	-99	-25	-110	-32	-56	-8	-14	-19	-26	-24	-23	-21	-31	-28	-31	-33
100	41	42	48	54	63	72	54	55	65	58	59	88	74	73	77	78	78	78	79	73
114	77	83	116	98	162	97	164	87	121	66	73	108	100	97	100	99	109	106	110	106
38	-25	-101	98	-23	-3	56	-25	-24	-21	-21	1	106	-30	-76	26	14	6	-16	-50	-23
158	73	68	207	97	113	156	112	85	88	90	109	212	86	95	151	138	115	102	100	91
120	97	169	110	120	116	100	137	109	109	112	108	106	116	171	125	124	110	118	151	113
176	87	152	-172	-168	-162	81	-55	-243	-242	-384	-348	248	-406	-97	-406	-347	-176	-353	-262	-332
-91	-4	-6	-14	24	5	-18	9	-10	-29	-13	-40	3	-1	-5	0	0	-27	-13	4	-12
267	90	158	-158	-193	-167	100	-65	-233	-213	-372	-308	245	-405	-92	-406	-346	-149	-340	-266	-319
285	-53	77	123	-92	144	45	87	-28	25	-45	31	-149	52	30	-134	-700	-2	59	50	3
-83	-12	17	36	-6	53	80	13	43	-16	-6	42	-32	-7	-3	-91	-7	24	40	-4	-1
367	-41	60	87	-86	91	-35	74	-71	41	-39	-11	-117	60	32	-43	-693	-26	18	54	4
-66	221	-820	-324	76	133	-86	-644	-152	-187	1,674	-54	-56	-156	17	271	-143	2,589	-404	-129	-114
-18	0	9	-31	-6	-7	-7	-9	-3	-19	-44	-40	-44	-34	65	-8	-8	-68	-153	-83	-55
76	-10	834	27	-171	-435	151	541	-46	-56	-1,982	-256	512	-291	-214	-568	488	-2,694	220	-22	-156
628	-612	102	-956	-383	119	169	122	147	-64	-294	-422	597	-346	-385	-591	-246	-427	-30	-33	188
409	-86	-85	-176	24	-32	-27	16	158	-65	-28	37	330	-66	-80	-214	-30	58	-76	-11	184
44	22	128	-147	-153	-28	86	40	51	-8	17	-49	-277	4	9	13	-71	-68	-41	11	75
203	-544	42	-629	-258	164	105	36	-77	8	-132	-406	514	-291	-315	-377	-76	-419	97	-35	-78
-29	-3	17	-4	4	15	5	30	15	0	-151	-4	31	6	1	-13	-70	3	-9	2	8
-551	602	732	983	212	-554	-18	419	-193	8	-1,688	166	-85	55	171	23	734	-2,267	250	11	-344
-96	-79	147	93	-16	-72	224	-8	-144	56	6	18	40	-234	85	-152	1	35	61	-123	-138
-121	77	-211	14	103	-213	-114	-83	-62	-32	14	-194	-28	34	-151	492	675	-14	-59	-383	44
-319	550	833	904	115	-278	-126	527	12	-9	-1,726	358	-136	274	234	-319	68	-2,299	251	524	-250
-15	54	-36	-29	10	9	-2	-17	1	-6	18	-17	38	-18	3	2	-10	12	-4	-7	0
-10	-68	59	48	0	-2	-4	-41	-3	23	26	11	-18	22	11	33	17	25	-61	-82	3
-85	-64	-76	-23	80	139	-231	-4	182	42	188	118	-304	343	13	66	45	30	88	9	187
186	144	159	175	183	189	196	172	164	179	193	191	168	155	159	202	180	176	169	198	N/A
837	957	996	1,110	1,009	1,049	1,042	1,052	935	1,032	1,116	1,062	777	1,007	989	1,081	1,110	1,053	1,020	1,112	N/A
573	500	528	657	559	572	603	554	460	590	610	628	550	507	557	612	635	583	615	610	N/A
307	174	159	228	186	201	197	217	163	190	219	209	259	195	195	254	218	259	186	199	N/A
1,018	1,171	1,171	1,294	1,177	1,209	1,192	1,175	1,096	1,140	1,244	1,160	978	1,223	1,110	1,144	1,201	1,201	1,064	1,177	N/A
483	447	456	533	449	475	475	442	447	461	530	508	448	444	467	483	491	489	507	513	N/A

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2010	2011	2012	2011								2012		
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m														
Claims of the BS on central government	138	102	221	76	76	76	76	77	76	83	102	111	119	182
Central government (S. 1311)	3,419	4,299	5,057	3,327	3,282	3,276	3,328	3,355	3,387	3,436	4,299	4,465	4,580	4,801
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	526	584	610	530	533	534	536	535	541	554	584	588	589	588
Households (S. 14, 15)	9,282	9,454	9,267	9,383	9,425	9,507	9,490	9,468	9,481	9,467	9,454	9,421	9,391	9,412
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	21,646	20,876	19,470	21,714	21,725	21,656	21,537	21,369	21,444	21,434	20,876	20,976	20,896	20,933
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	2,497	2,229	2,135	2,341	2,325	2,323	2,292	2,298	2,286	2,277	2,229	2,210	2,234	2,323
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	5,811	5,445	5,194	5,275	5,259	5,224	5,422	5,375	5,491	5,224	5,445	5,111	4,846	5,644
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL														
In domestic currency	35,994	35,692	34,558	35,811	35,836	35,720	35,854	35,763	35,970	35,784	35,692	35,407	35,334	36,103
In foreign currency	1,843	1,536	1,309	1,751	1,724	1,794	1,705	1,628	1,586	1,557	1,536	1,529	1,505	1,492
Securities, total	5,345	5,659	5,862	5,008	4,990	5,007	5,046	5,008	5,075	5,052	5,659	5,837	5,697	6,105
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m														
Deposits in domestic currency, total	26,767	28,420	29,582	27,205	27,384	27,392	27,423	27,337	27,631	27,376	28,420	28,359	27,926	30,197
Overnight	8,155	8,245	8,678	8,237	8,259	8,303	8,241	8,236	8,058	8,436	8,245	8,399	8,195	8,177
With agreed maturity – short-term	8,193	7,868	7,056	8,614	8,615	8,471	8,468	8,369	8,372	7,791	7,868	7,688	7,468	7,553
With agreed maturity – long-term	10,337	12,248	13,780	10,324	10,470	10,567	10,662	10,683	11,148	11,089	12,248	12,180	12,171	14,395
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	82	59	68	30	40	51	52	49	53	60	59	92	92	72
Deposits in foreign currency, total	463	579	552	459	464	488	476	486	494	538	579	570	564	577
Overnight	285	386	372	295	304	317	305	320	329	365	386	391	384	384
With agreed maturity – short-term	121	133	123	111	107	113	108	109	109	114	133	117	120	132
With agreed maturity – long-term	55	59	56	52	52	57	62	57	55	58	59	61	59	60
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %														
New deposits in domestic currency														
Households														
Overnight deposits	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	1.81	2.15	2.31	2.15	2.20	2.20	2.18	2.17	2.24	2.27	2.28	2.39	2.35	2.38
New loans to households in domestic currency														
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	5.53	5.46	5.48	5.42	5.52	5.39	5.49	5.45	5.50	5.43	5.27	5.37	5.40	5.46
New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency														
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	5.76	5.69	5.32	5.82	5.97	6.17	6.48	5.91	4.25	5.20	6.51	3.79	3.00	6.04
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %														
Main refinancing operations	1.00	1.25	0.88	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES														
EURIBOR														
3-month rates	0.81	1.39	0.57	1.42	1.49	1.60	1.55	1.54	1.58	1.48	1.43	1.22	1.05	0.86
6-month rates	1.08	1.64	0.83	1.71	1.75	1.82	1.75	1.74	1.78	1.71	1.67	1.50	1.35	1.16
LIBOR CHF														
3-month rates	0.19	0.12	0.07	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10
6-month rates	0.27	0.18	0.15	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.16

Source of data: BS, BBA - British Bankers' Association.

2012									2013								
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
169	188	204	227	227	207	226	224	221	232	233	229	233	233	233	233	232	231
4,752	4,796	4,811	4,870	4,814	4,874	5,138	5,144	5,057	5,036	5,111	5,048	5,451	5,361	4,999	5,108	5,024	4,995
591	580	584	589	590	585	583	580	610	609	613	609	610	600	600	601	601	604
9,380	9,380	9,362	9,341	9,346	9,338	9,341	9,318	9,267	9,191	9,160	9,159	9,141	9,107	9,099	9,050	9,059	9,052
20,922	20,843	20,693	20,561	20,506	20,398	20,294	20,044	19,470	19,425	19,265	19,152	19,022	18,889	18,832	18,639	18,633	18,501
2,320	2,300	2,291	2,247	2,244	2,210	2,204	2,186	2,135	2,116	2,102	2,028	2,000	1,990	1,999	1,992	1,983	1,978
5,527	5,613	5,918	5,248	5,229	5,210	4,930	5,012	5,194	5,085	5,300	5,389	4,957	5,423	5,255	5,190	5,320	5,311
35,955	35,979	36,202	35,461	35,440	35,316	35,131	34,943	34,558	34,349	34,342	34,336	33,765	34,040	33,902	33,612	33,754	33,705
1,472	1,458	1,439	1,423	1,402	1,372	1,354	1,348	1,309	1,263	1,277	1,264	1,236	1,235	1,223	1,203	1,192	1,177
6,066	6,076	6,018	5,972	5,886	5,928	6,004	5,990	5,862	5,846	5,927	5,780	6,177	6,091	5,657	5,762	5,669	5,554
30,165	30,208	30,322	29,703	29,591	29,354	29,457	30,062	29,582	29,575	29,961	30,070	29,665	30,497	29,943	30,228	30,184	30,193
8,404	8,375	9,151	8,573	8,632	8,523	8,648	8,763	8,678	8,726	9,185	8,997	8,919	8,806	8,923	9,124	9,055	8,812
7,362	7,441	7,111	7,134	7,052	6,964	6,980	7,417	7,056	6,905	6,827	7,140	7,148	7,712	7,626	7,652	7,696	8,261
14,319	14,309	13,982	13,930	13,852	13,751	13,755	13,763	13,780	13,863	13,829	13,775	13,424	13,787	13,189	13,203	13,159	12,841
80	83	78	66	55	116	74	119	68	81	120	158	174	192	205	249	274	279
568	559	583	597	591	579	571	576	552	538	554	549	520	548	536	520	541	521
385	381	397	410	412	397	388	399	372	372	383	363	361	354	340	342	362	333
124	116	125	125	119	124	126	119	123	109	114	128	103	103	113	97	95	109
58	61	60	61	59	57	56	57	56	56	56	57	55	91	82	81	84	79
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
0.22	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	
2.38	2.37	2.29	2.27	2.23	2.23	2.28	2.28	2.24	2.28	2.18	2.10	2.01	2.01	1.97	1.89	1.78	
5.36	5.45	5.42	5.37	5.41	5.62	5.53	6.00	5.31	5.46	6.40	5.03	5.49	5.39	5.30	5.34	5.31	
5.81	6.27	5.83	3.94	5.06	6.52	6.51	5.48	5.57	3.75	3.76	3.70	3.48	5.68	..	3.03	2.66	
1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
0.74	0.68	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23
1.04	0.97	0.93	0.78	0.60	0.48	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34
0.11	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	

PUBLIC FINANCE	2010	2011	2012	2011			2012				2013		2012	
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	1	2
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS-IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m														
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES														
TOTAL REVENUES	14,794.0	14,982.3	14,999.1	3,826.7	3,538.4	4,016.5	3,618.4	3,712.2	3,577.2	4,091.3	3,420.0	3,495.3	1,181.7	1,094.3
Current revenues	13,771.5	14,037.9	14,030.6	3,638.6	3,319.1	3,715.6	3,410.8	3,485.9	3,367.4	3,766.5	3,184.7	3,293.5	1,152.0	1,056.4
Tax revenues	12,848.4	13,209.2	13,118.3	3,451.0	3,129.7	3,472.7	3,172.7	3,314.0	3,170.4	3,461.2	2,946.8	3,107.4	1,106.6	952.1
Taxes on income and profit	2,490.7	2,723.5	2,656.6	827.7	562.9	697.5	629.5	723.0	511.1	793.0	577.1	510.9	214.7	219.2
Social security contributions	5,234.5	5,267.6	5,244.1	1,316.9	1,303.8	1,346.2	1,342.5	1,332.8	1,306.4	1,262.4	1,264.9	1,283.4	443.5	438.0
Taxes on payroll and workforce	28.1	29.2	25.6	7.6	6.7	8.2	7.2	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.5	6.1	2.0	2.0
Taxes on property	219.7	215.2	233.9	53.8	84.2	53.1	26.6	64.8	79.4	63.1	24.2	67.8	8.2	9.7
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,780.7	4,856.2	4,876.1	1,217.4	1,148.4	1,324.9	1,164.0	1,164.5	1,244.1	1,303.4	1,039.2	1,224.7	443.6	282.4
Taxes on international trade & transactions	90.7	100.2	82.5	27.6	23.8	25.1	22.3	21.9	17.9	20.5	19.4	22.9	6.7	7.3
Other taxes	4.0	17.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	17.6	-19.4	0.5	5.8	12.6	16.5	-8.4	-12.1	-6.6
Non-tax revenues	923.0	828.7	912.3	187.6	189.5	242.9	238.1	171.9	197.0	305.3	237.9	186.1	45.4	104.3
Capital revenues	175.7	65.3	62.5	21.6	14.4	21.7	10.5	10.8	11.7	29.5	10.7	13.1	2.2	4.2
Grants	12.6	10.4	9.2	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.3	1.8	1.6	4.5	12.9	2.7	0.2	0.3
Transferred revenues	109.5	53.8	51.7	0.4	50.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	50.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0
Receipts from the EU budget	724.7	814.9	845.1	163.2	153.3	274.6	195.6	213.2	146.6	289.7	211.2	185.6	27.2	33.5
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES														
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,692.7	16,546.3	16,125.7	4,159.0	3,955.7	4,240.0	4,326.5	3,857.4	3,836.0	4,105.7	4,129.2	4,002.4	1,491.0	1,446.9
Current expenditures	6,960.4	6,926.7	6,813.5	1,742.3	1,645.5	1,640.3	1,995.1	1,668.7	1,553.2	1,596.6	1,838.8	1,813.6	679.4	648.3
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,912.4	3,882.7	3,727.7	1,010.3	955.0	950.4	958.3	973.9	910.8	884.7	903.5	931.6	331.1	316.5
Expenditures on goods and services	2,512.4	2,443.4	2,373.0	615.7	603.4	638.9	589.7	599.1	551.1	633.1	560.1	565.4	206.6	191.7
Interest payments	488.2	526.7	647.9	108.1	78.0	29.3	431.8	81.5	79.4	55.3	319.1	295.2	136.4	134.8
Reserves	47.4	73.9	64.9	8.2	9.1	21.6	15.3	14.3	11.8	23.4	56.2	21.3	5.4	5.3
Current transfers	7,628.5	7,818.9	7,687.0	2,076.4	1,855.7	1,944.4	1,957.3	1,878.7	1,903.2	1,947.8	1,944.9	1,890.4	707.5	632.8
Subsidies	581.9	496.3	502.7	127.6	69.1	128.2	177.1	107.8	57.3	160.5	190.5	111.9	117.0	40.5
Current transfers to individuals and households	6,277.7	6,533.5	6,384.2	1,745.6	1,583.0	1,598.3	1,609.2	1,588.7	1,636.6	1,549.7	1,576.7	1,586.0	535.4	534.5
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	728.8	737.2	741.0	186.2	189.0	203.2	158.0	169.6	196.7	216.8	154.4	181.8	49.0	53.4
Current transfers abroad	40.1	52.0	59.0	17.0	14.5	14.6	13.0	12.5	12.6	20.8	23.3	10.7	6.1	4.3
Capital expenditures	1,310.6	1,023.5	915.0	196.5	266.5	391.6	165.3	179.2	223.4	347.2	141.1	145.9	56.7	55.0
Capital transfers	396.4	372.1	319.9	73.3	97.0	159.4	47.0	44.3	74.3	154.3	42.5	52.0	12.3	18.6
Payments to the EU budget	396.8	405.1	390.3	70.6	91.0	104.4	161.8	86.5	82.0	59.9	161.8	100.5	35.1	92.2
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-1,898.7	-1,564.1	-1,126.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source of data: Bulletin of Government Finance.

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.
* Data on revenues for November 2012 include corrections in DURS records for the period January–October 2012, which were due to the rectification of technical errors in the new DURS information system.

Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

AJPES – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **BoE** – Bank of England, **BoJ** – Bank of Japan, **BS** – Bank of Slovenia, **CHF** – Swiss Franc, **EC** – European commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EMU** – European Monetary Union, **ES** – European Council, **ESI** – Economic Sentiment Indicator, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **ESSPROS** – European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics, **Euribor** – Euro Interbank Offered Rate, **EUROSTAT** – Statistical Office of the European Union, **FED** – Federal Reserve System, **GBP** – British pound, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **HICP** – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **HUF** – Hungarian Forint, **ifo** – Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMD** – International Institute for Management Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **JPY** – Japanese yen, **LFS** – Labour Force Survey, **Libor** – London Interbank Offered Rate, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **NEER** – Nominal Effective Exchange Rate, **NFI** – Non-monetary Financial Institutions, **OI** – core inflation, **OP RR** – Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials, **OP RČV** – Operational Programme for Human Resource Development, **OP ROPI** – Operational Programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development, **PDII** – Pension and Disability Insurance Institute, **PMI** – Purchasing Managers Index, **PRS** – Slovenian Business Register, **REER** – Real Effective Exchange Rate, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **RULC** – Relative Unit Labor Cost, **SCA** – Standard Classification of Activities, **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **SURS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **ULC** – Unit Labour Costs, **USD** – US Dollar, **ZUJF** – Fiscal Balance Act, **ZEW** – Centre for European Economic Research, – Fiscal Balance 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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