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The Economic Mirror is prepared based on statistical data available by 3 October 2014.

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

Indicators of economic activity in the euro area have improved somewhat at the beginning of the second half of the year; confidence indicators show modest prospects for growth in activity in the coming months.

Following the unfavourable developments in the second quarter, manufacturing production and turnover in retail trade in the euro area rose again in July, while the value of construction put in place remained unchanged from previous months. The prospects for economic growth in the coming months are modest, given that confidence indicators mainly deteriorate, although they still indicate growth in the euro area. Lower activity in the first half of the year than expected in the spring and uncertain prospects are also reflected in the latest (lower) growth forecasts of international institutions for this year.

The values of most short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia have been steadily rising since mid-2013. Real merchandise exports continued to grow, which is related to improvement in the international environment and higher export competitiveness. The latter is reflected in a further increase in Slovenia's global market share, which is nevertheless still substantially smaller than before the beginning of the crisis. Production volume in manufacturing was also up again, boosted by further growth in more technology-intensive and medium-low-technology industries. There was also an increase in turnover in market services, while turnover in retail trade has stagnated since last spring, with small monthly fluctuations. Construction activity declined somewhat but remains much higher than a year earlier, owing chiefly to higher activity in the construction of municipal infrastructure in the last year, which is attributable to EU funds absorption.

Labour market conditions have continued to improve in recent months; average gross earnings per employee are still gradually rising. In July, employment rose again (0.2%, seasonally adjusted), and was up year-on-year in the first seven months particularly in certain activities of market services (in particular employment activities leasing labour) and public services. Registered unemployment has been falling since March (seasonally adjusted), mostly owing to increased hiring, but also due to fewer people losing jobs. The registered unemployment rate declined further in August but remained high (13.0%, seasonally adjusted). Average gross earnings per employee rose again in July, arising only from growth in the private sector, which has been gradually rising in the last and a half years. Gross earnings in the public sector remained unchanged in July after increasing in the first half of the year.

Prices were down year-on-year again in September (-0.3%) amid subdued demand and in the absence of international price shocks. Deflation was primarily impacted by lower prices of semi-durable goods (clothing and footwear) and energy. Core inflation also remained low amid weak domestic demand. In the euro area, year-on-year inflation was 0.3% in September, according to Eurostat's flash estimate, the reasons for low inflation being the same as in the domestic environment.

After last year's beginning of the banking system restructuring, the situation in the banking system has been gradually stabilising, but the volume of (particularly corporate) loans continues to decline. In the first eight months of 2014, debt repayments of domestic non-banking sectors totalled EUR 1.1 bn, and were 5% lower than in the same period last year. The smaller year-on-year decline was largely the result of slower household deleveraging, as corporate and NFI deleveraging was higher than a year before. This year, enterprises and NFIs repaid almost EUR 130 m net in foreign loans. Although they narrowed in July, the gaps between domestic and foreign interest rates remain among the largest in the euro area. Household deposits continue to rise. Government deposits are also increasing this year, despite the fall in August. The deterioration in the quality of banks' claims has eased in recent months, but the share of arrears of more than 90 days remains relatively high (at 14.7; at 17.1% a year earlier).

According to the consolidated general government budgetary accounts on a cash basis, the deficit in the first seven months (EUR 947.1 m) was lower than in the same period last year. This was attributable to high year-on-year growth in revenue (6.2%), which was mainly underpinned by the increase in VAT rates, higher revenue from corporate income tax after last year's significant negative final tax assessment, one-off non-tax revenues and economic growth. Within expenditure, which was up 1.4% year-on-year in the first seven months, the largest increase was in expenditure on investment and interest payments, and the largest decline in expenditure on goods and services and reserves.

Data for the first half of 2014 and the new official estimate for this year show that the general government deficit on an accrual basis (-3.6% without one-off expenditure) will be somewhat lower than last year

(-3.9%) but is set to exceed the target set in the Stability Programme 2014. According to our estimate, this will be due to lower realisation of some revenues in spite of a greater improvement in the economic situation than expected in the spring, and to higher-than-planned expenditure.

Slovenia slipped significantly again on the WEF global competitiveness scale. It remains one of the countries whose rankings have deteriorated substantially since the beginning of the crisis. Among the EU countries, Slovenia has fallen from the EU average to the bottom fifth of the Member States in this period. In the last year alone, Slovenia's ranking has declined by eight places to 70th, the deterioration being recorded in all three competitiveness categories. Slovenian managers remain dissatisfied primarily with the current economic and political situation and the business environment. The main barriers to doing business are similar to previous years, i.e. particularly limited access to finance, inefficient government bureaucracy and high tax rates. The WEF survey results have also been confirmed by Slovenia's low rankings in other international competitiveness surveys (such as IMD, WB Governance Indicators).

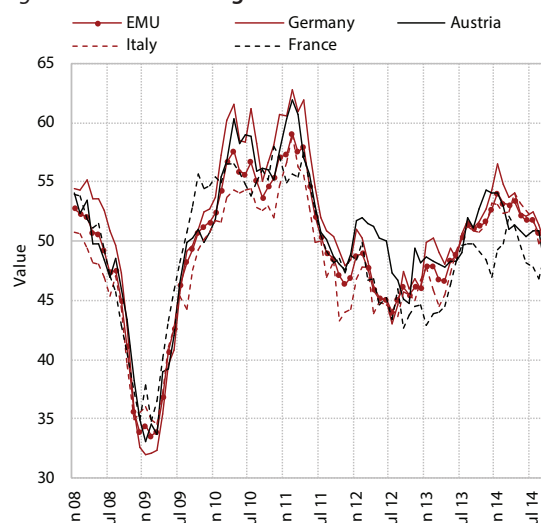
current economic trends

International environment

Short-term indicators of economic activity in the euro area improved somewhat at the beginning of the second half of the year; confidence indicators indicate modest prospects for economic growth in the coming months. After the unfavourable developments in the second quarter, manufacturing production and turnover in retail trade in the euro area rose again in July (1.4% and 0.9%, respectively), while the value of construction put in place remained similar to previous months. The prospects for economic growth in the coming months are modest, as confidence indicators mainly deteriorate. The values of the manufacturing PMI¹ declined further in September, to the lowest level in the last 14 months, but continue to indicate growth in the euro area.

Lower activity in the first half of the year than expected in the spring and uncertain prospects are also reflected in the latest (lower) growth forecasts of international institutions for this year. In September, the ECB lowered its forecast for the euro area for this year by 0.2 percentage points to 0.9%, the main reasons being, in addition to the weak economic activity in the second quarter, the deteriorated short-term outlook for investment and exports. Consensus forecasts were also lower in September for the majority of main trading partners. The OECD's interim forecasts for the euro area were also revised downwards relative to the spring forecast.

Figure 1: Manufacturing PMI



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

In view of the continuing low inflation and weaker-than-expected economic recovery, the ECB lowered its key interest rates in September and announced additional, unconventional, measures. The interest rates on the main refinancing operations, the marginal facility and the deposit facility were reduced by 10 basis points to 0.05%, -0.20% and 0.30%, respectively. Moreover, in September

Table 1: Money market interest rates and the exchange rates of national currencies against the EUR

Interest rates	average, in %				change, in b. p.	
	2013	IX 13	VIII 14	IX 14	IX 14/VIII 14	IX 14/IX 13
3-month EURIBOR rate	0.220	0.223	0.192	0.097	-9.5	-12.6
3-month USD LIBOR rate	0.268	0.254	0.235	0.234	-0.1	-2.0
3-month CHF LIBOR rate	0.021	0.020	0.021	0.009	-1.2	-1.1
Exchange rates	average				change, in %	
	2013	IX 13	VIII 14	IX 14	IX 14/VIII 14	IX 14/IX 13
EUR/USD	1.328	1.335	1.332	1.290	-3.1	-3.3
EUR/CHF	1.231	1.234	1.212	1.208	-0.3	-2.1
EUR/GBP	0.849	0.842	0.797	0.791	-0.8	-6.0
EUR/JPY	129.66	132.41	137.11	138.39	0.9	4.5

Source: Euribor, ECB, calculations by IMAD.

Table 2: Oil and non-energy commodity prices

Oil	average				change, in %	
	2013	IX 13	VIII 14	IX 14	IX 14/VIII 14	IX 14/IX 13
Brent USD	108.56	111.60	101.61	97.21	-4.3	-12.9
Brent EUR	81.66	83.01	77.57	76.43	-1.5	-7.9
Commodities	change, in %					
	2013/2012		IX 14/VIII 14		IX 14/IX 13	
Non-energy commodities	-1.2		-1.8		-3	
Food	1.1		-3.5		-5.1	
Agricultural raw materials	1.4		-1.0		2.8	
Metals	-4.2		-0.4		-7.0	

Source: EIA, ECB, IMF, calculations by IMAD.

¹ Purchasing Managers Index.

Figure 2: Consensus forecasts for 2014

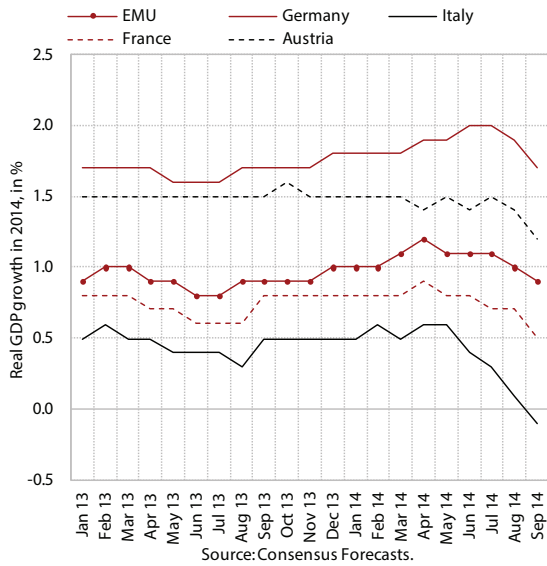
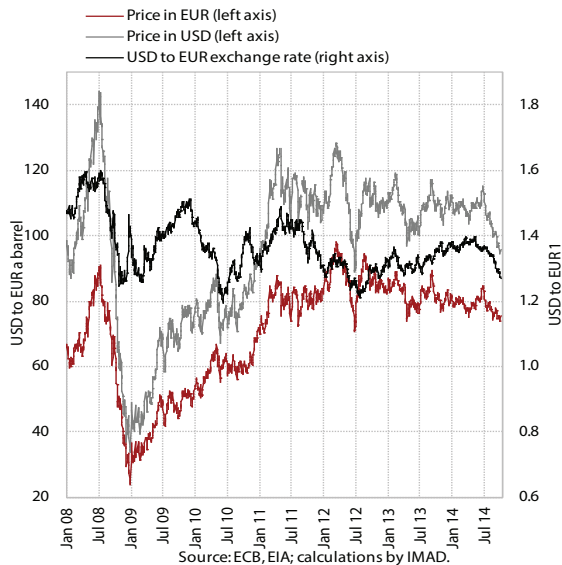


Figure 4: Prices of Brent crude oil and USD/EUR exchange rate



the first auction under the targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO) was carried out. Banks were allotted EUR 82.6 bn (of the total of EUR 400 bn to be available in two auctions²) in loans³ with a four-year maturity and at a 0.15% interest rate to increase lending to the non-financial private sector. The relatively low interest of banks is not surprising, given the conditions attached to this measure⁴ and uncertainty before the completion of the review of the euro area banking system's quality. The ECB also announced the possibility of further measures.

² The second auction is planned for December.

³ Slovenian banks took out a relatively small amount.

⁴ Banks that will not use these funds for lending to business will be obliged to repay them after two years.

Figure 3: Yields to maturity of ten-year government bonds

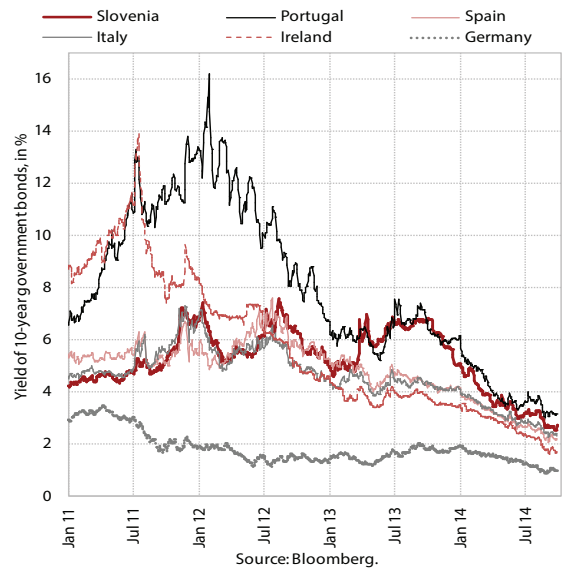
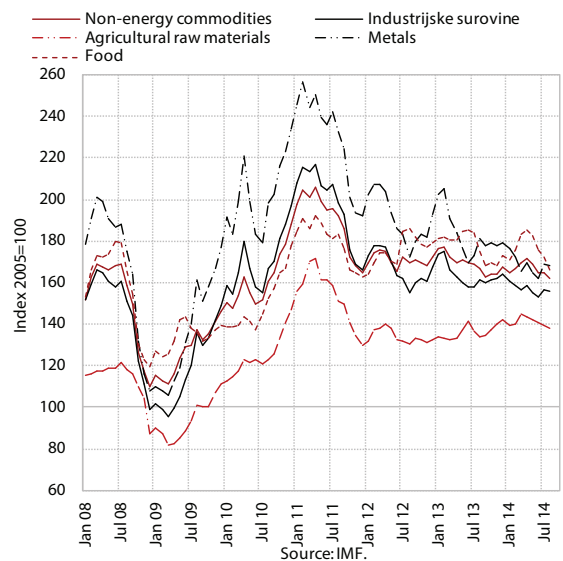


Figure 5: Non-energy commodity prices in dollars

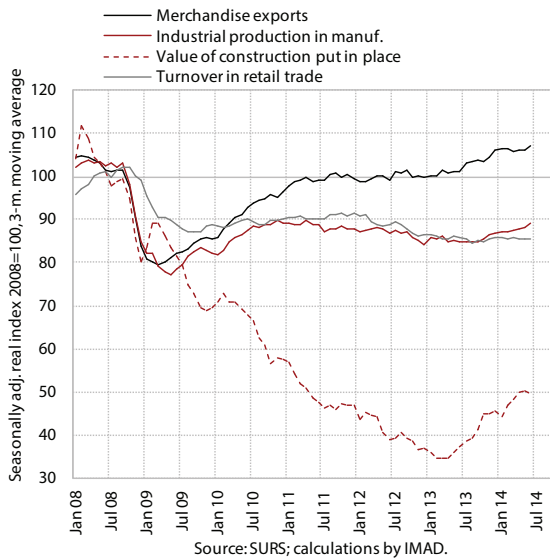


Economic developments in Slovenia

The values of **most short-term indicators of economic activity** in Slovenia have been steadily rising since mid-2013. Real merchandise exports continue to grow, which is attributable to the improvement in the international environment and higher export competitiveness. The latter is reflected in a further increase in Slovenia's global market share, which is nevertheless still substantially smaller than before the beginning of the crisis. Production volume in manufacturing has also increased again, boosted by further growth in more technology-intensive and medium-low-technology industries, as has turnover in market services, while turnover in retail trade has been very low since last spring, with small monthly fluctuations.

Construction activity has eased somewhat but remains much higher than a year earlier, owing chiefly to higher activity in the construction of municipal infrastructure in the last year related to EU funds absorption. Economic sentiment has remained at a similar, albeit much higher, level than last year.

Figure 6: Short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Table 3: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

in %	2013	VII 14/ VI 14	VII 14/ VII 13	I-VII 14/ I-VII 13
Exports ¹	2.5	4.7	2.8	4.2
-goods	1.8	4.3	5.3	5.1
-services	5.6	6.5	-6.5	0.2
Imports ¹	-1.5	6.8	5.9	4.7
-goods	-1.9	4.8	5.3	3.4
-services	1.4	18.3	9.2	14.3
Industrial production	-0.9	1.9 ²	9.0 ³	3.7 ³
-manufacturing	-1.5	1.6 ²	8.2 ³	3.1 ³
Construction -value of construction put in place	-2.6	-2.1 ²	24.8 ³	35.4 ³
Real turnover in retail trade	-3.7	1.9 ²	2.8 ³	-0.3 ³
Nominal turnover in market services (without trade)	-0.3	1.8 ²	5.5 ³	3.1 ³

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

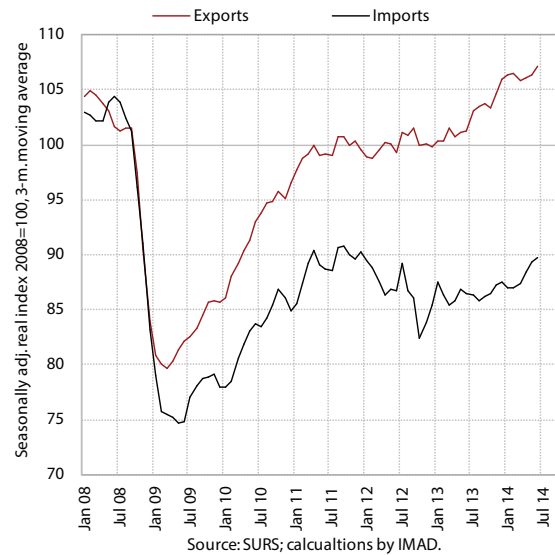
Notes: ¹balance of payments statistics, ²seasonally adjusted, ³working-day adjusted data.

Merchandise exports recorded further growth in real terms in July, while **imports** declined slightly after increasing in previous months, seasonally adjusted.⁵ Export growth, which is, in addition to the improvement in the international environment, attributable to higher

⁵ The estimate of real merchandise exports is based on nominal exports according to the external trade statistics and industrial producer prices on the foreign market, while real imports have been estimated on the basis on nominal imports according to the external trade statistics and the index of import prices.

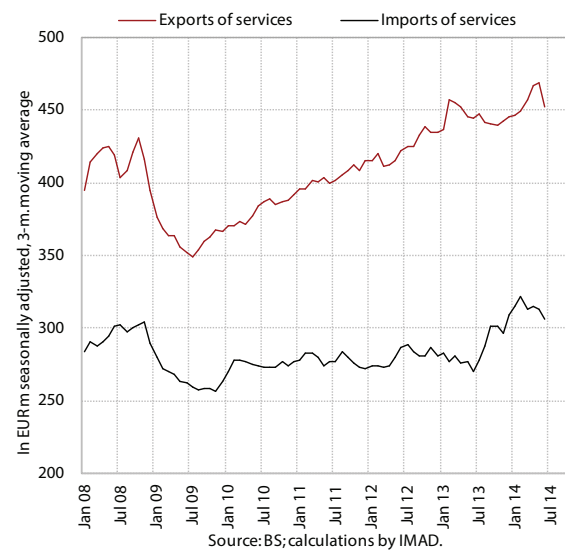
export competitiveness, continues to rely on growth in exports to the EU, which began in the second quarter of last year. Merchandise exports to outside the EU have been declining in recent months after the increase at the beginning of the year, but are approximately one tenth higher than in 2008. Real merchandise imports, having grown since March, declined slightly in July. According to original data, real merchandise exports were up 5.6% year-on-year in the first seven months while imports were up 2.2%.

Figure 7: Merchandise exports and imports – in real terms



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Figure 8: Exports and imports of services – nominal



Source: BS; calculations by IMAD.

Nominal exports and imports of services declined further in July (seasonally adjusted).⁶ The fall in exports was mainly the result of significantly lower exports of travel,

⁶ According to the balance of payments statistics.

Box 1: Merchandise market shares in the first half of 2014

The global market share of Slovenia's merchandise exports continued to increase in the first half of 2014. After falling by more than a fifth in 2008–2012, Slovenia's share on the global merchandise market rose in the first half of 2014, for the second consecutive year. This indicates that the growth of exports in 2013 and 2014 has been, in addition to higher import demand,¹ also due to the improvement in export competitiveness of the economy. In the first half of the year, Slovenia increased its market shares in the majority of its main trading partners in the EU: Germany, Italy, Austria, Croatia, Hungary and Poland. Slovenia's market shares also rose on most other, relatively less important, EU markets.² Outside the EU, Slovenia's market shares rose in Russia and the US, while declining in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia.

On the EU market, the market shares of primary products and most manufactured goods rose again in the first half of 2014. Among the latter, the strongest growth was recorded for manufactures classified by material (4.3%), particularly metals, paper, paperboard and textile yarn, fabrics and related products. The growth of market shares of chemical products, machinery and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactured articles was approximately half lower. It was boosted by a number of chemical products that are less important for Slovenian exports,³ electrical machinery and appliances, machinery specialised for particular industries and miscellaneous manufactured articles,⁴ amid a concurrent decline in the market shares of Slovenia's main export products, medical and pharmaceutical products, road vehicles and furniture.⁵ The market share of primary products (17.9%) rose much more than the share of manufactured goods (2.5%), mainly under the impact of oil and oil products and electricity.⁶

Figure 9: Change in Slovenia's market shares on the global market and in the EU

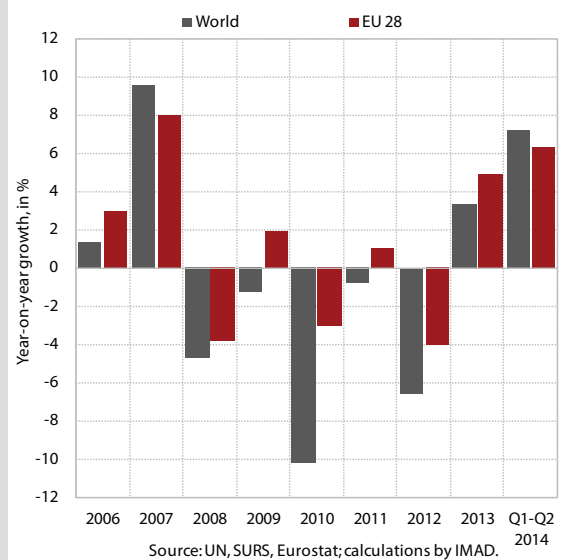


Figure 10: Change in market shares in main trading partners, first half of 2014

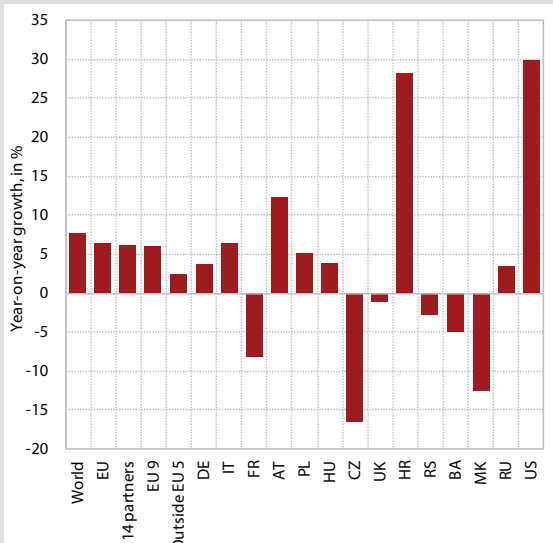
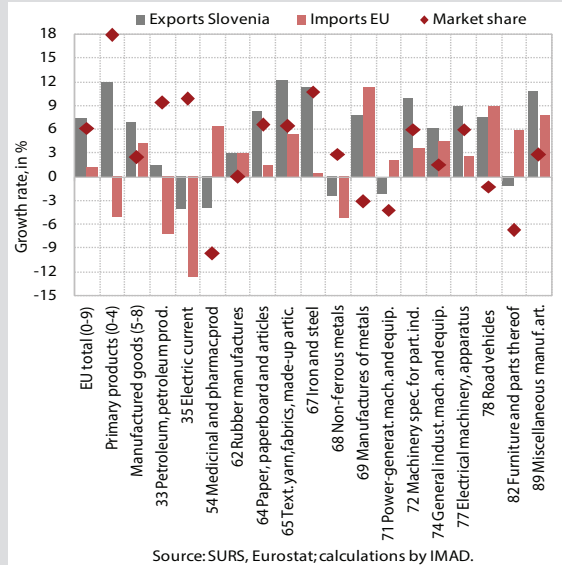


Figure 11: Change in market shares in the EU by main SITC sections,⁷ first half of 2014



Source: SURS, Eurostat, WIW, WTO, U.S. Census Bureau; calculations by IMAD.

Source: SURS, Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.

¹ Since the last quarter, especially from the EU.
² In Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania and Bulgaria.
³ Organic and inorganic chemicals, dyeing and tanning materials, essential oils, perfumes and toiletries, plastics and plastic products.
⁴ Including clothing and footwear.
⁵ Their share in total merchandise exports in 2013 was 23%.
⁶ Growth was a consequence of increased trading in these commodities in recent years (re-exports).
⁷ With a 2% or greater share in total merchandise exports in the EU in 2013.

which could also be explained by the bad weather during the tourist season. Exports of transport and other services were also down,⁷ while exports of other business services, which tend to fluctuate significantly at the monthly level, rose this time. Imports of services, having increased since mid-2013, have been falling in recent months. Similar to exports, imports of travel services have been declining in particular. July also saw a decline in imports of other groups of services, especially transport services. According to original data, nominal exports of services remained at a similar level year-on-year (0.2%), while imports were up 13.4%.

Production volume in manufacturing continued to increase in July. More technology-intensive and medium-low-technology industries recorded further growth,

while low-technology production remained unchanged from the previous month. In most industries, production volume was up year-on-year in the first seven months. The strongest year-on-year growth was recorded by industries that are oriented mainly to foreign markets. The production of ICT and electrical equipment and leather products was up more than a tenth. Almost 10% increases were recorded in the manufacture of rubber and plastic products and in the wood-processing industry (also owing to ice damage repair). The outputs of furniture and textile industries remained somewhat lower in year-on-year terms, so that these industries do not contribute to the otherwise modest recovery in low-technology industries that are, on average, predominantly oriented towards the domestic market.

Box 2: Real estate market – Q2 2014

The number of transactions in existing flats rose in the second quarter, while the number of transactions in new flats remained very low. According to SURS data, in the second quarter, the number of all dwelling transactions (in newly built and existing flats and family houses) increased substantially again (original data), after significant growth at the end of last year, and was a quarter higher than a year earlier. The majority of transactions (almost 70%) were in existing flats, whose number had increased for the third consecutive quarter and was 30.2% higher than a year earlier. After three quarters of decline, the number of transactions in newly built dwellings also rose marginally but was still a quarter lower than in the same period last year and more than half lower than in 2008.

Dwelling prices declined further in the second quarter. The decline seen in the previous two years continued into the first half of this year, so that in the second quarter, dwelling prices were a tenth lower than a year earlier and almost a quarter below the 2008 peak. The prices of existing dwellings declined for the fourth consecutive quarter and the prices of new dwellings also fell considerably after two quarters of growth. Existing flats in Ljubljana lost the most value relative to 2008 (29%), given that their prices dropped for the eighth quarter in a row. After declining in the first quarter, the prices of existing flats in the rest of Slovenia remained unchanged, 15.6% lower than in 2008.

Figure 12: Transactions in existing and newly built flats and houses

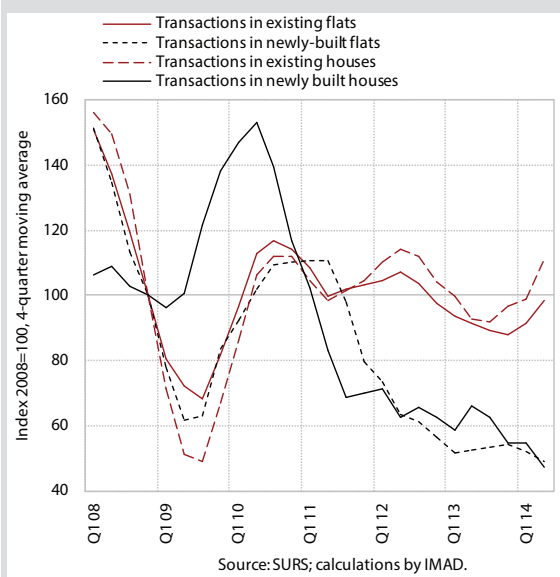
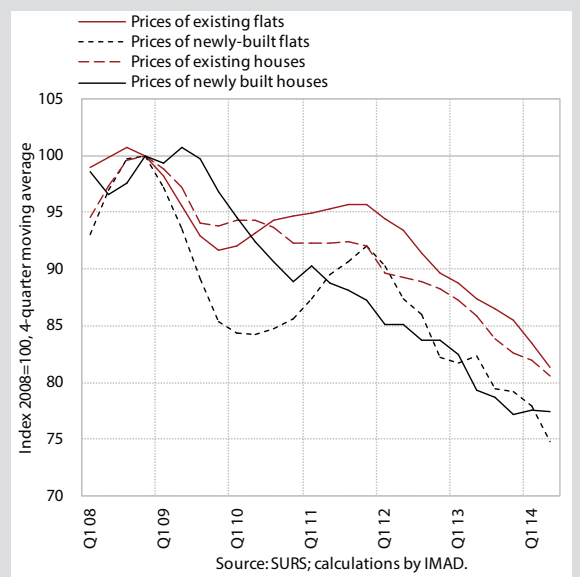
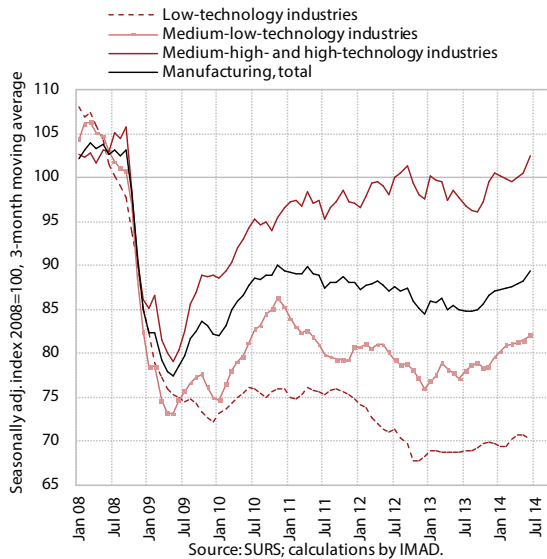


Figure 13: Prices of existing and newly built flats and houses



⁷ When adjusting data for seasonal effects, we placed 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 almost a fifth of services exports and nearly a third of services imports.

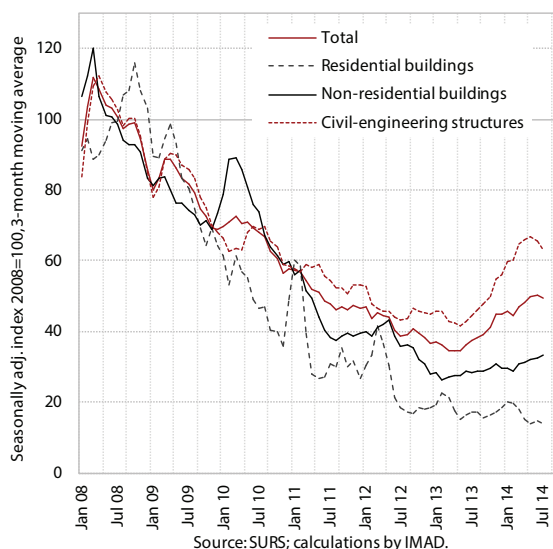
Figure 14: Production volume in the manufacturing sector



The level of **construction activity** declined slightly in July but remained substantially higher than last year. The value of construction put in place dropped by 2.1% in July (seasonally adjusted). Construction activity, having picked up considerably in the second half of last and the beginning of this year, declined somewhat in the past four months. The strengthening and the relatively high level of activity are linked to civil-engineering works (municipal infrastructure in particular), i.e. the completion of projects co-financed by the EU at the end of the financial perspective.

The stock of contracts in the construction sector declined substantially in July. After last year's significant increase of 35.5%, it fell by 7.4% in the first half of this year and by a further 8.2% in July. This year, the stock of contracts

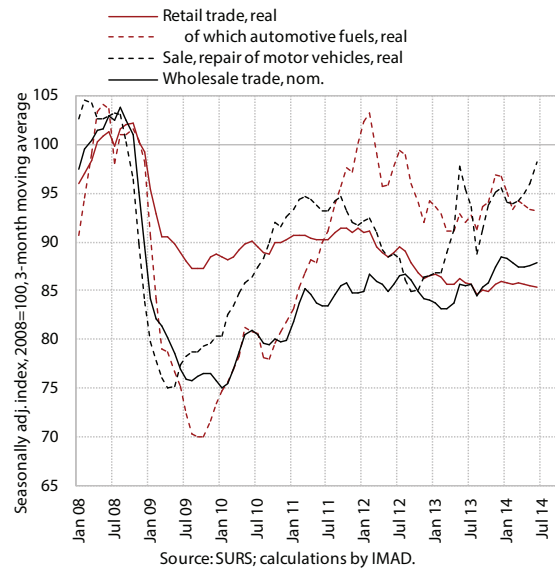
Figure 15: Value of construction put in place



declined in all three construction segments, the least in civil-engineering works, where it was still up year-on-year. The stock of contracts in the construction of buildings (both residential and non-residential) is lower than a year before.

Turnover in the **sale** of motor vehicles increases this year, while turnover in retail and wholesale stagnates, seasonally adjusted. Turnover in retail trade otherwise rose slightly in July, but it has been hovering around similar, very low, levels since last spring. It declined further in stores selling food, beverages and tobacco products, falling to the lowest level since 2008, while the growth of turnover in stores selling non-food products continued from the first half of the year, again on account of higher sales of computer and telecommunication devices, books, sports equipment and toys. Turnover in the sale of automotive fuels also increased more strongly in July and was almost a tenth higher than a year earlier. Turnover also rose in wholesale trade, but in July it was similar to that at the end of last year after the fluctuations in the first and second quarters. The sale and repair of motor vehicles recorded a continuation of last year's growth.

Figure 16: Turnover in trade sectors



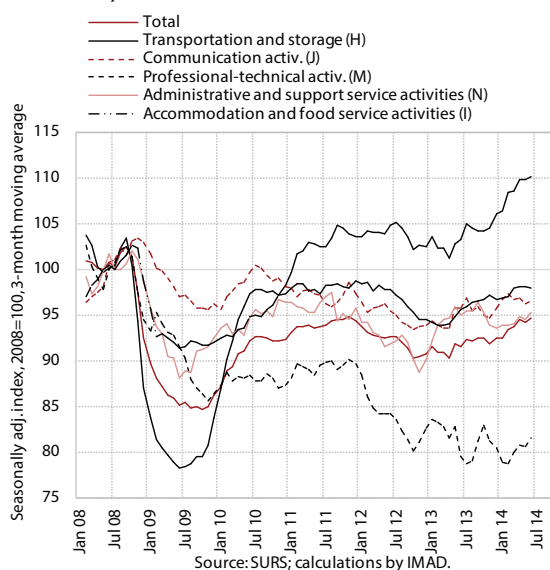
With the increase in July (seasonally adjusted), nominal turnover in **market services** (excluding trade)⁸ continued its upward trend and was highest since the beginning of the crisis. It rose in all main market services, being also higher year-on-year.⁹ Higher turnover than before the crisis (by a tenth) is recorded only in transport services, despite slower growth in the last few months. Turnover increased most in professional and technical services (amid substantial fluctuations), but remained considerably lower than before the crisis (by a fifth in architectural and

⁸ Activities from H to N (SCA 2008) subject to the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

⁹ This is in part also due to the base effect, as in 2013, many market services recorded much stronger activity (as measured by turnover) in June (i.e. before the higher VAT rates entered into force) than in July.

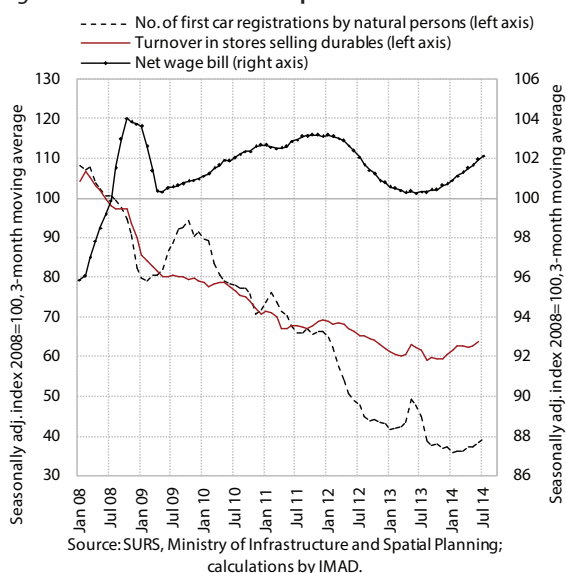
engineering services and a third in advertising). After rising for one and a half years, turnover in *accommodation and food service activities* stagnated in July amid a decline in overnight stays. Turnover in employment activities, significantly higher than before the crisis (30%), did not contribute to the otherwise strong growth of turnover in *administrative and support service activities* in July. The growth of turnover in *information and communication services* is weak this year.

Figure 17: Nominal turnover in market services (other than trade)



Among *household income indicators*, the net wage bill has been growing steadily in the last year (seasonally adjusted). It rose slightly again in August, reaching the highest level in the last two years. In the first eight months, it was up 0.7% in real terms year-on-year (-4.2% in the same period

Figure 18: Household consumption indicators

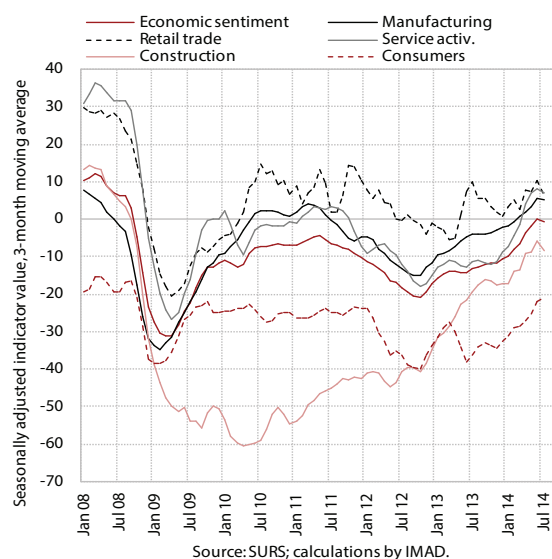


of last year). Transfers to individuals and households in the first seven months were 0.8% lower¹⁰ in real terms year-on-year (-2.0 % in the same period of last year). Household deposits in banks have been rising noticeably in the last four months, amounting to EUR 15.2 bn in August, up 3.4% year-on-year. The volume of consumer and other loans was down at the end of August relative to the same month of 2013 (-8.5%), while the volume of housing loans was up slightly (1.5%).

Among *household consumption indicators*, the number of first car registrations by natural persons has increased slightly and consumer confidence continues to improve. Turnover in retail trade excluding automotive fuels has stagnated since the end of last year, seasonally adjusted. After increasing significantly in June, turnover in durable goods¹¹ declined slightly. While increasing further in the sale of furniture, it fell again in the sale of household appliances but remained significantly higher than at the beginning of the year. In August, the number of first car registrations by natural persons reached the highest level in more than a year (seasonally adjusted). Consumer confidence also rose further, reaching to the highest level since the beginning of the crisis in September.

Economic sentiment has remained at similar, albeit much higher, levels than last year since May. Continuing to improve, consumer confidence reached its highest level in six years in September. After rising in the first half of the year, confidence in the construction and manufacturing sectors declined slightly in the past two months, while confidence in trade and service activities hovered around the levels recorded at the end of the first half of the year.

Figure 19: Business trends



¹⁰ According to the consolidated public finance balance of the Ministry of Finance, excluding scholarships. Since May 2013 expenditure on scholarships has been covered from direct government funds or reserves.
¹¹ Turnover in the sale of furniture, construction material, household appliances, audio/video recordings in specialised stores.

Labour market

The **labour market** situation has continued to improve in recent months. The number of employed persons¹² started to rise slowly in the second quarter of 2013, but in February its growth strengthened. In July the number increased further, by 0.2 %, seasonally adjusted. Year-on-year, it was up 1%. In the first seven months it was higher year-on-year particularly in individual market service activities,¹³ especially employment activities (by 40.3%), and in public services (education, health care).

Table 4: Indicators of labour market trends

in %	2013	VII 14/ VI 14	VII 14/ VII 13	I-VII 14/ I-VII 13
Labour force	-0.7	-0,2	0,7	0,4
Persons in formal employment	-2.0	0,2 ¹	0,9	0,1
Employed in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-2.6	-0,1	0,8	0,2
Registered unemployed	8.8	-0,7 ¹	-0,8	2,2
Average nominal gross wage	-0.2	0,2 ¹	1,7	1,1
- private sector	0.6	0,5 ¹	2,3	1,7
- public sector	-1.3	0,0 ¹	1,1	0,4
-of which general government	-2.5	-0,1 ¹	1,2	0,0
	2013	VII 13	VI 14	VII 14
Rate of registered unemployment (in %), seasonally adjusted	13.1	13,2	13,1	13,0
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,523,18	1,510,02	1,521,38	1,535,66
Private sector (in EUR)	1,404,40	1,390,09	1,396,00	1,421,83
Public sector (in EUR)	1,740,78	1,731,66	1,755,94	1,750,06
- of which general government (in EUR)	1,716,48	1,694,69	1,741,45	1,714,98

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

Table 5: Unemployment flows

	I-XII 13	I-VIII 13	I-VIII 14	VIII 14
INFLOW OF UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	108,344	67,144	63,135	5,581
First-time jobseekers	19,071	8,205	8,512	783
Jobseekers who lost work	88,710	58,823	54,546	4,795
Bankruptcy of the company	3,732	2,665	2,658	183
Business reasons or compulsory settlement	17,896	11,948	10,349	883
Termination of fixed-term contracts	54,004	35,547	33,066	2,892
Other reasons	13,078	8,663	8,473	837
Other (transitions between records)	563	116	77	3
OUTFLOW OF UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	102,390	68,605	72,366	6,996
Unemployed who found work	65,054	44,576	50,691	4,072
Public works	5,423	4,486	4,842	164
Self-employment	5,789	2,983	2,152	182
Transitions into inactivity	13,295	7,967	7,317	1,002
Retirement	8,511	5,412	4,341	619
Breaches of regulations	14,772	9,913	7,751	1,209
Other (transfer to other registers, other)	9,269	6,149	6,607	713

Source: ESS.

¹² According to the Statistical Register of Employment; these are employed and self-employed persons excluding self-employed farmers.

¹³ It was higher in administrative and support service activities, professional, scientific and technical, information and transportation and storage activities, and lower in financial and insurance activities, trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and (slightly lower) in real estate activities.

It was also up in arts, entertainment and recreation and other activities, owing mainly to a larger number of self-employed persons.

Registered unemployment has been falling since March (seasonally adjusted) mainly due to increased hiring. In August, it dropped further, 114,784 persons being registered as unemployed at the end of the month, 1.6% fewer than in the previous August. In the first eight months of the year, fewer persons registered as unemployed than in the same period last year, chiefly

Figure 20: Employed according to SRE and registered unemployed

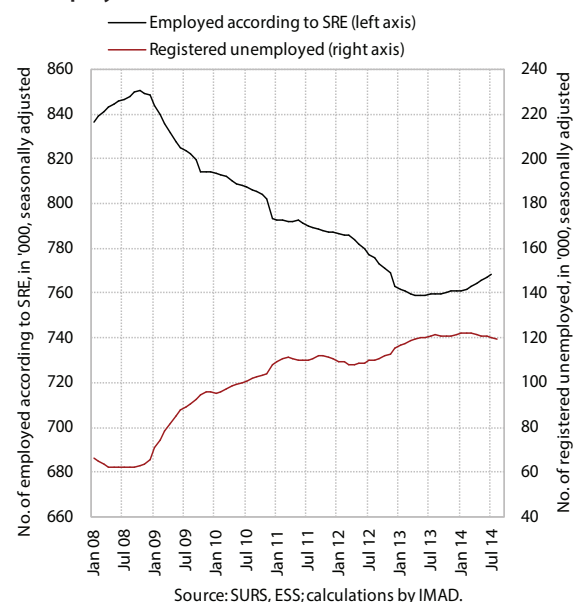


Table 6: Employed persons by activity

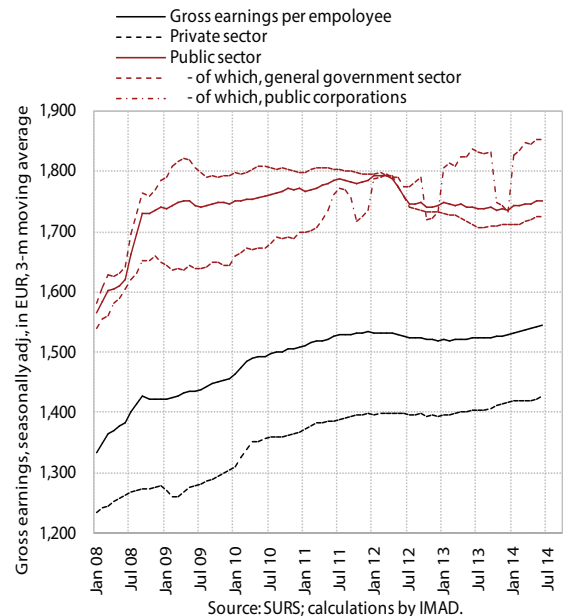
	Number in '000				Change in Number			
	2013	VII 13	VI 14	VII 14	2013/ 2012	VII 14/ VI 14	VII 14/ VII 13	I-VII 14/ I-VII 13
Manufacturing	177.7	177.6	178.1	178.4	-5,235	231	708	136
Construction	54.3	55.5	55.0	55.4	-5,541	341	-81	-287
Market services	333.1	333.4	339.8	340.1	-5,260	265	6,664	3,594
-of which: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	104.2	103.7	103.9	103.8	-3,656	-100	154	-1,033
Public services	170.1	169.4	171.6	170.4	-1,489	-1,236	915	742
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	-1,559	-74	-92	-363
Education	65.4	64.5	66.2	65.0	-71	-1,232	441	595
Human health and social work activities	55.6	55.8	56.3	56.3	141	70	566	510
Other	58.4	58.4	57.5	57.7	1,121	145	-730	-3,295

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

on account of a smaller inflow into unemployment as a result of the expiry of fixed-term contracts and fewer dismissals for business reasons. The outflow from unemployment was larger than in the same period last year, the main factor being a visibly larger outflow into employment. There were slightly fewer transitions into inactivity and by a fifth fewer breaches of regulations. The registered unemployment rate declined further in August but remained high (13.0%, seasonally adjusted).

Average gross earnings per employee rose again in July (0.2%, seasonally adjusted), solely as a result of growth in the private sector. Gross earnings in the private sector have been steadily rising for a year and a half, while gross earnings in the public sector remained unchanged in July after the increase in the first half of the year. In the general government sector, gross earnings dropped slightly, while being up in public corporations,¹⁴ where they fluctuate substantially from month to month. In the first seven months, average gross earnings in the private sector were 1.7% higher year-on-year, while average gross earnings in the public sector were similar to those a year before (0.4%; general government 0.0%, public corporations 1.4%).

Figure 21: Average gross earnings per employee



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Table 7: Earnings by activity

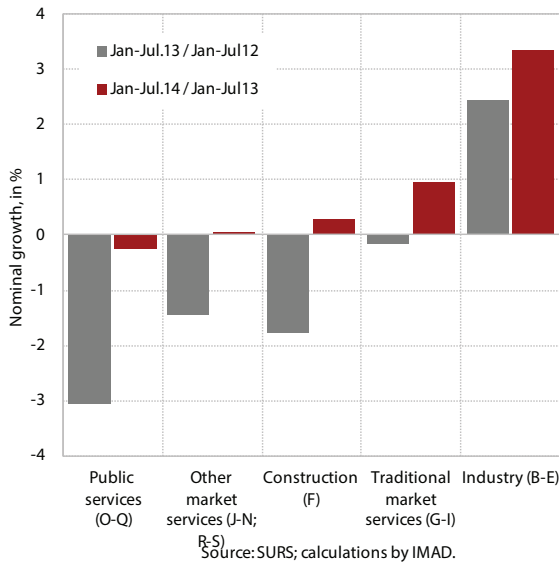
	Gross wage per employee, in EUR		Change, in %			
	2013	VII 2014	2013/ 2012	VII 14/ VI 14	VII 14/ VII 13	I-VII 14/ I-VII 13
Average gross wage per employee	1,523.18	1,535.66	-0.2	0.9	1.7	1.1
Private sector activities (A-N; R-S)	1,473.47	1,493.64	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.6
Industry (B-E)	1,482.76	1,531.26	2.6	2.6	4.3	3.3
- of which manufacturing	1,436.53	1,485.73	2.8	2.8	4.6	3.5
Construction	1,188.38	1,209.25	-1.4	2.5	0.2	0.3
Traditional services (G-I)	1,355.65	1,359.49	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Other market services (J-N; R-S)	1,691.40	1,685.11	-1.3	1.8	0.2	0.1
Public service activities (O-Q)	1,670.91	1,662.47	-2.3	-1.6	0.9	-0.2
- Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1,727.19	1,752.38	-1.4	-0.2	1.6	0.4
- Education	1,621.86	1,592.81	-3.3	-2.8	0.7	-0.4
- Human health and social work activities	1,677.78	1,662.50	-2.0	-1.8	0.3	-0.6

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

¹⁴ Public corporations are corporations controlled by units of the general government sector, the basic criterion for determining control being majority ownership (owning more than half of the voting shares). They include companies, banks, insurance corporations, old people's homes, pharmacies, etc.

In the first seven months, earnings increased somewhat, or dropped only slightly,¹⁵ on average in almost all activities, while in the same period of last year they had declined (except in industry). Outstanding growth in average gross earnings was recorded in industry¹⁶ (3.3%), including manufacturing, and some market services (administrative and support service activities, financial and insurance activities and trade). In public service activities, earnings had been down year-on-year for two and a half years. Due to the beginning of disbursement of the suspended promotions of public servants¹⁷ in April this year and the latest austerity measures being in effect for one year (since June 2013), the year-on-year decline in the first seven months was only minimal.

Figure 22: Growth in real gross earnings per employee by activity group



Prices

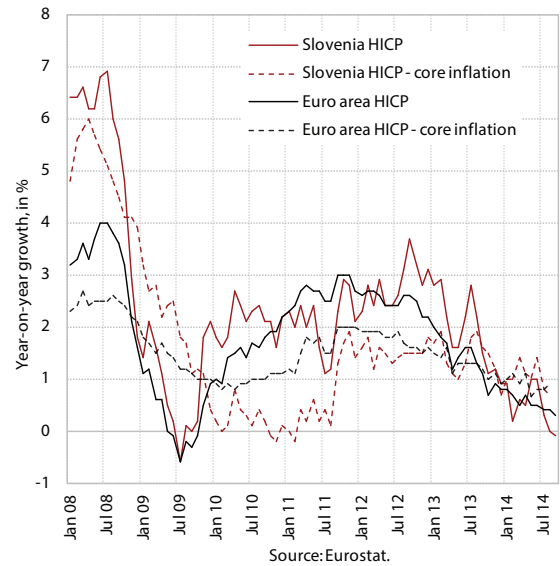
With the continuation of weak demand and in the absence of international inflationary pressures, consumer prices were down again year-on-year in September (-0.3%). Deflation was impacted primarily by lower prices of non-energy goods and energy. These also marked inflation in the euro area, which remains very low, according to Eurostat's flash estimates.

¹⁵ They remained lower year-on-year only in information and communication activities, real estate activities, education, health and social work, arts, entertainment and recreation and other activities (S according to SKD 2008).

¹⁶ Including manufacturing, mining, electricity and water supply.

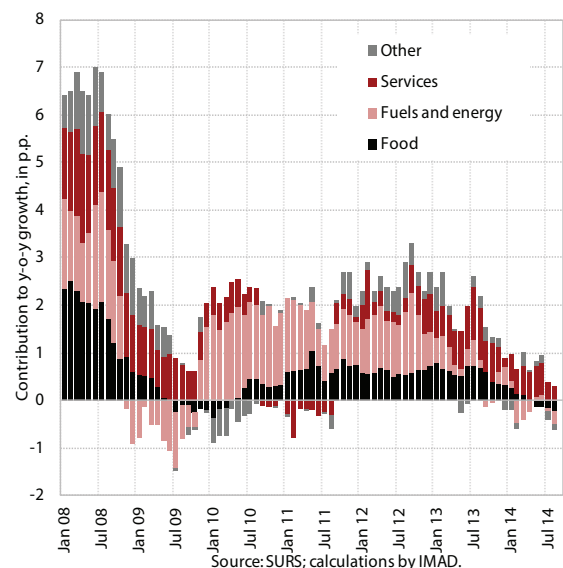
¹⁷ The suspended promotions are public servants' promotions from 2011 (promotions to a higher job title) and 2012 (promotions to a higher job title and pay rank), which, in line with the Agreement on further measures in the field of salaries and other labour costs in the public sector aiming to balance public finances in the period from 1 June 2013 to 31 December 2014 (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 46/2013) started to be paid only in April 2014.

Figure 23: Headline and core inflation in Slovenia and in the euro area



This year's inflation remains very low, the increase being due only to prices of services. In the first eight months of 2014, price growth was down 1.0 percentage points year-on-year. Prices of semi-durables (clothing and footwear) dropped in particular. Amid persistently weak demand and modest consumption, their contribution remained at the same level as last year (-1.0 percentage points). In the absence of international commodity price shocks, this year's low growth was also influenced by lower prices of food (unprocessed food, in particular)¹⁸ and energy. While they contributed 1.0 percentage points, in total, to inflation in the first eight months of last year, this year, their contribution was negative (-0.2 percentage points). This year's modest inflation was thus mainly due to higher

Figure 24: Breakdown of year-on-year inflation



¹⁸ Prices of vegetable went down markedly this year (-13.9%).

Table 8: Breakdown of the HICP into sub-groups – August 2014

	Slovenia			Euro area		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	0.3	100.0	0.3	-0.3	100.0	-0.3
Goods	-1.5	64.8	-1.0	-1.9	57.2	-1.1
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	1.1	16.1	0.2	0.6	12.3	0.1
Non-processed food	-0.6	7.5	0.0	-2.3	7.5	-0.2
Non-energy industrial goods	-4.0	26.4	-1.1	-3.4	26.7	-0.9
Durables	-1.1	8.7	-0.1	-0.6	8.4	-0.1
Non-durables	-0.7	8.5	-0.1	0.3	8.1	0.0
Semi-durables	-8.9	9.2	-0.8	-7.4	10.2	-0.8
Energy	-0.7	14.7	-0.1	-1.0	10.8	-0.1
Electricity for households	-3.2	2.8	-0.1	0.8	2.7	0.0
Natural gas	1.5	1.1	0.0	-3.5	1.8	-0.1
Liquid fuels for heating	2.0	1.3	0.0	-3.1	0.9	0.0
Solid fuels	-6.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.0
District heating	1.3	0.8	0.0	-2.3	0.6	0.0
Fuels and lubricants	0.3	7.6	0.0	-0.6	4.8	0.0
Services	3.9	35.2	1.4	1.9	42.8	0.8
Services – dwellings	4.2	3.2	0.1	1.9	10.5	0.2
Services – transport	3.6	6.2	0.2	3.6	7.3	0.3
Services – communications	0.8	3.6	0.0	-2.4	3.1	-0.1
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	5.4	14.3	0.8	2.7	14.7	0.4
Services – other services	2.4	8.0	0.2	1.2	7.2	0.1
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	0.6	77.8	0.5	0.0	81.7	0.0

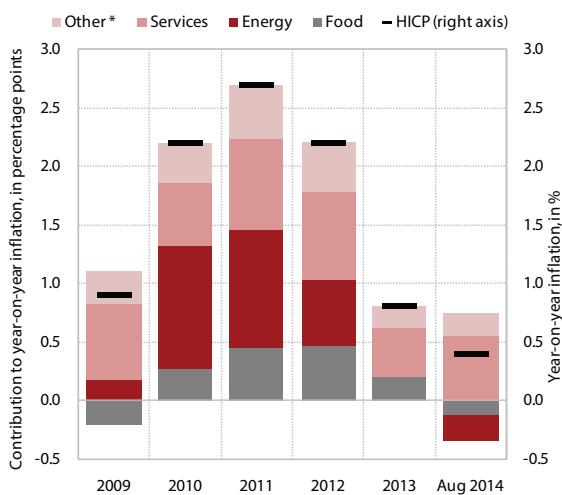
Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.

Note: ECB classification

services prices (1.6 percentage points). Core inflation also remains low amid subdued domestic demand, hovering just above headline inflation given the current dynamics of food and energy prices.

Year-on-year inflation in the euro area also remains low. The reasons for low inflation are similar to those in the

Figure 25: Inflation in the euro area



Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.

Note: * Clothing, footwear, furniture, passenger cars, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, etc.

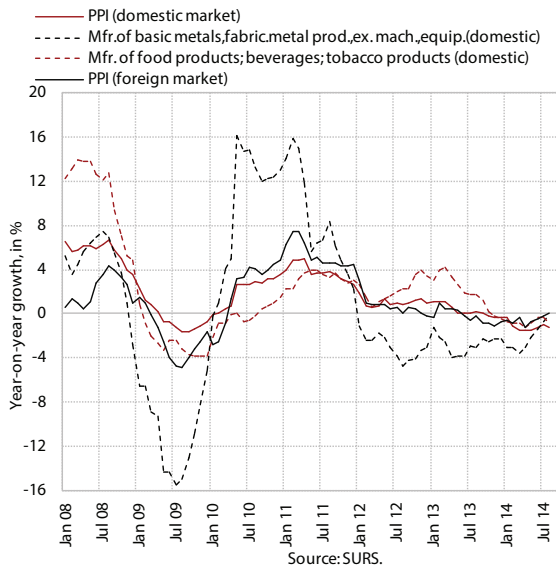
domestic environment. It is mainly impacted by lower food and energy prices, whose contribution was negative in August (-0.3 percentage points).¹⁹ The growth of prices of other goods also slowed amid weak demand, inflation being mainly due to services prices, as in Slovenia.

On the domestic market, **industrial producer prices** were down in August relative to the previous August (-1.2%), while on foreign markets, they remained unchanged year-on-year. The year-on-year decline on the domestic market was mainly attributable to lower prices in the manufacture of food products (-0.9%) and ICT and electrical equipment (-2.4%). Prices of metals were also down (-0.1%), although their decline has been rapidly slowing in recent months. On foreign markets, they even increased (by 1.7%), for the first time since 2011.

Import prices were down again year-on-year in August (-0.8%). The decline continues to ease amid the renewed growth of prices in the manufacture of metals (2.0%), in addition to lower energy prices year-on-year, particularly on account of lower prices in the manufacture of chemical products (-3.1%).

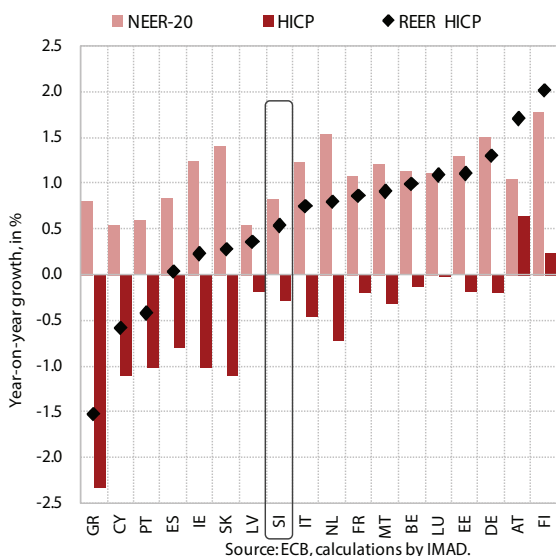
¹⁹ In the past five years, the contribution of food and energy price growth to euro area inflation averaged 0.8 percentage points.

Figure 26: Movements of domestic producer prices of manufactured goods sold on the domestic and foreign markets



The price competitiveness of the economy otherwise improved year-on-year in July but remained lower in the first seven months as a whole, although it deteriorated less than in the majority of euro area countries. The real effective exchange rate deflated by the relative HICP²⁰ declined year-on-year in July, after one and a half years of continued growth. This was a consequence of lower relative prices. The year-on-year growth of the exchange rate of the euro was modest for the second month in a row, after it had been falling at the monthly level ever since April. In July, price competitiveness improved relative to the previous July in most euro area countries, while it remained lower year-on-year in the first seven months as a whole. The deterioration of competitiveness in Slovenia was among the smallest in the euro area in this period.

Figure 27: Real effective exchange rate deflated by the HICP, first half of 2014

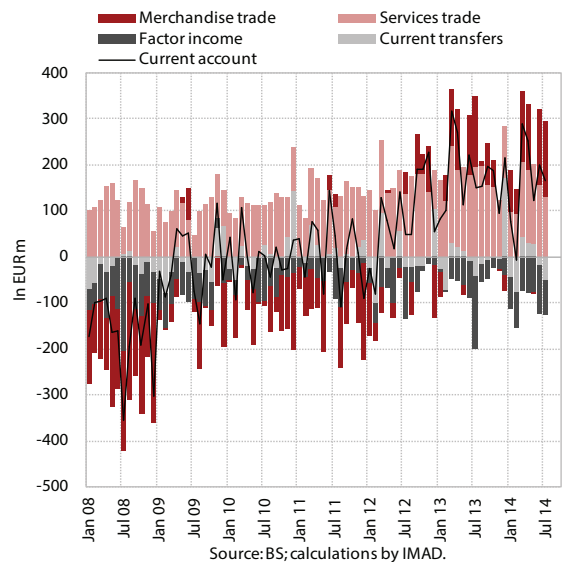


Balance of payments

The **current account in the balance of payments** recorded a higher surplus year-on-year in July, while the surplus in the first seven months was lower than in the same period of last year mainly due to a higher deficit in factor income. The surplus in external trade was similar to that in the same period of last year.

Trade balance was in surplus again in July, but it was lower year-on-year due to a lower surplus in services trade owing to lower revenue from travel by non-residents.²¹ The higher surplus in merchandise trade was mainly due to faster growth in exports to EU markets, which is also related to higher export competitiveness indicated by a further increase in Slovenia's global market shares (see Box 1). In the first seven months, the surplus in merchandise and services trade totalled EUR 1.7 bn and remained similar to that in the first seven months of last year.

Figure 28: Components of the current account of the balance of payments



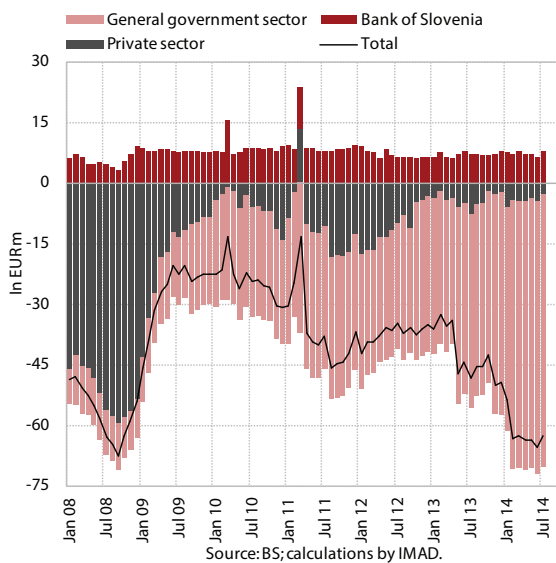
The year-on-year narrowing of the deficit in the balance of **factor income** in July was attributable to lower net incomes of FDI equity capital due to lower payments of dividends to foreign investors. Net payments of interest on external debt were up again in July. In the first seven months, they totalled EUR 435.0 m (EUR 278.1 m in the same period last year). Their growth was due to the net payments of interest on debt securities of the government sector,²² the net interest payments of the private sector being somewhat lower mainly due to further bank deleveraging.

²⁰ In Slovenia, in comparison with its trading partners.

²¹ According to our estimate, as a result of the bad weather during the tourist season.

²² From the deepening of the financial crisis in September 2008 to the end of July 2014, Slovenia's gross external debt rose by EUR 17.0 bn to EUR 20.8 bn.

Figure 29: Net interest income by sector



Source: BS; calculations by IMAD.

Table 9: Balance of payments

I-VII 14, in EUR m	Inflows	Outflows	Balance ¹	Balance, I-VII 13
Current account	17,835.9	16,737.8	1,098.1	1,255.2
- Trade balance (FOB)	13,631.6	12,870.6	761.0	524.6
- Services	3,042.5	2,064.3	978.2	1,217.8
- Income	366.7	918.9	-552.2	-404.3
Current transfers	795.1	884.0	-88.9	-82.9
Capital and financial account	5,459.2	-6,942.7	-1,483.6	-1,672.5
- Capital account	232.6	-253.3	-20.7	43.5
- Capital transfers	158.2	-185.9	-27.6	32.7
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	74.3	-67.4	6.9	10.7
- Financial account	5,226.6	-6,689.5	-1,462.8	-1,715.9
- Direct investment	683.4	-85.2	598.3	-599.3
- Portfolio investment	4,366.1	251.4	4,617.5	2,100.5
- Financial derivatives	-10.2	21.9	11.7	-13.4
- Other investment	187.4	-6,713.7	-6,526.4	-3,169.5
- Assets	187.4	-4,632.5	-4,445.2	-2,143.3
- Liabilities	0.0	-2,081.2	-2,081.2	-1,026.1
- Reserve assets	0.0	-163.9	-163.9	-34.3
Net errors and omissions	385.5	0.0	385.5	417.3

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.

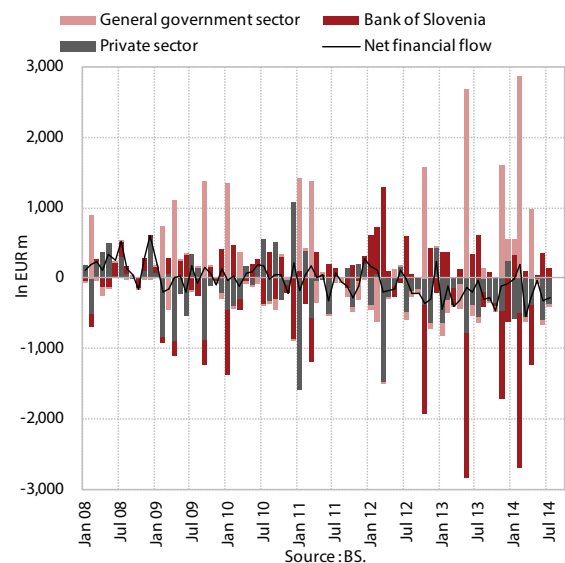
International financial transactions,²³ which recorded a net outflow again in July, continue to reflect limited access to international financial markets. The net outflow (EUR 276.0 m) was the result of net outflows of the general government and private sectors, while the net inflow of capital to the Bank of Slovenia increased. In July, the Bank of Slovenia decreased the value of its financial investments²⁴

²³ Excluding international monetary reserves.

²⁴ The Bank of Slovenia's financial investments include all of its financial assets not related to the implementation of monetary policy. They

by withdrawing its deposits from accounts abroad and the sale of a portion of long-term capital investment. The *general government sector* repaid another portion of long-term liabilities to foreign portfolio investors in July. Looking at the *private sector*, banks, enterprises and households increased their assets in foreign accounts. At the same time, banks continued to deleverage abroad while non-residents were withdrawing deposits from Slovenian banks.

Figure 30: Financial transactions of the balance of payments



Source: BS.

Financial markets

After last year's beginning of banking system restructuring, the situation in the banking system has been gradually stabilising, but the volume of corporate and NFI loans in particular continues to decline. In the first eight months of the year, the volume of loans to domestic non-banking sectors declined by EUR 1.1 bn, by around 5% less than in the same period of last year. The smaller year-on-year decline was largely the result of slower household deleveraging, corporate and NFI deleveraging being higher than a year before. Banks continued to reduce their liabilities to the Eurosystem, while their deleveraging abroad is slowing this year. Household deposits continue to rise. Government deposits are also increasing this year, despite the fall in August. The deterioration in the quality of bank claims has eased in recent months, the share of arrears of more than 90 days thus remaining around 15%.

The volume of household loans rose in August on the back of higher loans for other purposes, which is mainly related to holiday expenses and purchases before the beginning of the school year. The amount of loans was up EUR 5.9 m: loans

comprise capital market instruments (bonds and notes), money market instruments, cash and deposits, financial derivatives and international monetary reserves.

for other purposes increased by EUR 17.0 m, housing loans by EUR 3.3 m, while consumer loans declined again. In the first eight months of the year, household loans shrank by EUR 103.5 m, approximately half less than in the same period of last year.

The volume of corporate and NFI loans declined by around EUR 1 bn in the first eight months of this year, a tenth more than in the same period of last year.²⁵ The higher amount is primarily the result of modest corporate and NFI debt repayments in August 2013, some of the lowest since 2011, while this year's repayments in the past months of 2014 were lower than in the comparable period of last year.

Figure 31: Changes in the volume of loans to households, enterprises and NFIs and the government

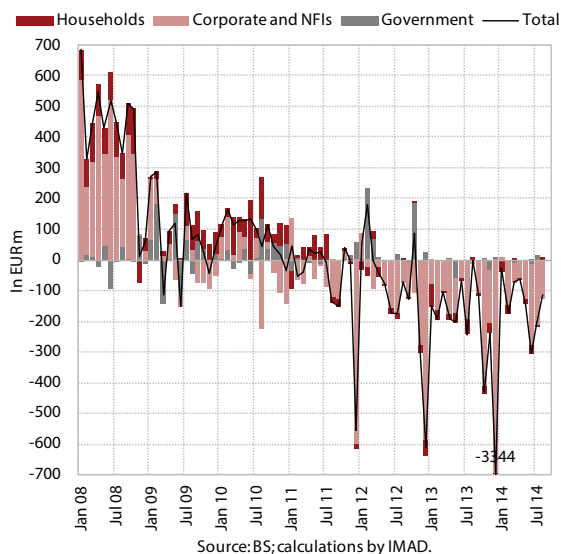
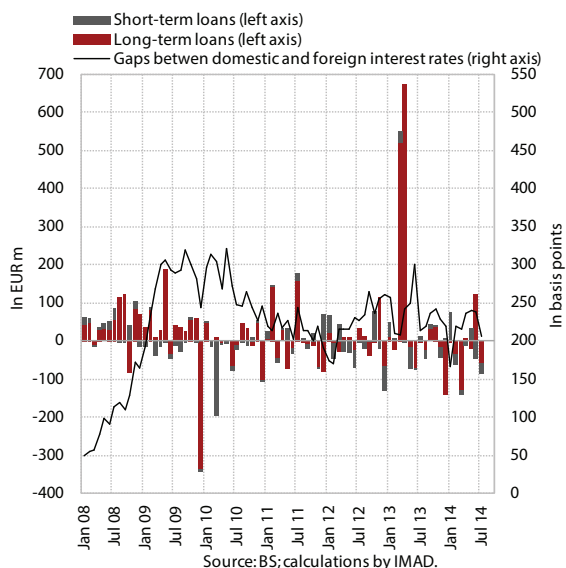


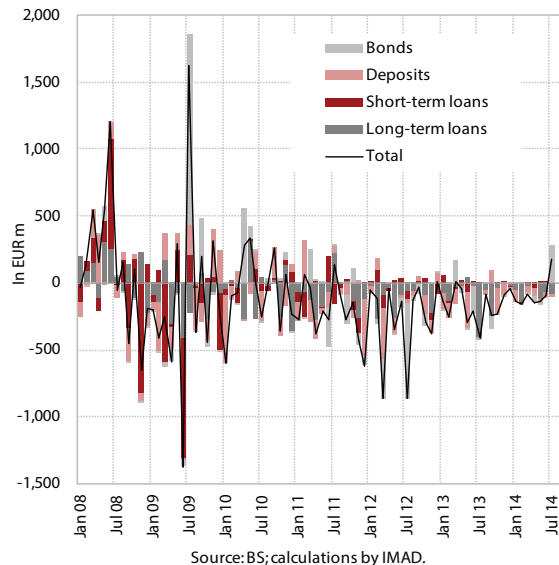
Figure 32: Net flows of corporate and NFI foreign loans and gaps between domestic and foreign interest rates



Enterprises and NFIs recorded net deleveraging in July after the relatively strong borrowing abroad at the end of the first half of the year. Net repayments of foreign liabilities surpassed EUR 80 m. Around 70% of net debt repayments were accounted for by net repayments of long-term loans. In the first seven months of the year, enterprises and NFIs recorded almost EUR 130 m in net repayments of foreign loans, in contrast to net borrowing of EUR 1.1 bn in the same period of last year. This significant year-on-year difference is mainly attributable to two one-off events in 2013.²⁶ The gaps between domestic and foreign lending interest rates decreased slightly in July, but are still significant, exceeding 200 basis points.

Banks recorded net borrowing abroad in July. The net flow of foreign liabilities (from loans, deposits and bonds) exceeded EUR 180 m and was almost solely the result of bonds issued by one of the banks (EUR 300 m), which were mainly purchased by foreign investors, while the net repayment of foreign loans and deposits continued. In the first seven months of the year, banks repaid around EUR 580 m net in foreign loans, which is only around two fifths of the amount recorded one year earlier.

Figure 33: Net repayments of foreign liabilities of Slovenian banks



Household deposits continue to increase, while the volume of government deposits declined this time. Household deposits rose almost by EUR 120 m in August. For a significant part of the year, households have mainly been increasing overnight deposits and decreasing short-term deposits in particular. Household deposits rose by around EUR 655 m in the first eight months of this

²⁵ Corporate and NFI deleveraging almost halved in August relative to the previous two months (EUR 123.6 m).

²⁶ I.e., requalification of liabilities from direct investment into loans from non-affiliated companies and increased borrowing by one of the energy companies, which contributed EUR 1.1 bn to total net flows, according to our estimate.

Table 10: Financial market indicator

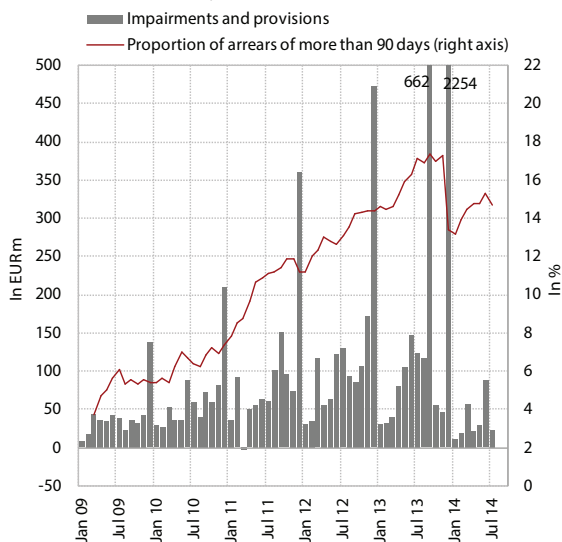
Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 13	31. VIII 14	31. VIII 14/ 31. VII 14	31. VIII 14/ 31. XII 13	31. VIII 14/ 31. VIII 13
Loans total	26,176.0	25,067.4	-0.5	-4.2	-17.3
Enterprises and NFI	15,594.8	14,601.0	-0.8	-6.4	-25.4
Government	1,664.0	1,652.6	0.1	-0.7	-1.5
Households	8,917.3	8,813.8	0.1	-1.2	-2.7
Consumer credits	2,213.4	2,152.3	-0.7	-2.8	-8.2
Lending for house purchase	5,306.5	5,331.5	0.1	0.5	1.5
Other lending	1,397.3	1,330.0	1.3	-4.8	-9.1
Bank deposits total	14,588.1	15,243.8	0.8	4.5	3.4
Overnight deposits	6,446.6	7,176.9	2.5	11.3	11.1
Short-term deposits	3,681.9	3,424.4	-1.6	-7.0	-9.6
Long-term deposits	4,456.1	4,637.6	-0.1	4.1	3.3
Deposits redeemable at notice	3.5	4.9	1.2	39.3	-17.3
Mutual funds	1,854.6	2,106.7	3.4	13.6	17.9
Government bank deposits, total	1,284.1	2,525.8	-3.2	96.7	-31.6
Overnight deposits	22.9	485.5	-34.1	2,021.3	17.0
Short-term deposits	512.8	1,388.5	10.3	170.8	-18.9
Long-term deposits	738.5	605.9	0.2	-18.0	-60.2
Deposits redeemable at notice	9.8	45.9	306.6	366.6	-3.0

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

year, in contrast to the same period of last year, when they declined by over EUR 300 m. Government deposits fell by approximately EUR 85 m in August as a result of lower overnight deposits, while short-term deposits and deposits redeemable at notice increased. Regardless of the decline in August, government deposits were up EUR 1.2 bn year-on-year in the first eight months.

The deterioration in the quality of banks' claims has eased in recent months, but the share of arrears remains relatively

Figure 34: Creation of impairments and provisions and the share of arrears of more than 90 days in the Slovenian banking system

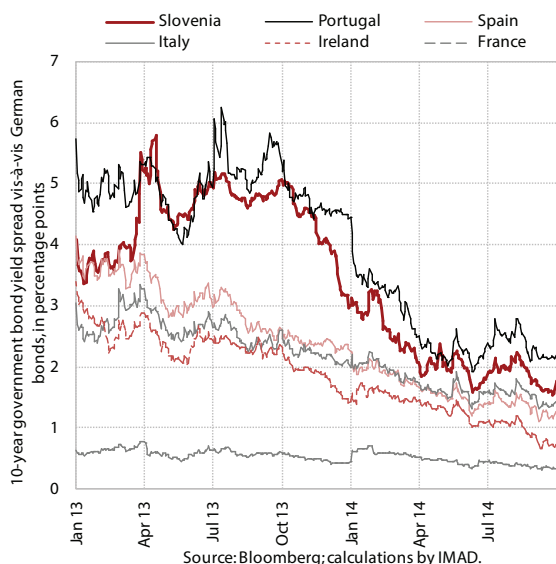


high. The share of all arrears is hovering around 18%, while the arrears of more than 90 days declined in July for the first time since January, by approximately EUR 170 m to EUR 6.0 bn, accounting for 14.7% of the total banking system's exposure. Despite July's decline, the arrears of over 90 days increased more than EUR 450 m in the first seven months of this year,²⁷ which is approximately half less than in the same period of last year. The smaller increase is mainly attributable to the slower deterioration of the quality of claims against domestic enterprises, while the deterioration of the quality of claims against foreigners even accelerated and was, at EUR 220 m, almost a quarter higher than a year earlier. The creation of additional impairments and provisions also continues to ease, totalling around EUR 250 m in the first seven months of this year, less than half of the level in the same period of last year.

The yield to maturity of Slovenian 10-year government bonds (2.64%) and the spread against the German benchmark bond decreased substantially in September (164 basis points). The yield of government bonds declined by 35 basis points on average in September (reaching the lowest value thus far), while the spread decreased by 45 basis points. The yield dynamic was similar to those in peripheral euro area countries and under the impact of the ECB's announcement in August regarding potential additional measures to boost economic activity.

²⁷ Change as at 31 July 2014 relative to 31 December 2013.

Figure 35: 10-year government bond yield spread vis-à-vis German bond



Public finance

The **general government deficit**²⁸ totalled EUR 947.1 m in the first seven months. The general government has already accumulated the bulk of the deficit projected for this year in the adopted state budget (the state budget deficit generally accounts for almost entire general government deficit). In year-on-year terms, the deficit was otherwise lower (by EUR 370.0 m) owing to higher growth in revenue, which declined year-on-year in the same period of 2013, than expenditure. Revenue growth was mainly underpinned by the increase in VAT rates, higher revenue from corporate income tax after last year's significant negative tax settlement, one-off non-tax revenues and economic growth. On the expenditure side, the strongest year-on-year growth was recorded by investment expenditure and interest payments and the largest decline by expenditure on goods and services and reserves.

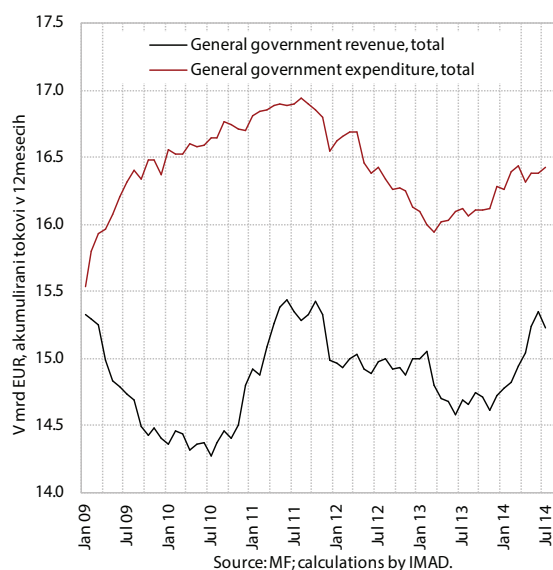
General government revenue totalled EUR 8.7 bn in the first seven months of this year and was EUR 506.5 m or 6.2% higher than in the same period of last year. Year-on-year growth was recorded by both tax revenues (excluding social contributions EUR by 306.7 m or 7.4%) and social security contributions (by EUR 71.9 m or 2.4%), and non-tax revenues (EUR 149.9 m or 25.5%). The receipts from the EU budget were somewhat lower year-on-year (by EUR 6.4 m or 1.4%), after the European Commission suspended the payments under the European Cohesion Policy due to irregularities in certain projects. Other, minor revenue categories (capital revenues, donations and transferred revenues) were down year on year, by a total of EUR 15.6 m or 27.4%.

²⁸ According to the consolidated general government budgetary accounts on a cash basis.

Among tax revenues, the highest year-on-year growth in the first seven months was recorded in revenue from corporate income tax (EUR 182.0 m or 190.6%) and value added tax (EUR 146.3 m or 8.8%). The high year-on-year growth of revenue from corporate income tax is attributable to last year's negative settlement of this tax, which followed the changes in tax legislation in 2012, while the higher realisation of revenue from value added tax is mainly due to the increase in tax rates in July 2013 and, to a lesser extent, the strengthening of the tax base.²⁹ With year-on-year growth in the total gross wage bill, profits from entrepreneurial activity and income from capital, revenue from personal income tax was also up year-on-year (by EUR 26.6 m or 2.5%). Owing to the introduction of new taxes on lottery tickets and financial services in 2013, revenue from taxes on special services also increased year-on-year (by EUR 28.5 m or 35.1%). As a result of higher annual road user charges, revenue from this source also increased compared with the same period of 2013 (by EUR 9.5 m or 11.7%). On the other hand, revenue from property taxes declined year-on-year (by EUR 52.0 m or 41.9%), which is a consequence of the abrogation of the real estate tax and hence a delay in assessing compensation for the use of building ground, as did revenues from excise duties (by EUR 11.9 m or 1.4%) and customs duties (by EUR 4.6 m or 9.3%).

Among non-tax revenues, the strongest year-on-year growth in the first seven months was recorded by revenue from property income (by EUR 112.4 m or 60.9%), due to the one-off revenue from the sale of wireless spectrum licenses (in May) and other non-tax revenues (by EUR 64.7 m or 38.1%). The bulk of the increase in the latter stemmed from the surpluses of the single treasury account, paid

Figure 36: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure



²⁹ The increase in the tax base is, according to our estimate, also attributable to the measures for containing the grey economy and the increase in private consumption.

Box 3: Main aggregates of the general government – 1st half of 2014 and revision of annual data according to ESA 2010

Data for the first half of the year and the new official estimate for this year show that the general government deficit¹ (excluding expenditure on bank recapitalisations) will be somewhat lower than last year but higher than the target set in the Stability Programme 2014. The growth of general government revenue, which was already recorded last year due to the increase in VAT rates and some non-tax revenues and the inflow of EU funds, strengthened somewhat further in the first half of the year (2.7%, year-on-year), mainly owing to discretionary or one-off measures,² but also, to some extent, higher economic activity. Expenditure (excluding expenditure on bank recapitalisations) was up 2.3% year-on-year in the first half of this year. Given the high absorption of EU funds, but also on the basis of own resources, investment activity of the government accelerated in the first half of the year, while some other expenditures declined (subsidies, expenditure on goods and services, compensation of employees, social benefits). Expenditure on interest on public debt also rose substantially. With only slightly higher growth in revenue than expenditure, the general government deficit (excluding expenditure on bank recapitalisations) in the first half of the year was thus similar to that in the same period of last year (EUR 996 m or -5.5% of GDP, compared with EUR 1,001 m or -5.7%). The latest official estimate of the deficit for 2014 (without bank recapitalisations) in the framework of reporting under the Excess Deficit Procedure is -3.6% of GDP, meaning that this year the deficit will be lower than last year, yet higher than planned in the Stability Programme – Update 2014 (-3.2% of GDP). According to our estimate, this will be a consequence of lower realisation of some revenues in spite of a greater improvement in the economic situation than expected in the spring, and higher-than-planned expenditure. These movements indicate that further measures will have to be adopted as soon as possible for fiscal consolidation to continue in line with the Stability Programme targets for 2015 (see also Economic Issues 2014). The total deficit, including expenditure on bank recapitalisations, will total 4.5% of GDP this year, according to the latest official estimate.

The estimate of the general government deficit in 2013 after the revision is somewhat higher than the first estimate. The total deficit is estimated at EUR 5,259 m (14.6% of GDP), which is EUR 70 m more than previously estimated. Revenue and particularly expenditure are estimated higher. The deficit excluding one-off expenditure³ totalled EUR 1,402 m or 3.9% of GDP, which is also more than according to the previous estimate and more than in the preceding year, when it accounted for 3.6% of GDP.

The new data on the main aggregates of the general government were compiled in compliance with the revised European System of Accounts – ESA 2010. The nominal values of the general government deficit and debt in individual years did not change significantly with the new methodology of national accounts, but methodological changes impacted some categories of revenue and expenditure. General government revenue from taxes is now higher than according to the previous methodology, as it also includes the contribution of VAT paid by Slovenia to the EU budget. On the expenditure side, expenditure on gross fixed capital formation changed most notably as a result of the new methodology, as gross fixed capital formation now also includes expenditure on research and development and expenditure on weapons.

Table 11: Revenue, expenditure and balance, and general government debt according to ESA 2010

In GDP, %	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	43.6	43.6	44.4	45.2
Expenditure	49.2	49.8	48.1	59.7
General government deficit	-5.7	-6.2	-3.7	-14.6
Central government	-5.1	-6.3	-3.6	-14.5
Local government	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Social security funds	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.1
General government deficit excluding one-off expenditure*	-5.5	-5.1	-3.6	-3.9
Deficit excluding financial crisis expenditure**	-5.7	-5.6	-3.6	-4.5
Consolidated general government debt at the end of the year	37.9	46.2	53.4	70.0

Source: SI-Stat Data Portal – National accounts – General government accounts – Main aggregates of the general government, 30 September 2014.

Note: * Excluding expenditure on recapitalisations of banks and non-financial corporations, according to MF data; the one-off factors in 2013 also include the wage settlement and compensation to persons erased from the permanent residence register. ** Excluding expenditure on bank recapitalisations.

¹ Data on the deficit and all revenues and expenditures in the Box are derived according to the ESA 2010 methodology.

² The effect of the increases in VAT rates and excise duties on some excisable products; introduction of a new tax on lottery tickets; higher rates and expansion of contribution bases for some categories of health insurance contributions; increase in some non-tax revenues (participation on profits transferred from public corporations); one-off revenue from the sale of wireless spectrum licenses; etc.).

³ Bank recapitalisations, the third quarter of public sector wage reform and compensation to persons erased from the permanent residence register.

Box 4: Drawing of cohesion funds in the 2007–2013 programming period, with emphasis on 2014

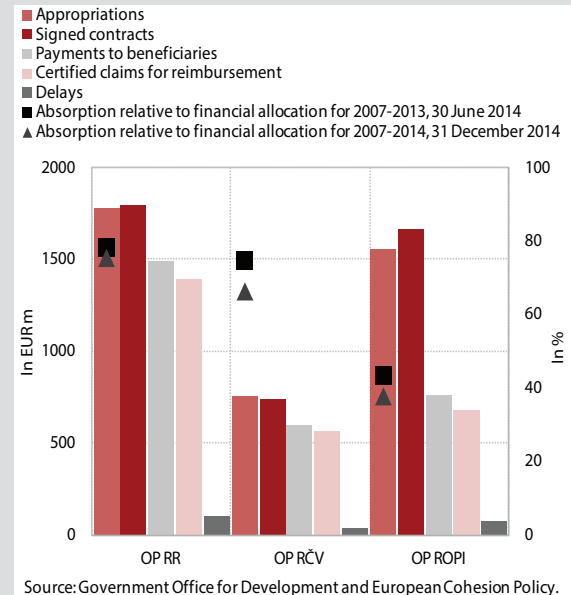
In the 2007–2013 financial framework,¹ EUR 4.1 bn was available to Slovenia for the implementation of the Cohesion Policy (OP SRDP,² OP HRD,³ OP ETID⁴). Together with additional appropriations,⁵ EUR 4.2 bn (102.5% of the available funds) had been allocated (signed contracts) by the end of June 2014.⁶ The highest percentage of funds with regard to the available funding was earmarked for the OP ETID (106.8%), which is otherwise the operational program with the lowest absorption rate (43.7%). The OP SRDP was allocated 100.9% (its absorption rate was 78.3%), and the OP HRD 97.3% of the available funds (its absorption rate was 74.4%). Beneficiaries received EUR 2.8 bn from the state budget (69.6% of the available funds), while certified claims for reimbursement to Slovenia's budget totalled EUR 2.6 bn (64.4% of the available funds).

In the first half of the year, the absorption of cohesion funds was similar to that in the same period of last year. The value of signed contracts was EUR 407.9 m, beneficiaries received EUR 292.6 m from the state budget (71.7% of the allocated funds), while reimbursements to the budget totalled EUR 202.2 m (69.7% of the allocation). The delays⁷ in reimbursements in the total programming period (1 January 2007–30 June 2014) totalled EUR 212.8 m, EUR 87.9 m more than on 31 December 2013.⁸

Broken down by statistical regions, the most cohesion funds (EUR 1.0 bn, or 74.3% of the foreseen funds) were paid to Slovenia as a single region (particularly under the OP SRDP and OP HRD) and the least to the Zasavska statistical region (EUR 40.7 m, or 92.5% of the foreseen funds). The most funds intended for infrastructure and environmental projects were paid to beneficiaries in the Pomurska statistical region (EUR 206.4 m, or 24.1% of all payments for OP ETID projects).

In 2014, the European Commission suspended the payments of cohesion funds to Slovenia due to alleged irregularities in the operational programmes ETID and SRDP established during the audit procedure.⁹ As the EU projects are financed from the state budget in advance and the suspended funds have already been transferred to beneficiaries (from Slovenia's state budget), the implementation of cohesion policy programmes has not been affected by the suspension. Urged by Slovenia to unblock the funds for the so-called non-problematic projects where no deficiencies were found, the Commission has already released the first tranche of the suspended funds. EUR 102 m is thus expected to be reimbursed to the state budget in September, and a further EUR 92 m in October.

Figure 37: Absorption of Cohesion Policy funds in the 2007–2013 programming period (as at 30 June 2014)



¹ The 2007–2013 programming period formally came to an end, but in accordance with the n+2/3 rule, the funds can be drawn until the end of 2015/16.

² Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials.

³ Operational Programme for Human Resource Development.

⁴ Operational Programme for Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development.

⁵ Additional funds allocated for contingency projects to prevent the risk of losing EU funds in the event of not carrying out the already approved projects.

⁶ As at 30 June 2014.

⁷ I.e. the gaps between the payments to beneficiaries and the certified claims for reimbursement.

⁸ Most notably in OP ETID projects, which is mainly the result of the crisis in the construction sector.

⁹ In March 2014, the European Commission suspended the payments for OP ETID and OP SRDP projects in the amount of EUR 354.6 m due to irregularities in the supervision and management of programmes and a lack of transparency in public procurement.

Table 12: Taxes and social security contributions

	EUR m	Growth, %		Structure, %	
	I-VII 2014	VII 2014/VII 2013	I-VII 2014/I-VII 2013	I-VII 2013	I-VII 2014
General government revenue - total	8,711.4	-9.0	6.2	100.0	100.0
Corporate income tax	277.4	22.7	190.6	0.9	3.2
Personal income tax	1,080.5	17.0	2.5	14.8	12.4
Value added tax	1,802.8	3.0	8.8	19.6	20.7
Excise duties	827.2	-26.4	-1.4	9.5	9.5
Social security contributions	3,043.2	3.3	2.4	36.9	34.9
Other general government revenues	1,680.2	-32.1	5.8	18.3	19.3

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

Table 13: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure

	2013			2014	
	EUR m	% of GDP	Growth, %	I-VII 14, EUR m	I-VII 14/I-VII 13
Revenue - total	14,725.1	41.7	-1.8	8,711.4	6.2
- Tax revenues	12,647.9	35.9	-3.6	7,493.8	5.3
- Taxes on income and profit	2,137.4	6.1	-19.5	1,357.2	18.0
- Social security contributions	5,127.2	14.5	-2.2	3,043.2	2.4
- Domestic taxes on goods and services	5,027.3	14.3	3.1	2,960.2	6.1
- Receipts from the EU budget	938.2	2.7	11.0	438.4	-1.4
Expenditure - total	16,282.7	46.2	1.0	9,658.5	1.4
- Wages and other personnel expenditure	3,617.0	10.3	-3.0	2,129.8	-0.5
- Purchases of goods and services	2,237.4	6.3	-5.7	1,276.2	-3.6
- Domestic and foreign interest payments	840.1	2.4	29.7	677.1	9.5
- Transfers to individuals and households	6,343.0	18.0	-0.6	3,775.0	0.1
- Capital expenditure	1,030.8	2.9	12.7	587.0	59.2
- Capital transfers	319.0	0.9	-0.3	104.9	-10.8
- Payment to the EU budget	425.5	1.2	9.0	283.7	-4.1
Deficit	-1,557.6	-4.4	38.3	-947.1	-28.1

Source: MF, Public Finance Bulletin.

into the state budget, and the positive exchange rate differences in currency swap of government bonds.

General government expenditure totalled EUR 9.7 bn in the first seven months of this year, which is EUR 136.5 m or 1.4% more than in the same period of last year. The year-on-year increase was mainly the result of increased investment (by EUR 205.5 m or 42.3%) and rising interest payments (by EUR 58.8 m or 9.5%). All other main categories of expenditure declined year-on-year or retained last year's level. The largest year-on-year decline was recorded in purchases of goods and services (by EUR 47.1 m or 3.6%). Reserves were also visibly lower (by EUR 34.4 m or 40.9%). Subsidies also decreased year-on-year (by EUR 14.0 m or 4.2%), on account of lower subsidies to private enterprises but not to public corporations, as

did salaries and wages and other personnel expenditures including employers' social security contributions (by EUR 10.4 m or 0.5%). Transfers to individuals and households in the first seven months remained at last year's level (up EUR 1.9 m or 0.1%), as the year-on-year growth of some expenditures in this category (expenditure on pensions by EUR 26.6 m or 1.1%, social security transfers by EUR 10.3 m or 5.6% and scholarships³⁰ by EUR 12.3 m or 38.5%) was offset by approximately the same total decline in other expenditures from this category (transfers to the unemployed, wage compensations, family benefits and parental compensations and other transfers).

³⁰ Since May 2013 expenditure on scholarships has been covered from direct government funds or from reserves.

Slovenia's net budgetary position in relation to the **EU budget** (receipts, EUR 15.1 m;³¹ payments, EUR 20.9 m) was negative in August, but at the yearly level, it remains positive. In the first eight months as a whole, Slovenia received EUR 450.9 m from the EU budget, 37.6% of the level envisaged in the budget for 2014, while its payments to the EU budget totalled EUR 304.7 m, which is 76.7% of the total amount planned. Its net budgetary position relative to the EU budget was thus positive at EUR 146.2 m (EUR 155.6 m in the same period of last year). Almost half (44.9%) of all receipts were funds under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies, which recorded the highest absorption with regard to the plan (73.4%). Receipts from Structural Funds accounted for 35.9% of all receipts (31.8% absorption) and receipts from the Cohesion Fund for 17.9% (only 20.6 absorption, which is – as in the OP SRDP – also related to the suspension of payments from the EU).

Figure 38: Receipts from the EU budget in 2013 and 2014

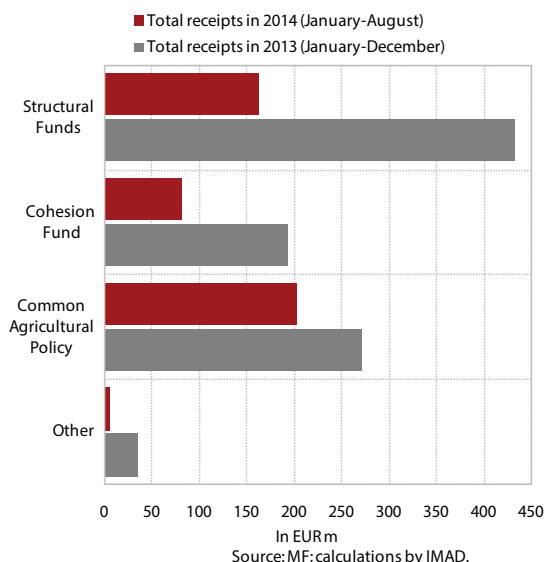
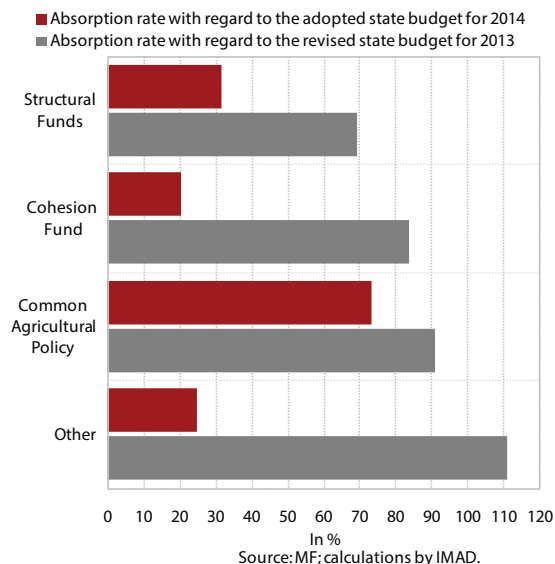


Figure 39: Planned and absorbed EU funds, 2013 and 2014



³¹ In August, the majority of receipts came from the Structural Funds (EUR 10.3 m); EUR 4.6 m came under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies, while there were no receipts from the Cohesion Fund.

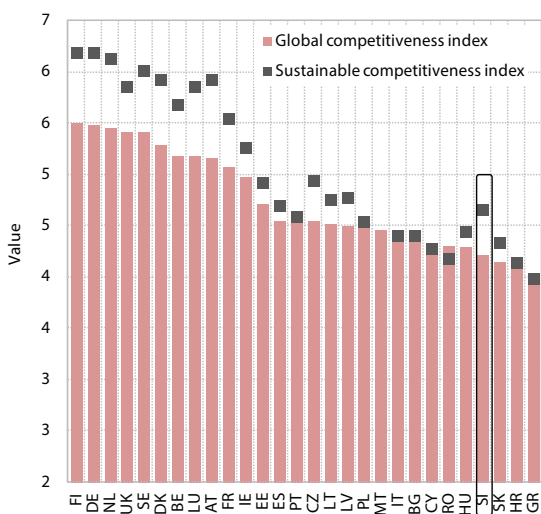
selected topics

WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015

According to the WEF³² Global Competitiveness Report for 2014, Slovenia's ranking deteriorated significantly again. This year's WEF report covers 144 countries and compares them according to 114 indicators divided in three main competitiveness categories.³³ Switzerland, Singapore and the US are at the top of the scale. Five of the top ten countries are from the EU. These countries are marked by uniform development across all three competitiveness categories, in particular, by high levels of development in innovation and business sophistication categories. Relative to last year, Slovenia has slipped by eight places (from 62nd to 70th) among all countries analysed, and by two places to 25th among EU Member States. In the last year, it has fallen in all three categories of competitiveness. On the other hand, it ranks much higher among EU Member States (17th) on the sustainable competitiveness scale, which also takes into account the social and environmental dimensions.³⁴

The WEF report is significantly affected by the results of the survey,³⁵ as Slovenian managers remain dissatisfied with the

Figure 40: WEF global and sustainable competitiveness indices for EU countries (report 2014/15)



Source: WEF. The index value is between 0 and 7. A higher value is better. For Malta, the sustainable competitiveness index is not calculated.

³² World Economic Forum.

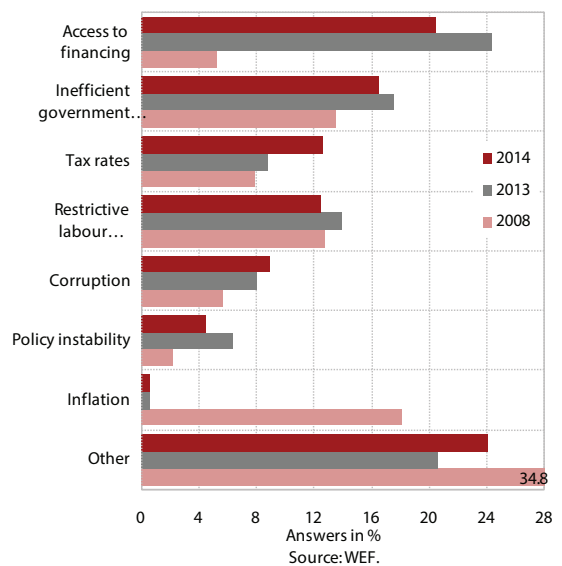
³³ The indicators are grouped in 12 key pillars of competitiveness divided in three categories. The first category, basic requirements, includes institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, and health and primary education. Efficiency enhancers include higher education and training, goods and labour market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness and market size. The third category consists of innovation and business sophistication factors. The methodology has not changed much for several years, which enables comparisons between years.

³⁴ In addition to global competitiveness, sustainable competitiveness also includes social and environmental indicators, which makes it possible to monitor competitiveness over the longer term. For more see <http://www.weforum.org/content/pages/sustainable-competitiveness/>

³⁵ The number of scores and the rankings largely depend on the surveys among managers. Out of the 114 indicators used in the survey, 80 are soft indicators (based on surveys), while the other 34 are statistical data, mostly for 2013. The surveys were carried out between February and June this year.

current economic and political situation and the business environment in Slovenia. The most problematic factors for doing business remain limited access to financing (20.5% of WEF survey respondents), inefficient government bureaucracy (16.5%) and high tax rates (12.6%). The WEF survey results are also corroborated by Slovenia's low rankings in other international competitiveness surveys (such as IMD and WB Governance Indicators). Statistical data also show that Slovenia has experienced one of the most pronounced losses in export competitiveness among EU countries in the period since the beginning of the crisis, most of the surveys recording no positive changes in this area in the last year.³⁶

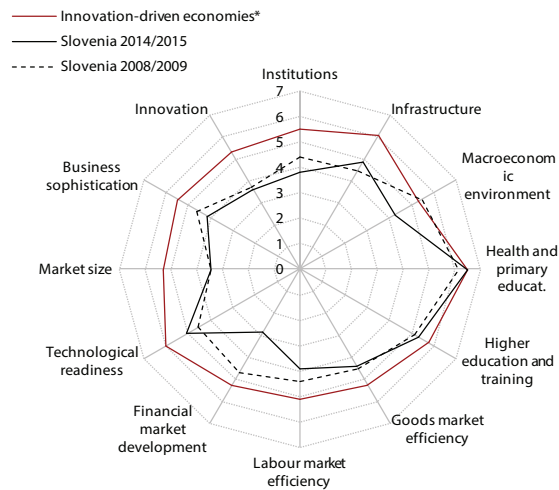
Figure 41: The most problematic factors for doing business in Slovenia (WEF survey)



Slovenia's falling in the category of basic requirements for competitiveness in the last year has mainly been due to the deterioration in the category of macroeconomic environment (by 46 places to 98th). Certain indicators in the area of public finances have also deteriorated significantly in the last year in comparison with other countries. Slovenia has also slipped further in the area of institutional competitiveness (by 7 places to 75th), as managers remain dissatisfied with public institutions, especially with the efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes and wastefulness of government spending and with government regulation (133th on all these indicators). Public trust in politicians is low (133th place). Trust in judicial independence is also falling (91st place). In all these areas the rankings have fallen substantially during the crisis and place Slovenia at the bottom of EU countries. Trust in private institutions also remains low, largely when it comes to the efficacy of corporate boards and protection of minority shareholders' interests. Slovenia remains among more competitive countries in the categories of infrastructure (35th) and health, and primary education (12th), where its ranking has improved slightly.

³⁶ For more see Development Report 2014, IMAD.

Figure 42: Comparison of WEF indicators for Slovenia and innovation-driven economies



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

In the category of efficiency enhancers, Slovenia fell slightly again mainly as a result of slower adoption of structural changes than in other countries. The crisis has significantly affected the stability of the banking sector in Slovenia in recent years, which is reflected in Slovenia's falling on almost all WEF indicators that show efficiency and trust in the financial sector. The bank restructuring at the end of last year had a very limited impact thus far – in managers' opinion, bank liquidity is still low (144th place) compared with other countries, while the possibilities to obtain funding in Slovenia remain limited. Despite the changes in 2013, the managers surveyed are very pessimistic in their assessments of labour regulations regarding hiring and firing practices (140th place), while the tax burden on wages is high (137th place) and flexibility in wage determination low (127th place). On the other hand, Slovenia still ranks high in terms of secondary and higher education and training (25th) and technological readiness (33rd).

In the last year, Slovenia has also fallen again in the category of innovation and business sophistication factors. According to the WEF report, Slovenia has slipped again in business sophistication factors, particularly on the indicators of the state of cluster development and value change breadth (i.e. participation at higher levels of the value chain). This indicates that Slovenia's companies are adjusting too slowly and inefficiently to the changing economic circumstances domestically and abroad. In the innovation category, the quality of scientific research institutions is relatively high in Slovenia in comparison with other countries. The cooperation between research institutions and businesses is also improving, while the capacity of companies for innovation and government procurement of advance technology products are rated lower.

Indicators of income inequality and poverty risk

The indicators of income inequality and poverty risk, calculated on the basis of income distribution in 2012, deteriorated in 2013. Income inequality, measured by the income quintile share ratio (S80/S20), increased by 0.2 percentage points to 3.6 last year while the Gini coefficient rose by 0.7 percentage points to 24.4%. All indicators of poverty increased, although the at-risk-of-poverty threshold declined by 3%. The at-risk-of-poverty rate³⁷ after social transfers and pensions increased by 1 percentage point (to 14.5%). The number of people living below the poverty threshold rose by 20,000 (to 291,000). Despite the increased risk, Slovenia is estimated to have remained among the EU countries with below-average values of at-risk-of-poverty and income-inequality indicators in 2013.³⁸

The income dynamics in 2012 reflect the protracted economic crisis, fiscal consolidation measures and legislative changes in the social protection system. In the middle of 2012, Slovenia adopted the Fiscal Balance Act, which affected a number of areas. Moreover, the reform of the system of social transfers under the Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act started to be implemented in 2012. For the first time in twenty years, average earnings declined in real times while the share of minimum-wage earners continued to increase amid a further decline in employment and growing unemployment. The number of benefits paid from public funds declined by 14.6%, although the rights to care allowance and a state pension (previously accessible under the ZPIZ-1 criteria without a comprehensive means test) were transformed into social protection rights. As a result, a larger number of pensioners received 1% lower pensions, on average, and a smaller number of recipients of social transfers received higher amounts of social transfers. The median of income of people living below the threshold of relative poverty declined by EUR 18 (-5%) compared with the preceding year, while the relative gap of poverty risk³⁹ rose by 1.3 percentage points (to 20.2%).

The legislative changes and changes in income lessened the role of social transfers in alleviating poverty in 2013 and even increased the at-risk-of-poverty rates of the most vulnerable groups. Social transfers lifted above the poverty threshold 10.8% of the population, which is 0.9 percentage points less than a year earlier, even though the first intervention measures that limited expenditure on cash benefits under social security schemes had already been in place

³⁷ The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of people with income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is defined as 60% of median equivalised disposable income of all households according to the Eurostat methodology, using the OECD modified equivalence scheme.

³⁸ Slovenia is otherwise among eight of the sixteen countries for which data are available where the situation deteriorated in 2013.

³⁹ The relative gap of poverty risk is the difference between the threshold of poverty risk and the median of equivalised income of people living below the threshold of poverty risk; it is expressed as the percentage gap to the poverty risk threshold.

Table 14: Basic indicators of poverty and unequal distribution of income, Slovenia, 2005-2013

Year of measurement	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Based on income from	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, in thousand	238	233	225	241	223	254	273	271	291
At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)									
A Total population (after social transfers)	12.2	11.6	11.5	12.3	11.3	12.7	13.6	13.5	14.5
Change relative to the previous year (in %)		-0.6	-0.1	0.8	-1.0	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0
B Before social transfers*	25.9	24.2	23.1	23.0	22.0	24.2	24.2	25.2	25.3
Change relative to the previous year (in %)		-1.7	-1.1	-0.1	-1.0	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.1
C Excluding pensions and before social transfers	42.2	40.7	39.7	38.5	37.8	39.9	40.2	41.9	42.3
Change relative to the previous year (in %)		-1.5	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	2.1	0.3	2.0	0.4
Impact of pensions (C-B) (in %)	16.3	16.5	16.6	15.5	15.8	15.7	16.0	16.7	17.0
Impact of social transfers (B-A) (in %)	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.7	10.7	11.5	10.6	11.7	10.8
At-risk-of-poverty threshold for									
Single person (EUR/month)	440	466	495	545	593	587	600	606	593
Changes relative to the previous year (in %)		5.9	6.3	10.0	8.9	-1.1	2.2	1.0	-2.1
Family of four (EUR/month)	924	978	1.040	1.144	1.246	1.232	1.260	1.273	1.254
Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap** (in %)	19.1	18.6	19.4	19.3	20.2	20.2	19.9	19.1	20.4
Median income of households below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	356	379	399	440	473	468	481	490	472
Changes relative to the previous year (in %)		6.6	5.3	10.1	7.7	-1.1	2.6	2.0	-3.7
Inequality in income distribution									
Quintile share ratio (80/20)	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6
Gini coefficient	23.8	23.7	23.2	23.4	22.7	23.8	23.8	23.7	24.4

Source: SURS.

Notes: * including pensions. ** The relative gap of poverty risk is the difference between the threshold of poverty risk and the median of equivalised income of people living below the threshold of poverty risk (expressed as the percentage gap to the poverty risk threshold).

in 2010 and 2011. Relative to the preceding year, the at-risk-of-poverty rate rose most notably for single-parent households (by 4.3 percentage points to 30.1%), but was also higher for households consisting of two adults and several children (by 1.4 percentage points). One-person households are at highest poverty risk, particularly women older than 75 years, whose at-risk-of-poverty

rate rose by 2 percentage points to 33.5%. To eliminate these deficiencies, amendments to the social legislation were adopted in 2013 (introducing more realistic and favourable eligibility criteria taking into account incomes and the material situation of applicants). Compared with a year earlier, the at-risk-of-poverty rate also increased significantly for young men aged 18–24, who are

Figure 43: At-risk-of-poverty rates of selected socio-economic groups, 2005–2013

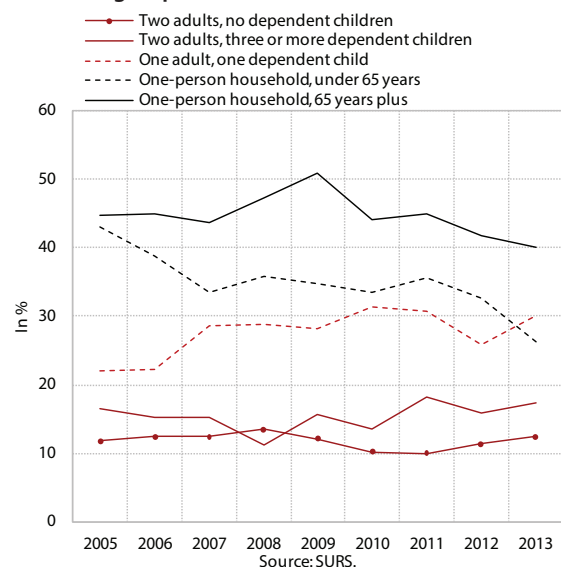
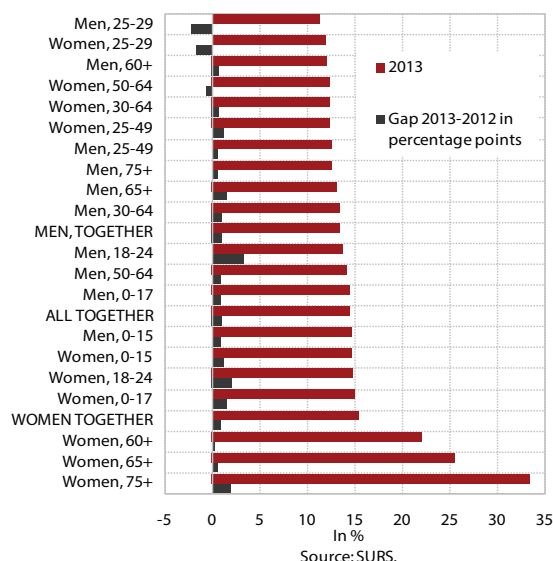


Figure 44: At-risk-of-poverty rate by age group and gender, 2012–2013



otherwise one of the least vulnerable groups. The at-risk-of-poverty rate for this group in 2013 was 13.7%, which is 3.3 percentage points higher than a year earlier, largely due to the deterioration of the situation of young people on the labour market.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers and pensions increased only by 0.4 percentage points in 2013 (in 2012 by 1.7 percentage points) and is highest in the last nine years (42.3%). The relatively small increase in the last year could, according to our estimate, also be a result of the end of the period of gradual transition to the stipulated minimum wage. This amounted to EUR 763.06 gross or EUR 584.3 net for all employees, being only EUR 8.7 below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

The main factors in the maintenance of social protection of the population are pensions and the supplements from the pension and disability insurance. The at-risk-of-poverty rate including pensions (but without social transfers) rose only by 0.1 percentage points. A new Pension and Disability Insurance Act otherwise entered into force on 1 January 2013, and the year before, the increase in the number of beneficiaries had been the largest thus far. Despite the growing number of beneficiaries, expenditure on old-age pensions was the only of the three main categories of pensions to increase in nominal terms, but even this rose less than the number of beneficiaries (owing to non-adjustment, a decline in the annual pension supplement and other intervention measures). As a result of a set of austerity measures, public expenditure on pensions thus dropped for the first time in real terms in 2012. The average pension, having already been below the poverty threshold in 2011, declined by a further 3.5% in real terms in 2012, i.e. more than the poverty threshold. Pensions nevertheless remain a strong and increasingly important factor in alleviating poverty; excluding pensions, the at-risk-of-poverty rate would be 17 percentage points higher (the impact of pensions being larger than a year earlier).

statistical appendix

MAIN INDICATORS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
						Autumn forecast 2014		
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.6	-1.0	2.0	1.6	1.6
GDP in EUR million (current prices)	36,166	36,220	36,868	36,006	36,144	36,931	37,755	38,789
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices)	17,714	17,678	17,960	17,506	17,550	17,899	18,277	18,761
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	20,200	20,600	21,200	21,400	21,300			
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) ¹	86.2	84.2	84.3	83.7	82.7			
Gross national income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	35,673	35,868	36,558	35,737	35,877	36,266	37,240	38,256
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	35,350	35,725	36,473	35,509	35,702	36,053	37,009	37,927
Rate of registered unemployment	9.1	10.7	11.8	12.0	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.7
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.4
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	-6.1	3.5	2.2	-1.8	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
Inflation, ² year average	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.3	0.6	1.2
Inflation, ² end of the year	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3
INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS								
Exports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	-16.6	10.1	7.0	0.3	2.6	3.7	4.3	4.9
Exports of goods	-17.0	11.9	8.2	0.0	2.8	4.3	4.8	5.1
Exports of services	-14.8	3.4	2.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.5	4.2
Imports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	-18.8	6.6	5.0	-3.9	1.4	3.1	4.2	4.5
Imports of goods	-19.8	7.4	6.0	-4.6	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.5
Imports of services	-12.8	2.5	-0.4	0.2	-3.1	9.0	3.7	4.3
Current account balance, in EUR million	-173	-50	146	1,026	2,101	2,024	2,128	2,221
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	2.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.7
Gross external debt, in EUR million	40,318	40,723	40,100	41,264	39,930	43,929*		
As a per cent share relative to GDP	111.5	112.4	108.8	114.6	110.5			
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.393	1.327	1.392	1.286	1.328	1.353	1.332	1.332
DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	0.9	1.0	-0.1	-3.0	-3.9	0.5	1.3	1.8
As a % of GDP ⁴	54.7	55.9	55.8	56.2	54.1	53.2	52.9	52.9
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	2.4	0.1	-1.3	-1.5	-1.1	-0.4	-1.0	-1.1
As a % of GDP ⁴	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.4	19.3	18.9	18.4
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	-22.0	-13.7	-4.6	-8.9	1.9	4.5	2.5	0.5
As a % of GDP ⁴	24.3	21.2	20.2	19.2	19.7	20.3	20.6	20.5
Sources of data: SURS, BS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Autumn Forecast, September 2014). 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 July 2014.								

PRODUCTION	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	8	9	10	11
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Industry B+C+D	1.3	-1.1	-0.9	-1.6	-0.4	-2.3	-2.6	-1.7	-1.1	1.6	2.5	4.6	3.1	-6.7	5.2	-4.9
B Mining and quarrying	-7.9	-7.4	1.3	-2.3	-3.5	-13.3	6.7	-9.6	-7.1	16.8	-2.4	33.9	1.4	-5.8	1.2	-17.9
C Manufacturing	1.1	-2.3	-1.5	-3.0	-2.1	-3.1	-3.9	-2.0	-1.4	1.2	3.0	3.2	1.6	-8.4	4.7	-5.5
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	5.0	10.5	3.9	12.7	16.1	6.1	7.0	1.9	3.2	3.1	0.1	13.6	16.2	9.8	11.8	2.3
CONSTRUCTION,² real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Construction, total	-24.8	-16.8	-2.5	-16.7	-13.2	-21.6	-24.5	-10.5	-3.4	22.8	36.7	38.6	-14.4	-6.4	-22.5	-26.1
Buildings	-39.7	-17.3	-20.4	-6.7	-18.1	-30.0	-40.9	-25.1	-16.6	5.1	6.5	9.1	-11.9	-18.6	-34.6	-19.4
Civil engineering	-15.3	-16.6	6.3	-20.9	-10.1	-16.2	-8.5	-2.6	1.7	27.1	52.5	52.2	-15.7	1.2	-15.0	-27.2
TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Tonne-km in road transport	3.2	-3.4	0.1	-5.3	-5.9	-7.8	-2.9	-1.8	3.9	1.8	-9.5	-	-	-	-	-
Tonne-km in rail transport	9.7	-7.5	9.5	-8.0	-5.8	-7.5	-0.1	0.4	13.4	24.9	13.0	-	-	-	-	-
Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Total real turnover*	3.3	-3.6	-1.0	-4.3	-4.9	-5.6	-7.1	2.1	-2.2	3.2	2.4	-1.1	-3.7	-10.3	-3.4	-5.4
Real turnover in retail trade	1.5	-2.2	-3.7	-2.7	-2.7	-5.8	-7.0	-2.6	-4.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-6.6	-4.1	-5.8
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	7.0	-6.3	4.7	-7.2	-10.1	-5.3	-7.2	11.1	3.4	11.6	8.6	-1.6	-10.8	-17.9	-2.1	-4.5
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	6.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.6	1.4	-1.3	-5.1	1.1	-1.4	4.7	6.2	3.2	2.8	-5.4	4.9	-2.1
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %, new methodology from 2009 onwards																
Total, overnight stays	5.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.9	-3.4	-1.5	2.9	0.6	-2.0	-14.0	2.5	-1.4	-3.5	9.3
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	0.5	-4.9	-3.4	-4.6	-7.5	-5.2	-6.1	-5.3	-2.4	0.5	-3.4	-8.1	-4.1	-9.8	-6.6	-8.1
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	9.1	5.6	2.8	5.1	6.3	8.1	-0.6	0.9	5.6	0.7	-0.6	-17.4	6.3	3.1	-1.3	28.2
Nominal turnover market services (without distributive trades)	3.7	-1.1	-1.4	0.5	-0.4	-3.7	-6.1	-3.0	0.5	2.9	3.0	3.6	0.6	-2.9	-4.2	-0.3
AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	478.9	480.4	478.4	110.4	128.4	134.5	104.4	111.1	123.2	139.6	113.6	122.8	37.9	43.3	47.1	41.0
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)																
Sentiment indicator	-7	-17	-13	-16	-19	-19	-15	-14	-13	-12	-8	-2	-19	-21	-22	-20
Confidence indicator																
- in manufacturing	-1	-11	-5	-11	-14	-13	-9	-6	-4	-3	-1	3	-14	-16	-15	-14
- in construction	-46	-41	-22	-45	-39	-39	-30	-23	-18	-17	-14	-9	-37	-40	-41	-40
- in services	1	-12	-12	-8	-14	-17	-12	-12	-11	-11	-4	7	-14	-16	-19	-19
- in retail trade	8	2	1	4	1	-4	-3	1	6	2	5	7	-2	8	-7	-5
Consumer confidence indicator	-25	-35	-33	-36	-39	-36	-29	-34	-34	-35	-29	-25	-36	-46	-38	-37

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												2014								
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-7.5	-0.1	-0.7	-6.5	2.8	-2.5	-5.1	1.2	-5.7	0.8	-1.6	-0.4	8.0	1.6	0.3	5.5	3.2	2.3	8.5	8.4	-	-
-24.9	-11.6	9.9	23.2	-4.0	-11.0	-13.7	2.4	-1.1	-21.7	-8.0	6.0	74.1	31.1	-0.3	-30.0	73.1	17.9	9.2	-19.6	-	-
-9.1	-1.3	-0.9	-8.7	2.5	-2.7	-5.5	1.1	-6.7	0.6	-2.2	-0.4	7.7	2.0	0.5	6.1	1.2	0.2	8.3	7.6	-	-
4.9	11.3	0.0	10.2	6.1	0.7	-0.9	1.9	1.7	6.2	5.1	-1.3	5.5	-4.8	-0.9	6.3	12.6	19.1	9.3	20.4	-	-
-14.8	-23.2	-14.0	-31.7	-18.7	-11.6	-2.0	1.8	-5.3	-5.9	28.2	31.4	6.8	34.5	28.8	44.4	44.0	44.5	29.5	24.8	-	-
-35.4	-38.2	-28.0	-50.1	-36.2	-24.2	-14.1	-19.1	-19.6	-11.4	10.8	3.1	0.8	6.2	4.7	7.9	8.8	16.6	3.3	16.1	-	-
-2.1	-8.6	-0.6	-13.6	-6.3	-5.9	3.5	11.0	2.2	-5.5	31.8	41.5	6.3	49.1	41.1	63.0	60.8	57.2	41.6	28.9	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-7.9	-4.9	-8.6	-7.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	-4.3	-3.4	1.4	2.2	2.7	4.8	2.2	1.9	3.2	2.6	-3.1	-2.6	8.6	-	-
-7.4	-4.4	-9.4	-7.2	-1.8	-2.0	-4.0	-5.2	-4.6	-3.9	-0.9	-1.4	0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-0.6	3.3	-2.9	-2.5	3.5	-	-
-9.2	-5.7	-7.4	-8.5	11.3	6.8	15.4	-2.7	-0.2	14.0	8.4	10.4	16.3	8.8	6.9	10.1	1.5	-3.4	-2.8	19.4	-	-
-6.5	1.6	-5.6	-10.9	5.8	-0.9	-1.3	0.7	-4.6	-0.2	2.3	1.8	10.2	5.1	5.2	8.4	6.0	0.0	3.4	6.5	-	-
2.2	-10.5	0.2	0.6	-11.6	9.2	-2.4	3.4	2.2	3.2	4.0	-3.2	0.1	-0.4	-3.4	-2.1	7.8	-2.9	4.8	-5.1	-	-
-0.7	-10.0	-1.3	-8.2	-6.0	2.0	-10.0	0.7	-4.6	-3.5	4.3	-2.3	-0.9	-6.9	-5.7	2.4	-3.6	1.0	-1.3	-7.7	-	-
4.9	-10.8	2.5	9.3	-15.0	13.3	2.6	4.8	5.8	6.4	3.8	-4.0	1.1	4.3	-0.2	-5.8	15.5	-4.9	8.3	-3.8	-	-
-6.6	-7.4	-3.5	-7.3	-2.7	-3.1	-3.3	0.9	-0.6	1.3	3.9	0.7	4.1	1.4	2.3	5.2	4.5	3.0	3.5	1.7	-	-
46.3	33.9	32.2	38.4	37.5	38.7	34.9	45.1	37.1	41.0	49.3	41.7	48.5	38.4	36.0	39.2	42.6	39.4	40.7	48.0	-	-
-16	-16	-15	-13	-14	-15	-14	-14	-12	-12	-13	-11	-12	-9	-9	-6	-5	0	-1	1	-2	-1
-10	-11	-8	-8	-9	-5	-4	-5	-3	-4	-5	-2	-1	-3	0	1	1	3	6	7	2	1
-35	-30	-30	-31	-25	-22	-21	-23	-15	-16	-17	-16	-19	-16	-17	-9	-15	-4	-7	-7	-11	-11
-14	-12	-13	-11	-9	-14	-14	-11	-9	-13	-13	-10	-11	-5	-6	-2	4	10	7	8	7	6
0	2	-9	-2	-5	-8	16	14	0	3	14	-6	-2	10	2	3	3	17	2	12	5	6
-34	-30	-31	-26	-26	-38	-38	-38	-33	-32	-35	-35	-34	-30	-30	-27	-29	-25	-22	-19	-21	-15

LABOUR MARKET	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	8	9	10
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	934.7	920.2	913.4	923.7	915.2	915.2	912.9	913.8	910.5	916.5	912.9	919.8	914.5	913.8	918.0
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)¹	824.0	810.0	793.6	816.5	809.1	801.7	789.2	795.0	794.4	795.8	784.2	799.6	808.4	808.3	807.1
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	38.8	37.0	38.2	37.8	37.4	37.4	37.4	38.9	38.1	38.4	31.7	37.1	37.4	37.6	37.5
In industry, construction	272.9	263.1	252.2	266.3	263.1	257.5	249.9	252.5	253.5	252.9	249.0	252.9	263.2	262.2	261.1
Of which: in manufacturing	184.8	182.9	177.7	184.1	182.5	180.4	177.8	177.6	177.5	177.8	177.3	178.2	182.5	182.1	181.8
in construction	67.8	59.8	54.3	61.6	60.1	56.9	52.0	54.6	55.7	54.6	51.5	54.6	60.2	59.6	59.0
In services	512.3	510.0	503.2	512.4	508.6	506.8	502.0	503.6	502.8	504.6	503.5	509.7	507.9	508.5	508.5
Of which: in public administration	51.4	50.7	49.1	51.2	50.8	50.0	49.3	49.3	49.1	48.9	48.7	49.0	50.8	50.7	50.2
in education, health-services, social work	118.8	120.9	121.0	121.6	120.3	121.0	120.7	121.1	120.5	121.6	121.6	122.4	119.8	120.8	121.1
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)¹	729.1	717.0	698.7	722.7	716.2	708.4	696.1	700.0	699.6	699.2	693.8	703.5	715.6	715.2	713.7
In enterprises and organisations	671.8	662.6	647.6	667.4	661.4	655.1	645.8	648.5	647.9	648.1	645.2	653.1	660.9	660.5	659.2
By those self-employed	57.2	54.5	51.1	55.4	54.8	53.3	50.2	51.5	51.7	51.1	48.6	50.4	54.7	54.7	54.5
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	94.9	93.0	94.9	93.8	92.9	93.3	93.1	95.0	94.7	96.6	90.4	96.1	92.8	93.1	93.4
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	110.7	110.2	119.8	107.2	106.1	113.5	123.7	118.8	116.1	120.7	128.8	120.2	106.1	105.4	110.9
Female	52.1	52.2	57.4	51.0	50.9	53.8	57.0	56.7	57.0	58.9	61.2	59.4	50.9	50.5	53.3
By age: under 26	12.9	11.9	13.8	10.8	10.1	14.0	14.2	13.0	12.3	15.6	16.1	14.2	10.1	10.1	14.2
aged over 50	39.0	38.2	38.9	38.1	37.4	38.1	40.7	39.3	38.1	37.3	39.0	37.7	37.4	37.1	37.0
Osnovnošolska izobrazba ali manj	34.1	33.3	34.2	32.9	31.8	33.2	36.5	34.1	32.6	33.6	36.4	33.8	31.7	31.5	32.2
For more than 1 year	50.2	55.2	55.4	55.1	54.5	53.9	54.4	54.3	55.0	57.7	60.7	59.9	54.6	54.3	54.3
Those receiving benefits	36.3	33.9	33.0	33.2	31.5	33.0	39.3	33.7	30.3	28.7	32.7	26.2	31.4	31.2	31.5
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	11.8	12.0	13.1	11.6	11.6	12.4	13.5	13.0	12.8	13.2	14.1	13.1	11.6	11.5	12.1
Male	11.4	11.5	12.5	11.1	11.0	11.9	13.4	12.5	11.9	12.4	13.5	12.1	11.0	10.9	11.4
Female	12.4	12.6	13.8	12.3	12.3	13.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.8	14.2	12.4	12.3	12.9
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	2.7	5.3	6.0	-5.2	-0.2	12.6	4.6	-6.0	-1.9	9.3	2.7	-9.4	-0.8	-0.6	5.4
New unemployed first-job seekers	14.4	16.3	19.1	1.9	3.0	9.0	3.7	2.6	3.4	9.4	4.2	2.7	0.8	1.4	6.3
Redundancies	82.2	90.3	88.7	17.9	20.9	28.9	27.1	18.5	19.6	23.5	25.9	17.3	5.6	7.3	8.4
Registered unemployed who found employment	61.0	58.3	65.1	14.0	13.5	13.5	17.2	18.1	15.8	14.1	20.7	20.5	4.0	5.5	4.9
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	32.8	43.1	37.3	11.1	10.7	11.8	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.9	6.8	8.8	3.3	3.8	4.3
WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	35.6	33.9	30.5	34.4	33.9	33.2	32.6	31.7	29.8	27.8	26.3	25.7	33.9	33.9	33.6
As % of labour force	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	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 figure for farmers from the Labour Force Survey. ²According to ESS.

2012		2013												2014						
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
916.5	911.0	913.0	912.9	912.7	914.3	914.0	913.1	911.5	909.8	910.2	916.7	917.5	915.3	911.4	913.0	914.4	920.2	919.8	919.4	918.0
805.0	792.9	788.7	788.9	790.1	793.0	795.4	796.5	794.4	793.2	795.5	798.0	798.2	791.3	781.6	783.3	787.7	796.6	800.1	802.1	801.8
37.4	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.4	38.7	39.0	39.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.5	38.4	38.4	31.6	31.7	32.0	36.8	37.0	37.3	37.5
259.5	251.9	249.8	249.5	250.3	251.6	252.6	253.1	253.4	253.1	254.0	254.8	254.6	249.3	248.3	248.5	250.0	252.0	253.3	253.4	253.9
181.2	178.4	177.8	177.8	177.9	177.5	177.7	177.7	177.6	177.3	177.6	178.1	178.3	177.0	177.1	177.4	177.5	178.1	178.4	178.1	178.4
58.1	53.5	52.0	51.8	52.4	54.0	54.8	55.2	55.5	55.5	56.0	56.1	55.8	52.0	51.1	50.7	52.6	53.9	54.8	55.0	55.4
508.1	503.7	501.4	502.1	502.4	502.6	503.8	504.3	502.9	502.0	503.4	504.7	505.3	503.7	501.7	503.1	505.7	507.8	509.7	511.4	510.4
50.2	49.6	49.2	49.4	49.2	49.3	49.3	49.4	49.1	49.2	48.9	48.8	49.0	48.9	48.6	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.0	49.1	49.1
121.3	120.6	120.4	120.8	121.0	120.9	121.2	121.3	120.3	120.0	121.2	121.6	121.8	121.3	121.1	121.7	122.1	122.3	122.5	122.5	121.3
711.6	699.9	695.5	695.8	696.9	698.2	700.3	701.5	699.8	698.6	700.5	701.7	701.5	694.4	691.5	693.0	696.9	700.8	704.0	705.6	705.1
657.7	648.3	645.3	645.8	646.4	647.0	648.7	649.7	648.0	647.0	648.6	649.7	649.9	644.8	643.1	644.8	647.8	651.0	653.6	654.7	654.1
53.9	51.6	50.3	50.0	50.5	51.1	51.5	51.8	51.8	51.6	51.9	52.0	51.7	49.6	48.5	48.2	49.1	49.8	50.4	51.0	51.0
93.4	93.1	93.2	93.0	93.2	94.8	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6	95.0	96.3	96.7	97.0	90.1	90.3	90.7	95.8	96.1	96.5	96.7
111.5	118.1	124.3	124.1	122.6	121.3	118.6	116.6	117.1	116.6	114.7	118.7	119.3	124.0	129.8	129.8	126.7	123.6	119.7	117.4	116.2
53.3	54.9	57.2	56.9	56.9	57.3	56.7	56.2	57.3	57.4	56.5	58.5	58.7	59.4	61.4	61.2	61.0	60.3	59.1	58.6	58.9
14.0	13.8	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.1	13.1	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.1	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.3	15.8	15.1	14.1	13.3	12.6
37.1	40.2	41.2	40.9	40.1	39.5	39.5	38.9	38.6	38.3	37.5	37.0	36.8	37.9	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.4	37.6	37.1	36.9
32.5	35.0	36.7	36.8	35.9	35.1	34.0	33.2	32.9	32.7	32.3	32.7	33.0	35.2	36.5	36.9	35.7	34.7	33.7	33.2	32.5
53.6	53.8	54.7	54.4	54.2	54.6	54.4	53.9	54.7	54.5	55.7	56.6	57.1	59.4	61.0	60.6	60.5	60.7	59.9	59.2	59.0
31.9	35.6	40.3	39.2	38.4	35.8	33.9	31.4	31.0	30.5	29.4	28.2	28.0	29.9	33.8	33.0	31.3	27.4	26.0	25.2	24.7
12.2	13.0	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.5	14.2	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.7
11.6	12.7	13.4	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.7	12.1	12.1	13.0	13.7	13.7	13.2	12.6	12.1	11.7	11.4
12.9	13.3	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.6	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.2
0.6	6.6	6.2	-0.2	-1.4	-1.3	-2.8	-2.0	0.5	-0.5	-1.9	4.1	0.6	4.7	5.8	-0.1	-3.0	-3.1	-4.0	-2.3	-1.2
1.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	6.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
8.2	12.2	14.2	6.3	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.3	7.7	5.5	6.4	7.2	7.0	9.3	13.1	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.8	6.6
5.1	3.4	6.2	4.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.3	5.3	4.1	6.4	5.4	5.2	3.5	6.2	6.0	8.5	7.3	7.2	6.0	5.4
4.3	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1
33.3	32.7	32.9	32.8	32.2	32.3	32.0	31.0	30.4	29.8	29.3	28.5	27.9	27.1	26.4	26.3	26.2	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.0
3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	8	9	10
GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %															
Activity - Total	2.0	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	-0.7	-1.2	0.4
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.1	-1.1	0.8	-1.0	-1.5	-2.0	-0.8	1.1	0.0	3.0	0.4	-0.3	-1.9	-3.9	2.5
B Mining and quarrying	3.8	3.6	-2.0	10.6	2.2	-5.2	4.1	-6.8	-2.9	-2.4	2.9	8.3	5.4	-0.2	1.5
C Manufacturing	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.9	2.8	1.3	0.3	5.2
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.3	3.3	3.0	3.9	4.9	-0.5	6.2	2.8	3.6	-0.1	5.2	-1.1	2.6	8.3	7.8
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-0.1	0.1	0.7	-0.5	0.4	-1.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.3	-0.2	2.2	-0.1	-2.6	2.2
F Construction	2.0	-2.5	-1.4	-2.8	-2.8	-3.8	-2.4	-2.1	0.1	-1.4	-0.1	0.7	-1.9	-5.1	0.2
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.8	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.5	-1.0	0.5
H Transportation and storage	2.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.6	-1.7	-2.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	-1.3	2.7	-1.1
I Accommodation and food service activities	2.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	-1.1	-1.9	-0.9
J Information and communication	0.9	-0.4	-1.4	1.3	-1.2	-2.0	-0.6	-2.7	-1.1	-1.4	-2.8	1.7	-1.2	-3.1	0.1
K Financial and insurance activities	0.6	1.1	0.1	-1.7	2.2	-0.3	-2.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	-0.2	2.7	1.8	3.0	3.5
L Real estate activities	2.9	-0.6	-0.3	-1.3	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.8	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	0.1
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	-0.4	-1.1	-2.4	-0.8	-1.7	-1.3	-2.2	-3.4	-1.5	-2.6	0.1	0.5	-1.9	-2.4	-0.9
N Administrative and support service activities	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	-0.9	0.2	-2.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	3.3	2.7	0.0	-2.5	1.4
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0.3	-1.8	-1.4	-1.5	-3.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	1.2	-3.3	-2.9	-2.9
P Education	0.2	-3.3	-3.3	-2.2	-5.0	-5.6	-5.4	-4.2	-2.0	-1.3	-1.2	-0.1	-5.0	-5.2	-5.8
Q Human health and social work activities	-0.7	-1.3	-2.0	-1.0	-1.7	-2.1	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.2	-2.0	-1.0	-2.8
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.7	-2.8	-3.0	-1.5	-4.4	-4.6	-5.7	-3.8	-1.4	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5	-3.6	-5.4	-6.3
S Other service activities	0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-2.4	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	0.9	-1.4	-0.7	-2.2	-0.7	-1.2
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS¹, y-o-y growth rates, %															
Effective exchange rate, ² nominal	-0.1	-1.2	1.0	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	-2.1	-1.5	-1.6
Real (deflator HICP)	-1.0	-1.1	1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.7	-1.5	-0.5	-1.1
Real (deflator ULC)	-2.2	-2.9	-1.9	-3.2	-3.5	-2.7	-2.2	-1.3	-0.9	-3.3	-2.3				
USD/EUR	1.3917	1.2856	1.3282	1.3196	1.2515	1.2974	1.3204	1.3066	1.3246	1.3611	1.3602	1.3658	1.2400	1.2856	1.2974
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												2014						
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-2.4	-0.7	-0.3	-1.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.7
-5.9	-2.0	1.8	-4.6	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.1	2.2	-3.6	1.5	0.9	1.9	6.2	-1.7	2.3	0.9	2.1	-2.3	-0.8	1.8
1.7	-18.0	10.4	0.6	1.1	-5.4	-10.3	-4.8	-1.8	-4.9	-1.8	5.1	-13.0	3.3	-8.1	19.1	-0.9	7.2	10.4	7.3	10.1
0.5	1.4	3.5	0.3	1.1	4.4	2.3	2.0	3.4	2.0	3.7	2.4	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.3	2.4	2.5	1.8	4.3	4.6
-6.6	-0.5	5.0	2.6	10.9	6.6	0.7	1.3	10.0	3.1	-2.1	7.4	-0.9	-5.9	1.8	11.9	2.3	-1.2	-0.9	-1	-0.1
-7.0	1.5	2.7	-1.1	-0.8	1.6	-0.2	-1.1	-0.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.2	0.5	-1.3	1.1	0.8	4.8	2.7
-6.8	-4.6	-1.2	-3.0	-2.9	-2.2	-3.2	-0.9	1.1	-1.7	0.9	-1.1	-2.5	-0.5	-1.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.2
-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.9
-3.9	-1.6	-1.1	-1.4	-0.8	0.7	0.3	-0.4	1.7	0.3	-4.7	2.5	-2.7	3.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	0.9
-0.9	-1.4	-2.4	-1.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	-1.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.1	0.8	-0.6	2.4	-0.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	-1.3	1.7	1.6
-7.1	1.6	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	-4.3	-1.9	-1.9	-0.8	-1.8	-0.6	-1.1	-2.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-6.9	3.6	0.2	1.5	0.9
-4.0	0.3	-1.0	-3.6	-1.6	0.4	3.5	-0.1	4.0	-1.4	1.0	2.7	-3.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	-1.1	2.8	4.3	0.8	0.3
-2.3	-1.6	-0.4	-2.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.5	-1.6	-1.6	-0.3	-0.1
-1.9	-1.0	-0.3	-3.5	-2.8	-3.0	-4.1	-3.0	-2.3	-2.4	0.3	-2.1	-2.6	-3.0	-1.6	-0.3	2.3	-0.2	-1.7	3.4	2.9
-1.1	0.5	-0.5	-4.3	-2.3	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.0	2.1	-0.3	3.2	3.8	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.5	3.6
-2.6	-1.6	-1.7	-2.9	-2.6	-2.2	-3.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	0.8	-1.0	-1.5	-1.5	-0.8	-0.3	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.6
-5.8	-5.3	-5.9	-5.0	-5.4	-4.2	-5.8	-2.5	-2.4	-2.2	-1.3	-1.5	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	-1.5	-1.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.6	0.7
-3.0	-0.4	-2.7	-2.5	-1.6	-3.0	-2.1	-1.7	-2.2	-1.8	-2.4	-1.8	-0.4	-1.8	-1.3	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	0.7	0.3
-3.9	-3.7	-4.7	-4.7	-7.5	-4.0	-3.2	-4.2	-0.7	-2.6	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	-1.1	-0.4	0.8	-1.6	-0.7	-1.7	0.8	-1
-4.0	-1.9	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	1.0	-1.2	-1.9	-0.8	-1.2	-1.2	0.9	-0.5	2.3	-1.6	-1	-1.7	-2.1	-0.7	0.8	0.3
-1.7	-0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3
-1.3	-0.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.4	-0.3
1.2828	1.3119	1.3288	1.3359	1.2964	1.3026	1.2982	1.3189	1.3080	1.3310	1.3348	1.3635	1.3493	1.3704	1.3610	1.3659	1.3823	1.3813	1.3732	1.3592	1.3539

PRICES	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	8	9	10	11
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.3
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.1	2.3	1.0	-0.6	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	5.7	6.5	7.0	5.1	7.2	9.5	10.6	7.5	7.4	3.0	2.7	4.4	7.1	7.0	9.6	9.5
Clothing and footwear	-1.5	-0.2	0.2	1.6	0.7	-0.8	2.1	-1.2	1.0	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	1.8	-0.3	-1.5	-1.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas	5.6	3.8	3.1	4.2	4.4	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	4.6	1.4	0.3	4.2	5.2	2.7	1.5
Furnishings, household equipment	2.7	0.1	-1.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-1.8	-1.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.2
Medical, pharmaceutical products	1.6	0.4	-0.5	1.4	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-2.1	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Transport	1.0	3.3	0.3	3.2	3.9	3.5	1.5	-0.5	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	1.9	4.5	4.7	3.9	3.3
Communications	1.2	-2.4	-1.2	-2.9	-3.6	-2.0	-3.8	-1.9	1.2	-0.1	-1.4	-0.5	-4.4	-3.2	-1.6	-3.3
Recreation and culture	-1.5	1.4	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	-0.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.9
Education	1.7	2.9	2.6	1.3	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	1.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	5.9	5.7	4.8	5.0
Catering services	-6.8	4.5	6.5	2.5	3.7	9.4	9.2	8.8	7.0	1.6	0.9	1.7	0.9	8.9	9.1	9.7
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	0.5	-0.5	1.8	1.9	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.9
HCPI	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	1.8	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.8
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Total	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
Domestic market	3.8	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	-1.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3
Non-domestic market	5.3	0.7	-0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1
euro area	6.1	0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.7	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.6
non-euro area	3.6	2.0	0.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8
Import price indices	5.4	1.9	-0.4	1.2	1.3	3.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.5	-2.1	-1.4	1.1	2.7	2.9	3.7
PRICE CONTROL,¹ y-o-y growth rates, %																
Energy prices	10.9	12.7	0.2	12.5	14.5	11.6	5.6	0.1	-0.7	-4.1	-4.6	-0.2	14.6	18.8	14.7	10.4
Oil products	11.9	13.0	1.7	12.7	14.4	12.6	6.4	0.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.9	4.2	14.4	19.4	15.8	11.4
Transport & communications	1.1	1.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	8.6	8.6	17.3	10.9	14.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
Other controlled prices	0.0	-0.6	-1.5	-0.3	0.1	-1.8	-3.9	-2.9	-0.8	1.5	2.2	5.7	0.1	0.1	-3.0	-1.1
Direct control – total	2.8	9.2	1.2	9.5	11.0	8.9	4.3	0.5	1.0	-0.8	-1.0	2.6	11.0	14.0	10.1	8.5

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.

2012	2013												2014							
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.7	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.0	-0.3
4.7	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.5
9.4	11.2	10.7	10.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	4.9	6.0	3.5	3.5
0.8	1.6	6.5	-1.3	0.0	-3.1	-0.5	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	-2.9	-2.2	-3.2	2.5	-0.6	-1.1	-1.3	-0.5	1.7
1.3	0.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.9	4.8	5.2	3.6	0.4	0.1	-0.9	0.4	1.3	0.2	-0.5
-0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-1.1	-2.2	-1.9	-1.4	-1.3	-0.8	-1.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	-0.7	-1.6	-2.3
0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	-0.7	-1.0
3.4	2.0	1.9	0.6	-0.9	-0.9	0.2	2.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.2	1.3	2.3	2.1	0.8	-0.2
-1.1	-3.6	-4.6	-3.2	-2.2	-2.3	-1.3	0.0	2.5	1.1	1.6	-0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	0.6	-2.0	-3.1
0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5
4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
9.3	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.6	9.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.2
2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	-3.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
3.1	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0
2.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.7
0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-1.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.6	-0.6
1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.2	-1.0	-1.2
-0.2	-0.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.0
-0.8	-0.8	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.5	-1.4	-1.2	-1.8	-1.2	-2.0	-1.4	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5
1.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.3
3.0	2.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-1.3	0.5	1.2	-0.4	-1.6	-1.5	-2.0	-0.9	-1.5	-2.0	-2.7	-1.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-0.8
9.8	7.5	6.4	2.9	-0.6	-0.7	1.8	3.8	-1.3	-4.2	-5.9	-3.8	-2.5	-3.4	-5.7	-4.6	-2.9	0.9	1.3	0.2	-1.9
10.5	8.1	7.7	3.6	-0.8	-0.9	3.1	5.5	-0.3	-3.5	-2.4	-0.2	1.6	0.8	-2.5	-0.9	1.5	6.0	5.2	4.1	1.4
8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	8.0	8.0	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	7.3	7.3
-1.1	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.8	-3.8	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	2.7	0.8	0.8	3.7	1.4	1.4	6.4	6.4	4.2	3.6	2.3
8.1	5.6	4.9	2.4	-0.1	-0.3	2.0	4.3	0.5	-1.6	-1.4	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	-2.0	-1.2	0.6	3.6	3.6	1.9	0.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	7	8	9	10
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m																
Current account	146	1,026	2,101	241	288	474	499	607	499	497	357	574	49	49	189	192
Goods ¹	-957	-171	645	-45	60	24	129	242	252	23	293	305	48	-72	84	43
Exports	21,450	21,631	22,026	5,559	5,283	5,424	5,367	5,635	5,433	5,590	5,698	5,865	1,829	1,606	1,848	1,961
Imports	22,407	21,802	21,381	5,604	5,223	5,400	5,239	5,393	5,181	5,567	5,404	5,560	1,781	1,679	1,764	1,918
Services	1,476	1,720	1,960	420	493	402	496	527	551	387	359	488	136	176	180	179
Exports	4,842	5,081	5,366	1,210	1,467	1,299	1,202	1,310	1,535	1,320	1,176	1,374	502	500	466	463
Imports	3,365	3,361	3,406	789	974	897	706	783	984	933	817	886	366	323	285	285
Income	-524	-540	-564	-165	-195	-37	-56	-192	-234	-83	-219	-258	-109	-31	-55	-7
Receipts	936	698	503	188	173	206	124	110	130	139	153	158	54	55	64	58
Expenditure	1,460	1,238	1,066	354	368	243	180	302	364	221	372	416	163	86	119	65
Current transfers	151	16	60	30	-70	85	-70	30	-70	170	-76	39	-26	-24	-21	-22
Receipts	1,404	1,409	1,462	366	284	411	335	359	296	472	327	388	111	85	88	90
Expenditure	1,253	1,392	1,402	335	355	326	405	328	366	302	403	349	137	109	109	113
Capital and financial account	-474	-991	-2,822	-211	-468	-421	-868	-695	-696	-562	-539	-689	-30	-221	-217	-334
Capital account	-85	41	109	44	4	-16	31	-4	5	76	0	-39	20	1	-18	-2
Financial account	-389	-1,032	-2,931	-255	-472	-404	-900	-691	-702	-639	-539	-650	-50	-223	-199	-332
Direct investment	633	168	-599	91	84	-152	-101	-649	68	83	66	507	87	-29	26	-46
Domestic abroad	-85	226	186	124	43	16	-25	118	62	32	-11	-80	15	44	-15	-5
Foreign in Slovenia	718	-58	-786	-33	41	-168	-76	-767	6	51	76	587	73	-73	41	-40
Portfolio investment	1,839	-222	3,982	120	-982	1,564	130	2,100	-425	2,176	3,102	1,185	-644	-152	-187	1,674
Financial derivatives	-155	-89	-32	-21	-31	-15	-20	13	-10	-15	2	14	-9	-3	-19	-7
Other investment	-2,777	-920	-6,276	-439	478	-1,820	-976	-2,136	-252	-2,912	-3,551	-2,348	556	-35	-43	-1,980
Assets	-1,490	-1,514	-2,263	-78	237	-217	-1,225	-845	66	-258	-1,854	-2,231	131	159	-54	-290
Commercial credits	-49	64	-16	-38	108	340	-364	-51	90	308	-243	-81	15	158	-65	-28
Loans	-55	-313	-19	-95	84	-304	23	-176	88	45	80	37	40	51	-8	17
Currency and deposits	-1,341	-1,218	-2,069	31	0	-127	-867	-545	-120	-536	-1,638	-2,153	46	-66	20	-128
Other assets	-46	-47	-159	24	45	-126	-17	-73	7	-76	-54	-35	30	15	0	-151
Liabilities	-1,287	595	-4,013	-361	241	-1,603	249	-1,290	-317	-2,654	-1,697	-117	424	-194	11	-1,689
Commercial credits	107	268	-159	138	-94	62	-300	93	-200	247	-175	73	-6	-144	57	5
Loans	-1,234	-723	409	-227	-173	-202	373	599	-532	-31	-361	-76	-79	-63	-30	13
Deposits	-169	1,026	-4,246	-288	530	-1,503	188	-1,981	429	-2,883	-1,176	-117	527	12	-9	-1,726
Other liabilities	9	24	-16	17	-22	40	-12	-2	-15	12	15	3	-17	1	-6	18
International reserves ²	72	31	-5	-6	-21	19	67	-19	-83	30	-157	-8	-41	-3	23	26
Statistical error	328	-35	721	-30	180	-53	369	88	197	66	181	115	-19	172	28	141
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m																
Export of investment goods	2,042	2,112	2,163	569	514	552	521	533	531	579	552	590	172	164	179	193
Intermediate goods	12,008	12,138	12,425	3,101	3,019	2,955	3,051	3,159	3,115	3,100	3,261	3,286	1,052	935	1,032	1,116
Consumer goods	6,950	6,811	6,960	1,734	1,604	1,788	1,673	1,824	1,672	1,791	1,776	1,871	554	460	590	610
Import of investment goods	2,505	2,402	2,573	584	570	687	646	667	564	696	642	684	217	163	190	219
Intermediate goods	14,107	14,005	13,635	3,578	3,410	3,382	3,457	3,448	3,282	3,448	3,318	3,391	1,175	1,096	1,140	1,244
Consumer goods	5,943	5,671	5,906	1,400	1,350	1,486	1,392	1,485	1,475	1,554	1,518	1,600	442	447	461	530

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.

2012		2013												2014						
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
227	55	81	102	316	271	114	222	150	152	197	187	95	214	75	-7	289	252	122	199	167
98	-117	-53	58	123	132	-21	131	154	9	89	59	-4	-33	87	52	154	142	-3	165	163
1,926	1,537	1,710	1,731	1,926	1,956	1,839	1,840	1,964	1,545	1,924	2,023	1,905	1,662	1,851	1,816	2,030	2,006	1,875	1,984	2,069
1,828	1,654	1,763	1,673	1,803	1,824	1,861	1,708	1,810	1,536	1,835	1,964	1,908	1,695	1,764	1,763	1,877	1,864	1,878	1,819	1,906
142	82	166	120	210	167	181	178	195	198	158	151	125	112	100	94	165	158	174	157	131
412	424	388	352	461	426	434	450	526	530	479	453	408	459	383	347	446	448	464	462	492
270	342	222	232	251	259	252	272	331	332	322	302	283	348	283	253	281	290	291	305	361
-14	-16	-4	-3	-48	-51	-60	-81	-157	-36	-41	-24	-19	-39	-67	-78	-74	-79	-76	-104	-75
59	90	39	39	46	35	35	39	46	45	39	39	44	56	51	48	55	50	54	54	56
72	106	43	42	94	86	95	120	203	80	81	63	63	95	118	126	128	129	130	157	131
1	106	-28	-73	31	23	14	-7	-43	-19	-8	2	-7	175	-45	-75	44	31	27	-19	-52
108	212	86	96	153	140	116	103	101	92	102	103	89	280	78	87	161	161	133	94	81
108	105	114	169	122	116	102	110	145	111	110	101	95	106	124	162	117	130	106	113	133
-312	225	-412	-99	-357	-295	-132	-267	-109	-290	-297	-446	-117	1	-83	66	-522	-254	-83	-351	-256
-29	14	12	7	12	12	-14	-1	16	0	-11	22	9	45	1	0	-2	7	-29	-17	19
-283	211	-424	-106	-369	-307	-118	-266	-125	-290	-287	-468	-126	-45	-84	66	-520	-261	-54	-335	-274
32	-138	22	-1	-122	-695	0	45	151	-22	-61	232	-100	-49	31	83	-49	222	163	121	26
42	-21	21	22	-68	20	50	47	19	14	29	50	9	-27	-25	9	6	-49	37	-68	6
-10	-117	2	-24	-54	-715	-50	-2	132	-36	-90	182	-109	-22	56	74	-54	271	126	189	20
-55	-56	-155	16	270	-142	2,589	-346	-130	-90	-204	-24	1,828	372	410	2,740	-47	950	215	20	330
-2	-6	-15	-2	-4	18	-14	9	-6	-2	-2	-5	-1	-9	1	3	-2	12	0	2	-4
-270	429	-298	-130	-547	495	-2,719	88	-58	-179	-15	-671	-1,847	-394	-464	-2,645	-442	-1,452	-421	-474	-628
-443	516	-350	-302	-573	-231	-448	-166	-73	166	-27	-501	-137	379	-469	-1,210	-176	-1,296	-354	-582	-360
38	330	-61	-85	-217	-25	55	-80	-2	182	-89	-53	20	341	-57	-102	-84	-107	82	-55	14
-49	-272	2	8	13	-67	-68	-42	9	75	3	-33	-15	94	-12	28	64	-32	22	47	70
-428	429	-286	-225	-356	-70	-441	-34	-79	-99	58	-346	-94	-97	-358	-1,169	-111	-1,117	-441	-595	-454
-4	29	-5	1	-13	-69	6	-10	-1	8	0	-68	-48	41	-43	34	-45	-40	-16	21	10
173	-86	52	171	26	727	-2,271	254	15	-345	12	-170	-1,710	-774	4	-1,435	-266	-156	-68	107	-268
21	35	-235	86	-152	-5	35	64	-127	-137	64	80	136	31	-283	93	15	-76	2	147	-80
-190	-25	31	-152	495	674	-18	-57	-375	42	-199	6	-8	-29	19	-219	-161	-8	-89	22	-157
358	-136	274	234	-319	68	-2,299	251	524	-250	155	-259	-1,843	-780	224	-1,296	-104	-58	-19	-40	-9
-17	39	-18	3	2	-10	12	-4	-7	0	-8	3	5	5	44	-13	-16	-14	39	-22	-21
11	-18	22	11	33	17	25	-61	-82	3	-4	1	-6	35	-62	-116	21	7	-11	-4	2
86	-280	331	-3	41	25	18	45	-40	138	100	258	22	-215	8	-59	232	2	-39	152	89
191	168	157	160	203	182	178	173	204	149	178	197	197	185	168	179	204	202	183	204	N/A
1,062	777	998	980	1,073	1,102	1,045	1,012	1,115	912	1,088	1,163	1,069	869	1,089	1,030	1,142	1,129	1,068	1,089	N/A
628	550	508	555	611	632	577	614	604	449	619	623	599	569	560	570	646	633	584	654	N/A
209	259	197	195	254	219	260	189	204	155	205	221	241	234	185	202	255	241	221	222	N/A
1,160	978	1,218	1,104	1,136	1,195	1,196	1,057	1,165	987	1,130	1,237	1,208	1,003	1,123	1,063	1,132	1,114	1,147	1,130	N/A
508	448	444	465	482	491	489	505	509	438	528	549	516	490	474	518	527	547	550	503	N/A

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2011	2012	2013	2012								2013		
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m														
Claims of the BS on central government	102	221	233	169	188	204	227	227	207	226	224	221	232	233
Central government (S. 1311)	4,299	5,057	6,563	4,752	4,796	4,811	4,870	4,805	4,874	5,138	5,144	5,057	5,036	5,111
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	584	610	581	591	580	584	589	590	585	583	580	610	609	613
Households (S. 14, 15)	9,454	9,267	8,917	9,380	9,380	9,362	9,341	9,346	9,338	9,341	9,318	9,267	9,191	9,160
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	20,876	19,470	14,902	20,922	20,843	20,693	20,561	20,488	20,398	20,294	20,044	19,470	19,425	19,265
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	2,229	2,135	1,763	2,320	2,300	2,291	2,247	2,244	2,210	2,204	2,186	2,135	2,116	2,102
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	5,445	5,194	5,020	5,527	5,613	5,918	5,248	5,237	5,210	4,930	5,012	5,194	5,085	5,300
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL														
In domestic currency	35,692	34,558	29,620	35,955	35,979	36,202	35,461	35,422	35,316	35,131	34,943	34,558	34,349	34,342
In foreign currency	1,536	1,309	1,097	1,472	1,458	1,439	1,423	1,402	1,372	1,354	1,348	1,309	1,263	1,277
Securities, total	5,659	5,862	7,026	6,066	6,076	6,018	5,972	5,886	5,928	6,004	5,990	5,862	5,846	5,927
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m														
Deposits in domestic currency, total	28,420	29,582	27,051	30,165	30,208	30,322	29,703	29,591	29,354	29,460	30,062	29,582	29,575	29,961
Overnight	8,245	8,678	8,558	8,404	8,375	9,151	8,573	8,633	8,523	8,651	8,763	8,678	8,726	9,185
With agreed maturity – short-term	7,868	7,056	6,689	7,362	7,441	7,111	7,134	7,052	6,964	6,980	7,417	7,056	6,905	6,827
With agreed maturity – long-term	12,248	13,780	11,569	14,319	14,309	13,982	13,930	13,851	13,751	13,755	13,763	13,780	13,863	13,829
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	59	68	235	80	83	78	66	55	116	74	119	68	81	120
Deposits in foreign currency, total	579	552	487	568	559	583	597	591	579	571	576	552	538	554
Overnight	386	372	324	385	381	397	410	412	397	388	399	372	372	383
With agreed maturity – short-term	133	123	91	124	116	125	125	119	124	126	119	123	109	114
With agreed maturity – long-term	59	56	72	58	61	60	61	59	57	56	57	56	56	56
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %														
New deposits in domestic currency														
Households														
Overnight deposits	0.22	0.20	0.11	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.13
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	2.15	2.31	1.86	2.38	2.37	2.29	2.27	2.23	2.23	2.28	2.28	2.24	2.28	2.18
New loans to households in domestic currency														
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	5.46	5.48	5.40	5.36	5.45	5.42	5.37	5.41	5.62	5.53	6.00	5.31	5.46	6.40
New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency														
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	5.69	5.32	3.86	5.81	6.27	5.83	3.94	5.06	6.52	6.51	5.48	5.57	3.75	3.76
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %														
Main refinancing operations	1.25	0.88	0.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES														
EURIBOR														
3-month rates	1.39	0.57	0.22	0.74	0.68	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.22
6-month rates	1.64	0.83	0.34	1.04	0.97	0.93	0.78	0.60	0.48	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.34	0.36
LIBOR CHF														
3-month rates	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02
6-month rates	0.18	0.15	-	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.08	0.08

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

PUBLIC FINANCE	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012	2013
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	12	1
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS-IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m														
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES														
TOTAL REVENUES	14,982.3	14,999.1	14,728.2	3,712.2	3,577.2	4,091.3	3,419.9	3,495.0	3,733.1	4,080.2	3,633.2	3,904.1	1,486.9	1,183.0
Current revenues	14,037.9	14,030.6	13,637.4	3,485.9	3,367.4	3,766.5	3,184.6	3,293.1	3,510.9	3,648.8	3,409.0	3,694.4	1,281.6	1,130.5
Tax revenues	13,209.2	13,118.3	12,648.4	3,314.0	3,170.4	3,461.2	2,946.8	3,107.4	3,188.1	3,406.0	3,147.0	3,317.0	1,111.0	1,076.5
Taxes on income and profit	2,723.5	2,656.6	2,137.4	723.0	511.1	793.0	577.1	510.9	442.5	606.9	595.6	686.3	266.3	199.9
Social security contributions	5,267.6	5,244.1	5,127.2	1,332.8	1,306.4	1,262.4	1,264.9	1,283.4	1,261.3	1,317.6	1,303.9	1,302.5	472.3	424.7
Taxes on payroll and workforce	29.2	25.6	23.4	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.5	6.3	4.8	5.3	2.5	1.9
Taxes on property	215.2	233.9	254.1	64.8	79.4	63.1	24.2	67.8	91.3	70.8	19.2	29.3	12.7	6.1
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,856.2	4,876.1	5,027.4	1,164.5	1,244.1	1,303.4	1,039.2	1,224.7	1,357.0	1,406.5	1,170.9	1,300.1	346.1	438.3
Taxes on international trade & transactions	100.2	82.5	77.5	21.9	17.9	20.5	19.4	22.9	18.2	17.0	19.1	19.0	5.4	5.3
Other taxes	17.2	-0.6	1.3	0.5	5.8	12.6	16.5	-8.4	12.4	-19.2	33.5	-25.7	5.7	0.3
Non-tax revenues	828.7	912.3	989.0	171.9	197.0	305.3	237.8	185.7	322.8	242.7	262.0	377.5	170.7	54.0
Capital revenues	65.3	62.5	67.1	10.8	11.7	29.5	10.7	13.1	12.8	30.4	11.6	10.5	20.6	4.0
Grants	10.4	9.2	32.7	1.8	1.6	4.5	12.9	2.7	14.7	2.4	1.2	10.9	3.1	0.2
Transferred revenues	53.8	51.7	52.7	0.5	50.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	50.9	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Receipts from the EU budget	814.9	845.1	938.4	213.2	146.6	289.7	211.2	185.6	143.8	397.7	210.0	187.9	181.1	47.9
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES														
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,546.3	16,125.7	16,286.4	3,857.4	3,836.0	4,105.7	4,137.4	4,011.6	3,846.2	4,291.2	4,290.2	3,956.8	1,420.6	1,460.9
Current expenditures	6,926.7	6,813.5	6,838.4	1,668.7	1,553.2	1,596.6	1,842.8	1,819.0	1,496.7	1,679.8	1,923.6	1,692.5	502.2	664.4
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,882.7	3,727.7	3,616.7	973.9	910.8	884.7	908.5	936.6	871.2	900.4	920.5	909.5	275.6	327.2
Expenditures on goods and services	2,443.4	2,373.0	2,238.9	599.1	551.1	633.1	559.1	565.9	526.7	587.2	530.8	537.8	208.3	197.1
Interest payments	526.7	647.9	840.1	81.5	79.4	55.3	319.1	295.2	77.8	148.0	451.8	221.9	4.5	133.3
Reserves	73.9	64.9	142.6	14.3	11.8	23.4	56.2	21.3	20.8	44.2	20.5	23.3	13.8	6.8
Current transfers	7,818.9	7,687.0	7,671.3	1,878.7	1,903.2	1,947.8	1,948.5	1,893.7	1,922.4	1,906.6	1,984.4	1,848.3	674.2	683.1
Subsidies	496.3	502.7	519.5	107.8	57.3	160.5	190.5	111.9	77.5	139.6	205.5	80.3	65.0	94.2
Current transfers to individuals and households	6,533.5	6,384.2	6,343.1	1,588.7	1,636.6	1,549.7	1,576.7	1,585.9	1,626.0	1,554.5	1,562.0	1,600.1	513.6	526.3
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	737.2	741.0	734.2	169.6	196.7	216.8	158.1	185.2	185.7	205.3	204.5	147.5	90.1	57.9
Current transfers abroad	52.0	59.0	74.4	12.5	12.6	20.8	23.3	10.7	33.2	7.2	12.3	20.4	5.5	4.6
Capital expenditures	1,023.5	915.0	1,031.8	179.2	223.4	347.2	141.6	146.3	259.7	484.2	188.0	269.5	165.0	49.5
Capital transfers	372.1	319.9	319.5	44.3	74.3	154.3	42.5	52.0	69.3	155.6	31.5	50.7	69.4	12.6
Payments to the EU budget	405.1	390.3	425.5	86.5	82.0	59.9	161.8	100.5	98.0	65.0	162.7	95.9	9.8	51.3
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-1,564.1	-1,126.6	-1,558.2											

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, **BS** – Bank of Slovenia, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EMU** – European Monetary Union, **ESR 2010** – European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010), **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **EU** – European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics, **Euribor** – Euro Interbank Offered Rate, **EUROSTAT** – Statistical Office of the European Union, **FED** – Federal Reserve System, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **HICP** – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **ICT** – Information and Communication Technology, **ifo** – Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **Libor** – London Interbank Offered Rate, **LTRO** – Long-term refinancing operation, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **NEER** – Nominal Effective Exchange Rate, **NFI** – Non-monetary Financial Institutions, **OECD** – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, **OI** – core inflation, **OP RČV** – Operational Programme for Human Resource Development, **OP ROPI** – Operational Programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development, **OP RR** – Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials, **PDII** – Pension and Disability Insurance Institute, **PMI** – Purchasing Managers Index, **REER** – Real Effective Exchange Rate, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **RULC** – Relative Unit Labor Cost, **SCA** – Standard Classification of Activities, **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **SURS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **TLTRO** – Targeted Longer Term Refinancing Operations, **USA** – United States of America, **USD** – US Dollar, **VAT** – value added tax, **WEF** – World Economic Forum, **WIIW** – The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, **WTO** – World Trade Organization, **ZEW** – Centre for European Economic Research, **ZUJF** – 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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