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The Economic Mirror is prepared based on statistical data available by 5 March 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](http://www.stat.si/eng/skd_nace_2008.asp).

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

## In the spotlight

**In the final quarter of last year economic activity in the euro area continued to grow, and the European Commission raised slightly its forecasts for this year and 2015.** According to Eurostat's flash estimate, economic growth rose by 0.3% in the last quarter of 2013 (seasonally adjusted) and was 0.5% higher than in the same period of 2012. Economic growth in Slovenia's main trading partners continued, being higher than predicted by the Commission particularly in Spain and Portugal. In its winter forecast the Commission expects somewhat higher (by 0.1 percentage points) GDP growth in the euro area this year and in 2015 (1.2 and 1.8%, respectively) than projected in the autumn. In addition to net exports, it will be based on domestic demand and remains associated with similar risks as in the autumn (insufficient reforms and their slow implementation; financial fragmentation; low inflation; slower growth in emerging market economies).

**Economic activity in 2013 overall was down 1.1% on the previous year despite fourth-quarter growth.** The latest SURS figures show that economic activity, which had ceased to decline quarter-on-quarter at the beginning of 2013, strengthened substantially in the final quarter and was up year-on-year (2.1%) for the first time since the third quarter of 2011. This was mainly a result of gross fixed capital formation, which was up in year-on-year terms for the first time since the beginning of the crisis, while private consumption remained unchanged year-on-year. The contribution of net exports was negative amid slightly lower growth in exports and higher growth in imports. Government consumption was down again year-on-year. Value added in the final quarter was higher or approximately the same as in the same period of 2012 in most sectors. It rose most in construction, while falling again in financial and insurance services.

**The labour market situation deteriorated further at the end of last and the beginning of this year.** Having stagnated until November, employment fell slightly in December (-0.1%, seasonally adjusted). In 2013 overall the number of employed persons was down 2.0% on the previous year mainly due to a decline in the construction and manufacturing sectors. After the sharp increases in December and January, registered unemployment grew further in February (up 0.5%, seasonally adjusted), with 129,764 persons registered as unemployed at the end of the month, 5,698 more than in the previous February. The increase was mainly a result of a larger inflow into unemployment, in particular due to the expiration of fixed-term contracts, but also as a result of a larger number of first-time jobseekers. The average gross earnings per employee rose in the final quarter of 2013 amid the otherwise lowest extraordinary year-end payments in the last nine years. In 2013 overall the average gross earnings per employee increased year-on-year in the private sector (0.6%), while being down in the public sector (-1.3%) owing to a decline in the general government (-2.5%) as a consequence of a full-year effect of the ZUJF and a further reduction in public servants' earnings.

**Consumer prices remained almost unchanged in February, similar to those in February 2013.** Modest 0.1% monthly growth was a result of lower prices of liquid fuels and vegetables. Year-on-year growth eased markedly in February (by 0.7 percentage points to 0.1%), particularly on account of lower prices of liquid fuels and durable and semi-durable goods, and continues to reflect a long period of shrinking economic activity and deteriorating labour market conditions.

**The situation in the Slovenian banking sector stopped deteriorating at the beginning of this year.** In January the stock of household and government deposits rose. Household loans declined half less than in December last year. Corporate and NFI loans were up for the first time in two years, however only due to the borrowing by NFIs. In December enterprises and NFIs deleveraged abroad for the second consecutive month. They were mainly repaying long-term loans. Bank deleveraging abroad slowed further at the end of last year, so that in 2013 overall banks repaid EUR 2.1 bn, which is less than in the previous two years. With EUR 3.2 bn of bad claims transferred to the DUTB, the volume of bad claims shrank in December. The total decline was nevertheless fairly modest (by EUR 400 m to EUR 8.2 bn) due to a concurrent inflow of B-rated claims impaired due to a different valuation of the collateral. In 2013 as a whole the volume of bad claims rose by EUR 1.5 bn, which is the highest figure to date. The vigorous creation of impairments and provisions seen at the beginning of the banking system stabilisation at the end of 2013 eased strongly in January.

**As a consequence of lower revenue and higher expenditure, the general government deficit rose by EUR 431 m to EUR 1.56 bn in 2013.** Lower revenue (-1.8%) was a result of lower revenues from taxes, which were down 3.6% on 2012, despite higher revenue from VAT (by 4.3%) due to the increase in VAT rates in June 2013 and measures to reduce the grey economy. Non-tax revenues were up 8.0% mainly due to EU funds and July's increase in dividends. Higher expenditure (1.0%) mainly reflected higher interest payments (up 29.7%) and higher expenditure on investment (up 12.7%).



**current economic trends**

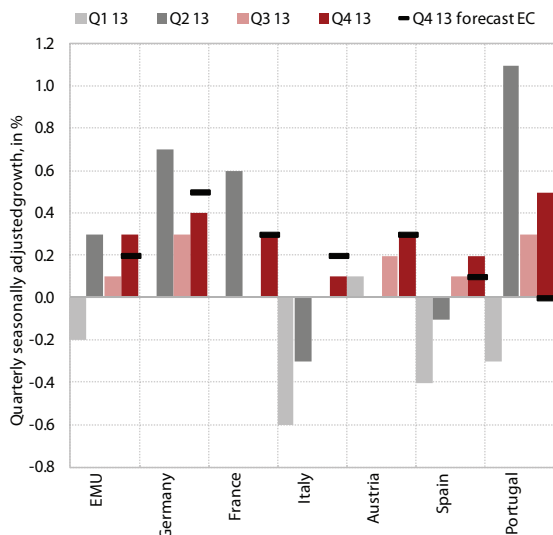




## International environment

In the last quarter of 2013 the economic recovery in the euro area continued. According to Eurostat's flash estimate, economic growth rose by 0.3% in the last quarter of 2013 (seasonally adjusted) and was 0.5% higher than in the same period of 2012. Somewhat higher GDP growth than projected by the European Commission in November (by 0.1 percentage points) was mainly due to higher growth rates in Spain and Portugal. Economic growth in Slovenia's main trading partners, Germany, Italy, Austria and France, was also up relative to the third quarter. According to the short-term indicators of economic activity, the euro area recovery continued in the last quarter due to higher production volume in manufacturing, which was up 0.6% compared with the third quarter of the year (seasonally adjusted). Turnover in retail trade (-0.7%) and construction output (-1.0%) declined. Confidence and business climate indicators for the euro area indicate a further pick-up of economic growth in February, as the composite Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) and the Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) remain at their highest levels since mid-2011.

Figure 1: Quarterly growth rates of GDP in selected trading partners



Source: Eurostat, forecast by the European Commission (November 2013).

The European Commission projects a further strengthening of euro area economic activity in its winter forecast. It predicts somewhat higher (by 0.1 percentage points) GDP growth this year and in 2015 (1.2% and 1.8%, respectively) than anticipated in the autumn. Growth is expected to be mainly based on higher domestic demand,<sup>1</sup> which

<sup>1</sup> With private consumption and gross fixed capital formation set to increase the most. Growth in private consumption will pick up as a result of improved labour market conditions, higher real disposable income due to low inflation, and a winding down of fiscal consolidation. Investment, particularly in machinery and equipment, will increase due to the need to replace an ageing capital stock, more favourable credit conditions and higher profit margins.

will be, according to the Commission, a consequence of improved confidence and reduced tensions related to deleveraging, difficulties in access to funding and fiscal consolidation. Exports will increase due to higher external demand, but owing to increased imports, net exports will contribute less to economic growth than they used to in previous years. The downside risks remain similar to those in the autumn. The European Commission sees the main risk in stalling or partial implementation of structural, fiscal and institutional reforms at Member States or European level. Growth could also be impeded by a slow reduction in financial fragmentation<sup>2</sup> where progress depends on establishing the banking union and cleaning up the banks' balance sheets after the asset quality reviews and stress tests. Low inflation in the euro area is another risk, as it could increase the debt burden over a longer period. Furthermore, economic growth in the euro area could also be lower than forecast on account of heightened financial instability and slower economic activity in emerging countries. On the other hand, a positive contribution to growth would come from further structural reforms, which would boost confidence and, if credit terms stabilise, growth in investment.

Table 1: Comparison of GDP growth forecasts by international institutions for 2014 and 2015

	2014				2015			
	OECD	IMF	CONS	EC	OECD	IMF	CONS	EC
	nov 13	jan 14	feb 14	feb 14	nov 13	jan 14	feb 14	feb 14
EU	N/A	1.4	1.4	1.5	N/A	1.7	1.7	2.0
EMU	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8
DE	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.0
IT	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
AT	1.7	N/A	1.5	1.5	2.2	N/A	1.9	1.8
FR	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7
HR	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.5	N/A	N/A	1.5	1.2
RUS	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.7
US	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2

Source: OECD Economic Outlook (November 2013). IMF World Economic Outlook Update (January 2014). European Economic Forecast Winter 2014 (February 2014). Consensus Forecasts (February 2014). Note: N/A - not available.

In February the required yields of government bonds declined slightly again in most euro area countries, mainly due to the favourable data on economic growth in the euro area in the last quarter of 2013.

The ECB left its key interest rate unchanged in February and the short-term interbank interest rates remained similar to January's. The ECB's key interest rate remained at 0.25%. In view of the expected subdued economic activity and, in turn, low inflation, the key interest rate is not expected to be raised over the short term. The monetary market otherwise recorded a slight increase in interest rates with

<sup>2</sup> Particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, which are more dependent on bank loans, find it difficult to obtain finance due to financial market fragmentation.

Table 2: Interest rates of the monetary market and the exchange rates of the national currencies against the euro

Interest rates	average, in %				change, in b. p.	
	2013	II 13	I 14	II 14	II 14/I 14	II 14/II 13
3-month EURIBOR rate	0.220	0.223	0.292	0.288	-0.4	7.0
3-month USD LIBOR rate	0.268	0.292	0.238	0.235	-0.3	-6.0
3-month CHF LIBOR rate	0.021	0.024	0.023	0.018	-0.5	-0.6
Exchange rates	average				change, in %	
	2013	II 13	I 14	II 14	II 14/I 14	II 14/II 13
EUR/USD	1.328	1.336	1.361	1.365	0.3	2.2
EUR/CHF	1.231	1.229	1.232	1.223	-0.8	-0.7
EUR/GBP	0.849	0.863	0.827	0.825	-0.2	-4.4
EUR/JPY	129.66	124.40	141.47	139.32	-1.5	12.0

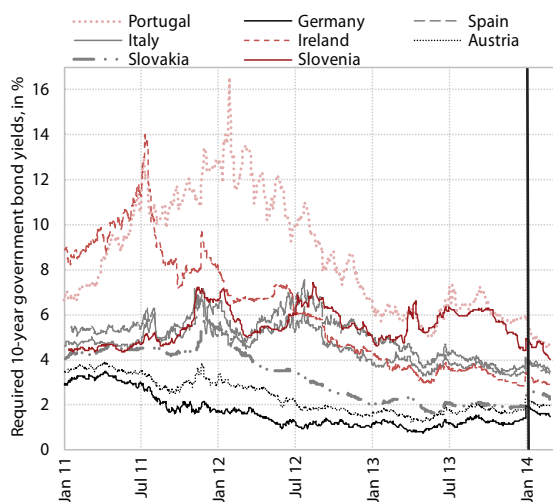
Source: Euribor, ECB, calculations by IMAD.

Table 3: Oil and non-energy commodity prices

Oil	average				change, in %	
	2013	II 13	I 14	II 14	II 14/I 14	II 14/II 13
Brent USD	108.56	116.05	108.12	108.90	0.7	-6.2
Brent EUR	81.66	86.71	78.76	79.42	0.8	-8.4
Commodities	change, in %					
	2013/2012	I 14/II 13	I 14/I 13			
Non-energy commodities	-1.2	-1.1	-6.3			
Food	1.1	-1.0	-5.5			
Agricultural raw materials	1.4	-0.8	4.3			
Metals	-4.2	-1.5	-12.8			

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

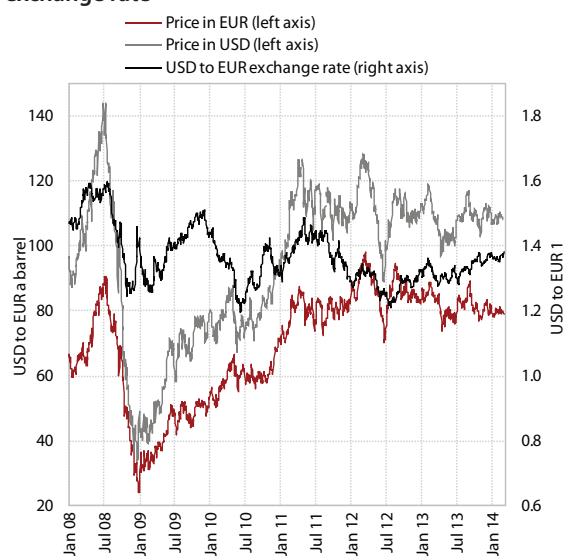
Figure 2: Yields on ten-year government bonds



Source: Bloomberg. Note: To monitor the movement of 10-year gov. bond yields on the common EU market, a new benchmark gov. bond is used as the basis for comparison as of 1 January 2014. The data before and after this date are therefore not comparable.

a shorter maturity at the beginning of February, but they dropped slightly at the end of the month, mainly as a result of the movements in the average excess liquidity,

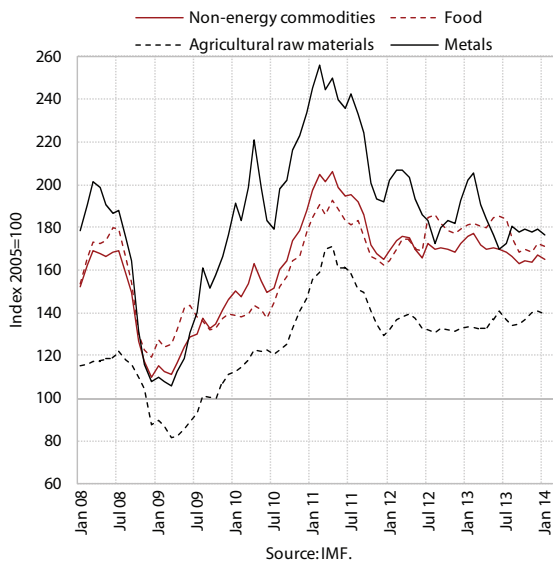
Figure 3: Prices of Brent crude oil and the USD/EUR exchange rate



Source: ECB, EIA; calculations by IMAD.

which remains low. Euro area banks have thus far repaid EUR 454 bn of the total of EUR 1,019 bn of liquidity obtained in both LTROs.

Figure 4: Non-energy commodity prices in dollars



## Economic developments in Slovenia

**Merchandise exports** continued to grow in the last quarter of 2013 (1.2%, seasonally adjusted).<sup>3</sup> Real growth otherwise slowed slightly relative to Q3 (2.1%) due to somewhat weaker growth in exports to the EU, but extra-EU exports rose after two quarters of decline. According to the available<sup>4</sup> data, total growth eased on account of the slightly less favourable movements in products, which had been the main drivers of the recovery of exports in the first half of the year (medical and pharmaceutical products and oil and oil derivatives). On the other hand, exports of machinery and equipment, the main

Table 4: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

in %	2012	XII 13/ XI 13	XII 13/XII 12	I-XII 13/ I-XII 12
Exports <sup>1</sup>	1.9	-8.6	7.9	2.6
-goods	0.8	-13.1	8.0	2.1
-services	6.7	12.1	7.8	5.0
Imports <sup>1</sup>	-2.6	-8.6	1.1	-1.1
-goods	-3.0	-12.7	1.2	-1.4
-services	-0.1	19.5	0.3	1.4
Industrial production	-1.1	4.9 <sup>2</sup>	5.2 <sup>3</sup>	-0.7 <sup>3</sup>
-manufacturing	-2.3	3.4 <sup>2</sup>	4.8 <sup>3</sup>	-1.3 <sup>3</sup>
Construction -value of construction put in place	-16.8	-17.2 <sup>2</sup>	4.4 <sup>3</sup>	-2.9 <sup>3</sup>
Real turnover in retail trade	-2.3	0.3 <sup>2</sup>	-0.1 <sup>3</sup>	-3.2 <sup>3</sup>
Nominal turnover in market services (without trade)	-2.8	-1.5 <sup>2</sup>	-0.6 <sup>3</sup>	-0.3 <sup>3</sup>

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

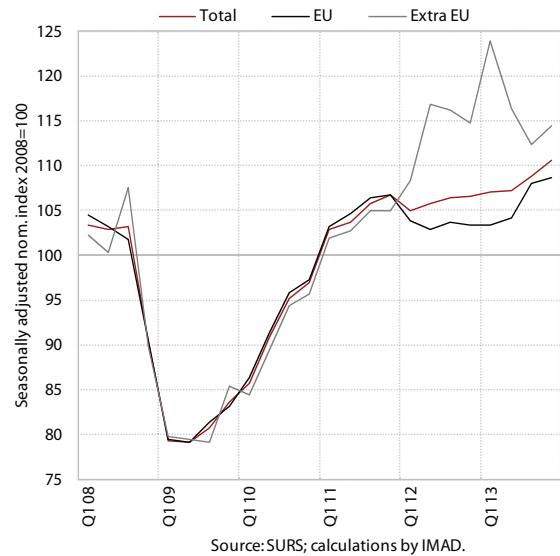
Notes: <sup>1</sup>balance of payments statistics, <sup>2</sup>seasonally adjusted, <sup>3</sup>working-day adjusted data.

<sup>3</sup> According to the National Accounts Statistics.

<sup>4</sup> Detailed data according to the external trade statistics are available up to and including November 2013.

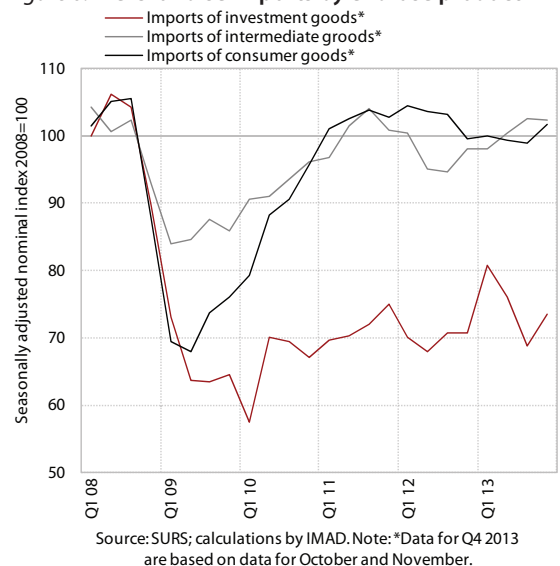
component of Slovenia's merchandise exports, picked up in Q4 according to our estimate. Having been rising in all four quarters of the year, real merchandise exports rose by 2.9% in 2013 after the stagnation in 2012.

Figure 5: Merchandise exports – geographical distribution



**Real growth in merchandise imports** picked up in the last quarter of 2013 (1.7%, seasonally adjusted).<sup>5</sup> According to the available<sup>6</sup> data, their total growth increased primarily on account of imports of intermediate goods, which are estimated to be partly due to growth in manufacturing production and, to some extent, larger imports of fuels. Imports of investment goods were also up, according to our estimate, while imports of consumer goods remained

Figure 6: Merchandise imports by end-use product



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD. Note: \*Data for Q4 2013 are based on data for October and November.

<sup>5</sup> According to the National Accounts Statistics.

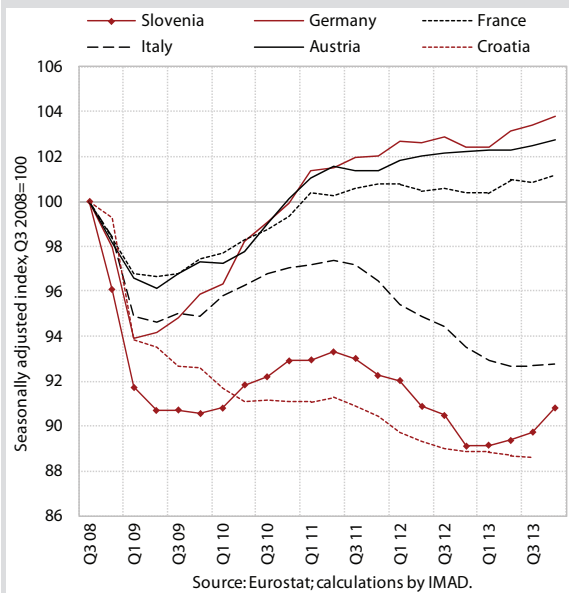
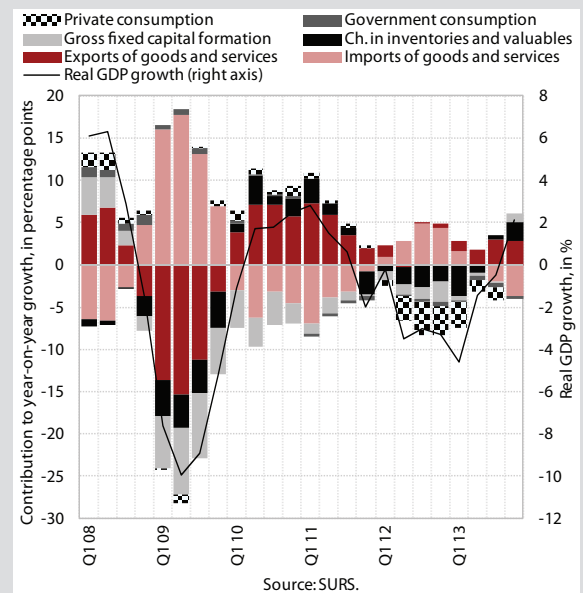
<sup>6</sup> Detailed data according to the external trade statistics are available up to and including November 2013.

**Box 1: Gross domestic product, Q4 2013**

Economic growth increased substantially in the last quarter of 2013 (1.2%, seasonally adjusted) and was up year-on-year (2.1%) for the first time since Q3 2011. According to the most recent SURS figures, GDP was up year-on-year mainly as household consumption ceased to decline and gross fixed capital formation rose relative to the same period of the previous year (5.9%) for the first time during the crisis. Investment in non-residential buildings and constructions was higher in particular, which is, in our estimation, related to higher public investment co-financed by EU funds. Amid the continuation of the economic recovery in the international environment, in the EU in particular, exports continued to rise (3.7%), but the contribution of net exports to the total year-on-year change in GDP was negative (-0.7%) as imports increased (4.9%) substantially more than in the third quarter due to higher domestic consumption. Government consumption continued to drop in year-on-year terms (-1.9%), this time mainly due to the savings measures in the health and social work sector, according to SURS figures. A significant contribution to the change in GDP once again came from changes in inventories, but this time the contribution was positive (2.2 percentage points).

The latest data by SURS show that economic activity did not decline continuously in the previous three quarters as recorded in the first release of the third quarter data, meaning that the decline in GDP in 2013 (-1.1%) was much smaller than a year earlier (-2.5%).

Value added in Q4 was up 0.6% (seasonally adjusted), being higher year-on-year for the first time in eight quarters (1.4%). Amid higher production volume, value added in manufacturing was up year-on-year for the first time in 2013 (2.1%). Boosted by increased government investment, value added in the construction sector, which had already been rising continuously throughout the previous two quarters according to the latest figures published by SURS, was up year-on-year for the first time during the crisis (7.7%). Growth in the manufacturing and construction sectors also contributed to stronger growth in the traditional market services (wholesale trade, transportation). The relatively strong year-on-year growth in value added in information and communication activities continued, with value added also rising substantially in other service activities (R, S, T). By contrast, value added remained down year-on-year in real estate (L) and professional and scientific activities (M, N), while the year-on-year decline in financial and insurance activities (K) continued to deepen.

**Figure 7: GDP in Slovenia and its main trading partners****Figure 8: GDP expenditure structure, Slovenia**

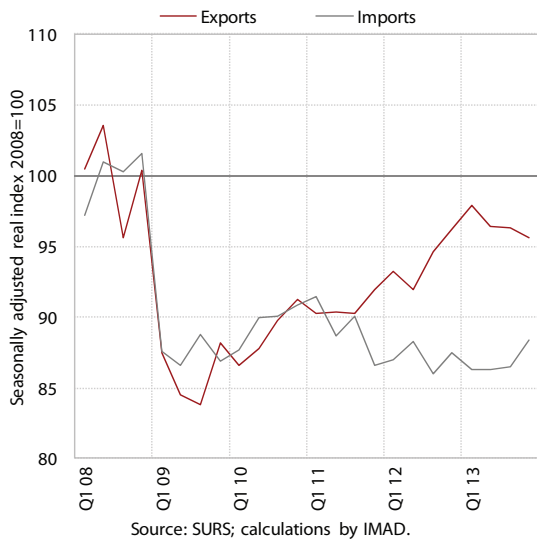
roughly unchanged from the previous quarter despite further growth in imports of passenger cars. After the 5.1% fall in 2012, merchandise imports rose 1.5% last year.

Real exports of **services** declined again in Q4 2013, while imports rose substantially (seasonally adjusted).<sup>7</sup> In our assessment, the real fall in exports (-0.7%) was mainly

attributable to lower exports of construction services, which had been rising in previous quarters. The overall decline was mitigated by rising exports of other business services. The strengthening of real growth in imports (2.1%) was primarily driven by higher imports of

<sup>7</sup> According to the National Accounts Statistics. Data by individual types of services are based on the balance of payments statistics.

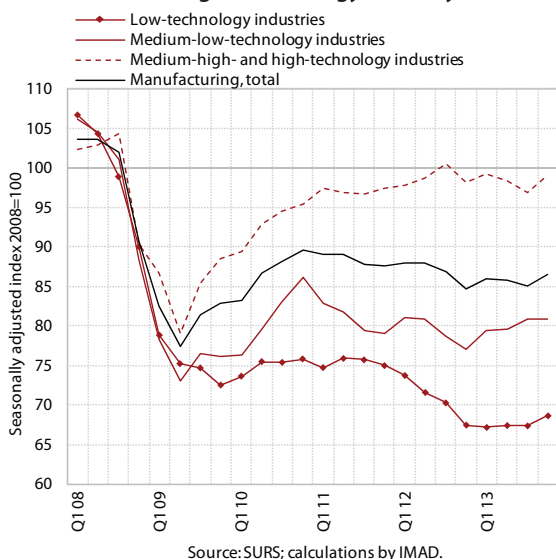
Figure 9: Trade in services – real



construction and other business services. In 2013 overall, the real growth of services exports eased (2.6%) while the decline in imports (-0.4%) was much smaller than in the preceding year.

Production volume in **manufacturing** rose significantly in Q4 2013 and exceeded the levels recorded in the same period of the previous year. After a half year decline, manufacturing production rose again in the last quarter (1.7%, seasonally adjusted), being also up year-on-year for the first time in two years (1.7%, working-day adjusted). High-technology production, in particular, was up at the end of last year; low-technology production also rose somewhat, while production in medium-low-technology industries remained at the same level as in the previous quarter (seasonally adjusted). Despite year-

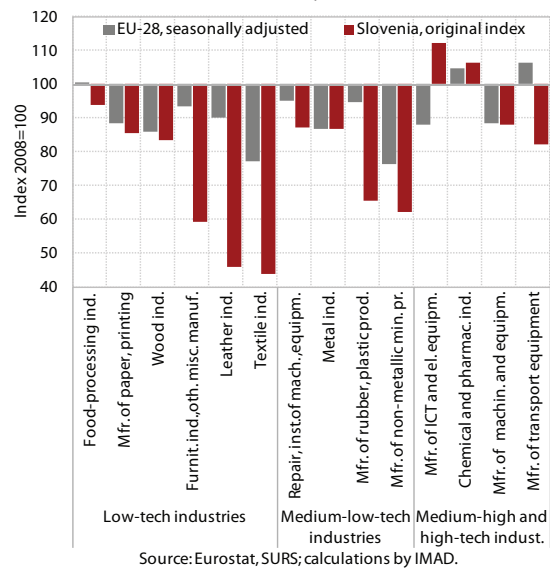
Figure 10: Production volume in manufacturing industries according to technology intensity



end growth, manufacturing production remained down in year-on-year terms in 2013, the gaps with the pre-crisis levels being widest in some low-technology industries (such as textile, leather and furniture industries) and in the medium-high-technology manufacture of transport equipment.

Modest activity in certain low-technology industries is the main reason for a wider gap with the production levels in 2008 compared with the EU overall. At the end of 2013 manufacturing production in the EU as a whole was 7.3% smaller than in 2008, while Slovenia's gap was twice as high (14.0%). Particularly some low-technology industries, the medium-low-technology rubber industry and the high-technology manufacture of transport equipment are further away from the 2008 levels than, on average, in the EU. Unlike Slovenia, most new Member States (except Bulgaria and Croatia) have already reached, or exceeded, their 2008 rates, or lag less behind the pre-crisis levels than other countries in the EU. Pre-crisis figures have also been reached by Germany and Austria, while France and Italy are, similar to Slovenia, further away than the EU overall.

Figure 11: Production volume in manufacturing in Slovenia and in the EU-28 in Q4 of 2013

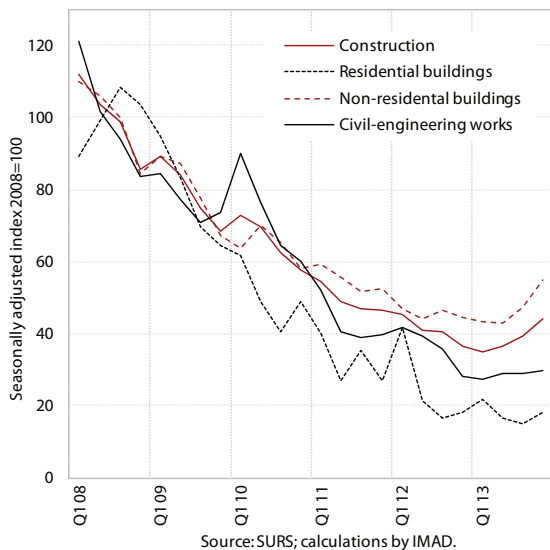


**Construction activity strengthened considerably in Q4 2013.** Regardless of the substantial fall in December (-17.2%, seasonally adjusted), the value of construction put in place rose 12.5% in the last quarter of 2013, being up 21.6% on the same period of 2012. Activity strengthened in all construction segments. The pick-up in civil-engineering was related to the construction of municipal infrastructure co-financed with EU funds. The largest increase was in the construction of dwelling, where activity tends to be very volatile.

At the end of 2013 the stock of contracts in the construction sector was up 33.1% year-on-year. The increase was solely

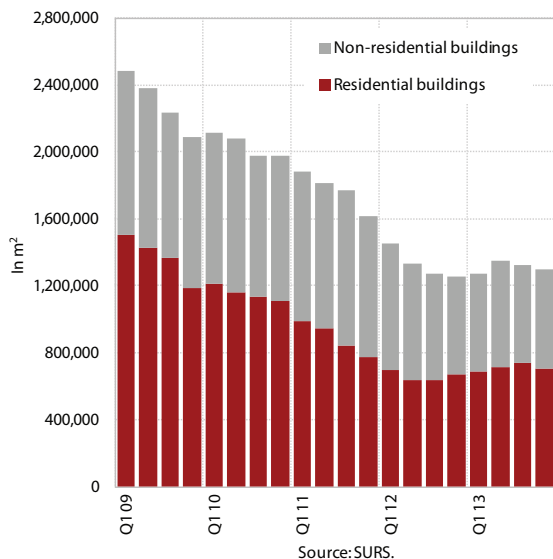
a result of a larger stock of contracts in civil engineering (by 81.4%) due to the construction of municipal infrastructure. The stock of contracts in the construction of buildings (both residential and non-residential) was lower than a year earlier, which was related to limited access to funding and, according to our estimate, large stocks of unsold buildings.

Figure 12: Value of construction put in place



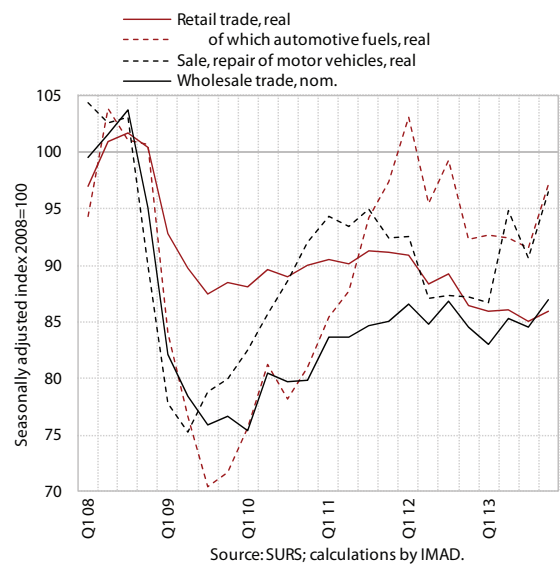
By issuing building permits, construction of 716 dwellings was planned in the last quarter of 2013, which is 17.4% fewer than in the last quarter of 2012. The number of dwellings planned by construction permits has more than halved since the beginning of 2009. After growing since the end of 2012, it declined again in the second half of 2013. In 2013 overall the total number of dwellings foreseen by building permits rose by 1.4%.

Figure 13: Total floor area of buildings for which building permits were issued in the last four quarters



Turnover in **trade** rose in Q4 2013 (seasonally adjusted), being higher than a year earlier in all trade sectors except retail trade. After the decline in the sale of durables and semi-durables after the VAT-rate increase, turnover in retail trade rose slightly in the last quarter of 2013 but remained very low. After a significant fall in July, which was also related to the VAT-rate increase, turnover in the sale and repair of motor vehicles had been growing in the following months and was up 4.6% year-on-year in 2013 overall due to higher sales of new cars to legal entities.<sup>8</sup> Turnover in wholesale trade also rose and was higher year-on-year at the end of 2013; in 2013 overall it was similar to 2012.

Figure 14: Turnover in trade sectors



In retail trade, turnover in the sale of non-food products and food, beverages and tobacco products remained very low in the last quarter of 2013. After Q2 growth, when turnover in durable and non-durable goods<sup>9</sup> surged in anticipation of higher VAT rates, turnover in non-food products declined in Q3 and remained at its lowest level since 2008 in Q4 of 2013. In 2013 turnover from the sale of non-food products fell for the fifth consecutive year (by 3.4%), most notably in specialised stores selling computer and telecommunication equipment, books, sports equipment and toys (by 8.2%; by more than a quarter relative to 2008) and in the sale of furniture, household appliances and construction material (by 7.5%; by 40% relative to 2008). Turnover in food products, beverages and tobacco products also remained the lowest compared with the pre-crisis period in Q4 2013, which can be explained by continued consumer caution, changes in buying behaviour and consumers shifting to

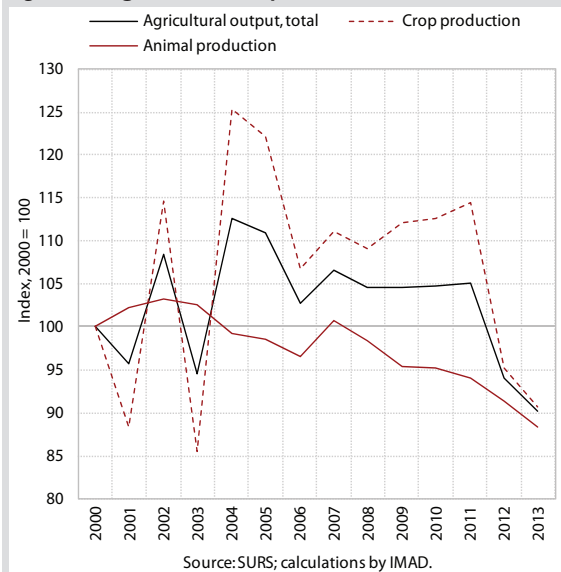
<sup>8</sup> In 2013 the number of first passenger car registrations was up 4.3% on 2012; sales to legal entities increased, while sales to natural persons declined. Based on some indicators, we could estimate that some of these cars were exported.

<sup>9</sup> In specialised stores selling furniture, construction material, computer and telecommunication equipment, books, sports equipment and toys.

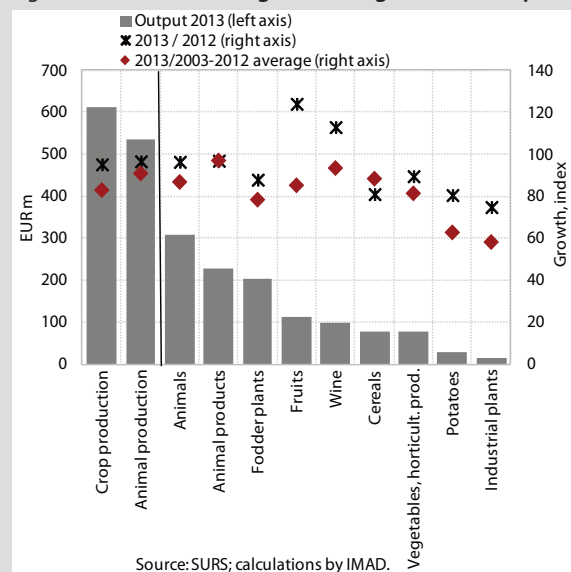
**Box 2: Agricultural output in 2013**

According to the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, agricultural output<sup>1</sup> declined in 2013 for the second consecutive year. Having been fairly stable in 2007–2011, agricultural output dropped by a further 4.0% last year after the approximately 10% decline in 2012. In both years crop production declined in particular, primarily due to summer droughts. Last year production declined across all crop categories, with the exception of the fruit and wine growing sector, and all of them recorded lower production than, on average, in the last ten years. Animal production has been on a downward trend for quite a while, in particular meat production and somewhat less, the production of animal products. Under the impact of higher prices of agricultural commodities, the total value of agricultural output rose by around 2% in nominal terms in 2013, while value added in the agricultural sector rose somewhat less (roughly by 1%) due to higher intermediate consumption.

**Figure 15: Agricultural output**

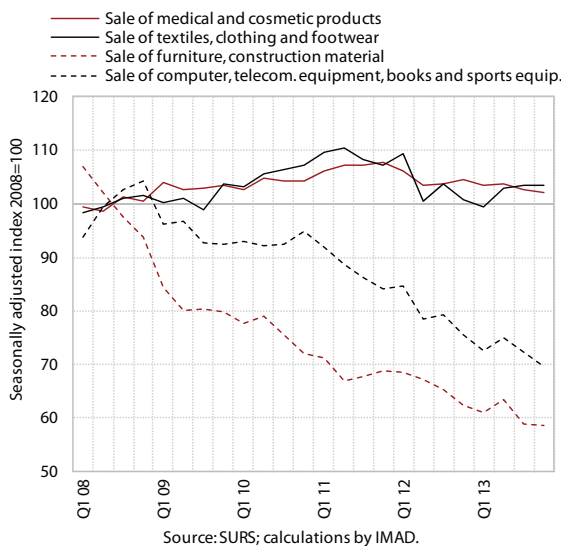


**Figure 16: Structure and growth in agricultural output**



<sup>1</sup> Source: SURS, Real income from agriculture – second estimate, Slovenia, 2013.

**Figure 17: Turnover in the sale of non-food products**



discount stores<sup>10</sup> amid the unfavourable situation and uncertainty on the labour market. On the other hand, turnover in the sale of automotive fuels increased, in our assessment as a result of increased trade in other goods and services that are also sold by companies registered in this activity,<sup>11</sup> as the quantity of automotive fuels sold declined relative to 2012.

Nominal turnover in market services (excluding trade)<sup>12</sup> dropped in the final quarter of 2013 (seasonally adjusted) and was down slightly year-on-year in 2013 overall. Turnover in administrative and support service activities recorded the largest decline of all main services in Q4 but remained up year-on-year mainly on account of growth in employment services. Turnover in information and communication services was also slightly higher than in the same period

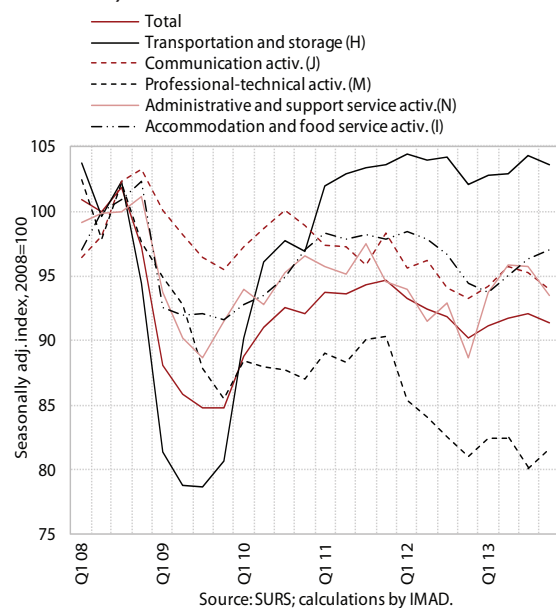
<sup>10</sup> Switching from name brands to lower-priced store brands, purchasing products on sale and promotions, shopping in several stores.

<sup>11</sup> Such as electricity, natural gas, merchandise and some services.

<sup>12</sup> Activities from H to N (SKD 2008) subject to the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

of the previous year although it was down again in Q4. Turnover in telecommunications was rising, but turnover in computer programming dropped. Regardless of the small quarterly fall, turnover in *transport services* also rose relative to the same period of the previous year, mainly as a result of growth in land transport,<sup>13</sup> transport by rail in particular. The largest Q4 2013 increase was recorded by turnover in *professional and technical services*, primarily owing to growth in engineering services as a result of the revival in the construction sector, but turnover nevertheless remained down year-on-year due to a substantial decline in accounting services.<sup>14</sup> Turnover in *accommodation and food service activities* rose further in Q4 2013, being markedly higher than in Q4 2012. In 2013 overall, the most pronounced year-on-year declines were posted by turnover in professional and technical services and turnover in accommodation and food service activities, the largest increase being recorded in administrative and support service activities. Only transport services enjoyed larger turnover than in 2008, while turnover in professional and technical services lagged the most behind.

Figure 18: Nominal turnover in market services (other than trade)

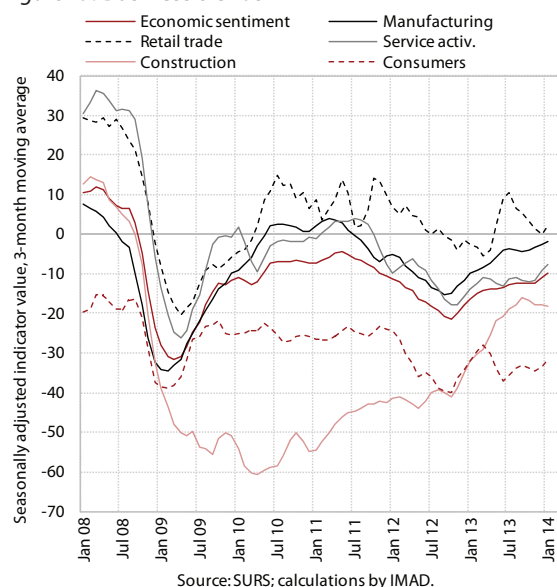


Economic sentiment and confidence among consumers, which had been rising since mid-2013, remained unchanged in February. A slight improvement was recorded only in manufacturing, while confidence in retail trade declined. In other sectors (construction and service activities) and among consumers, confidence remained around the same level as in January, when it picked up across the board.

<sup>13</sup> In Q3 2013 road and rail transport was up 3.9% and 13.4% year-on-year, respectively.

<sup>14</sup> In Q4 2013 the value of construction put in place increased by 12.5% relative to the previous quarter.

Figure 19: Business trends



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

## Labour market

The **number of employed persons**<sup>15</sup> has been basically unchanged since spring 2013 despite a slight fall in December. The decline in employment seen since the end of 2008 had come to a halt in April and remained more or less unchanged until the end of the year. The number of employed persons otherwise started to increase again in the constructions sector (until November),

Table 5: Indicators of labour market trends

in %	2012	XII 13/ XI 13	XII 13/ XII 12	I-XII 13/ I-XII 12
Labour force	-1.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.7
Persons in formal employment	-1.7	-0.1 <sup>1</sup>	-0.2	-2.0
Employed in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-1.6	-1.0	-0.8	-2.6
Registered unemployed	-0.5	0.6 <sup>1</sup>	5.0	8.8
Average nominal gross wage	0.1	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.7	-0.2
- private sector	0.5	0.1 <sup>1</sup>	1.9	0.6
- public sector	-0.9	0.5 <sup>1</sup>	-1.0	-1.3
-of which general government	-2.2	0.1 <sup>1</sup>	-1.4	-2.5
	2012	XII 12	XI 13	XII 13
Rate of registered unemployment (in %), seasonally adjusted	12.0	12.8	13.2	13.4
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,525.47	1,534.54	1,617.19	1,544.85
Private sector (in EUR)	1,395.84	1,398.56	1,533.94	1,425.54
Public sector (in EUR)	1,762.88	1,782.87	1,771.14	1,764.57
-of which general government (in EUR)	1,761.15	1,748.82	1,720.04	1,724.50

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

<sup>15</sup> According to the Statistical Register of Employment (SRE); these are employed and self-employed persons excluding self-employed farmers.

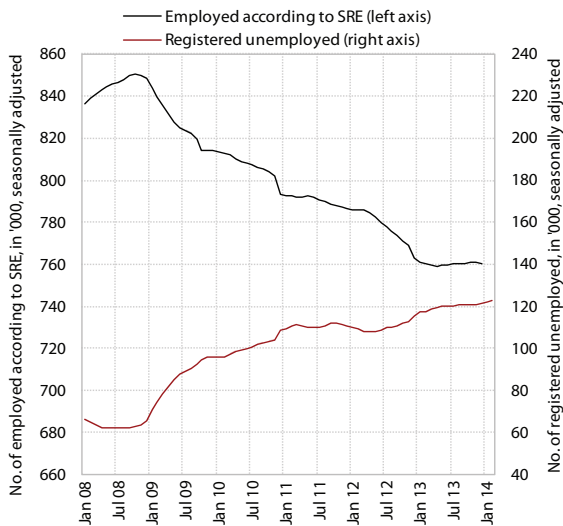


Table 6: Employed persons by activity

	Number in '000				Change in Number			
	2012	XII 12	XI 13	XII 13	2012/ 2011	XII 13/ XI 13	XII 13/ XII 12	I-XII 13/ I-XII 12
Manufacturing	182.9	178.4	178.3	177.0	-1,919	-1337	-1389	-5,235
Construction	59.8	53.5	55.8	52.0	-8,047	-3,718	-1,458	-5,541
Market services	338.4	333.4	334.5	333.5	-3,805	-1,008	32	-5,260
-of which: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	107.8	106.4	104.1	103.8	-1,848	-299	-2,609	-3,656
Public services	171.6	170.2	170.8	170.2	1,438	-607	-41	-1,489
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	50.7	49.6	49.0	48.9	-650	-160	-756	-1,559
Education	65.5	65.3	65.8	65.6	778	-197	370	-71
Human health and social work activities	55.4	55.3	55.9	55.7	1,311	-250	345	141
Other	57.3	57.4	58.9	58.6	-1,632	-239	1,231	1,121

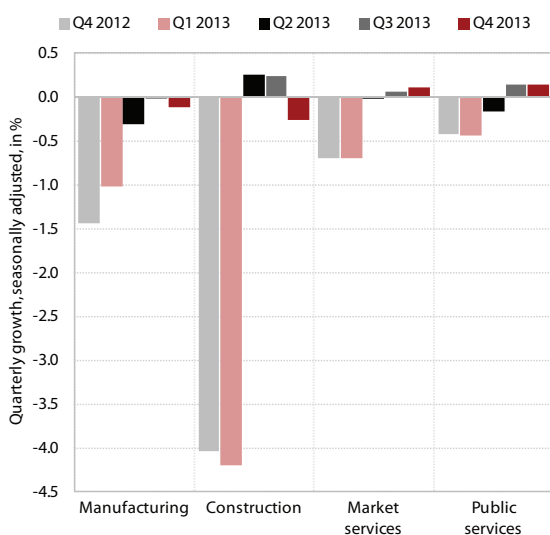
Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Figure 20: Employed according to the statistical register of employment (SRE) and registered unemployed



Source: SURS, ESS; calculations by IMAD.

Figure 21: Employed persons by activity



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

being also up, albeit less, in market and public services. In the manufacturing sector employment continued to fall. In December the number of employed persons fell slightly (-0.1%, seasonally adjusted). A larger fall than typical for the end of the year was seen particularly in the construction sector (in our estimation, owing to the expiry of a large number of fixed-term contracts). In 2013 overall, employment was down 2.0% year-on-year, the decline being largest in the construction and manufacturing sectors. As a result of a larger average number of registered unemployed, the registered unemployment rate also rose last year (by 1.1 percentage points to 13.1%) and was highest since 1999.

The number of registered unemployed increased further at the beginning of the year. After the surge in January (0.6%, seasonally adjusted), registered unemployment rose again in February (0.5%, seasonally adjusted). At

Table 7: Unemployment flows

	I-XII 12	I-XII 13	II 13	II 14
INFLOW OF UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	106,858	108,344	7,404	7,973
Jobseekers who lost work	16,272	19,071	1,096	1,378
bankruptcy of the company	90,330	88,710	6,294	6,581
business reasons or compulsory settlement	4,609	3,732	163	298
termination of fixed-term contracts	20,130	17,896	1,361	1,433
other reasons	50,911	54,004	3,736	3,810
First-time jobseekers	14,680	13,078	1,034	1,040
Other (transitions between records)	256	563	14	14
OUTFLOW OF UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	101,551	102,390	7,596	8,052
Unemployed who found work	58,324	65,054	4,807	5,977
public works	3,724	5,423	691	1,418
self-employment	4,195	5,789	286	254
transitions into inactivity	15,015	13,295	813	810
retirement	10,523	8,511	531	483
Breaches of regulations	19,495	14,772	1,261	656
Other (transfer to other registers, other)	8,717	9,269	715	609

Source: ESS.

Table 8: Earnings by activity

	Gross wage per employee, in EUR		Change, in %			
	2012	XII 2013	2012/ 2011	XII 13/ XI 13	XII 13/ XII 12	I-XII 13/ I-XII 12
Private sector activities (A–N; R–S)	1,463.64	1,499.86	0.8	-6.1	1.5	0.7
Industry (B–E)	1,444.29	1,500.76	2.5	-9.9	3.1	2.6
- of which manufacturing	1,397.25	1,449.05	2.5	-10.6	3.9	2.8
Construction	1,205.65	1,183.75	-2.5	-1.6	-0.5	-1.4
Traditional services (G–I)	1,354.04	1,386.61	0.3	-5.2	2.0	0.1
Other market services (J–N;R–S)	1,713.36	1,731.95	-0.3	-2.6	-1.0	-1.3
Public service activities (O–Q)	1,710.91	1,678.56	-2.2	0.1	-1.5	-2.3
- Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1,752.03	1,724.03	-1.8	-0.4	-1.5	-1.4
- Education	1,676.80	1,623.87	-3.3	0.0	-1.1	-3.3
- Human health and social work activities	1,712.37	1,703.20	-1.3	0.8	-1.8	-2.0

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

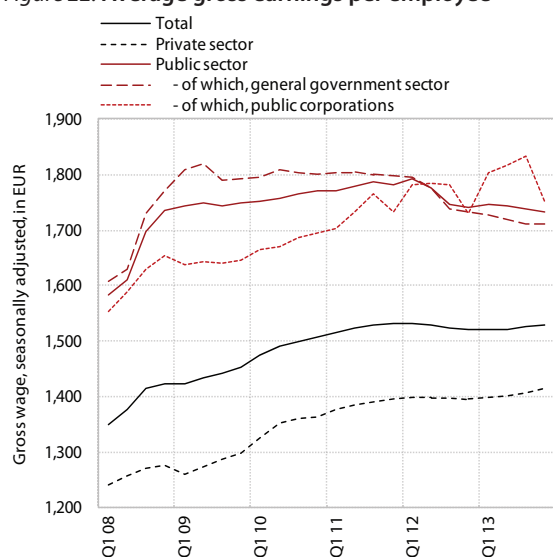
the end of February 129,764 persons were registered in the unemployment register, 5,698 (4.6%) more than in February last year and a similar number as in January (79 persons fewer), according to original data. The increase in registered unemployment was, as in January, mainly the result of a large inflow of unemployed persons due to the expiration of fixed-term contracts and first-time jobseekers. The outflow from the register was somewhat larger than usual for that month of the year primarily due to increased participation in public works.

The dynamics of **earnings** at the end of the year were, as usual, marked by extraordinary payments, but they were the lowest in nine years. The average gross earnings per employee nevertheless increased again in Q4 2013 (0.3%, seasonally adjusted) on account of growth in the private sector,<sup>16</sup> which had been rising steadily in 2013 and reached the highest level in the last quarter of the year (0.5%). Gross earnings in the government sector remained unchanged from the previous quarter, for the first time

since they started to fall continuously in the middle of 2011. In the public sector as a whole, gross earnings fell by 0.3% due to a sharp decline in public corporations<sup>17</sup> (-4.5%), which recorded considerably lower 13<sup>th</sup> month payments and Christmas bonuses than a year earlier.<sup>18</sup> A total of EUR 79.9 m was disbursed in extraordinary year-end payments in the last two months of 2013 (EUR 85.3 m a year earlier, and EUR 156.4 m in 2007, when year-end payments were highest). Extraordinary payments in private corporations, which account for the largest share of extraordinary payments, were up 1.5% year-on-year. December's extraordinary payments totalled EUR 17 m, more than a fifth less than in December 2012; compared with November, their average amount was more than half lower, and they were received by much fewer employees (8.8%; in November, 14.1%).

In 2013 gross earnings per employee remained almost unchanged in nominal terms for the second year in a row. Growth in the private sector (0.6%) was similar to that a year earlier (0.5%),<sup>19</sup> arising only from the increase in the basic wage. Payments for overtime work, extraordinary payments and payments in arrears did not contribute to growth in 2013. Gross earnings in the public sector were down 1.3% year-on-year in 2013, mainly due to a further reduction in the average earnings in the general government (-2.5%). After they were reduced by 2.2% in

Figure 22: Average gross earnings per employee



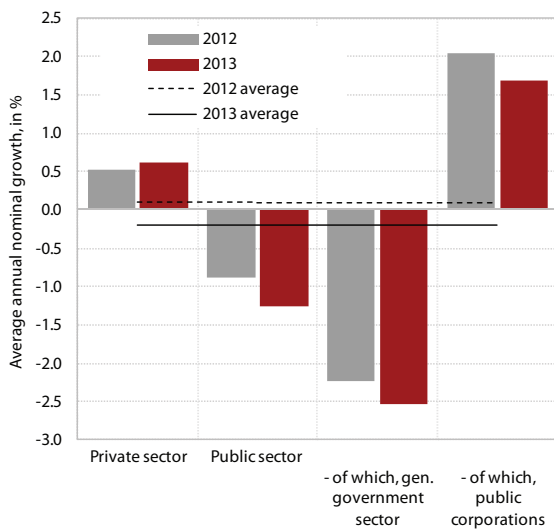
<sup>16</sup> As of June 2012, we only comment on data on earnings in the private and public sector (within the latter, particularly in the general government), and only exceptionally on earnings in activities of the private sector and in public service activities; for more see SEM 06/12, Selected Topics – Monitoring the movements of wages and wage earners in the public and private sector.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> Extraordinary payments disbursed with November's and December's earnings (such as 13th month payments and Christmas bonuses) declined by 43.1% year-on-year in 2013.

<sup>19</sup> In private non-financial corporations it rose slightly (0.8%; 2012: 0.6%), while dropping further in financial corporations (-1.2%; 2012: -0.1%). It was also down in most activities (besides construction, particularly in service activities), in contrast to growth in industry, which was even slightly stronger (last year: 2.6%; 2012: 2.5%).

Figure 23: Growth in gross earnings per employee



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

2012,<sup>20</sup> they declined further in 2013 as a result of a full-year effect of the ZUJF and another cut in public servants' earnings.<sup>21</sup> In addition to the decline of earnings in the general government, which constitutes the largest part of the public sector, the year 2013 also recorded a slower growth of earnings in public corporations (1.7%; 2012: 2.0%). Owing to the significantly lower year-end payments in public corporations compared with the previous year, the growth of earnings slowed somewhat year-on-year in 2013, although it remained above average.<sup>22</sup>

## Prices

Year-on-year **inflation** declined substantially in February (down 0.7 percentage points to 0.1%). Year-on-year growth dropped 0.7 percentage points on the previous month, in addition to the one-off factor<sup>23</sup> (-0.4 percentage points) also owing to lower prices of liquid fuels and other goods. The otherwise modest year-on-year growth was mainly accounted for by higher prices of services (around 0.5 percentage points). These also marked growth in the euro area, where year-on-year inflation stayed at the same level as in January, according to Eurostat's flash estimate.

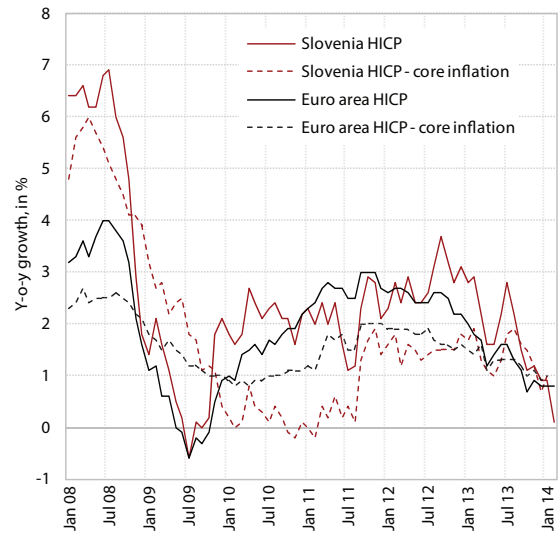
<sup>20</sup> With the enforcement of the ZUJF, public servants' earnings were cut by 8%, but at the same time public servants were paid the remaining two quarters of funds intended to eliminate earnings disparities.

<sup>21</sup> In addition to the decline in the basic earnings of all public servants in June 2013 (partly in a linear and partly in a progressive manner, by around 1.3%, on average), the measures included abolition of increased seniority bonus paid to women for years of service over 25 years, a reduction in the allowance for specialisation and master's and doctoral studies (by half) and a cut in sickness benefits.

<sup>22</sup> In non-financial public corporations 1.4% (2012: 1.9%); in financial corporations 1.2% (2012: 1.5%).

<sup>23</sup> Increase in the contribution for renewable energy sources in February, which contributed 0.4 percentage points to year-on-year growth.

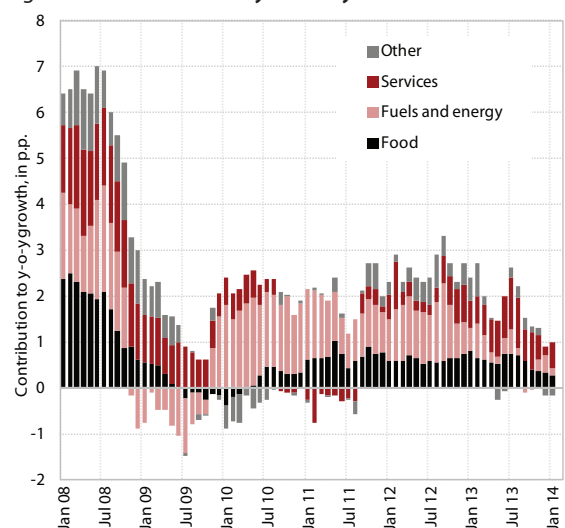
Figure 24: Headline and core inflation in Slovenia and in the euro area



Source: Eurostat.

According to detailed data by SURS, price movements in January<sup>24</sup> were mainly driven by seasonal factors, while year-on-year inflation was marked primarily by prices of services. January's deflation (-0.6%) was, as in previous years, largely a consequence of seasonal movements. Monthly growth declined due to lower prices of clothing and footwear (-1.1 percentage points), while it was raised by higher prices of fruit and vegetables (0.2 percentage points). Supplementary health insurance premiums were raised to the pre-December level,<sup>25</sup> which also

Figure 25: Breakdown of year-on-year inflation



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

<sup>24</sup> Detailed data on February's inflation will be released later and commented upon in the next SEM.

<sup>25</sup> Insurance companies, which recorded lower-than-expected expenditure on health services in 2013, returned a portion of the overpaid amount to the insured, which was reflected in a lower monthly supplementary health insurance premium.

Table 9: Breakdown of HICP in sub-groups – January 2014

	Slovenia			Euro area		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	-0.6	100.0	-0.6	-1.1	100.0	-1.1
Goods	-1.3	64.8	-0.8	-1.7	57.2	-1.0
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	0.3	16.1	0.0	0.3	12.3	0.0
Non-processed food	3.5	7.5	0.3	0.6	7.5	0.0
Non-energy industrial goods	-4.0	26.4	-1.1	-3.9	26.7	-1.0
Durables	-0.2	8.7	0.0	-0.3	8.4	0.0
Non-durables	-10.8	9.2	-1.0	-9.9	10.2	-1.0
Semi-durables	-0.4	8.5	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.0
Energy	-0.7	14.7	-0.1	0.0	10.8	0.0
Electricity for households	-2.3	2.8	-0.1	1.3	2.7	0.0
Natural gas	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.0
Liquid fuels for heating	0.5	1.3	0.0	-1.4	0.9	0.0
Solid fuels	-2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
District heating	-0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Fuels and lubricants	-0.3	7.6	0.0	-0.6	4.8	0.0
Services	0.7	35.2	0.2	-0.4	42.8	-0.2
Services – dwellings	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.4	10.5	0.0
Services – transport	0.3	6.2	0.0	-0.3	7.3	0.0
Services – communications	0.2	3.6	0.0	-0.3	3.1	0.0
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	0.1	14.3	0.0	-1.5	14.7	-0.2
Services – other services	2.5	8.0	0.2	0.7	7.2	0.1
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	-1.0	77.8	-0.8	-1.4	81.7	-1.1

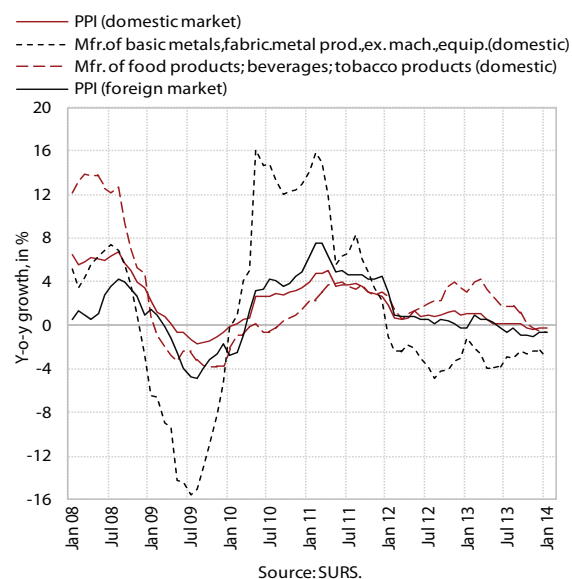
Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.  
Note: ECB classification

contributed to monthly price growth (0.4 percentage points), in addition to seasonal factors. Year-on-year price growth in January (0.8%) was mainly due to higher prices of services, the contribution of which was up (to 0.6 percentage points) relative to December owing to higher prices of public utility<sup>26</sup> and other services. Year-on-year inflation was also accounted for by higher prices of food (0.3 percentage points) and energy (0.2 percentage points). Higher energy prices (1.1%) were a consequence of higher prices of electricity (0.4 percentage points). With excise duties remaining unchanged and a year-on-year decline in global oil prices in euros (-6.5%), prices of fuels for transport and heating were down in January (contribution: -0.2 percentage points). Prices of durables and semi-durables were also lower year-on-year (by 1.9%; contribution: -0.4 percentage points).

**Industrial producer prices on the domestic and foreign markets were down again in year-on-year terms in January.** The decline on the domestic market (-0.3%) was once again impacted by a fall in prices of metals and metal products (-2.3%), which, alongside lower prices in the manufacture of ICT and electrical equipment, also contributed to the decline on foreign markets (-0.6%).

<sup>26</sup> According to the Decree on pricing of mandatory local public services in the field of environmental protection passed in January 2013, prices of public utility services are determined by the market.

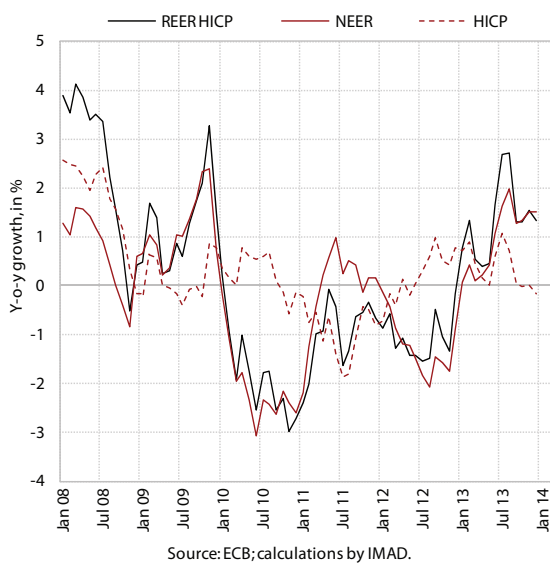
Figure 26: Movements of domestic industrial producer prices on the domestic and foreign markets



December recorded a further loss in the **price competitiveness** of the economy in year-on-year terms, which was among the smallest in the euro area in the entire 2013. The real effective exchange rate as measured by the

relative HICP<sup>27</sup> was up again year-on-year (by 1.3 %) due to the appreciation of the euro against EU and non-EU currencies,<sup>28</sup> yet less than in most other euro area countries for the fourth consecutive month. Owing to the structure of Slovenia's external trade, the increase in the nominal effective exchange rate was among the smallest in the euro area.<sup>29</sup> Relative prices were also down in December, after maintaining the 2012 level since September 2013. The deterioration of the price competitiveness of Slovenia's economy was therefore among the smallest in the euro area in the entire year 2013 (by 1.3% in the year as a whole, 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> place).

Figure 27: Real effective exchange rates deflated by the HICP



## Balance of payments

In 2013 the **current account** recorded the largest surplus thus far.<sup>30</sup> After being more or less balanced in the first three years of the economic and financial crisis, the current account has been in surplus since 2012. In 2013 the surplus widened to EUR 2,279.0 m (6.5% of the estimated GDP). The 2013 increase was mostly due to a wider surplus in merchandise trade accounted for by stronger real growth in exports alongside modest imports as a result of low domestic consumption, and better terms of trade. The surplus in services trade also increased, and so did, albeit slightly, the surplus in current transfers. The larger current account surplus was also a result of a smaller deficit in factor income.

<sup>27</sup> In Slovenia, in comparison with its trading partners.

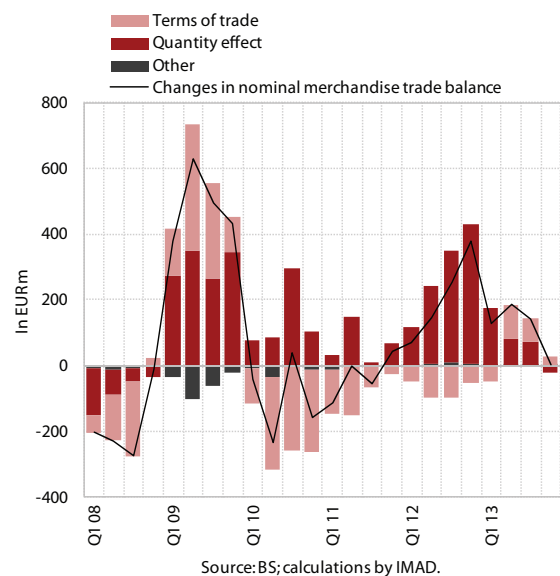
<sup>28</sup> Particularly against the JPY, and to a lesser extent, against the CZK, HUF, GBP and USD.

<sup>29</sup> As Slovenia has an above-average share of merchandise trade with the euro area, the appreciation of the euro has a smaller impact on the nominal effective exchange rate (and vice versa).

<sup>30</sup> Data in EUR available since 1996.

**External trade** was in surplus for the third year in succession. In Q4 2013 the **merchandise trade balance** recorded a surplus again. In year-on-year terms it was a result of external trade price factors. Export prices declined but import prices were dropping even faster, so that the terms of trade improved year-on-year after three years of deterioration (2010–2012). In 2013 the merchandise trade surplus reached EUR 653.0 m (a deficit of EUR 109.7 m a year earlier). The surplus in **the balance of services trade** was larger than in the previous year despite year-on-year falls in the second half of the year. More than half came from a larger surplus in trade in services that are mainly related to trade.<sup>31</sup> The net inflow of travel was also larger amid weak growth in revenue from foreign tourism and a further decline in domestic spending abroad. The year-on-year increase in the surplus in trade in transport services was mainly due to a larger surplus in rail and maritime transport.<sup>32</sup> In 2013 the surplus in trade in services stood at EUR 2,012.5 m (in 2012 EUR 1,803.3 m).

Figure 28: Breakdown of changes in nominal merchandise trade balance



The deficit in the balance of **factor income** declined last year notwithstanding higher net payments of interest, which was a result of a smaller net outflow of income from capital amid an otherwise larger net inflow of income from labour. The deficit of capital income narrowed mainly thanks to a smaller deficit in income from equity capital of direct investment, which is highly influenced by estimates of reinvested earnings.<sup>33</sup> Net income from portfolio investment was also up slightly, which is mainly related to lower payments of dividends to foreign portfolio investors. Total net payments of interest amounted to

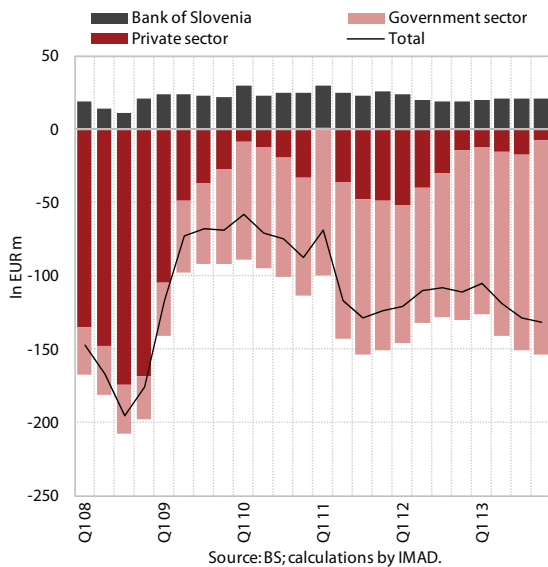
<sup>31</sup> All payments related to monetary intermediation, commission for other financial intermediation services and other costs.

<sup>32</sup> Oil and gas transport via pipelines, tolls, forwarding services, transit charges, overflight fees.

<sup>33</sup> The estimates of reinvested earnings in 2013 are negative (as in 2012). The actual figures will be included in August's release, which will be based on data from companies' annual accounts.

EUR 484.3 m in 2013 overall, EUR 34.1 m more than a year earlier. Even though the private sector continues to deleverage abroad (in particular domestic commercial banks),<sup>34</sup> net interest payments are rising due to the government sector's borrowing at higher interest rates.

Figure 29: Net interest payments by sector



The surplus in **current transfers** in 2013 was similar to that in 2012. In Q4 2013 it widened considerably mainly due to the higher absorption of EU funds in December. Similar to the 2010–2012 period, Slovenia received the majority of EU funds in December. In 2013 as a whole the surplus in the balance of current transfers amounted to EUR 21.4 m, EUR 3.5 m more than in 2012. Alongside the absorption dynamics during the year, the modest increase in the surplus was accounted for by the increasingly large share of investment supports, which are methodologically included in the capital and financial account within the capital transfers of the government sector.

*International financial transactions*,<sup>35</sup> which recorded a net outflow in 2013, continue to reflect limited access to international financial markets. The large net outflow in 2013 (EUR 2,924.5 m) was a result of the repayment of private sector debt and a decline in the Bank of Slovenia's liabilities to the Eurosystem. The net capital inflow of the government sector increased significantly last year due to the issues of long-term bonds.

*Direct investment* recorded a net outflow of EUR 544.9 m in 2013, with equity capital flows accounting for a larger share in the structure of inward and outward FDI. Slovenian enterprises increased foreign direct investment last year. In 2013 the outflows of equity capital exceeded the

estimated (negative) reinvested earnings and net debt financing. The majority of the recorded outflow of inward investment otherwise resulted from the requalification of intra-company loans into loans of other sectors, while the inflow of equity capital increased.

*Portfolio investment* registered a net inflow in 2013 (EUR 3,945.7 m). The majority of transactions in portfolio investment were related to the issued government bonds. In May the government issued 5- and 10-years bonds in the total amount of USD 3.5 bn (EUR 2.7 bn) with respective interest rates of 4.75 and 5.85% on the US market, and in November a 3-year bond in the amount of EUR 1.5 bn and with a 4.7% interest rate on the euro market. In the private sector, enterprises increased portfolio investment last year, while commercial banks repaid another portion of their liabilities to foreign portfolio investors. As a hedge against the currency risk associated with the sale of dollar government bonds, the government sector increased its claims in the segment of *financial derivatives*, so that they recorded a net outflow of EUR 450.3 m in 2013.

*Other investment* has recorded a net outflow since the beginning of the crisis, primarily as a result of the repayment of foreign liabilities of domestic banks and the outflow of residents' and non-residents' currency abroad, and in 2013 also due to a decline in liabilities to the Eurosystem. In 2013 the net outflow of other investment stood at EUR 5,875.0 m. Among claims, currency and deposits rose most notably, as banks, enterprises and households increased their assets in foreign accounts. Last year Slovenia continued to finance the eligible countries by

Table 10: Balance of payments

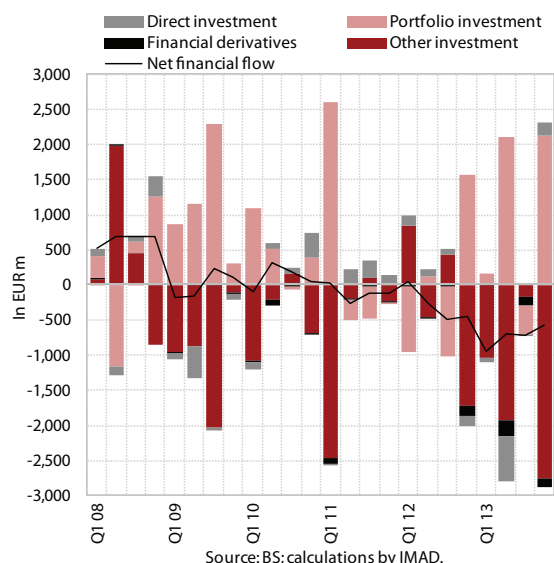
I-XII 13, v mio EUR	Inflows	Outflows	Balance <sup>1</sup>	Balance, I-XII 12
Current account	29,809.6	27,530.6	2,279.0	1,159.3
- Trade balance (FOB)	22,079.5	21,426.4	653.0	-109.7
- Services	5,423.1	3,410.6	2,012.5	1,803.3
- Income	858.4	1,266.4	-408.0	-552.1
Current transfers	1,448.6	1,427.2	21.4	17.9
Capital and financial account	3,784.9	-6,751.6	-2,966.7	-1,206.2
- Capital account	363.3	-400.1	-36.8	-91.9
- Capital transfers	333.6	-360.0	-26.4	-88.0
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	29.7	-40.1	-10.4	-3.9
- Financial account	3,421.6	-6,351.4	-2,929.9	-1,114.3
- Direct investment	-491.3	-53.6	-544.9	165.8
- Portfolio investment	3,473.7	472.0	3,945.7	-217.8
- Financial derivatives	-55.9	-394.3	-450.3	-203.2
- Other investment	495.1	-6,370.1	-5,875.0	-890.2
- Assets	0.0	-1,929.2	-1,929.2	-1,474.3
- Liabilities	495.1	-4,441.0	-3,945.9	584.1
- Reserve assets	0.0	-5.3	-5.3	31.2
Net errors and omissions	687.7	0.0	687.7	46.8

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

<sup>34</sup> Since the deepening of the financial crisis in September 2008, domestic commercial banks repaid EUR 11.0 bn in gross external debt by the end of September 2013.

<sup>35</sup> Excluding international monetary reserves and statistical errors.

Figure 30: Financial transactions of the balance of payments by sector



loans under the financial assistance programmes for the euro area. Short-term trade credits also increased, which can be explained by a pick-up in exports of goods and services. As regards liabilities, the net outflow was mainly a result of lower liabilities of the Bank of Slovenia to the Eurosystem.<sup>36</sup> Domestic banks continued to deleverage abroad last year, while non-residents were withdrawing their deposits from domestic banks.

## Financial markets

The falling of the stock of loans to domestic non-banking sectors eased substantially in January (to EUR 27.6 m). The moderation was mainly the result of a relatively strong growth of NFI loans, as corporate and household loans continued to drop. In January banks continued to deleverage abroad, while households and the government increased deposits. The amount of banks' bad claims fell slightly, but the decline was fairly modest despite the transfer of claims to the DUTB, which is estimated to be a result of downgrades in some B-rated claims.

**Household loans** declined by around EUR 40 m in January, only half as much as in December 2013. All types of loans dropped. More than half of the overall decline was accounted for by loans for other purposes, while the fall in housing and consumer loans remained basically the same (EUR 8.5 m). The year-on-year rate of decline in household loans remained around 3.5%.

**Corporate and NFI loans** rose in January for the first time in two years. The increase (EUR 8 m) was a result of a much larger amount of NFI loans, while corporate loans fell again (EUR 183.8 m), primarily due to the repayment of loans for business operations.

In December 2013 enterprises and NFIs continued to make net repayments of foreign loans. Net repayments totalled around EUR 55 m and were among the highest in 2013. Deleveraging was a result of net repayments of long-term loans (EUR 68.1 m), which tend to be somewhat higher

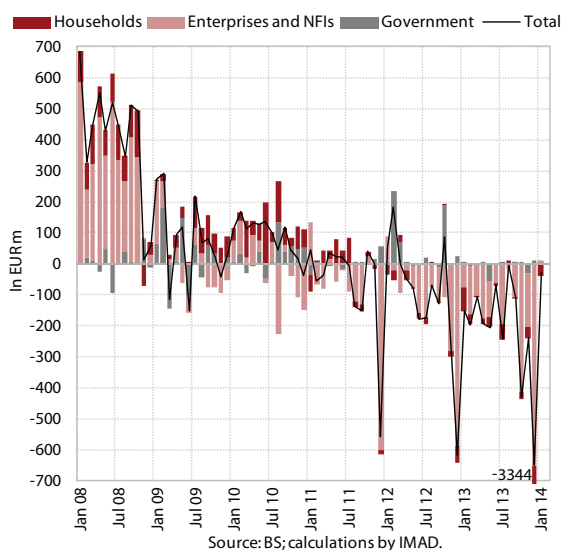
Table 11: Financial market indicators

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 13	31. I 14	31. I 14/31. XII 13	31. I 14/31. I 13	31. I 13/31. I 12
Loans total	26,176.0	26,148.4	-0.1	-16.5	-4.5
Enterprises and NFI	15,594.8	15,602.8	0.1	-23.4	-8.0
Government	1,664.0	1,666.5	0.1	-4.4	43.0
Households	8,917.3	8,879.1	-0.4	-3.4	-2.4
Consumer credits	2,213.4	2,204.8	-0.4	-10.3	-8.9
Lending for house purchase	5,306.5	5,298.1	-0.2	1.3	1.0
Other lending	1,397.3	1,376.2	-1.5	-8.5	-2.9
Bank deposits total	14,588.1	14,736.8	1.0	-2.8	-0.2
Overnight deposits	6,446.6	6,475.2	0.4	0.3	-2.2
Short-term deposits	3,681.9	3,692.1	0.3	-9.4	0.5
Long-term deposits	4,456.1	4,565.7	2.5	-1.2	2.1
Deposits redeemable at notice	3.5	3.8	7.7	-41.2	-14.5
Mutual funds	1,854.6	1,824.0	-1.7	-1.2	-1.5
Government bank deposits, total	1,284.1	1,472.4	14.7	-41.1	-10.8
Overnight deposits	22.9	186.8	716.1	-27.2	77.5
Short-term deposits	512.8	523.8	2.1	-23.3	6.3
Long-term deposits	738.5	745.3	0.9	-52.2	-22.6
Deposits redeemable at notice	9.8	16.5	67.7	2,616.9	-65.0

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

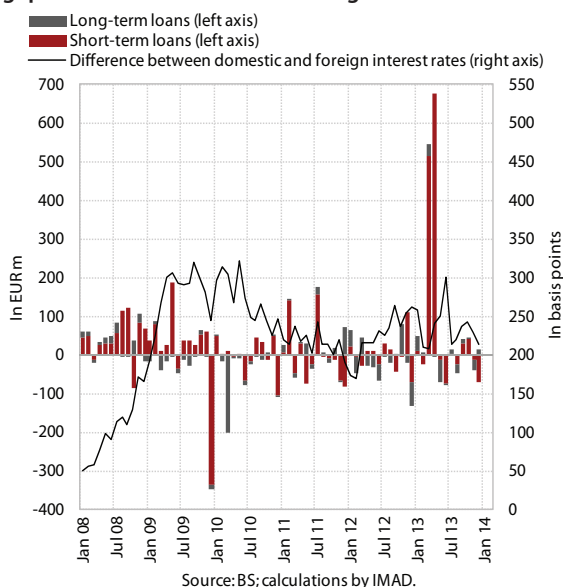
<sup>36</sup>The liabilities to the Eurosystem, which had risen significantly in 2012 primarily due to long-term financial operations, declined in 2013. When the government issued securities, its liabilities from the issue of securities increased, while its liabilities to the Eurosystem (TARGET) declined.

Figure 31: Increase in household, corporate, NFI and government loans



in the last month of the year and are not fully replaced by new loans. In 2013 overall corporate and NFI net borrowing abroad amounted to EUR 1.1 bn, which is by far the highest figure to date (compared with around EUR 740 m in 2006). The increase was a consequence of two one-off events<sup>37</sup> rather than a general improvement in access to foreign funding for Slovenian enterprises. Excluding these events, enterprises and NFI repaid, according to our estimate, around EUR 40 m net in foreign loans (a less than 1% decline), which is relatively modest, considering the unfavourable conditions on foreign credit markets.

Figure 32: Net corporate and NFI borrowing abroad and gaps between domestic and foreign interest rates

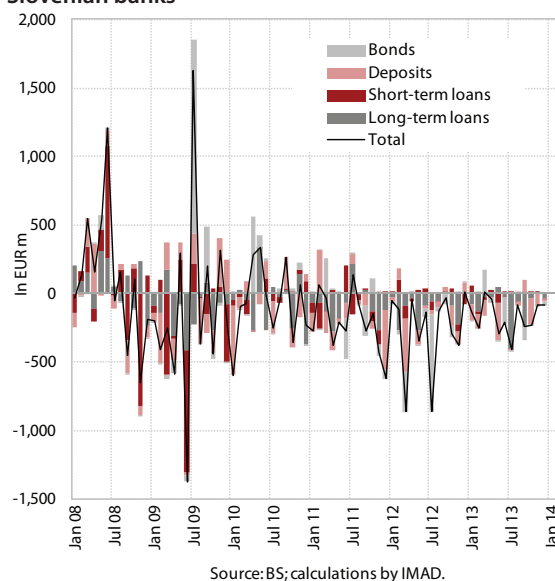


<sup>37</sup> i.e., requalification of liabilities from FDI into loans from non-affiliated companies, and increased borrowing by one of the energy companies.

In our estimation, this is also a result of creditworthy enterprises mainly borrowing abroad where interest rates for corporate loans are still more than 200 basis points lower than at home.

*Bank deleveraging abroad* eased slightly at the end of the year. December's net repayments of foreign liabilities stood at EUR 85 m. Banks were repaying all types of foreign liabilities. In 2013 overall their net repayments abroad totalled EUR 2.1 bn, which is less than in the previous two years, but the liquidity pressures on the Slovenian banking system remained significant due to the limited sources of funding.

Figure 33: Net repayments of foreign liabilities of Slovenian banks



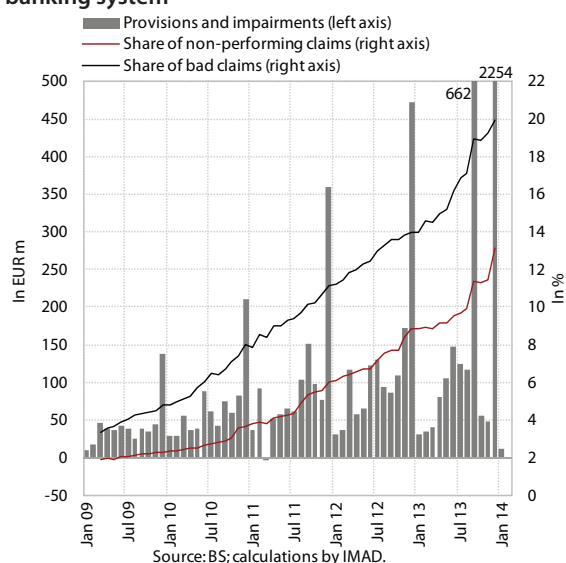
*Household and government deposits* rose in January, by almost EUR 340 m in total. Household deposits at banks grew almost by EUR 150 m in January. The maturity structure of these deposits improved somewhat, with almost three-quarters of the increase accounted for by a larger amount of long-term deposits, which is also a sign of a slightly greater confidence of savers in the Slovenian banking system. The differences between long-term and short-term deposits have declined significantly in recent months. The government increased deposits almost by EUR 190 m in January, the majority being overnight deposits.

As a result of the transfer of a portion of bank claims to the DUTB, the *volume of bad claims*<sup>38</sup> shrank in December. However, the decline of around EUR 400 m to EUR 8.2 bn was fairly modest. Although as much as EUR 3.2 bn was transferred to the DUTB, the actual decline in bad claims was smaller as it was significantly offset by a

<sup>38</sup> C-, D- and E-rated claims. Claims are classified with regard to the share of impairments, but the data are not comparable with the volume of past-due claims.

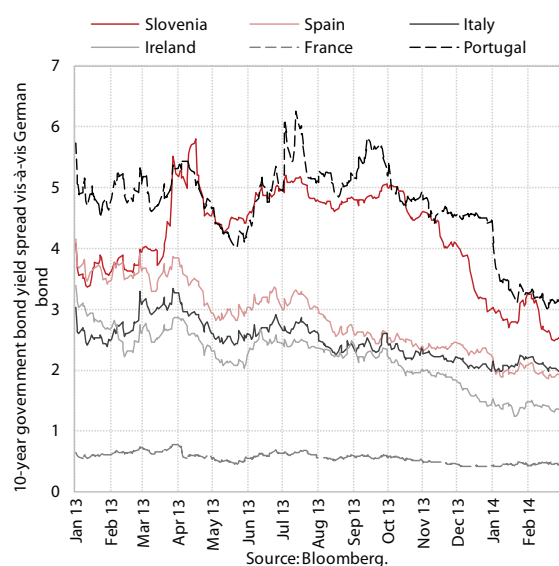


Figure 34: Share of bad and non-performing claims and creation of impairments and provisions in the Slovenian banking system



concurrent substantial inflow of B-rated claims that were downgraded due to a different valuation of the collateral (EUR 2.7 bn). In 2013 overall the volume of bad claims in the Slovenian banking system otherwise rose by EUR 1.5 bn, which is the highest figure to date. As the result of a substantial decline in the total asset base, i.e. the total exposure of the banking system, the share of bad claims rose to 19.9% by the end of 2013. The intense creation of impairments and provisions seen at the end of last year eased strongly in January due to the beginning of the banks' balance sheet repair. The banks thus created EUR 11.6 m in additional impairments and provisions in January.

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

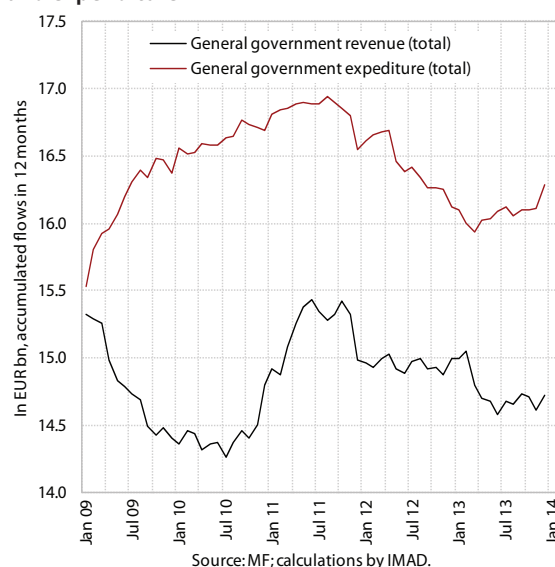


The yield to maturity of the 10-year euro bond and the spread with respect to the German bond declined by 40 and 16 basis points, respectively, in February. At the end of January, the decline in the required yields seen since the release of the stress test results in December 2013 came to a halt temporarily due to uncertainties in developing countries. After the issue of the new 5-year and 10-year bonds in the total amount of USD 3.5 bn on 10 February 2014, the required yield fell below the level recorded before the beginning of uncertainties. By the end of the month it had dropped further, so that the yield to maturity of the 10-year euro bond stood at 4.00%, which is similar to September 2011.

## Public finance

As a result of lower revenue and higher expenditure, the **general government deficit**<sup>39</sup> rose in 2013. The general government deficit totalled EUR 1.6 bn (4.4% of GDP), EUR 431 m (1.2% of GDP) more than in 2012. The deficit figure based on the cash methodology does not include financial transactions associated with the banks' balance sheet repair, which under such methodology are shown as capital increase. The total amount spent for this purpose including the increase of capital of the bad bank was EUR 3.4 bn or 9.7% of GDP.

Figure 36: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure



**General government revenue** declined by 1.8% or EUR 274 m in 2013. The fall in total revenue is mainly explained by a decline in tax revenue (by EUR 353 m) and social security contributions (by EUR 117 m), as non-tax revenue (up EUR 75 m) and transfers from the EU budget (up EUR 93 m)

<sup>39</sup> According to the consolidated balance on a cash basis.

Table 12: Taxes and social security contributions

	EUR m	Growth, %		Structure, %	
	I-XII 2013	XII 2013/XII 2012	I-XII 13/I-XII 12	I-XII 2012	I-XII 2013
General government revenue - total	14,725.1	7.7	-1.8	100.0	100.0
Corporate income tax	265.2	-27.0	-54.0	3.8	1.8
Personal income tax	1868.0	-11.0	-10.1	13.8	12.7
Value added tax	3,029.1	37.1	4.3	19.4	20.6
Excise duties	1,490.7	48.4	-4.5	10.4	10.1
Social security contributions	5127.2	-0.5	-2.2	35.0	34.8
Other general government revenues	2,944.8	5.5	11.7	17.6	20.0

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

Table 13: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure

	2012			2013	
	EUR m	% of GDP	Growth, %	I-XII 13, EUR m	I-XII 13/I-XII 12
Revenue - total	14,999.1	42.3	0.1	14,725.1	-1.8
- Tax revenues	13,118.3	37.0	-0.7	12,647.9	-3.6
- Taxes on income and profit	2,656.6	7.5	-2.5	2,137.4	-19.5
- Social security contributions	5,244.1	14.8	-0.4	5,127.2	-2.2
- Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,876.1	13.7	0.4	5,027.3	3.1
- Receipts from the EU budget	845.1	2.4	3.7	938.1	11.0
Expenditure - total	16,125.7	45.4	-2.5	16,282.7	1.0
- Wages and other personnel expenditure	3,727.7	9.0	-4.0	3,617.0	-3.0
- Purchases of goods and services	2,373.0	6.7	-2.9	2,237.4	-5.7
- Domestic and foreign interest payments	647.9	1.8	23.0	840.1	29.7
- Transfers to individuals and households	6,384.2	18.0	-2.3	6,343.0	-0.6
- Capital expenditure	915.0	2.6	-10.6	1,030.7	12.7
- Capital transfers	319.9	0.9	-14.0	319.0	-0.3
- Payment to the EU budget	390.3	1.1	-3.7	425.5	9.0
Deficit	-1,126.6	-3.2	-28.0	-1,557.6	38.3

Source: MF, Public Finance Bulletin.

were bigger than in 2012. The drop in tax revenue was mainly due to lower corporate income tax (down EUR 312 m), personal income tax (down EUR 200 m) and excise duties (down EUR 70 m). The substantial fall in revenue from corporate income tax reflects a slowdown in economic activity and corporate income tax assessments after the reduction of tax rates. The revenues from personal income tax and social security contributions together were 4.3% lower. According to our estimate, the larger fall in revenue from personal income tax than in social security contributions could be a result of the classification of revenue experienced in 2012 when a new information system was introduced. The fall in revenue from excise duties was a result of a reduction in volume, as the increase in excise duties was minor in 2013 and it offset the yearly effect of higher excise duties enacted in 2012. The VAT rate rises in June 2013 were the main factor of the increase in revenue from VAT (EUR 124 m or 4.3%), which partially compensated for the fall in total tax revenue. Moreover, having adopted a programme to reduce the grey economy, the government began to be more actively involved in the tax recovery procedures,

which may already have a positive impact on VAT revenue in 2013. Non-tax revenue increased (by 8.0%) mainly due to higher dividends in July and higher EU budget transfers (by 11.0%) due to EU cohesion funds.

**General government expenditure** was up 1.0% or EUR 157 m in 2013 due to strong growth in December. In the first eleven months expenditure was lower than in the same period last year, while December's strong growth (11.8% relative to the previous December, and EUR 220 m or 16.0% relative to the previous month) as a result of higher expenditure on investment, goods and services and the wage bill contributed to the year-on-year increase in expenditure in the year as a whole. In contrast to 2012, the measures to reduce total expenditure did not result in a decline in total expenditure, mainly due to significantly higher interest payments (EUR 192 m or 29.7% more than in 2012, which is the strongest growth in five years). Growth in total expenditure was also due to higher expenditure on investment (EUR 116 m), which had been declining in the previous two years. The use of the budget reserves also increased (EUR 77 m), as did Slovenia's payments to

the EU budget (EUR 35 m), expenditure on subsidies (EUR 18 m) and transfers abroad (EUR 15.4 m). Expenditure was constrained by the reduction in the purchases of goods and services (EUR 136 m), the wage bill (EUR 110 m), social transfers (EUR 41 m) and other domestic transfers (EUR 12 m or 2.3%). Total social transfers continued to decline in 2013, with the exception of expenditure on pensions (up EUR 106 m), which increased due to a larger number of beneficiaries, and some less important categories of transfers (down EUR 13 m). The most important reductions in social transfers concern expenditure on scholarships,<sup>40</sup> family benefits and parental compensation and social security transfers. Transfers to the unemployed remained lower than in previous years, while sickness benefits were approximately at the same level as in 2012.

*Slovenia's state budget recorded a net deficit of EUR 20.3 m against the EU budget in January.* Slovenia received EUR 27.3 m from the EU budget, 2.3% of the level planned. The bulk of receipts came from Structural Funds (EUR 22.1 m, or 4.3% of envisaged revenue). The receipts from the Cohesion Fund amounted to EUR 4.7 m, 1.2% of the level planned, but there was no revenue under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies. Slovenia paid EUR 47.6 m to the EU budget, 12.1% of payments planned for 2014. The highest were payments based on gross national income (EUR 36.2 m).

Figure 37: Receipts from the EU budget in 2013 and 2014

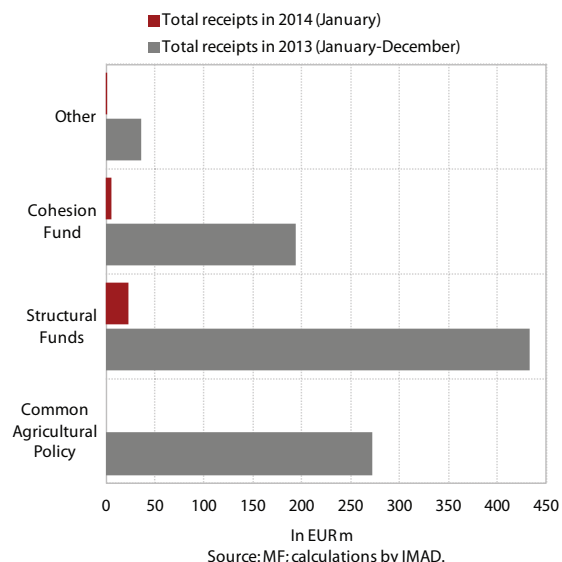
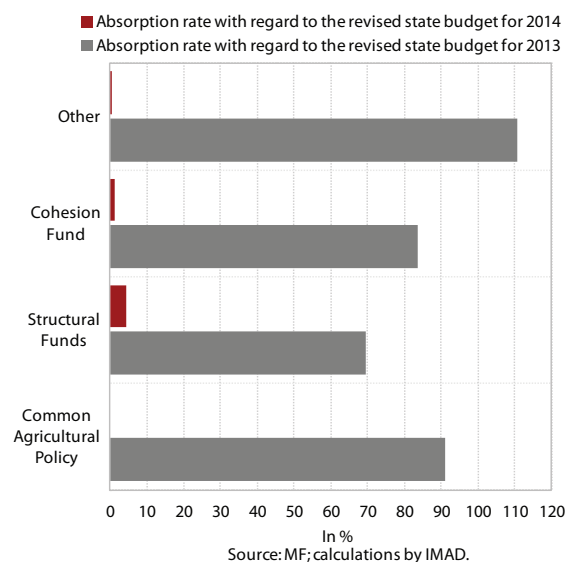


Figure 38: Planned and absorbed EU funds, 2013 and 2014



<sup>40</sup> Since May 2013 expenditure on scholarships has been covered from direct government funds or from reserves.



# **statistical appendix**



MAIN INDICATORS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
						Autumn forecast 2013		
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	3.4	-7.9	1.3	0.7	-2.5	-2.4	-0.8	0.4
GDP in EUR million (current prices and current exchange rate)	37,244	35,420	35,485	36,150	35,319	34,908	35,132	35,747
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices and current exchange rate)	18,420	17,349	17,320	17,610	17,172	16,942	17,027	17,305
GDP per capita (PPS) <sup>1</sup>	22,700	20,300	20,500	21,000	20,900			
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) <sup>1</sup>	91	86	83	83	81			
Gross national income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	36,273	34,823	35,028	35,759	34,931	34,196	34,362	34,910
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	35,904	34,519	34,875	35,680	34,721	34,295	34,268	34,758
Rate of registered unemployment	6.7	9.1	10.7	11.8	12.0	13.3	13.6	13.5
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.7	11.0	10.6
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	0.8	-6.2	3.5	2.4	-1.7	-0.1	0.6	1.1
Inflation, <sup>2</sup> year average	5.7	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.4
Inflation, <sup>2</sup> end of the year	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.7
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS</b>								
Exports of goods and services <sup>3</sup> (real growth rates, in %)	4.0	-16.1	10.2	7.0	0.6	2.0	3.0	4.1
Exports of goods	1.8	-16.6	12.0	8.2	-0.1	1.6	3.1	4.3
Exports of services	14.3	-14.0	3.5	1.9	3.7	3.8	2.7	3.2
Imports of goods and services <sup>3</sup> (real growth rates, in %)	3.7	-19.2	7.4	5.6	-4.7	0.1	2.1	3.9
Imports of goods	3.0	-20.2	8.3	6.6	-5.1	0.3	2.0	3.9
Imports of services	8.2	-12.4	2.6	-0.6	-2.2	-1.0	2.5	4.2
Current account balance, in EUR million	-2,028	-173	-50	146	1,159	1,731	1,765	1,817
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-5.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	3.3	5.0	5.0	5.1
Gross external debt, in EUR million	39,234	40,294	40,723	40,241	40,838	39,551 <sup>5</sup>		
As a per cent share relative to GDP	105.3	113.8	114.8	111.3	115.6			
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.471	1.393	1.327	1.392	1.286	1.320	1.331	1.331
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS</b>								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	2.3	-0.1	1.5	0.8	-4.8	-3.5	-2.7	0.5
As a % of GDP <sup>4</sup>	51.8	54.8	56.4	56.8	56.3	55.7	54.8	54.7
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	5.9	2.5	1.3	-1.6	-1.3	-2.5	-1.5	-1.0
As a % of GDP <sup>4</sup>	18.1	20.2	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.4	20.3	20.0
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	7.1	-23.8	-15.3	-5.5	-8.2	-1.6	-4.0	-0.9
As a % of GDP <sup>4</sup>	28.6	23.1	19.7	18.6	17.8	17.7	17.2	17.1
Sources of data: SURS, BS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Autumn Forecast, September 2013).								
Notes: <sup>1</sup> Measured in purchasing power standard.								
<sup>2</sup> Consumer price index.								
<sup>3</sup> Balance of payments statistics (exports F.O.B., imports F.O.B.); real growth rates are adjusted for inter currency changes and changes in prices on foreign markets.								
<sup>4</sup> Shares GDP are calculated for GDP in current prices at fixed exchange rate (EUR=239.64).								
<sup>5</sup> End December 2013.								

PRODUCTION	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012				2013				2012			
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
<b>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																
Industry B+C+D	1.3	-1.1	-0.6	-3.8	-0.2	-1.6	-0.4	-2.3	-2.5	-1.3	-0.6	2.2	0.5	3.3	-3.6	2.2
B Mining and quarrying	-7.9	-7.4	3.4	-8.7	-10.2	-2.3	-3.5	-13.3	8.7	-7.9	-5.7	20.1	6.1	-11.4	-22.0	-8.2
C Manufacturing	1.1	-2.3	-1.1	-4.6	-1.0	-3.0	-2.1	-3.1	-3.7	-1.6	-0.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	-4.2	1.9
D Electricity, gas & steam supply <sup>1</sup>	5.0	10.5	3.6	4.0	8.3	12.7	16.1	6.1	7.0	1.3	3.2	2.7	3.5	16.3	5.3	5.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION,<sup>2</sup> real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																
Construction, total	-24.8	-16.8	-2.9	-19.1	-15.3	-16.7	-13.2	-21.6	-24.5	-10.5	-3.8	21.6	-21.7	-24.3	-3.1	-13.5
Buildings	-39.7	-17.3	-20.5	-35.9	-13.0	-6.7	-18.1	-30.0	-40.9	-25.1	-16.8	4.9	-31.1	-31.0	27.6	-7.2
Civil engineering	-15.3	-16.6	5.7	-10.1	-21.2	-20.9	-10.1	-16.2	-8.5	-2.6	1.3	25.5	-18.1	-22.8	-22.0	-18.6
<b>TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																
Tonne-km in road transport	3.2	-3.4		11.7	6.0	-5.3	-5.9	-7.8	-2.9	-1.8	3.9		-	-	-	-
Tonne-km in rail transport	9.7	-7.5		-1.6	-8.7	-8.0	-5.8	-7.5	-0.1	0.4	13.4		-	-	-	-
<b>Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																
Total real turnover*	3.3	-3.6	-1.0	-0.5	0.6	-4.3	-4.9	-5.6	-7.1	2.1	-2.2	3.2	2.6	1.0	-1.8	-4.0
Real turnover in retail trade	1.5	-2.2	-3.7	0.2	2.5	-2.7	-2.7	-5.8	-7.0	-2.6	-4.6	-0.7	4.0	3.5	-0.1	-3.5
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	7.0	-6.3	4.7	-2.0	-2.8	-7.2	-10.1	-5.3	-7.2	11.1	3.4	11.5	-0.1	-3.5	-4.7	-5.0
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	6.0	0.8	-0.2	3.4	3.8	-0.6	1.4	-1.3	-5.1	1.1	-1.4	4.5	8.5	3.8	-0.8	0.0
<b>TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %, new methodology from 2009 onwards</b>																
Total, overnight stays	5.3	1.2	0.3	3.1	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.9	-3.4	-1.5	2.9	0.6	0.2	-0.3	2.4	-0.9
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	0.5	-4.9	-3.4	0.4	-0.5	-4.6	-7.5	-5.2	-6.1	-5.3	-2.4	0.5	-0.3	-3.3	2.8	-14.3
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	9.1	5.6	2.8	5.5	2.0	5.1	6.3	8.1	-0.6	0.9	5.6	0.7	0.6	4.5	1.9	9.4
Nominal turnover market services (without distributive trades)	3.7	-1.1	-1.5	-0.3	-0.6	0.5	-0.4	-3.7	-6.1	-3.0	0.5	2.8	0.3	-3.6	1.4	-0.9
<b>AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	478.9	480.4	478.4	139.5	108.4	110.4	128.4	134.5	104.4	111.1	123.2	139.6	34.3	35.1	39.0	37.0
<b>BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)</b>																
Sentiment indicator	-7	-17	-13	-10	-12	-16	-19	-20	-15	-14	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-16
Confidence indicator																
- in manufacturing	-1	-11	-6	-7	-6	-11	-14	-13	-9	-6	-4	-3	-3	-6	-8	-10
- in construction	-46	-41	-22	-42	-41	-44	-39	-39	-30	-22	-18	-18	-43	-40	-40	-45
- in services	1	-12	-12	-4	-8	-8	-14	-18	-12	-12	-11	-12	-11	-9	-5	-8
- in retail trade	8	2	2	13	5	4	1	-4	-3	2	6	1	1	9	5	8
Consumer confidence indicator	-25	-35	-33	-23	-27	-36	-39	-36	-29	-34	-34	-35	-28	-26	-26	-39

Source of data: SURS. Note: <sup>1</sup>Only companies with activity of electricity supply are included. <sup>2</sup>The survey covers all larger construction enterprises and some other enterprises that perform construction work. \*Total real turnover in retail trade, the sale and repair of motor vehicles, and retail sale of automotive fuels. \*\*Seasonally adjusted data.



2012								2013												2014	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
-3.9	-2.6	3.6	3.1	-6.7	5.2	-4.9	-7.5	0.2	-0.7	-6.4	3.1	-2.0	-4.8	1.8	-5.7	1.5	-0.8	0.2	8.5	-	-
9.8	-7.0	-5.7	1.4	-5.8	1.2	-17.9	-24.9	-9.6	12.9	24.1	-2.5	-9.5	-11.5	3.7	0.5	-20.2	-5.0	8.4	78.9	-	-
-5.5	-4.9	1.8	1.6	-8.4	4.7	-5.5	-9.1	-0.9	-0.8	-8.6	2.8	-2.3	-5.0	1.8	-6.7	1.4	-1.5	0.2	8.4	-	-
9.4	24.0	22.6	16.2	9.8	11.8	2.3	4.9	11.3	0.0	10.2	6.1	0.7	-2.4	1.9	1.7	6.2	5.1	-1.3	4.3	-	-
-23.8	-11.7	-19.6	-14.4	-6.4	-22.5	-26.1	-14.8	-23.2	-14.0	-31.7	-18.7	-11.6	-2.0	1.8	-5.4	-6.8	27.9	30.3	4.4	-	-
-15.6	4.4	-23.9	-11.9	-18.6	-34.6	-19.4	-35.4	-38.2	-28.0	-50.1	-36.2	-24.2	-14.1	-19.1	-19.8	-11.9	10.6	2.7	0.9	-	-
-26.5	-17.0	-17.1	-15.7	1.2	-15.0	-27.2	-2.1	-8.6	-0.6	-13.6	-6.3	-5.9	3.5	11.0	2.2	-6.6	31.6	40.1	3.1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-5.2	-3.7	-0.6	-3.7	-10.3	-3.4	-5.4	-7.9	-4.9	-8.6	-7.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	-4.4	-3.4	1.3	2.2	2.7	4.8	-	-
-3.1	-1.6	-0.6	-0.8	-6.6	-4.1	-5.8	-7.4	-4.4	-9.4	-7.2	-1.8	-2.0	-4.0	-5.2	-4.6	-4.0	-1.0	-1.5	0.3	-	-
-8.8	-7.7	-0.6	-10.8	-17.9	-2.1	-4.5	-9.2	-5.7	-7.4	-8.5	11.3	6.8	15.4	-2.7	-0.2	14.0	8.4	10.3	16.0	-	-
0.4	-2.2	7.2	2.8	-5.4	4.9	-2.1	-6.5	1.6	-5.6	-10.9	5.8	-0.9	-1.3	0.7	-4.6	-0.2	2.2	1.6	10.1	-	-
7.9	-1.9	1.3	2.5	-1.4	-3.5	9.3	2.2	-10.5	0.2	0.6	-11.6	9.2	-2.4	3.4	2.2	3.2	4.0	-3.2	0.1	-	-
-1.6	0.9	-9.9	-4.1	-9.8	-6.6	-8.1	-0.7	-10.0	-1.3	-8.2	-6.0	2.0	-10.0	0.7	-4.6	-3.5	4.3	-2.3	-0.9	-	-
14.1	-3.7	8.4	6.3	3.1	-1.3	28.2	4.9	-10.8	2.5	9.3	-15.0	13.3	2.6	4.8	5.8	6.4	3.8	-4.0	1.1	-	-
2.6	-0.1	1.1	0.6	-2.9	-4.2	-0.3	-6.6	-7.4	-3.5	-7.3	-2.7	-3.1	-3.3	0.9	-0.6	1.3	4.1	1.0	3.1	-	-
38.3	35.1	47.2	37.9	43.3	47.1	41.0	46.3	33.9	32.2	38.4	37.5	38.7	34.9	45.1	37.1	41.0	49.3	41.7	48.5	-	-
-15	-18	-18	-19	-21	-22	-21	-17	-16	-16	-13	-14	-14	-13	-13	-12	-12	-13	-12	-12	-9	-9
-10	-13	-12	-15	-16	-15	-14	-10	-11	-8	-8	-9	-5	-3	-4	-4	-4	-5	-3	-2	-3	0
-44	-43	-40	-37	-41	-42	-40	-35	-30	-31	-30	-26	-20	-20	-22	-15	-16	-17	-17	-20	-17	-18
-6	-10	-11	-14	-16	-19	-19	-15	-13	-13	-11	-9	-14	-14	-11	-9	-13	-13	-10	-12	-5	-6
1	4	-2	-2	8	-7	-5	0	1	-9	-2	-5	-5	16	16	0	3	13	-6	-3	9	1
-33	-36	-36	-36	-45	-38	-37	-34	-31	-31	-26	-27	-37	-37	-37	-33	-31	-35	-35	-34	-31	-30

LABOUR MARKET	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012				2013				2012		
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3
<b>FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)</b>	934.7	920.2	913.4	933.3	926.6	923.7	915.2	915.2	912.9	913.8	910.5	916.5	927.5	927.1	925.4
<b>PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)<sup>1</sup></b>	824.0	810.0	793.6	821.7	812.7	816.5	809.1	801.7	789.2	795.0	794.4	795.8	811.6	812.0	814.5
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	38.8	37.0	38.2	38.0	35.2	37.8	37.4	37.4	37.4	38.9	38.1	38.4	35.2	35.1	35.3
In industry, construction	272.9	263.1	252.2	271.0	265.4	266.3	263.1	257.5	249.9	252.5	253.5	252.9	265.4	264.7	266.1
Of which: in manufacturing	184.8	182.9	177.7	186.2	184.6	184.1	182.5	180.4	177.8	177.6	177.5	177.8	184.6	184.6	184.6
in construction	67.8	59.8	54.3	64.4	60.5	61.6	60.1	56.9	52.0	54.6	55.7	54.6	60.7	59.9	61.0
In services	512.3	510.0	503.2	512.7	512.1	512.4	508.6	506.8	502.0	503.6	502.8	504.6	510.9	512.2	513.1
Of which: in public administration	51.4	50.7	49.1	51.3	50.9	51.2	50.8	50.0	49.3	49.3	49.1	48.9	50.8	50.9	50.9
in education, health-services, social work	118.8	120.9	121.0	120.1	120.7	121.6	120.3	121.0	120.7	121.1	120.5	121.6	119.9	120.8	121.5
<b>FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)<sup>1</sup></b>	729.1	717.0	698.7	727.4	720.9	722.7	716.2	708.4	696.1	700.0	699.6	699.2	719.6	720.3	722.7
In enterprises and organisations	671.8	662.6	647.6	670.7	666.4	667.4	661.4	655.1	645.8	648.5	647.9	648.1	665.2	666.1	667.9
By those self-employed	57.2	54.5	51.1	56.6	54.5	55.4	54.8	53.3	50.2	51.5	51.7	51.1	54.5	54.2	54.8
<b>SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)</b>	94.9	93.0	94.9	94.4	91.8	93.8	92.9	93.3	93.1	95.0	94.7	96.6	91.9	91.8	91.8
<b>REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)</b>	110.7	110.2	119.8	111.6	114.0	107.2	106.1	113.5	123.7	118.8	116.1	120.7	116.0	115.0	110.9
Female	52.1	52.2	57.4	53.3	53.2	51.0	50.9	53.8	57.0	56.7	57.0	58.9	54.2	53.4	52.0
By age: under 26	12.9	11.9	13.8	13.4	12.7	10.8	10.1	14.0	14.2	13.0	12.3	15.6	13.2	12.9	12.0
aged over 50	39.0	38.2	38.9	38.2	39.2	38.1	37.4	38.1	40.7	39.3	38.1	37.3	39.6	39.4	38.6
Unskilled	39.5	39.4	40.7	39.3	41.0	39.2	37.8	39.5	43.4	40.6	38.8	39.9	41.4	41.6	40.0
For more than 1 year	50.2	55.2	54.9	53.8	57.2	55.1	54.5	53.9	54.4	54.3	55.0	55.7	58.0	57.3	56.3
Those receiving benefits	36.3	33.9	33.0	34.4	37.8	33.2	31.5	33.0	39.3	33.7	30.3	28.7	38.5	38.3	36.7
<b>RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %</b>	11.8	12.0	13.1	12.0	12.3	11.6	11.6	12.4	13.5	13.0	12.8	13.2	12.5	12.4	12.0
Male	11.4	11.5	12.5	11.3	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.9	13.4	12.5	11.9	12.4	12.1	12.1	11.6
Female	12.4	12.6	13.8	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.3	13.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.1	13.0	12.8	12.5
<b>FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE</b>	2.7	5.3	6.0	5.7	-1.9	-5.2	-0.2	12.6	4.6	-6.0	-1.9	9.3	3.2	-0.9	-4.2
New unemployed first-job seekers	14.4	16.3	19.1	6.5	2.4	1.9	3.0	9.0	3.7	2.6	3.4	9.4	0.8	0.7	0.8
Redundancies	82.2	90.3	88.7	22.3	22.6	17.9	20.9	28.9	27.1	18.5	19.6	23.5	10.6	6.1	5.9
Registered unemployed who found employment	61.0	58.3	65.1	12.9	17.3	14.0	13.5	13.5	17.2	18.1	15.8	14.1	5.0	5.2	7.1
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	32.8	43.1	37.3	10.2	9.6	11.1	10.7	11.8	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.9	3.3	2.6	3.7
<b>WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS</b>	35.6	33.9	30.5	34.3	34.2	34.4	33.9	33.2	32.6	31.7	29.8	27.8	34.2	34.2	34.2
As % of labour force	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7

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

2012												2013											
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
926.0	923.7	921.3	917.4	914.5	913.8	918.0	916.5	911.0	913.0	912.9	912.7	914.3	914.0	913.1	911.5	909.8	910.2	916.7	917.5	915.3			
816.9	816.9	815.7	810.5	808.4	808.3	807.1	805.0	792.9	788.7	788.9	790.1	793.0	795.4	796.5	794.4	793.2	795.5	798.0	798.2	791.3			
37.7	37.8	37.9	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.4	38.7	39.0	39.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.5	38.4	38.4			
266.6	266.6	265.7	264.0	263.2	262.2	261.1	259.5	251.9	249.8	249.5	250.3	251.6	252.6	253.1	253.4	253.1	254.0	254.8	254.6	249.3			
184.4	184.2	183.8	182.9	182.5	182.1	181.8	181.2	178.4	177.8	177.8	177.9	177.5	177.7	177.7	177.6	177.3	177.6	178.1	178.3	177.0			
61.7	61.8	61.4	60.5	60.2	59.6	59.0	58.1	53.5	52.0	51.8	52.4	54.0	54.8	55.2	55.5	55.5	56.0	56.1	55.8	52.0			
512.6	512.5	512.1	509.3	507.9	508.5	508.5	508.1	503.7	501.4	502.1	502.4	502.6	503.8	504.3	502.9	502.0	503.4	504.7	505.3	503.7			
51.1	51.2	51.2	50.8	50.8	50.7	50.2	50.2	49.6	49.2	49.4	49.2	49.3	49.3	49.4	49.1	49.2	48.9	48.8	49.0	48.9			
121.6	121.7	121.4	120.3	119.8	120.8	121.1	121.3	120.6	120.4	120.8	121.0	120.9	121.2	121.3	120.3	120.0	121.2	121.6	121.8	121.3			
723.0	723.1	722.1	717.7	715.6	715.2	713.7	711.6	699.9	695.5	695.8	696.9	698.2	700.3	701.5	699.8	698.6	700.5	701.7	701.5	694.4			
667.7	667.7	666.7	662.8	660.9	660.5	659.2	657.7	648.3	645.3	645.8	646.4	647.0	648.7	649.7	648.0	647.0	648.6	649.7	649.9	644.8			
55.3	55.4	55.3	55.0	54.7	54.7	54.5	53.9	51.6	50.3	50.0	50.5	51.1	51.5	51.8	51.8	51.6	51.9	52.0	51.7	49.6			
93.9	93.8	93.6	92.8	92.8	93.1	93.4	93.4	93.1	93.2	93.0	93.2	94.8	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6	95.0	96.3	96.7	97.0			
106.8	106.8	105.6	106.9	106.1	105.4	110.9	111.5	118.1	124.3	124.1	122.6	121.3	118.6	116.6	117.1	116.6	114.7	118.7	119.3	124.0			
51.7	50.9	50.5	51.2	50.9	50.5	53.3	53.3	54.9	57.2	56.9	56.9	57.3	56.7	56.2	57.3	57.4	56.5	58.5	58.7	59.4			
11.4	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1	14.2	14.0	13.8	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.1	13.1	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.1	15.3	15.6	15.9			
38.5	38.1	37.7	37.9	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.1	40.2	41.2	40.9	40.1	39.5	39.5	38.9	38.6	38.3	37.5	37.0	36.8	37.9			
40.0	39.0	38.4	38.2	37.7	37.5	38.3	38.7	41.6	43.6	43.8	42.8	41.8	40.5	39.6	39.2	38.9	38.4	38.8	39.2	41.7			
55.4	55.0	54.7	54.6	54.6	54.3	54.3	53.6	53.8	54.7	54.4	54.2	54.6	54.4	53.9	54.7	54.5	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7			
34.2	33.4	31.9	32.1	31.4	31.2	31.5	31.9	35.6	40.3	39.2	38.4	35.8	33.9	31.4	31.0	30.5	29.4	28.2	28.0	29.9			
11.8	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.1	12.2	13.0	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.5			
11.3	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.4	11.6	12.7	13.4	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.7	12.1	12.1	13.0			
12.4	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.6	14.0	14.1	14.2			
-1.8	-2.3	-1.2	1.3	-0.8	-0.6	5.4	0.6	6.6	6.2	-0.2	-1.4	-1.3	-2.8	-2.0	0.5	-0.5	-1.9	4.1	0.6	4.7			
0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	6.3	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	6.0	2.0	1.4			
6.5	5.8	5.6	8.0	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.2	12.2	14.2	6.3	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.3	7.7	5.5	6.4	7.2	7.0	9.3			
5.5	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	5.5	4.9	5.1	3.4	6.2	4.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.3	5.3	4.1	6.4	5.4	5.2	3.5			
3.5	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.8			
34.7	34.4	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.3	32.7	32.9	32.8	32.2	32.3	32.0	31.0	30.4	29.8	29.3	28.5	27.9	27.1			
3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0			

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012				2013				2012		
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3
				<b>GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>											
Activity - Total	2.0	0.1	-0.2	1.1	1.6	0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5	0.3	0.6	2.2	2.0	0.7
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.1	-1.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	-1.0	-1.5	-2.0	-0.8	1.1	0.0	3.0	2.1	0.3	-2.1
B Mining and quarrying	3.8	3.7	-2.0	5.9	8.4	10.6	2.2	-5.2	4.1	-6.8	-2.9	-2.4	10.0	11.9	3.8
C Manufacturing	3.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.5	3.8	1.9
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.3	3.3	3.0	-0.5	5.6	3.9	4.9	-0.5	6.2	2.8	3.6	-0.1	5.5	8.0	3.6
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-0.1	0.1	0.7	-2.7	2.1	-0.5	0.4	-1.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.3	3.1	2.8	0.5
F Construction	2.0	-2.5	-1.4	0.5	-0.3	-2.8	-2.8	-3.8	-2.4	-2.1	0.1	-1.4	1.1	1.4	-3.1
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.8	0.8	0.4	3.0	2.1	1.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	1.0
H Transportation and storage	2.7	-0.4	-0.2	1.6	2.2	0.6	-1.7	-2.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.9	0.8	3.7	0.8	2.0
I Accommodation and food service activities	2.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	-1.7
J Information and communication	0.9	-0.4	-1.5	-0.2	0.3	1.3	-1.2	-2.0	-0.6	-2.7	-1.1	-1.4	0.1	0.2	0.5
K Financial and insurance activities	0.6	1.1	0.2	-2.4	4.5	-1.7	2.2	-0.3	-2.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.5	8.4	3.8
L Real estate activities	2.9	-0.5	-0.3	1.6	1.1	-1.3	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.6	0.2	2.3	2.5	-1.5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	-0.4	-1.1	-2.4	-1.6	-0.5	-0.8	-1.7	-1.3	-2.2	-3.4	-1.5	-2.6	0.0	-0.5	-1.1
N Administrative and support service activities	3.5	0.6	0.0	2.7	3.0	0.3	-0.9	0.2	-2.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.1	5.1	2.0
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0.3	-1.8	-1.4	-0.4	-0.2	-1.5	-3.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-0.6	-0.6	0.6	-0.4	-0.7
P Education	0.2	-3.3	-3.3	0.4	-0.3	-2.2	-5.0	-5.6	-5.4	-4.2	-2.0	-1.3	0.1	-0.6	-0.5
Q Human health and social work activities	-0.7	-1.3	-2.0	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-1.7	-2.1	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-1.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.7	-2.8	-3.0	-0.3	-0.6	-1.5	-4.4	-4.6	-5.7	-3.8	-1.4	-1.0	-1.3	-1.9	1.3
S Other service activities	0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-1.1	0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-2.4	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	0.9	2.0	-0.4	0.0
<b>INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS<sup>1</sup>, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>															
Effective exchange rate, <sup>2</sup> nominal	-0.1	-1.2	1.0	0.1	-0.5	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9
Real (deflator HICP)	-1.0	-1.1	1.3	-0.5	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.4	-0.9	-0.6	-1.3
Real (deflator ULC)	-2.3	-2.9		-2.9	-2.0	-3.3	-3.6	-2.9	-2.7	-1.8	-1.2				
USD/EUR	1.3917	1.2856	1.3282	1.3480	1.3110	1.3196	1.2515	1.2974	1.3204	1.3066	1.3246	1.3611	1.2905	1.3224	1.3201
Source of data: SURS, ECB; calculations by IMAD. Note: <sup>1</sup> Change of the source for effective exchange rate series as of April 2012: a new source, ECB; before that, own calculations (IMAD). <sup>2</sup> 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											
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1.0	1.3	-1.3	-0.1	-0.7	-1.2	0.4	-2.4	-0.7	-0.3	-1.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7			
-0.1	-0.5	-2.5	1.3	-1.9	-3.9	2.5	-5.9	-2.0	1.8	-4.6	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.1	2.2	-3.6	1.5	0.9	1.9	6.2			
4.0	14.9	13.2	1.4	5.4	-0.2	1.5	1.7	-18.0	10.4	0.6	1.1	-5.4	-10.3	-4.8	-1.8	-4.9	-1.8	5.1	-13.0	3.3			
2.7	3.9	1.0	4.3	1.3	0.3	5.2	0.5	1.4	3.5	0.3	1.1	4.4	2.3	2.0	3.4	2.0	3.7	2.4	4.4	3.9			
5.2	6.5	0.3	4.0	2.6	8.3	7.8	-6.6	-0.5	5.0	2.6	10.9	6.6	0.7	1.3	10.0	3.1	-2.1	7.4	-0.9	-5.9			
0.4	0.7	-2.5	4.0	-0.1	-2.6	2.2	-7.0	1.5	2.7	-1.1	-0.8	1.6	-0.2	-1.1	-0.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.2			
-1.3	-0.4	-6.6	-1.4	-1.9	-5.1	0.2	-6.8	-4.6	-1.2	-3.0	-2.9	-2.2	-3.2	-0.9	1.1	-1.7	0.9	-1.1	-2.5	-0.5			
2.9	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.5	-1.0	0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.5			
1.5	2.1	-1.9	-6.3	-1.3	2.7	-1.1	-3.9	-1.6	-1.1	-1.4	-0.8	0.7	0.3	-0.4	1.7	0.3	-4.7	2.5	-2.7	3.0			
-1.4	0.5	-1.2	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.4	-2.4	-1.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	-1.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.1	0.8	-0.6	2.4			
2.3	1.7	-0.1	0.8	-1.2	-3.1	0.1	-7.1	1.6	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	-4.3	-1.9	-1.9	-0.8	-1.8	-0.6	-1.1	-2.3	-0.9			
-0.4	-4.4	-0.2	1.8	1.8	3.0	3.5	-4.0	0.3	-1.0	-3.6	-1.6	0.4	3.5	-0.1	4.0	-1.4	1.0	2.7	-3.0	1.5			
-0.1	-1.3	-2.4	0.1	-1.0	-1.1	0.1	-2.3	-1.6	-0.4	-2.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	-0.4			
-0.7	1.0	-2.7	-0.8	-1.9	-2.4	-0.9	-1.9	-1.0	-0.3	-3.5	-2.8	-3.0	-4.1	-3.0	-2.3	-2.4	0.3	-2.1	-2.6	-3.0			
-0.2	1.7	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-2.5	1.4	-1.1	0.5	-0.5	-4.3	-2.3	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.0	2.1	-0.3			
-0.7	-0.3	-3.5	-3.4	-3.3	-2.9	-2.9	-2.6	-1.6	-1.7	-2.9	-2.6	-2.2	-3.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	0.8	-1.0	-1.5			
-1.5	-0.4	-4.6	-4.8	-5.0	-5.2	-5.8	-5.8	-5.3	-5.9	-5.0	-5.4	-4.2	-5.8	-2.5	-2.4	-2.2	-1.3	-1.5	-1.4	-1.1			
-0.3	-1.0	-1.6	-2.2	-2.0	-1.0	-2.8	-3.0	-0.4	-2.7	-2.5	-1.6	-3.0	-2.1	-1.7	-2.2	-1.8	-2.4	-1.8	-0.4	-1.8			
-0.9	0.0	-3.5	-4.1	-3.6	-5.4	-6.3	-3.9	-3.7	-4.7	-4.7	-7.5	-4.0	-3.2	-4.2	-0.7	-2.6	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	-1.1			
-0.6	0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-2.2	-0.7	-1.2	-4.0	-1.9	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	1.0	-1.2	-1.9	-0.8	-1.2	-1.2	0.9	-0.5	2.3			
-1.2	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-2.1	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5			
-1.1	-1.4	-1.4	-1.6	-1.5	-0.5	-1.0	-1.3	-0.2	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.7	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3			
1.3162	1.2789	1.2526	1.2288	1.2400	1.2856	1.2974	1.2828	1.3119	1.3288	1.3359	1.2964	1.3026	1.2982	1.3189	1.3080	1.3310	1.3348	1.3635	1.3493	1.3704			

PRICES	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012				2013				2012			
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
<b>CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.1	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.6
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	4.4	4.1	3.6	5.1	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.1	2.3	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.7
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	5.7	6.5	7.0	4.9	4.2	5.1	7.2	9.5	10.6	7.5	7.4	3.0	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.1
Clothing and footwear	-1.5	-0.2	0.2	0.9	-2.2	1.6	0.7	-0.8	2.1	-1.2	1.0	-0.8	-2.2	-3.5	-1.2	0.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas	5.6	3.8	3.1	5.4	4.9	4.2	4.4	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.0
Furnishings, household equipment	2.7	0.1	-1.2	1.7	1.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-1.8	-1.2	-0.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.7
Medical, pharmaceutical products	1.6	0.4	-0.5	0.3	-0.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-2.1	0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	1.5
Transport	1.0	3.3	0.3	1.7	2.6	3.2	3.9	3.5	1.5	-0.5	0.5	-0.4	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.1
Communications	1.2	-2.4	-1.2	-1.8	-1.2	-2.9	-3.6	-2.0	-3.8	-1.9	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	-2.4	-2.6
Recreation and culture	-1.5	1.4	0.1	-0.8	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	6.8	0.4	0.9
Education	1.7	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	1.4	-0.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Catering services	-6.8	4.5	6.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.7	9.4	9.2	8.8	7.0	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.8
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.2	2.4	1.3	2.6	2.5	1.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	0.5	-0.5	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.9
HCPI	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	1.8	2.2	1.1	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.9
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.2	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.9
<b>PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																
Total	4.5	0.9	0.0	3.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.7
Domestic market	3.8	1.0	0.3	2.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	-0.3	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
Non-domestic market	5.3	0.7	-0.2	4.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.9	3.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
euro area	6.1	0.1	-0.4	4.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.7	-1.3	2.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
non-euro area	3.6	2.0	0.3	3.8	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.8
Import price indices	5.4	1.9	-0.4	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.5	0.9	2.1	2.8	2.0
<b>PRICE CONTROL,<sup>1</sup> y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																
Energy prices	10.9	12.7	0.2	10.8	12.1	12.5	14.5	11.6	5.6	0.1	-0.7	-4.1	10.3	12.0	13.8	14.7
Oil products	11.9	13.0	1.7	11.7	12.3	12.7	14.4	12.6	6.4	0.4	0.4	-0.4	10.5	12.2	14.2	15.3
Transport & communications	1.1	1.6	11.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	8.6	8.6	17.3	10.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Other controlled prices	0.0	-0.6	-1.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-1.8	-3.9	-2.9	-0.8	1.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Direct control – total	2.8	9.2	1.2	2.1	7.3	9.5	11.0	8.9	4.3	0.5	1.0	-0.8	2.0	9.5	10.6	11.1

Source of data: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Note: <sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> 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
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8
4.3	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.6
5.2	5.1	7.4	7.1	7.0	9.6	9.5	9.4	11.2	10.7	10.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6
3.0	1.6	0.8	1.8	-0.3	-1.5	-1.7	0.8	1.6	6.5	-1.3	0.0	-3.1	-0.5	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	-2.9	-2.2
3.7	4.9	3.9	4.2	5.2	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.9	4.8	5.2	3.6
0.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-1.1	-2.2	-1.9	-1.4	-1.3	-0.8	-1.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-1.4
1.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2
2.8	2.6	2.4	4.5	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.0	1.9	0.6	-0.9	-0.9	0.2	2.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.1
-3.2	-2.8	-3.1	-4.4	-3.2	-1.6	-3.3	-1.1	-3.6	-4.6	-3.2	-2.2	-2.3	-1.3	0.0	2.5	1.1	1.6	-0.5	-1.5	-1.6
1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.7
1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	5.7	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0
2.6	2.1	1.4	0.9	8.9	9.1	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.6	9.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	0.6
1.1	0.6	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	-3.2	1.7
2.4	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9
1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.2
1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5
1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6
0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.5	-1.4	-1.2
1.7	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	0.8	0.8
1.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-1.3	0.5	1.2	-0.4	-1.6	-1.5	-2.0	-0.9	
11.8	10.9	10.1	14.6	18.8	14.7	10.4	9.8	7.5	6.4	2.9	-0.6	-0.7	1.8	3.8	-1.3	-4.2	-5.9	-3.8	-2.5	-3.4
11.9	10.8	9.2	14.4	19.4	15.8	11.4	10.5	8.1	7.7	3.6	-0.8	-0.9	3.1	5.5	-0.3	-3.5	-2.4	-0.2	1.6	0.8
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	8.0	8.0	14.6
-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-3.0	-1.1	-1.1	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.8	-3.8	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	2.7	0.8	0.8	3.7
9.0	8.5	7.9	11.0	14.0	10.1	8.5	8.1	5.6	4.9	2.4	-0.1	-0.3	2.0	4.3	0.5	-1.6	-1.4	-1.0	-0.1	0.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2011	2012	2013	2011			2012				2013			2011	2012		
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	12		1	2	3
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m</b>																	
Current account	146	1,159	2,279	0	96	262	320	482	485	693	626	474	-91	-23	-76	195	
Goods <sup>1</sup>	-957	-110	653	-356	-149	-45	60	24	132	238	244	39	-211	-115	-39	4	
Exports	21,450	21,631	22,079	5,403	5,364	5,559	5,283	5,424	5,390	5,646	5,441	5,602	1,641	1,646	1,726	1,992	
Imports	22,407	21,741	21,426	5,758	5,514	5,604	5,223	5,400	5,259	5,407	5,197	5,563	1,851	1,761	1,765	1,988	
Services	1,476	1,803	2,013	375	418	444	528	414	505	541	574	393	97	152	106	161	
Exports	4,842	5,166	5,423	1,217	1,118	1,237	1,502	1,310	1,211	1,326	1,559	1,327	421	377	325	417	
Imports	3,365	3,363	3,411	841	700	793	974	896	706	785	985	934	325	225	219	256	
Income	-524	-552	-408	-81	-145	-168	-198	-42	-73	-108	-110	-118	-14	-35	-41	-68	
Receipts	936	699	858	259	131	188	174	206	223	206	215	214	100	41	42	48	
Expenditure	1,460	1,251	1,266	340	276	356	372	247	296	314	325	331	114	77	83	116	
Current transfers	151	18	21	62	-28	31	-70	86	-79	22	-82	160	38	-25	-101	98	
Receipts	1,404	1,410	1,449	371	348	366	285	411	333	356	294	466	158	73	68	207	
Expenditure	1,253	1,392	1,427	310	377	336	355	325	412	334	375	306	120	97	169	110	
Capital and financial account	-474	-1,206	-2,967	-175	67	-249	-540	-484	-879	-754	-840	-493	176	87	152	-172	
Capital account	-85	-92	-37	-80	-24	11	-30	-49	-5	-40	-31	40	-91	-4	-6	-14	
Financial account	-389	-1,114	-2,930	-94	91	-260	-511	-434	-874	-714	-809	-533	267	90	158	-158	
Direct investment	633	166	-545	151	146	98	84	-162	-62	-648	-11	177	285	-53	77	123	
Domestic abroad	-85	212	-54	-156	41	127	39	5	-110	51	-2	6	-83	-12	17	36	
Foreign in Slovenia	718	-46	-491	307	105	-29	45	-167	47	-700	-9	171	367	-41	60	87	
Portfolio investment	1,839	-218	3,946	-20	-923	124	-982	1,564	131	2,100	-424	2,138	-66	221	-820	-324	
Financial derivatives	-155	-203	-450	-24	-23	-21	-31	-129	23	-224	-117	-133	-18	0	9	-31	
Other investment	-2,777	-890	-5,875	-221	851	-455	439	-1,726	-1,033	-1,922	-174	-2,745	76	-10	834	27	
Assets	-1,490	-1,474	-1,929	567	-1,466	-95	205	-118	-1,284	-635	141	-151	628	-612	102	-956	
Commercial credits	-49	65	-56	316	-347	-35	109	339	-364	-50	91	267	409	-86	-85	-176	
Loans	-55	-319	-23	19	3	-95	84	-310	25	-180	89	43	44	22	128	-147	
Currency and deposits	-1,341	-1,177	-1,696	249	-1,131	11	-33	-24	-928	-332	-46	-391	203	-544	42	-629	
Other assets	-46	-45	-154	-18	10	24	45	-124	-17	-73	7	-70	-29	-3	17	-4	
Liabilities	-1,287	584	-3,946	-788	2,317	-359	234	-1,608	251	-1,287	-315	-2,594	-551	602	732	983	
Commercial credits	107	265	-142	17	161	136	-96	63	-300	93	-200	264	-96	-79	147	93	
Loans	-1,234	-729	495	-752	-121	-223	-178	-208	374	602	-530	48	-121	77	-211	14	
Deposits	-169	1,026	-4,246	-57	2,287	-288	530	-1,503	188	-1,981	429	-2,883	-319	550	833	904	
Other liabilities	9	23	-52	3	-11	17	-22	39	-12	-2	-15	-23	-15	54	-36	-29	
International reserves <sup>2</sup>	72	31	-5	19	39	-6	-21	19	67	-19	-83	30	-10	-68	59	48	
Statistical error	328	47	688	174	-163	-13	220	2	394	61	214	19	-85	-64	-76	-23	
<b>EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m</b>																	
Export of investment goods	2,042	2,112	N/A	540	477	569	514	552	517	525	519	N/A	186	144	159	175	
Intermediate goods	12,008	12,138	N/A	2,931	3,063	3,101	3,019	2,955	3,078	3,183	3,138	N/A	837	957	996	1,110	
Consumer goods	6,950	6,811	N/A	1,803	1,685	1,734	1,604	1,788	1,673	1,818	1,669	N/A	573	500	528	657	
Import of investment goods	2,505	2,402	N/A	736	562	584	570	687	645	665	560	N/A	307	174	159	228	
Intermediate goods	14,107	14,005	N/A	3,490	3,636	3,578	3,410	3,382	3,477	3,462	3,296	N/A	1,018	1,171	1,171	1,294	
Consumer goods	5,943	5,671	N/A	1,524	1,435	1,400	1,350	1,486	1,394	1,488	1,481	N/A	483	447	456	533	

Source of data: BS, SURS.

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



2012											2013										
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
89	23	150	59	61	200	196	230	56	64	80	341	298	136	259	258	163	206	172	67	235	
7	-31	-21	48	-73	84	43	98	-117	-50	58	124	135	-21	125	140	14	89	62	-9	-14	
1,807	1,862	1,891	1,829	1,606	1,848	1,961	1,926	1,537	1,718	1,737	1,935	1,963	1,844	1,839	1,960	1,552	1,928	2,032	1,910	1,660	
1,800	1,892	1,912	1,781	1,679	1,764	1,918	1,828	1,654	1,768	1,680	1,811	1,828	1,866	1,714	1,820	1,538	1,839	1,970	1,919	1,674	
148	156	140	147	189	192	183	145	86	170	122	213	173	186	181	200	208	165	151	124	118	
392	410	434	512	512	477	467	415	427	391	355	466	433	438	455	533	537	489	457	410	460	
244	254	295	366	323	285	284	270	341	221	232	253	259	251	274	333	329	324	306	286	342	
-44	-99	-25	-110	-32	-56	-8	-14	-19	-26	-24	-23	-30	-40	-37	-35	-37	-38	-41	-38	-39	
54	63	72	54	55	65	58	59	88	74	73	76	69	69	69	75	69	71	71	70	73	
98	162	97	164	87	121	66	73	108	100	97	99	99	109	106	110	106	109	111	108	112	
-23	-3	56	-25	-24	-21	-21	1	106	-30	-76	27	21	11	-10	-48	-23	-11	0	-11	171	
97	113	156	112	85	88	90	109	212	86	95	152	139	115	102	101	91	102	102	88	276	
120	116	100	137	109	109	112	108	106	116	171	125	118	104	112	149	114	113	102	98	105	
-168	-162	81	-55	-243	-242	-384	-348	248	-397	-89	-393	-326	-153	-274	-232	-291	-317	-391	-97	-4	
24	5	-18	9	-10	-29	-13	-40	3	-1	-5	0	0	-27	-13	4	-12	-23	10	-3	33	
-193	-167	100	-65	-233	-213	-372	-308	245	-397	-84	-393	-326	-127	-261	-236	-279	-294	-401	-94	-37	
-92	144	45	87	-28	25	-45	31	-149	51	25	-138	-701	-4	56	43	2	-56	295	-67	-51	
-6	53	80	13	43	-16	-6	42	-32	-9	-7	-94	-8	22	38	-4	-2	4	62	-11	-45	
-86	91	-35	74	-71	41	-39	-11	-117	60	32	-45	-693	-25	18	47	4	-61	233	-56	-6	
76	133	-86	-644	-152	-187	1,674	-54	-56	-156	17	270	-143	2,589	-346	-129	-90	-204	-24	1,823	339	
-6	-7	-7	-9	-3	-19	-44	-40	-44	-34	65	-8	-7	-67	-151	-83	-55	21	-59	-5	-69	
-171	-435	151	541	-46	-56	-1,982	-256	512	-281	-201	-551	508	-2,671	241	15	-138	-51	-614	-1,839	-292	
-383	119	169	122	147	-64	-294	-422	597	-337	-374	-574	-220	-404	-11	-3	206	-62	-445	-132	426	
24	-32	-27	16	158	-65	-28	37	330	-62	-86	-217	-25	55	-80	-2	182	-90	-55	18	305	
-153	-28	86	40	51	-8	17	-49	-277	4	8	13	-71	-68	-41	11	75	4	-34	-17	93	
-258	164	105	36	-77	8	-132	-406	514	-274	-297	-357	-55	-396	120	-11	-59	24	-287	-85	-18	
4	15	5	30	15	0	-151	-4	31	-5	1	-13	-69	6	-10	-1	8	0	-69	-48	47	
212	-554	-18	419	-193	8	-1,688	166	-85	55	172	23	728	-2,267	252	18	-344	11	-169	-1,707	-718	
-16	-72	224	-8	-144	56	6	18	40	-234	86	-152	-5	35	64	-127	-137	64	76	137	50	
103	-213	-114	-83	-62	-32	14	-194	-28	34	-151	492	675	-14	-59	-372	43	-200	12	-6	43	
115	-278	-126	527	12	-9	-1,726	358	-136	274	234	-319	68	-2,299	251	524	-250	155	-259	-1,843	-780	
10	9	-2	-17	1	-6	18	-17	38	-18	3	2	-10	12	-4	-7	0	-8	3	5	-31	
0	-2	-4	-41	-3	23	26	11	-18	22	11	33	17	25	-61	-82	3	-4	1	-6	35	
80	139	-231	-4	182	42	188	118	-304	334	8	52	28	17	16	-26	128	111	219	31	-231	
183	189	196	172	164	179	193	191	168	156	159	202	181	176	169	200	145	174	195	192	N/A	
1,009	1,049	1,042	1,052	935	1,032	1,116	1,062	777	1,008	988	1,082	1,109	1,054	1,020	1,116	924	1,098	1,171	1,070	N/A	
559	572	603	554	460	590	610	628	550	507	554	612	633	576	609	602	448	619	627	607	N/A	
186	201	197	217	163	190	219	209	259	196	195	254	218	259	188	202	154	204	220	234	N/A	
1,177	1,209	1,192	1,175	1,096	1,140	1,244	1,160	978	1,223	1,110	1,144	1,199	1,201	1,062	1,176	988	1,132	1,239	1,205	N/A	
449	475	475	442	447	461	530	508	448	445	467	483	491	490	506	510	440	531	553	524	N/A	

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2011	2012	2013	2011				2012						
				9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m</b>														
Claims of the BS on central government	102	221	233	77	76	83	102	111	119	182	169	188	204	227
Central government (S. 1311)	4,299	5,057	6,563	3,355	3,387	3,436	4,299	4,465	4,580	4,801	4,752	4,796	4,811	4,870
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	584	610	581	535	541	554	584	588	589	588	591	580	584	589
Households (S. 14, 15)	9,454	9,267	8,917	9,468	9,481	9,467	9,454	9,421	9,391	9,412	9,380	9,380	9,362	9,341
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	20,876	19,470	14,903	21,369	21,444	21,434	20,876	20,976	20,896	20,933	20,922	20,843	20,693	20,561
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	2,229	2,135	1,764	2,298	2,286	2,277	2,229	2,210	2,234	2,323	2,320	2,300	2,291	2,247
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	5,445	5,194	5,020	5,375	5,491	5,224	5,445	5,111	4,846	5,644	5,527	5,613	5,918	5,248
<b>Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL</b>														
In domestic currency	35,692	34,558	29,620	35,763	35,970	35,784	35,692	35,407	35,334	36,103	35,955	35,979	36,202	35,461
In foreign currency	1,536	1,309	1,097	1,628	1,586	1,557	1,536	1,529	1,505	1,492	1,472	1,458	1,439	1,423
Securities, total	5,659	5,862	7,027	5,008	5,075	5,052	5,659	5,837	5,697	6,105	6,066	6,076	6,018	5,972
<b>SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m</b>														
Deposits in domestic currency, total	28,420	29,582	27,051	27,337	27,631	27,376	28,420	28,359	27,926	30,197	30,165	30,208	30,322	29,703
Overnight	8,245	8,678	8,558	8,236	8,058	8,436	8,245	8,399	8,195	8,177	8,404	8,375	9,151	8,573
With agreed maturity – short-term	7,868	7,056	6,689	8,369	8,372	7,791	7,868	7,688	7,468	7,553	7,362	7,441	7,111	7,134
With agreed maturity – long-term	12,248	13,780	11,569	10,683	11,148	11,089	12,248	12,180	12,171	14,395	14,319	14,309	13,982	13,930
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	59	68	235	49	53	60	59	92	92	72	80	83	78	66
Deposits in foreign currency, total	579	552	487	486	494	538	579	570	564	577	568	559	583	597
Overnight	386	372	324	320	329	365	386	391	384	384	385	381	397	410
With agreed maturity – short-term	133	123	91	109	109	114	133	117	120	132	124	116	125	125
With agreed maturity – long-term	59	56	72	57	55	58	59	61	59	60	58	61	60	61
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %</b>														
<b>New deposits in domestic currency</b>														
<b>Households</b>														
Overnight deposits	0.22	0.20	0.11	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.19
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	2.15	2.31	1.86	2.17	2.24	2.27	2.28	2.39	2.35	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.29	2.27
<b>New loans to households in domestic currency</b>														
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	5.46	5.48	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.43	5.27	5.37	5.40	5.46	5.36	5.45	5.42	5.37
<b>New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency</b>														
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	5.69	5.32	3.86	5.91	4.25	5.20	6.51	3.79	3.00	6.04	5.81	6.27	5.83	3.94
<b>INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %</b>														
Main refinancing operations	1.25	0.88	0.54	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75
<b>INTERBANK INTEREST RATES</b>														
<b>EURIBOR</b>														
3-month rates	1.39	0.57	0.22	1.54	1.58	1.48	1.43	1.22	1.05	0.86	0.74	0.68	0.66	0.50
6-month rates	1.64	0.83	0.34	1.74	1.78	1.71	1.67	1.50	1.35	1.16	1.04	0.97	0.93	0.78
<b>LIBOR CHF</b>														
3-month rates	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.07
6-month rates	0.18	0.15	-	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18

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

2012					2013												2014	
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
227	207	226	224	221	232	233	229	233	233	233	233	232	231	232	233	233	233	239
4,805	4,874	5,138	5,144	5,057	5,036	5,111	5,048	5,451	5,361	4,999	5,108	5,024	4,995	4,965	4,881	6,563	6,447	
590	585	583	580	610	609	613	609	610	600	600	601	601	604	610	570	581	585	
9,346	9,338	9,341	9,318	9,267	9,191	9,160	9,159	9,141	9,107	9,099	9,050	9,059	9,052	9,031	8,996	8,917	8,879	
20,488	20,398	20,294	20,044	19,470	19,425	19,265	19,152	19,022	18,889	18,832	18,639	18,633	18,501	18,102	17,918	14,903	14,692	
2,244	2,210	2,204	2,186	2,135	2,116	2,102	2,028	2,000	1,990	1,999	1,992	1,983	1,978	1,962	1,966	1,764	1,994	
5,237	5,210	4,930	5,012	5,194	5,085	5,300	5,389	4,957	5,423	5,255	5,190	5,320	5,311	5,198	4,752	5,020	5,014	
35,422	35,316	35,131	34,943	34,558	34,349	34,342	34,336	33,765	34,040	33,902	33,612	33,754	33,705	33,198	32,569	29,620	29,594	
1,402	1,372	1,354	1,348	1,309	1,263	1,277	1,264	1,236	1,235	1,223	1,203	1,192	1,177	1,152	1,144	1,097	1,090	
5,886	5,928	6,004	5,990	5,862	5,846	5,927	5,780	6,177	6,091	5,657	5,762	5,669	5,554	5,513	5,366	7,027	6,922	
29,591	29,354	29,460	30,062	29,582	29,575	29,961	30,070	29,665	30,497	29,943	30,228	30,184	30,194	30,091	29,645	27,051	27,255	
8,633	8,523	8,651	8,763	8,678	8,726	9,185	8,997	8,919	8,806	8,923	9,124	9,055	8,812	8,861	8,729	8,558	8,779	
7,052	6,964	6,980	7,417	7,056	6,905	6,827	7,140	7,148	7,712	7,626	7,652	7,696	8,260	8,222	8,110	6,689	6,730	
13,851	13,751	13,755	13,763	13,780	13,863	13,829	13,775	13,424	13,787	13,189	13,203	13,159	12,843	12,688	12,495	11,569	11,422	
55	116	74	119	68	81	120	158	174	192	205	249	274	279	320	311	235	324	
591	579	571	576	552	538	554	549	520	548	536	520	541	521	506	511	487	493	
412	397	388	399	372	372	383	363	361	354	340	342	362	333	324	334	324	328	
119	124	126	119	123	109	114	128	103	103	113	97	95	109	104	98	91	93	
59	57	56	57	56	56	56	57	55	91	82	81	84	79	78	79	72	72	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	
2.23	2.23	2.28	2.28	2.24	2.28	2.18	2.10	2.01	2.01	1.97	1.89	1.78	1.65	1.56	1.48	1.46	1.36	
5.41	5.62	5.53	6.00	5.31	5.46	6.40	5.03	5.49	5.39	5.30	5.34	5.31	5.11	5.49	5.17	5.36	5.38	
5.06	6.52	6.51	5.48	5.57	3.75	3.76	3.70	3.48	5.68	..	3.03	2.66	3.37	3.73	4.71	4.59	6.58	
0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	
0.33	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.28	0.29	
0.60	0.48	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.37	0.40	
0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
0.16	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	

PUBLIC FINANCE	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012				2013				2012		
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	5	6	
<b>CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS-IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m</b>															
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES</b>															
TOTAL REVENUES	14,982.3	14,999.1	14,725.1	4,016.5	3,618.4	3,712.2	3,577.2	4,091.3	3,419.9	3,495.0	3,733.1	4,077.2	1,159.7	1,269.3	
Current revenues	14,037.9	14,030.6	13,634.8	3,715.6	3,410.8	3,485.9	3,367.4	3,766.5	3,184.6	3,293.1	3,510.9	3,646.2	1,101.4	1,153.8	
Tax revenues	13,209.2	13,118.3	12,647.9	3,472.7	3,172.7	3,314.0	3,170.4	3,461.2	2,946.8	3,107.4	3,188.1	3,405.6	1,049.3	1,090.3	
Taxes on income and profit	2,723.5	2,656.6	2,137.4	697.5	629.5	723.0	511.1	793.0	577.1	510.9	442.5	606.9	194.8	279.9	
Social security contributions	5,267.6	5,244.1	5,127.2	1,346.2	1,342.5	1,332.8	1,306.4	1,262.4	1,264.9	1,283.4	1,261.3	1,317.6	449.0	442.5	
Taxes on payroll and workforce	29.2	25.6	23.4	8.2	7.2	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.5	6.3	2.2	2.0	
Taxes on property	215.2	233.9	253.5	53.1	26.6	64.8	79.4	63.1	24.2	67.8	91.3	70.3	27.4	26.9	
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,856.2	4,876.1	5,027.3	1,324.9	1,164.0	1,164.5	1,244.1	1,303.4	1,039.2	1,224.7	1,357.0	1,406.4	371.2	332.7	
Taxes on international trade & transactions	100.2	82.5	77.5	25.1	22.3	21.9	17.9	20.5	19.4	22.9	18.2	17.0	6.6	6.5	
Other taxes	17.2	-0.6	1.5	17.6	-19.4	0.5	5.8	12.6	16.5	-8.4	12.4	-19.0	-1.9	-0.3	
Non-tax revenues	828.7	912.3	986.9	242.9	238.1	171.9	197.0	305.3	237.8	185.7	322.8	240.6	52.1	63.6	
Capital revenues	65.3	62.5	67.0	21.7	10.5	10.8	11.7	29.5	10.7	13.1	12.8	30.4	3.5	4.8	
Grants	10.4	9.2	32.3	4.0	1.3	1.8	1.6	4.5	12.9	2.7	14.7	2.1	0.9	0.4	
Transferred revenues	53.8	51.7	52.9	0.6	0.1	0.5	50.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	50.9	1.1	0.0	0.4	
Receipts from the EU budget	814.9	845.1	938.1	274.6	195.6	213.2	146.6	289.7	211.2	185.6	143.8	397.4	53.9	109.9	
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES</b>															
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,546.3	16,125.7	16,282.7	4,240.0	4,326.5	3,857.4	3,836.0	4,105.7	4,137.4	4,011.6	3,846.2	4,287.6	1,249.3	1,241.5	
Current expenditures	6,926.7	6,813.5	6,836.4	1,640.3	1,995.1	1,668.7	1,553.2	1,596.6	1,842.8	1,819.0	1,496.7	1,677.9	515.4	525.2	
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,882.7	3,727.7	3,617.0	950.4	958.3	973.9	910.8	884.7	908.5	936.6	871.2	900.6	315.6	328.5	
Expenditures on goods and services	2,443.4	2,373.0	2,237.4	638.9	589.7	599.1	551.1	633.1	559.1	565.9	526.7	585.7	192.1	191.0	
Interest payments	526.7	647.9	840.1	29.3	431.8	81.5	79.4	55.3	319.1	295.2	77.8	148.0	2.6	1.6	
Reserves	73.9	64.9	141.9	21.6	15.3	14.3	11.8	23.4	56.2	21.3	20.8	43.6	5.2	4.1	
Current transfers	7,818.9	7,687.0	7,671.1	1,944.4	1,957.3	1,878.7	1,903.2	1,947.8	1,948.5	1,893.7	1,922.4	1,906.4	627.2	613.0	
Subsidies	496.3	502.7	519.3	128.2	177.1	107.8	57.3	160.5	190.5	111.9	77.5	139.4	31.8	28.8	
Current transfers to individuals and households	6,533.5	6,384.2	6,343.0	1,598.3	1,609.2	1,588.7	1,636.6	1,549.7	1,576.7	1,585.9	1,626.0	1,554.3	531.1	527.4	
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	737.2	741.0	734.4	203.2	158.0	169.6	196.7	216.8	158.1	185.2	185.7	205.5	59.0	54.2	
Current transfers abroad	52.0	59.0	74.4	14.6	13.0	12.5	12.6	20.8	23.3	10.7	33.2	7.2	5.2	2.7	
Capital expenditures	1,023.5	915.0	1,030.7	391.6	165.3	179.2	223.4	347.2	141.6	146.3	259.7	483.2	63.9	64.3	
Capital transfers	372.1	319.9	319.0	159.4	47.0	44.3	74.3	154.3	42.5	52.0	69.3	155.1	10.2	19.8	
Payments to the EU budget	405.1	390.3	425.5	104.4	161.8	86.5	82.0	59.9	161.8	100.5	98.0	65.0	32.5	19.1	
<b>SURPLUS / DEFICIT</b>	<b>-1,564.1</b>	<b>-1,126.6</b>	<b>-1,557.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	

Source of data: Bulletin of Government Finance.

Note: In line with the changed methodology of the International Monetary Fund of 2001, social security contributions paid by the general government are not consolidated.  
\* Data on revenues for November 2012 include corrections in DURS records for the period January–October 2012, which were due to the rectification of technical errors in the new DURS information system.



## Acronyms

### Acronyms in the text

**AJPES** – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **BoE** – Bank of England, **BoJ** – Bank of Japan, **BS** – Bank of Slovenia, **CHF** – Swiss Franc, **DUTB** – Bank Asset Management Company, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EFSF** – European Financial Stability Facility, **EFSM** – European Financial Stability Mechanism, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EMU** – European Monetary Union, **ES** – European Council, **ESI** – Economic Sentiment Indicator, **ESM** – European Stability Mechanism, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **ESSPROS** – European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics, **Euribor** – Euro Interbank Offered Rate, **EUROSTAT** – Statistical Office of the European Union, **FED** – Federal Reserve System, **GBP** – British pound, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **HICP** – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **HUF** – Hungarian Forint, **ifo** – Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **JPY** – Japanese yen, **LFS** – Labour Force Survey, **Libor** – London Interbank Offered Rate, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **MZIP** – Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, **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, **PRS** – the Slovenian Business Register, **REER** – Real Effective Exchange Rate, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **RULC** – Relative Unit Labor Cost, **SCA** – Standard Classification of Activities, **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **SURS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **ULC** – Unit Labour Costs, **USD** – US Dollar, **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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