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The Economic Mirror is prepared based on statistical data available by 4 September 2014.

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

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

In the spotlight

Economic growth in the euro area stagnated in the second quarter and was lower than expected by international institutions; the indicators for the second half of the year indicate a slowdown. After a year of weak growth, euro area GDP stagnated in the second quarter (seasonally adjusted), being up 0.7% year-on-year. In all Slovenia's main partners (particularly Germany, Italy and France), growth was lower than the spring expectations of the European Commission. The latest confidence indicators show a continuation of low economic activity in the euro area in the next quarter. At the beginning of September, the ECB lowered slightly its forecast for economic growth in the euro area, projecting euro area GDP to increase by 0.9%.

Amid further growth in exports and construction investment related to EU funds, Slovenia's GDP was up 2.9% year-on-year in the second quarter (up 1.0% relative to the previous quarter, seasonally adjusted). The contribution of net exports was positive again, primarily on account of the continuation of relatively high year-on-year growth in exports (5.2%). The second quarter saw further growth in domestic consumption, and, as a result, higher activity in sectors that are mainly oriented to the domestic market. This holds particularly true for value added in construction (19.0%), which can be explained by government investment related to EU funds. Most market services also show signs of improvement. Household consumption was also slightly higher year-on-year (0.2%). This is related to the weak recovery on the labour market, which is reflected in higher employment and earnings. Consumer confidence has also improved. Given the fiscal consolidation measures, government consumption continued to fall (-1.9%). Value added in public services was thus lower than a year earlier.

The labour market situation improved slightly again in the second quarter. Having grown since the second half of 2013, the number of persons in employment increased by 0.5% in the second quarter (seasonally adjusted), being almost 1% higher year-on-year. The increase in employment was recorded particularly in individual sectors of market services, notably employment activities, and in public services. The surge of employment in employment activities could be attributable to stronger activity in the construction and manufacturing sectors. The number of registered unemployed persons has been declining since March 2014, a significant fall being recorded in August (seasonally adjusted), with 114,784 persons registered as unemployed at the end of the month, 1.6% fewer than in the same month of 2013. Gross earnings in the private sector increased further in the second quarter. For the first time in two years, this year gross earnings also rose in the public sector. A more visible increase was also seen in the general government sector (especially due to the disbursement of the suspended promotions in April), in addition to public corporations.

In August, prices remained unchanged relative to July, but were down relative to the previous August. The year-on-year decline was mainly due to lower prices of unprocessed food and energy; prices of durable goods also remained lower than in the same period last year. Price growth was also low in the euro area, which recorded the lowest year-on-year inflation in the last five years (0.3%), according to Eurostat's flash estimate.

In July, the deleveraging of non-banking sectors eased slightly in comparison with that in June; in the first seven months, it was slightly lower than in the same period last year. In the first seven months of the year, the volume of loans to domestic non-banking sectors declined by around EUR 1 bn, which is around 15% less than in the same period last year. The decline was largely due to lower household and government repayments, while corporate and NFI deleveraging did not differ significantly from last year's level owing to the substantial debt repayments in June and July. Banks continued to deleverage abroad and reduce their liabilities to the Eurosystem. The volume of household and government deposits is growing. The deterioration in the quality of banks' assets remains one of the main risks to the banking system. The share of arrears of more than 90 days rose by almost 2 percentage points to 15.3% in the first half of the year, while the share of all arrears has been fluctuating around 18% in recent months.

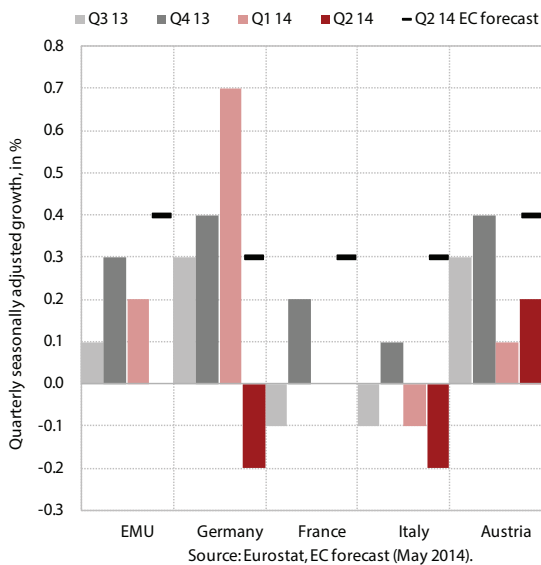
According to the data of the consolidated balance, the deficit of the general government sector in the first six months of this year amounted to EUR 709.6 m, which is less than in the same period last year (EUR 1.2 m). Despite the lower general government deficit year-on-year, a larger part of the yearly deficit envisaged in the adopted state budget has already been realised. The decline was mainly the result of higher general government revenue (by EUR 622 m or 9.9%). Year-on-year growth was recorded both in tax (corporate income tax and value added tax) and non-tax revenues (a one-off inflow from concessions). General government expenditure was up EUR 98.3 m year-on-year (by 1.2%), most notably expenditure on investment and interest payments.

current economic trends

International environment

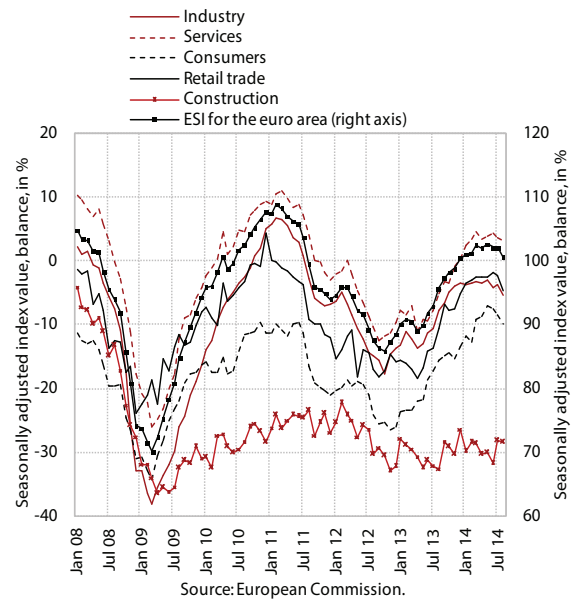
Economic growth in the euro area stagnated in the second quarter and was lower than expected by international institutions. In the second quarter, euro area GDP stagnated (seasonally adjusted), being up 0.7% year-on-year. Economic growth was below the spring expectations of the European Commission in most of Slovenia's main trading partners, particularly Germany, Italy and France. A significant factor behind the GDP fall in Germany was, in addition to foreign demand, lower investment in the construction sector due to the mild winter leading to high growth rates in the first quarter of this year.

Figure 1: Quarterly growth rates in selected EU countries, 2014



Confidence indicators for the euro area indicate weak growth in the second half of the year. According to the confidence indicators (PMI, ESI, Ifo), low economic activity in the euro area will continue in the next quarter. The Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) for the euro area dropped to this year's low in August, recording a decline in all sectors. The ECB lowered slightly its forecast for euro area economic growth at the beginning of September (2014: 0.9%, 2015: 1.6%).

Figure 2: Economic sentiment in the euro area



In the second quarter, credit standards for enterprises and households in the euro area improved and the demand for loans increased. According to the ECB Euro Area Bank Lending Survey,¹ credit standards for loans to enterprises eased in the second quarter for the first time since 2007. The main factors in the easing were improved expectations of banks regarding the recovery in individual sectors and lower risks in the euro area. Enterprises increased demand in particular for loans for investment, inventories and working capital. Banks also reported an easing of credit standards across all categories of household loans. Owing to higher consumer confidence and favourable prospects on the housing market, there was a significant increase in demand for household loans. In the next quarter, banks expect a further easing of credit standards and an increase in demand for loans to enterprises and households. Despite the improvement in credit standards for enterprises and households, the net flow of loans in the euro area remains negative.

¹ The survey included 137 banks in the euro area.

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

Interest rates	average, in %				change, in b. p.	
	2013	VIII 13	VII 14	VIII 14	VIII 14/VII 14	VIII 14/VIII 13
3-month EURIBOR rate	0.220	0.226	0.207	0.192	-1.3	-3.4
3-month USD LIBOR rate	0.268	0.264	0.234	0.235	0.1	-2.9
3-month CHF LIBOR rate	0.021	0.018	0.013	0.021	0.8	0.3
Exchange rates	average				change, in %	
	2013	VIII 13	VII 14	VIII 14	VIII 14/VII 14	VIII 14/VIII 13
EUR/USD	1.328	1.331	1.354	1.332	-1.6	0.1
EUR/CHF	1.231	1.234	1.215	1.212	-0.3	-1.8
EUR/GBP	0.849	0.859	0.793	0.797	0.5	-7.2
EUR/JPY	129.66	130.34	137.72	137.11	-0.4	5.2

Source: Euribor, ECB, calculations by IMAD.

Table 2: Oil and non-energy commodity prices

Oil	average				change, in %	
	2013	VIII 13	VII 14	VIII 14	VIII 14/VII 14	VIII 14/VIII 13
Brent USD	108.56	111.28	106.77	101.61	-4.8	-8.7
Brent EUR	81.66	82.55	79.95	77.57	-3.0	-6.0

Commodities	change, in %		
	2013/2012	VII 14/VI 14	VII 14/VII 13
Non-energy commodities	-1.2	0.1	-2.3
Food	1.1	-2.1	-6.3
Agricultural raw materials	1.4	-0.9	2.4
Metals	-4.2	4.3	-2.3

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

Figure 3: The ECB Euro Area Bank Lending Survey

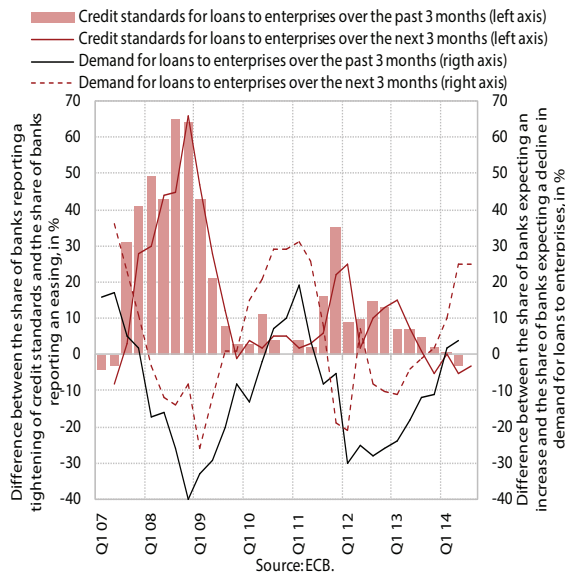


Figure 5: Prices of Brent crude oil and the USD/EUR exchange rate

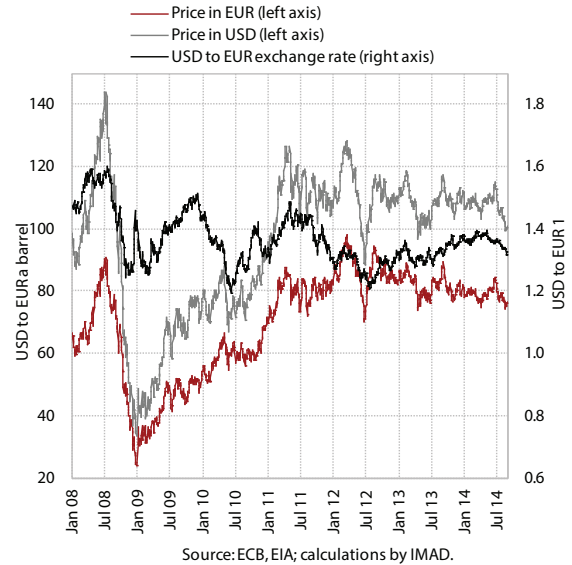


Figure 4: Yields to maturity of ten-year government bonds

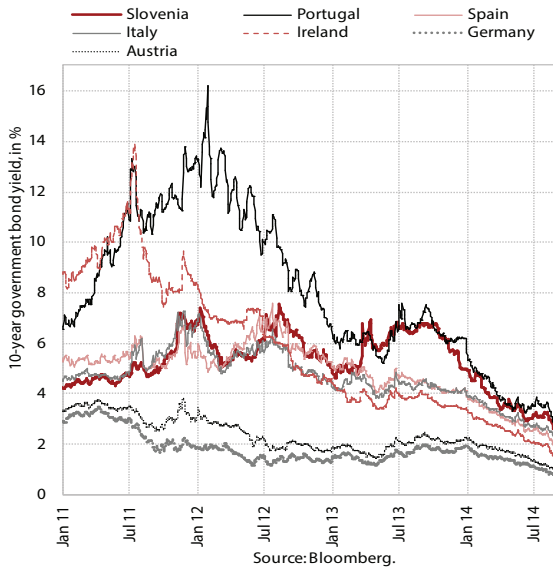
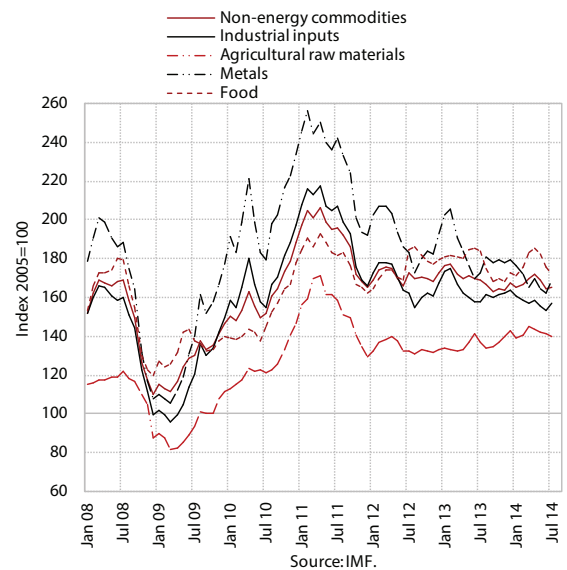


Figure 6: Non-energy commodity prices in dollars



In September, the ECB cut its interest rates again to new record lows. The key interest rate and the interest rate on the marginal lending facility were lowered by 10 basis points to 0.05% and 0.30%, respectively. The interest rate on the deposit facility was also reduced by 10 basis points, to minus 0.20%. On the interbank money market, interest rates declined slightly since June's adoption of the ECB's measures to stimulate the recovery of the economy. As stated by the ECB, the monetary policy stance will remain accommodative. In the next few months, banks will be able to borrow funds under the targeted long-term refinancing operations (around EUR 400 bn for the entire euro area), which will be mainly intended to increase lending to the non-financial private sector.

Economic developments in Slovenia

Real **merchandise** exports were up 5.4% and imports up 2.2% year-on-year in the second quarter.² Export growth in the second quarter was, as in the first quarter, underpinned by higher exports to the EU; relative to the previous quarter (seasonally adjusted), this year's growth rates are much more moderate than last year's. Exports to Croatia, Germany and Austria rose in particular year-on-year in the second quarter, with higher exports to Switzerland, USA and Hungary also contributing to total growth. Looking at the main trading partners, exports to Russia, France and the Czech Republic were down this year. Real merchandise imports rose in the second quarter, after maintaining similar levels since the beginning of last year (seasonally adjusted). According to our estimate, imports of consumer goods rose in particular, once again especially imports of passenger cars.³

In the second quarter, nominal exports of **services** rose, while imports declined. In year-on-year terms, exports were

Table 3: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

in %	2013	VI 14/ V 14	VI 14/ VI 13	I-VI 14/ I-VI 13
Exports ¹	2.5	4.7	6.9	4.5
-goods	1.8	6.0	8.0	5.2
-services	5.6	-0.5	2.5	1.5
Imports ¹	-1.5	-2.2	6.6	4.3
-goods	-1.9	-3.3	5.7	2.9
-services	1.4	4.8	12.1	14.3
Industrial production	-0.9	1.0 ²	4.3 ³	2.7 ³
-manufacturing	-1.5	1.7 ²	3.7 ³	2.1 ³
Construction -value of construction put in place	-2.6	-0.3 ²	28.6 ³	37.5 ³
Real turnover in retail trade	-3.7	0.1 ²	-2.6 ³	-0.9 ³
Nominal turnover in market services (without trade)	-0.3	-0.9 ²	-0.3 ³	2.7 ³

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

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

² According to the National Accounts Statistics.

³ An estimate based on the available data on the structure of merchandise trade for the first five months of this year.

Figure 7: Merchandise exports – geographical distribution

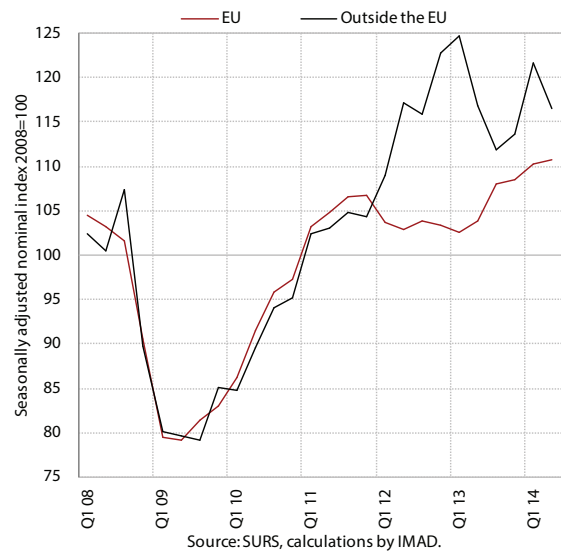
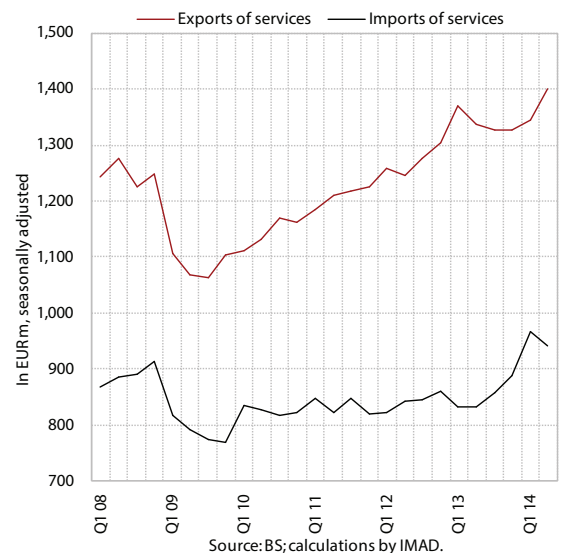


Figure 8: Trade in services – nominal



up 4.8%; imports were up 13.0% owing to strong growth in the previous three quarters.⁴ Exports of transport and travel services continued to grow. Exports of other business services were also up; the largest increase was recorded for exports of other services,⁵ particularly communication services, according to our estimate. Imports of services declined in the second quarter, chiefly on account of lower imports of travel.

Production volume in **manufacturing** rose again in the second quarter, largely on account of the strong growth in June. Growth was contributed by low- and medium-

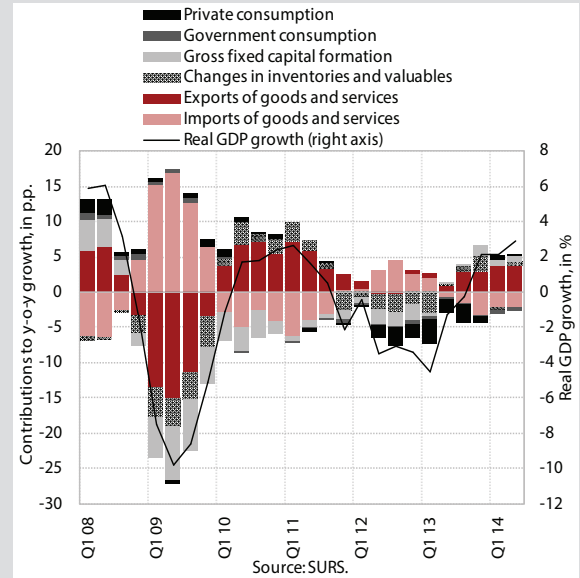
⁴ According to the balance of payments statistics.

⁵ When adjusting data for seasonal effects, we placed communication, construction, financial, computer and information activities, personal service activities, arts, entertainment and recreation activities, government services, insurances and licences, patents and copyrights into the group of other services. Together, they account for almost a fifth of services exports and nearly a third of services imports.

Box 1: Gross domestic product, Q2 2014

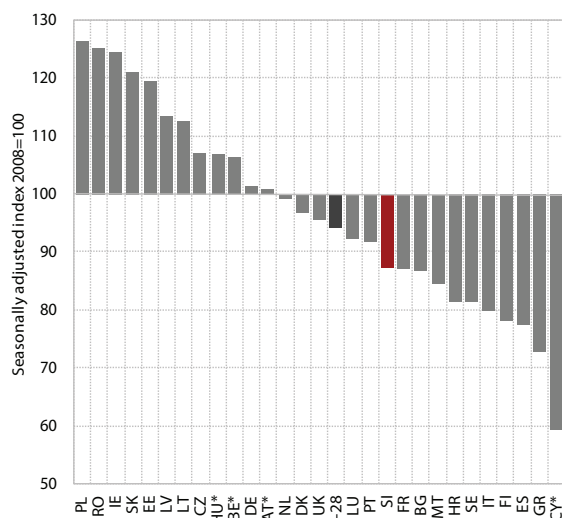
In the second quarter, GDP was up 2.9% amid further growth in exports and construction investment related to EU funds. It rose by 1.0% relative to the previous quarter (seasonally adjusted). The continuation of the relatively high year-on-year growth of exports (5.2%) can be attributed to higher exports to the EU. Owing to these developments, the year-on-year growth of value added in manufacturing strengthened further. Year-on-year growth in imports continued as well, with imports of services rising substantially this year. The contribution of net exports was positive again (1.6 percentage points). In the second quarter, domestic consumption was up again, particularly investment in construction; value added in the construction sector increased by 19.0%, which is largely related to EU funds, according to our estimate. Unlike construction investment, investment in machinery and equipment was down again relative to the same period of the previous year. Household consumption rose slightly in year-on-year terms, which can be explained by the otherwise weak recovery on the labour market and, in turn, higher employment and wages. Consumer confidence also improved. Reflecting higher domestic demand, value added was up year-on-year in most market services that are predominantly oriented to the domestic market (with the exception of real estate and financial and insurance activities). Given the need for fiscal consolidation, government consumption continued to fall (-1.9%). Value added in public services was thus also lower than a year earlier. The indicators of exports and construction investment, which boosted GDP growth in the first half of the year (2.5% relative to the same period last year), indicate a gradual slowdown. GDP growth can therefore be expected to decline in the second half of the year.

Figure 9: Expenditure structure of the year-on-year change in GDP, Slovenia



low-technology industries, where production volume is steadily rising after the decline until the end of 2012. After stagnating in the previous quarter, production volume dropped slightly in industries of higher technology intensity, where it has been fluctuating slightly below the 2008 levels in the last two years. Production levels of more technology-intensive industries in the EU are also similar,

Figure 10: Production volume in manufacturing in EU Member States



Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD. Note: data for Q2 2014 for 2 months.

on average, to those in 2008. The wider gap with the 2008 production levels in Slovenia than in the EU is accounted for by some low- and medium-low-technology industries, primarily those making furniture, textile and leather products. In the first half of the year, production volume in the furniture and textile industries remained lower than in the same period last year (by around 5%). In most other industries it was higher year-on-year. Production in industries of higher technology intensity was up 1.4%, on average; in low- and medium-low-technology industries up 3.9%.

Construction activity picked up again in the second quarter. The value of construction put in place rose by 5.5% (seasonally adjusted). With ongoing growth, Q2 activity was as much as 38.1% higher year-on-year. Activity in the construction of buildings rose slightly in the second quarter. After vigorous growth in preceding quarters, activity in the construction of civil-engineering structures remained at the level of the previous quarter (which was still 50% higher than in the second quarter of 2013). The relatively strong activity in civil engineering is linked to the completion of projects (municipal infrastructure in particular) co-financed by EU funds at the end of the financial perspective.

At the end of June, the stock of contracts in the construction sector was, after increasing substantially in 2013 (by 35.5%), 10.3% lower than at the end of 2013. In civil engineering the stock of contracts remained unchanged this year, while it declined in residential and non-residential construction,

Figure 11: Value of construction put in place, seasonally adjusted

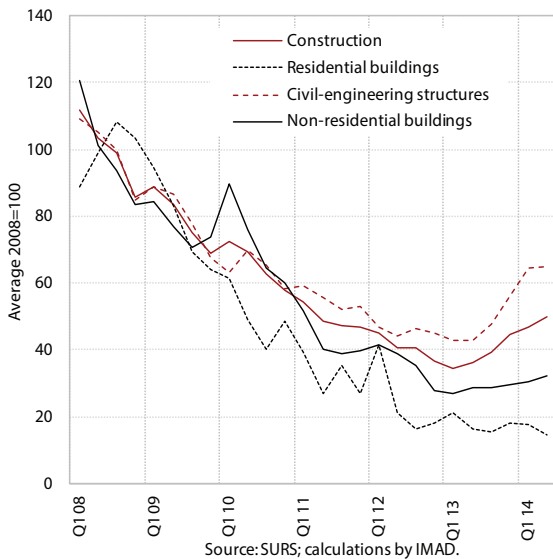
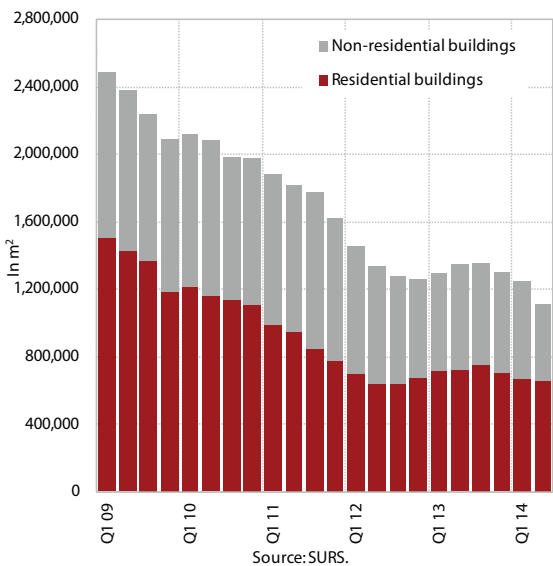


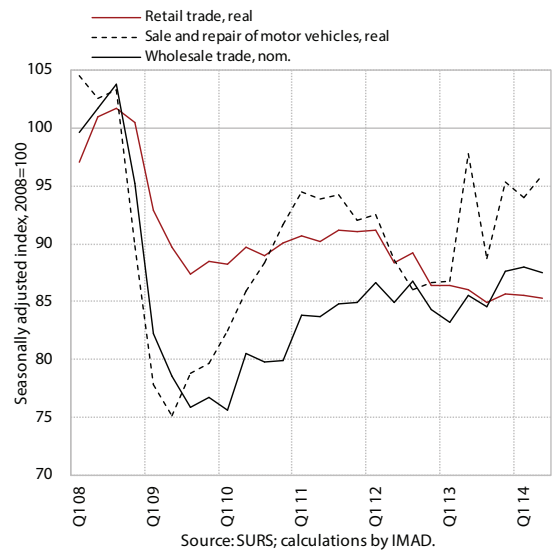
Figure 12: Total floor area of buildings planned by issued building permits in the last four quarters



where it was also lower than in the same period last year. Data on issued building permits show a similarly unfavourable picture regarding the future activity: in both the final quarter of 2013 and the first two quarters of 2014, the total floor area for buildings planned by issued building permits was significantly lower than in the same period of 2013.

Turnover in wholesale and retail trade is stagnating this year, while turnover in the sale of motor vehicles is slowly growing (seasonally adjusted). In retail trade, turnover has been hovering – with small monthly fluctuations – at the lowest level since 2008 for the entire year. In 2014, last year's growth in wholesale trade came to a halt, turnover in the second quarter thus being similar to that at the end of 2013. In the sale and repair of motor vehicles, last year's

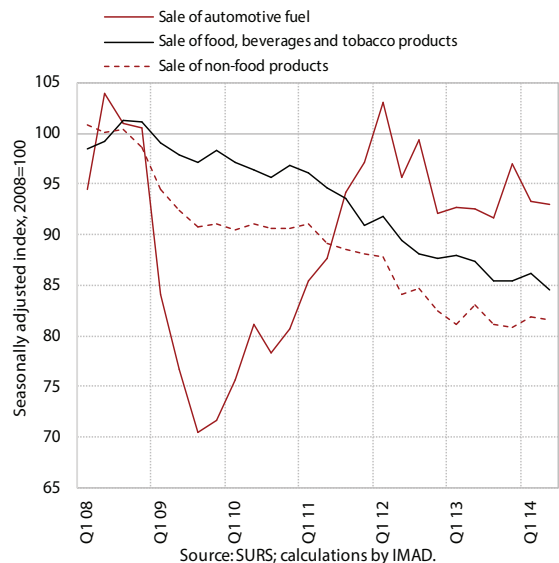
Figure 13: Turnover in trade sectors



growth continued in the second quarter. Relative to last year, turnover increased only in wholesale trade. In the first half of the year as a whole, it was also up year-on-year in the sale of motor vehicles due to its strong growth in the first quarter.

In the second quarter, turnover in retail trade dropped in all three sectors (seasonally adjusted), remaining higher year-on-year only in automotive fuel. The decline of turnover in the sale of food, beverages in tobacco products, which came to a halt in the previous two quarters, continued. Turnover in non-food products remained at similarly low levels as in the last year and a half.⁶ The sales of household appliances, audio and video recordings and computer and telecommunication devices, books and sports equipment increased significantly for the second quarter

Figure 14: Turnover in retail trade

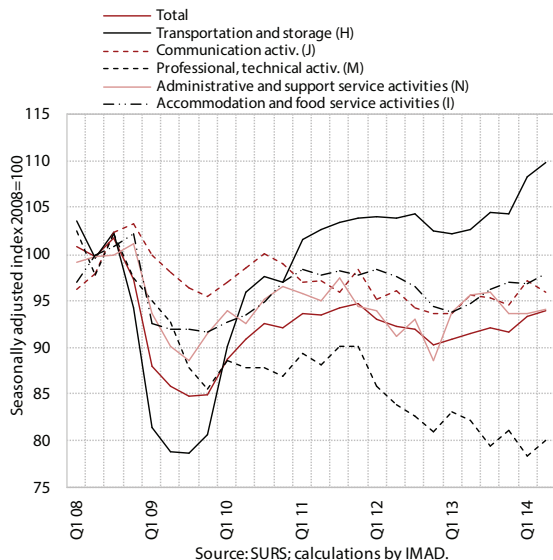


⁶ With the exception of the higher sales before last year's increase in VAT rates.

in a row, but remained significantly lower than before the crisis. After the fluctuations in the previous two quarters, turnover in the sale of automotive fuel declined somewhat, but remained higher than in the same period of last year, also on account of higher sales of diesel fuel.

Nominal **turnover in market services (excluding trade)**⁷ rose again in the second quarter of 2014 (seasonally adjusted); it was also higher year-on-year, on account of transport activities, while it remained lower in most other market services. Owing to further growth in the second quarter, turnover in transport services⁸ rose the most year-on-year among the main services, being the only turnover to exceed the pre-crisis level (by a tenth). With an increase in overnight stays, turnover in accommodation and food service activities rose again in the second quarter. Turnover in professional and technical services increased the most (2.1%), but was nevertheless the farthest below last year's level (-2.4%) among all market services. Turnover in these services continues to fall slowly (in accounting services) or stagnate (in engineering services) in year-on-year terms. With modest quarterly growth, turnover in administrative and support service activities was also substantially lower year-on-year, with turnover in employment services standing out, exceeding the average 2008 level by more than 25%. In the second quarter, turnover declined only in information and communication services, where it was also down year-in-year, primarily owing to a decline in telecommunication services.⁹

Figure 15: Nominal turnover in market services (other than trade)



⁷ Activities from H to N (SCA 2008) subject to the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

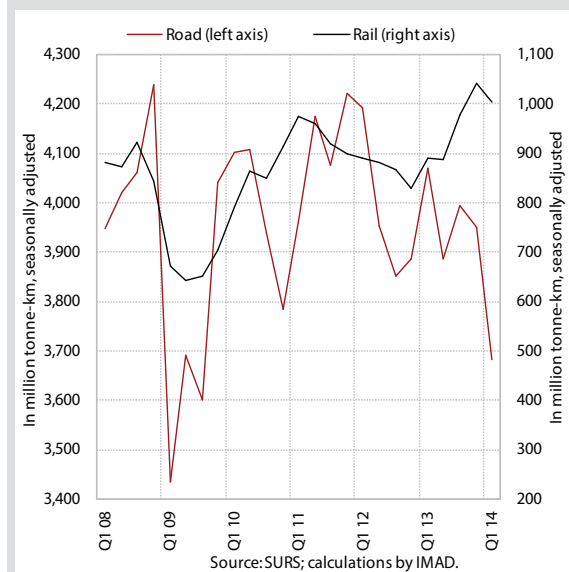
⁸ Turnover in transport services was up 6.3% year-on-year; with exports of transport services (i.e. transport services for a foreign client) increasing even slightly more, by 8.2% (BoS data).

⁹ In telecommunication services, turnover dropped by 0.6% relative to the same period last year. In contrast to previous trends, turnover of the largest telecommunication services provider, Telekom Slovenije, rose by 2.8% (source: Business Reports of Telekom Slovenije).

Box 2: Road and rail freight transport, Q1 2014

Owing to the decline in the first quarter of 2014, road freight transport slipped to the average level of the crisis year 2009, while rail freight transport remained half higher than in 2009. In the first quarter of this year, the volume of road freight transport fell by 6.8% (seasonally adjusted), slightly more in international than national transport. The year-on-year decline by almost a tenth¹ in all types of transport performed by Slovenian carriers was mainly (as much as three quarters) due to a fall in transport abroad (where transport is carried out entirely in foreign countries).² The volume of international transport performed by Slovenian carriers was also lower year-on-year, by 11.8%, while the volume of goods carried out (exclusively) in Slovenia remained 13.9% higher. The year-on-year increase in national transport was mainly related to higher activity in the construction sector.³ Rail freight transport also dropped somewhat in the first quarter (by 3.5%, seasonally adjusted) but, unlike road freight transport, it remained high, 13.0% higher than in the same period last year. This growth can be explained by a substantial increase in the volume of transport for foreign clients.

Figure 16: Road and rail freight transport



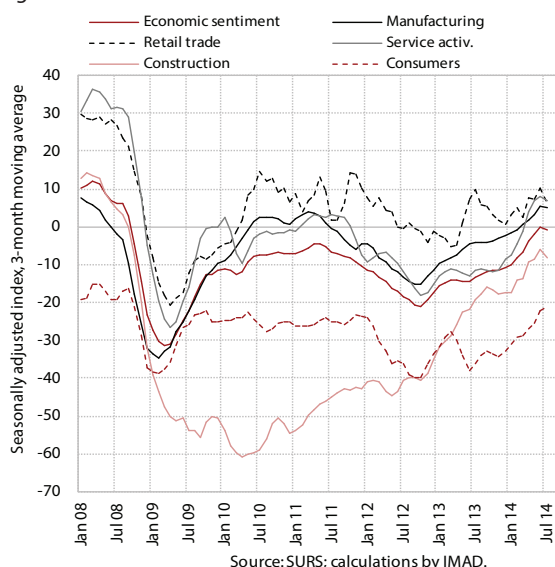
¹ Given that in the same period, exports of services in road transport increased by more than a tenth, according to data of the Bank of Slovenia, it can be concluded that the share of transport performed by Slovenian carriers for foreign business entities rose year-on-year (while the share of transport for domestic clients declined).

² In year-on-year terms, the volume of this type of international transport dropped by as much as 17.2%, while it was up 17.7% relative to Q1 2008. Road transport had decreased by 5.8% since Q1 2008.

³ More than two fifths of national transport (measured in tonne km; SURS data for 2013) are accounted for by transport of mining and quarrying products, non-metallic mineral products and metals and metal products, i.e. primarily products that are used in construction. In real terms the value of construction put in place rose by 36.7% year-on-year in the first quarter of 2014.

Economic sentiment stopped improving in the middle of the year. Since May (when most of them were highest), the values of confidence indicators have deteriorated in all sectors. Only consumer confidence improved further in the summer months.

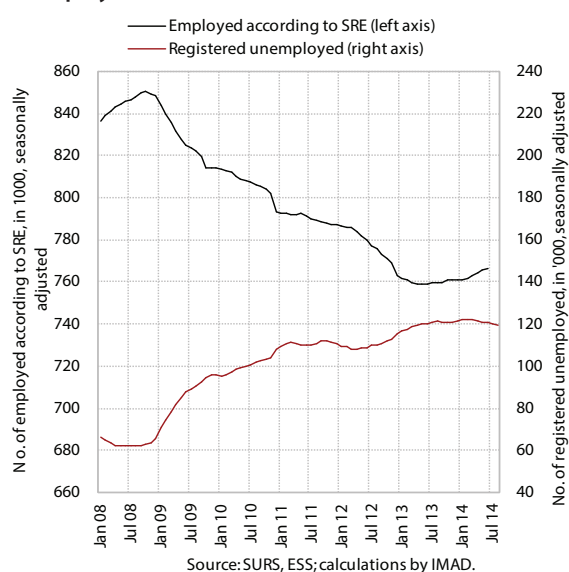
Figure 17: Business trends



Labour market

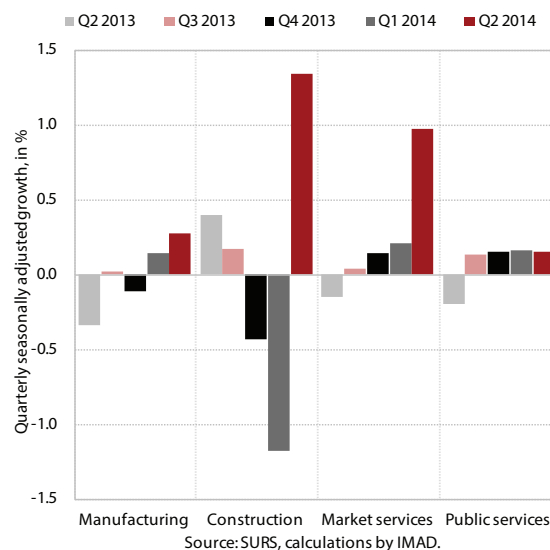
Growth in the number of persons in employment¹⁰ picked up in the second quarter (seasonally adjusted). The number of employed persons had started to rise slowly

Figure 18: Persons in employment according to the statistical register of employment (SRE) and registered unemployed



¹⁰ According to the Statistical Register of Employment; these are employed and self-employed persons excluding self-employed farmers.

Figure 19: Persons in employment by activity



in the second quarter of 2013 and in February 2014 its growth strengthened slightly. In the second quarter of 2014, employment rose more notably (by 0.5%, seasonally adjusted) and was almost 1% higher year-on-year. Relative to the same period of 2013, the number of employed persons was up particularly in individual market service activities,¹¹ especially employment activities (by 55.5% or 3.6 thousand persons) and public service activities (education, health care) and, to some extent, manufacturing. Despite the increase in the last year, the

Table 4: Indicators of labour market trends

in %	2013	VI 14/ V 14	VI 14/ VI 13	I-VI 14/ I-VI 13
Labour force	-0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3
Persons in formal employment	-2.0	0.1 ¹	0.7	0.0
Employed in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-2.6	0.2	0.6	0.1
Registered unemployed	8.8	-0.3 ¹	0.6	2.7
Average nominal gross wage	-0.2	0.2 ¹	1.7	1.0
- private sector	0.6	0.1 ¹	2.1	1.6
- public sector	-1.3	0.4 ¹	1.4	0.3
-of which general government	-2.5	0.4 ¹	1.4	-0.2
	2013	VI 13	V 14	VI 14
Rate of registered unemployment (in %), seasonally adjusted	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,523.18	1,495.45	1,531.66	1,521.38
Private sector (in EUR)	1,404.40	1,366.75	1,408.40	1,396.00
Public sector (in EUR)	1,740.78	1,731.79	1,760.89	1,755.94
-of which general government (in EUR)	1,716.48	1,716.93	1,738.75	1,741.45

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

¹¹ It was up year-on-year in administrative and support service activities, professional, scientific and technical and information and communication activities.

Table 5: Unemployment flows

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

Source: ESS.

Table 6: Persons in employment by activity

	Number in '000				Change in Number			
	2013	VI 13	V 14	VI 14	2013/ 2012	VI 14/ V 14	VI 14/ VI 13	I-VI 14/ I-VI 13
Manufacturing	177.7	177.7	178.4	178.1	-5,235	-323	433	41
Construction	54.3	55.2	54.8	55.0	-5,541	286	-124	-322
Market services	333.1	333.6	338.2	339.8	-5,260	1,583	6,191	3,082
-of which: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	104.2	103.8	103.7	103.9	-3,656	261	137	-1,230
Public services	170.1	170.7	171.5	171.6	-1,489	83	944	713
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	49.1	49.4	49.0	49.1	-1,559	83	-251	-408
Education	65.4	65.5	66.4	66.2	-71	-188	678	620
Human health and social work activities	55.6	55.7	56.1	56.3	141	188	517	500
Other	58.4	59.3	57.1	57.5	1,121	376	-1,816	-3,723

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

number of employed persons in the second quarter of 2014 was still 9.3% lower than in the same period of 2008 (seasonally adjusted). Data from the Labour Force Survey also show a further rise in employment in the second quarter (by 1.3%, seasonally adjusted); employment according to the national accounts statistics was also up relative to the same period last year (by 0.7%).

Registered unemployment has been falling since March (seasonally adjusted). The decline is mainly due to increased hiring. In August, the number of registered unemployed continued to drop (seasonally adjusted). At the end of the month, 114,784 persons were registered as unemployed, which is 1.6% less than in the previous August. In the first eight months of the year, fewer persons registered as unemployed than in the same period last year, mainly on account of a smaller inflow into unemployment due to the termination of fixed-term contracts and fewer dismissals for business reasons. The outflow from unemployment was larger than in the same period last year, the main factor being a visibly larger

outflow into employment. There were slightly fewer transitions into inactivity and by a fifth fewer breaches of regulations. With a lower number of the registered unemployed, the registered unemployment rate also fell slightly in the second quarter, but remained very high (13.2%, seasonally adjusted). The number of unemployed persons according to the Labour Force Survey also declined in the second quarter (seasonally adjusted), so that the unemployment rate fell by 0.7 percentage points, to 9.6% (seasonally adjusted).

Slightly rising since mid-2013, the average gross earnings per employee rose by a further 0.4% in the second quarter (seasonally adjusted). This time, both the private and the public sector contributed equally to the increase. After stagnating in 2012,¹² gross earnings in the private sector have been gradually rising in the last year and a half (by 0.2% in the second quarter) and – after two years –

¹² The growth rates in 2010 and 2011 were impacted particularly by the increase in the minimum wage and changes in employment structure.

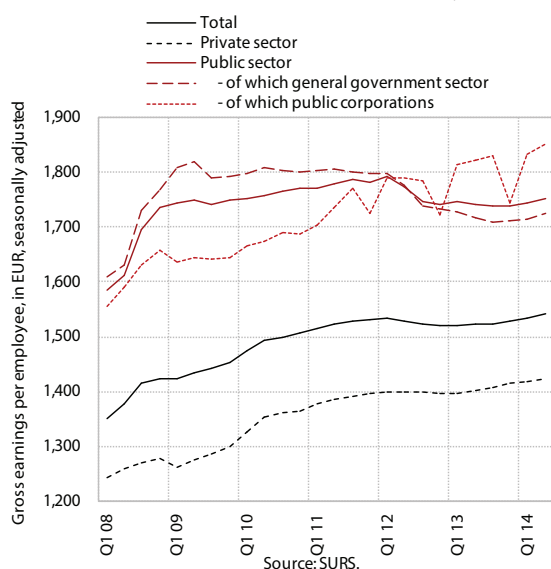
Table 7: Earnings by activity

	Gross wage per employee, in EUR		Change, in %			
	2013	VI 2014	2013/2012	VI 14/V 14	VI 14/VI 13	I-VI 14/I-VI 13
Average gross wage per employee	1,523.18	1,521.38	-0.2	-0.7	1.7	1.0
Private sector activities (A–N; R–S)	1,473.47	1,465.10	0.7	-0.9	2.0	1.5
Industry (B–E)	1,482.76	1,492.33	2.6	0.0	4.0	3.2
- of which manufacturing	1,436.53	1,445.89	2.8	-0.3	4.3	3.4
Construction	1,188.38	1,179.81	-1.4	-1.2	0.3	0.3
Traditional services (G–I)	1,355.65	1,347.27	0.1	-0.6	1.4	0.9
Other market services (J–N; R–S)	1,691.40	1,655.26	-1.3	-2.2	0.4	0.0
Public service activities (O–Q)	1,670.91	1,690.14	-2.3	0.0	1.0	-0.4
- Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1,727.19	1,755.04	-1.4	0.0	1.9	0.2
- Education	1,621.86	1,638.38	-3.3	0.1	0.6	-0.6
- Human health and social work activities	1,677.78	1,692.60	-2.0	-0.1	0.7	-0.7

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

gross earnings are this year also increasing in the public sector. In addition to growth in public corporations,¹³ the second quarter also recorded a more visible increase in gross earnings in the general government sector (0.7%), particularly due to the disbursement of suspended promotions of public servants.¹⁴ Gross earnings in the general government sector were thus only 0.2% lower year-on-year in the first half of the year, while gross earnings in the private sector and public corporations were around 1.5% higher.

Figure 20: Average gross earnings per employee



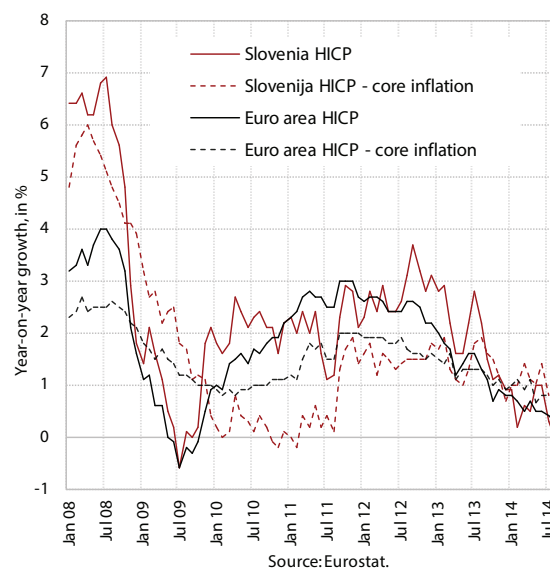
¹³ Public corporations are corporations controlled by units of the general government sector, the basic criterion for determining control being majority ownership (owning more than half of the voting shares). They include companies, banks, insurance corporations, old people's homes, pharmacies, etc.

¹⁴ The suspended promotions are public servants' promotions from 2011 (promotions to a higher job title and pay rank), which, in line with the Agreement on further measures in the field of salaries and other labour costs in the public sector aiming to balance public finances in the period from 1 June 2013 to 31 December 2014 (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 46/2013) started to be paid only in April 2014.

Prices

In August,¹⁵ consumer prices were down year-on-year for the first time since 2009 (–0.3%). The decline was impacted primarily by lower prices of energy and unprocessed food. These also marked the price movements in the euro area, which saw the lowest growth in the last five years (0.3%), according to Eurostat's flash estimate.

Figure 21: Headline and core inflation in Slovenia and in the euro area



This year, price movements remain under the impact of subdued demand and the absence of price shocks from the international environment. This year's modest growth (0.4%) is thus mainly due to higher prices of services (1.5 percentage points), the contribution of which rose slightly from the same period last year. This year, the absence of international commodity price shocks mainly shows in

¹⁵ Detailed data on August's inflation will be released later and commented upon in the next SEM.

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

	Slovenia			Euro area		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	0.4	100.0	0.4	-0.4	100.0	-0.4
Goods	-1.2	64.8	-0.8	-1.9	57.2	-1.1
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	1.1	16.1	0.2	0.6	12.3	0.1
Non-processed food	0.8	7.5	0.1	-1.6	7.5	-0.1
Non-energy industrial goods	-4.5	26.4	-1.2	-3.8	26.7	-1.0
Durables	-1.3	8.7	-0.1	-0.7	8.4	-0.1
Non-durables	-0.6	8.5	-0.1	0.3	8.1	0.0
Semi-durables	-10.4	9.2	-1.0	-8.4	10.2	-0.9
Energy	0.8	14.7	0.1	-0.4	10.8	0.0
Electricity for households	-3.2	2.8	-0.1	0.5	2.7	0.0
Natural gas	1.5	1.1	0.0	-3.2	1.8	-0.1
Liquid fuels for heating	3.3	1.3	0.0	-3.0	0.9	0.0
Solid fuels	-0.7	1.0	0.0	-0.6	0.1	0.0
District heating	1.8	0.8	0.0	-2.2	0.6	0.0
Fuels and lubricants	2.1	7.6	0.2	0.7	4.8	0.0
Services	3.5	35.2	1.2	1.6	42.8	0.7
Services – dwellings	4.1	3.2	0.1	1.7	10.5	0.2
Services – transport	3.1	6.2	0.2	2.7	7.3	0.2
Services – communications	0.6	3.6	0.0	-2.2	3.1	-0.1
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	4.8	14.3	0.7	2.4	14.7	0.4
Services – other services	2.4	8.0	0.2	1.3	7.2	0.1
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	0.3	77.8	0.2	-0.3	81.7	-0.2

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

low growth rates of food (unprocessed food in particular) and energy prices, which together contributed 0.9 percentage points to inflation in the first seven months of last year (1.1%) (this year, 0.0 percentage points). Energy price movements continue to be moderate under the influence of lower energy prices (-3.8%) and somewhat

higher prices of liquid fuels (1.9%). The persistently weak domestic demand continues to impact the price movements of other, primarily durable and semi-durable goods (-0.3 percentage points), whose purchases have declined owing to uncertainty during the recession.

Figure 22: Breakdown of year-on-year inflation

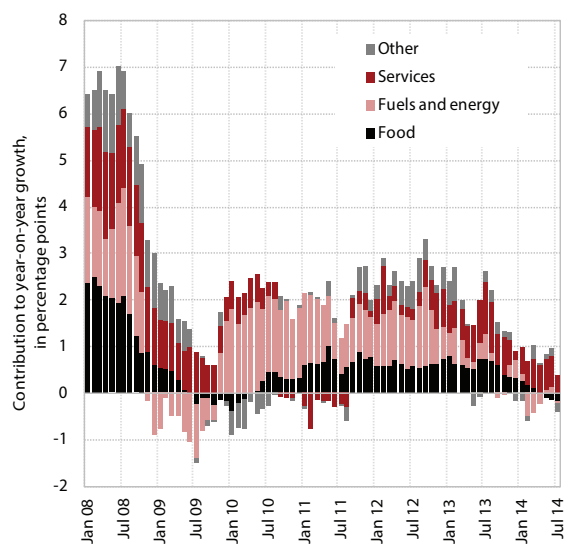
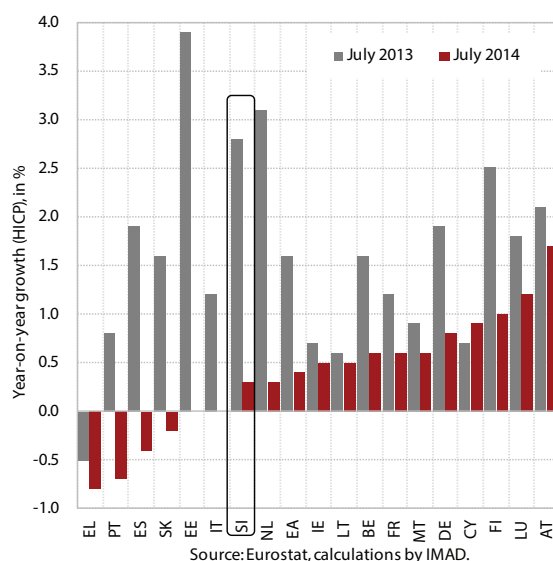


Figure 23: Inflation in selected countries in the euro area

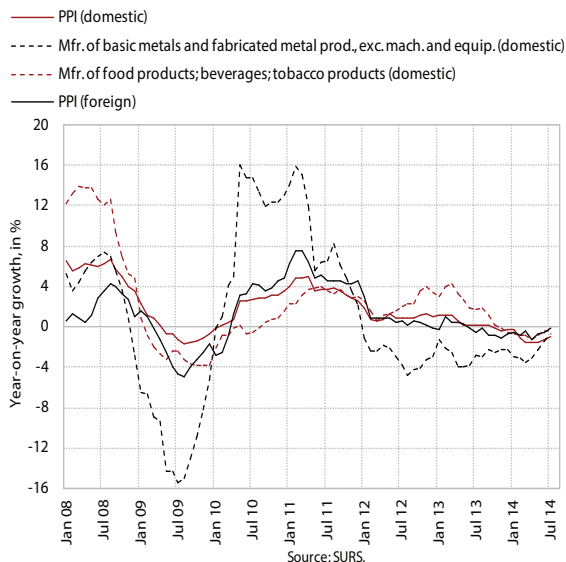


Core inflation declined somewhat in July and remains moderate in the absence of price pressures and under the impact of subdued demand. Given the current food and energy prices, it is moving above the actual inflation.

Price growth in the euro area remained very low in July (0.4%). In July, euro area inflation declined again and remained below 1% in the majority of countries. The slight price growth was mainly the result of higher services prices (0.6 percentage points) while at the same time inflation was lowered by energy prices (-0.1 percentage points) as a consequence of lower euro prices of oil on global markets (-4.3%, year-on-year). As in Slovenia, price growth was impacted by lower prices of unprocessed food, particularly seasonal fruit and vegetables (-0.2 percentage points), which have dropped to record lows in the last five years.

In July, **industrial producer prices** recorded smaller year-in-year declines on the domestic and foreign markets. The decline on the domestic market (-1.0%) was linked primarily to lower prices in the manufacture of metals (-0.8%), which were falling more slowly in the past four months (down 3 percentage points). Price dynamics on foreign markets were similar (-0.2%). There was also a slowdown in the movement of **import prices**, which otherwise fell year-on-year (-1.1%), but the decline was mitigated by metal prices, which rose for the first time since October 2012 (0.5%).

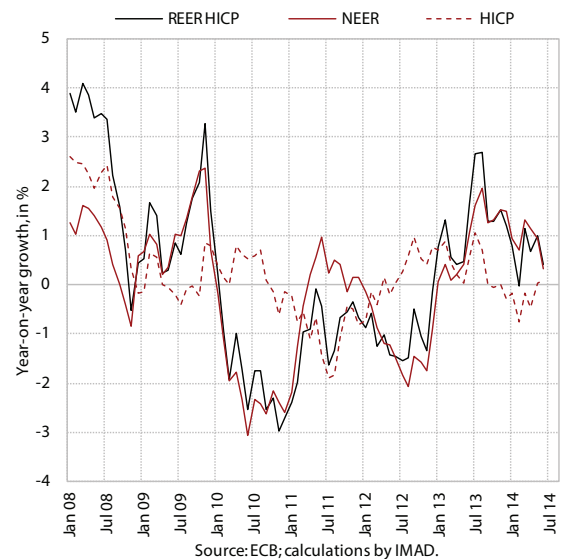
Figure 24: Movements of domestic producer prices of manufactured goods on the domestic and foreign markets



The year-on-year deterioration in the **price competitiveness** of the economy continued in June. In the first six months of 2014, Slovenia was around the middle of euro area countries in terms of the loss in price competitiveness. Only a relatively smaller group of euro area countries recorded improvement in price competitiveness in the

first half of the year.¹⁶ The year-on-year growth of the real effective exchange rate as measured by the relative HICP¹⁷ dropped to 0.4% in June. This was a consequence of the smaller appreciation of the euro, which was falling at the monthly level in the past three months against most currencies of Slovenia's main trading partners. Relative prices, having declined until May, rose in June.

Figure 25: Real effective exchange rate deflated by the HICP



Balance of payments

The **current account of the balance of payments** has been in surplus for the third consecutive year. The surplus in current transactions increased further in the second quarter of this year, reaching EUR 603.3 m. Despite the higher surplus in external trade, it was slightly lower year-on-year due to a higher deficit in the balance of factor income as a result of higher net payments of interest on general government debt. The balance of current transfers improved slightly.

The surplus in **external trade** widened again in the second quarter owing to a higher surplus in merchandise trade. The year-on-year increase in the surplus of merchandise trade was mainly contributed by exports to the EU, which had increased for the fifth quarter in a row, while exports to non-EU markets continued to fall. The surplus of **trade in services** narrowed year-on-year, primarily on account of trade in the group of other business services. In this group, surpluses in intermediation services and services related to trade decreased,¹⁸ while deficits in administrative and support service activities and professional and technical

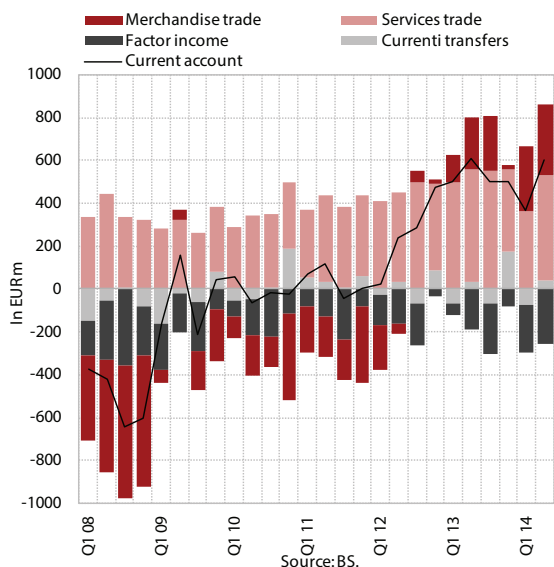
¹⁶ Cyprus, Greece and Portugal.

¹⁷ In Slovenia, in comparison with its trading partners.

¹⁸ All payments related to monetary intermediation, commission for other financial intermediation services and other costs.

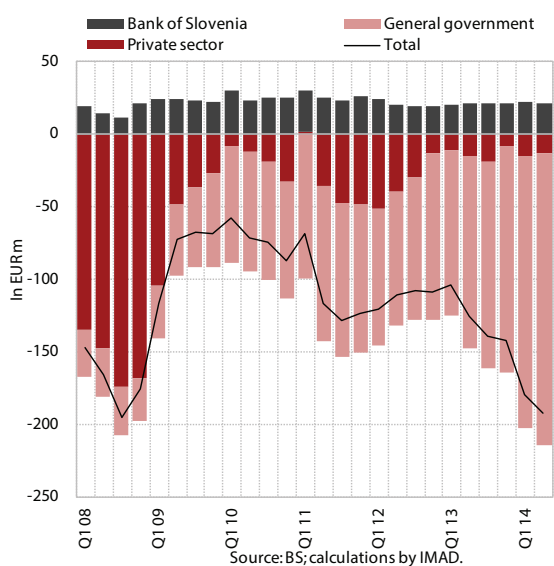
activities increased. Expenditure on investment works, construction and installation carried out by foreign companies in Slovenia was also up, while revenue of Slovenian construction companies abroad declined.

Figure 26: Components of the current account of the balance of payments



The deficit in **factor income** in the second quarter was up year-on-year primarily as a result of a larger outflow of income from capital, while the balance of current transfers improved. The year-on-year widening of the deficit in **factor income** in the second quarter was mainly underpinned by net payments of interest on external debt related to higher net interest payments on government sector debt. The private sector continued to make debt repayments abroad. The year-on-year decline in the net interest payments of the private sector was similar to that

Figure 27: Net interest income by sector



in the first quarter. Amid the low interest rate on the main refinancing operations, the Bank of Slovenia reported stable, positive, net interest income and received higher interest on its financial assets in foreign accounts. The net inflow of income from labour is rising because of a larger number of daily migrants working abroad. The surplus in the balance of *current transfers* widened somewhat year-on-year in the second quarter, the main factor being higher private sector transfers (annuities, pensions, disability allowances and other social contributions).

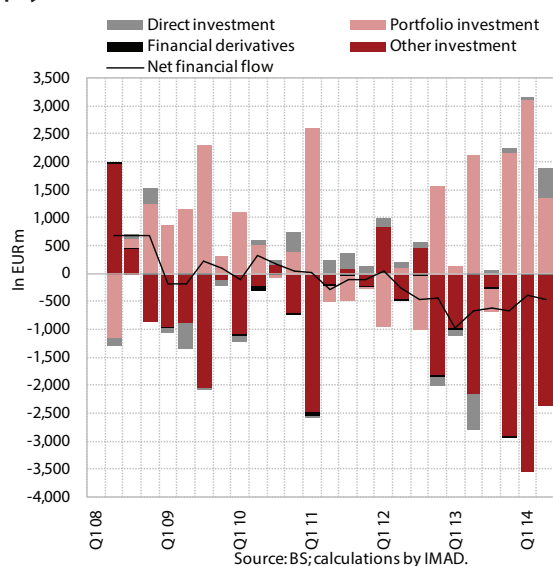
In the second quarter, **international financial transactions**¹⁹ recorded a substantial net inflow of portfolio investment and direct investment, and a high net outflow of other investment. Financial transactions recorded a net outflow of EUR 458.1 m in the second quarter (EUR 671.9 m in the same period of last year).

Portfolio investment saw a net inflow in the second quarter (EUR 1,351.5 m) owing to higher liabilities of the government to foreign portfolio investors.

Direct investment flows strengthened after the modest inflows in previous quarters, and direct investment recorded a net inflow of EUR 522.7 m in the second quarter. The bulk of capital inflows were equity capital of Austrian and Croatian investors, mainly related to the sale of domestic companies to foreign owners.

Other investment registered a net outflow of EUR 2,346.0 in the second quarter, largely owing to the net outflow of currency and deposits. The Bank of Slovenia increased currency and deposits in foreign accounts.²⁰ The deposits of commercial banks and households also rose. Short-

Figure 28: Financial transactions of the balance of payments



¹⁹ Excluding international monetary reserves.

²⁰ In February, the BoS repaid its liabilities within the framework of the TARGET position. With the issue of government securities, the claims of the Bank of Slovenia within the Eurosystem therefore increased in April.

Table 9: Balance of payments

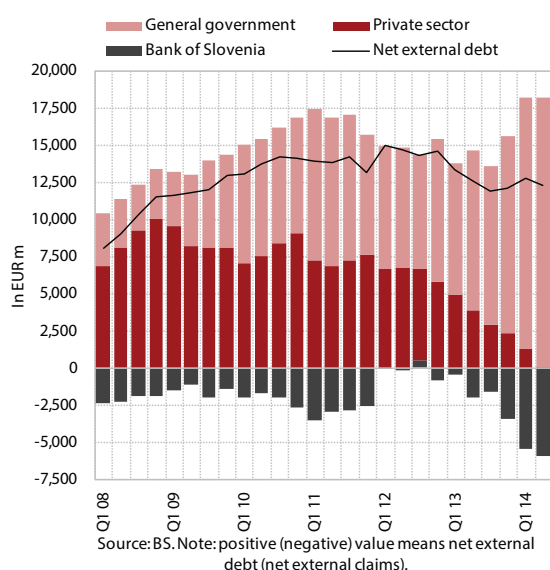
I-VI 14, in EUR m	Inflows	Outflows	Balance ¹	Balance, I-VI 13
Current account	15,147.7	14,179.2	968.5	1,105.7
- Trade balance (FOB)	11,575.0	10,938.0	637.0	370.4
- Services	2,548.3	1,702.1	846.2	1,022.5
- Income	311.2	788.0	-476.9	-247.6
Current transfers	713.3	751.1	-37.8	-39.6
Capital and financial account	5,230.4	-6,265.7	-1,035.3	-1,563.3
- Capital account	174.2	-213.8	-39.6	27.6
- Capital transfers	113.9	-162.6	-48.8	16.8
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	60.3	-51.2	9.2	10.7
- Financial account	5,056.2	-6,051.9	-995.7	-1,590.9
- Direct investment	668.0	-78.4	589.6	-750.0
- Portfolio investment	4,268.5	185.8	4,454.3	2,230.7
- Financial derivatives	-3.6	19.4	15.7	-7.2
- Other investment	123.3	-6,013.2	-5,889.9	-3,111.8
- Assets	109.8	-4,200.6	-4,090.8	-2,070.2
- Liabilities	13.5	-1,812.6	-1,799.1	-1,041.5
- Reserve assets	0.0	-165.5	-165.5	47.4
Net errors and omissions	66.8	0.0	66.8	457.6

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

term trade credits to the rest of the world continued to increase as a consequence of export growth. Commercial banks continued to repay foreign loans, while non-residents were withdrawing their deposits from Slovenian banks.

At the end of June, **Slovenia's net external debt** amounted to EUR 12.3 bn (34.4% of the estimated GDP) and was only EUR 0.2 bn higher than in December 2013.

Figure 29: Slovenia's net external debt



Gross external claims in debt instruments stood at EUR 31.7 bn at the end of June (89.0% of GDP), up EUR 3.9 bn on December 2013. The increase was mainly due to short-term claims of the banking sector, i.e. a rise in financial assets of the Bank of Slovenia and commercial banks in the form of currency and deposits in foreign accounts. The volume of short term trade credits also rose, which is related to further growth in exports of goods and services.

Gross external debt amounted to EUR 44.0 bn at the end of June (123.4% of GDP), up EUR 4.1 bn from December 2013. The increase was the result of general government borrowing by selling bonds. While general government debt increased further, the debts of the Bank of Slovenia to the Eurosystem and the private sector (commercial banks, in particular) declined.

Financial markets

In July, the deleveraging of non-banking sectors eased slightly in comparison with that in June; in the first seven months, it was slightly lower than in the same period last year. The volume of loans to domestic non-banking sectors decreased by more than EUR 200 m in July. Almost the entire decline was the result of corporate sector deleveraging. Loans to households also declined, but to a lesser extent, while the volume of government loans rose slightly (EUR 12.1 m). In the first seven months of the year, the volume of loans to domestic non-banking sectors shrank by around EUR 1 bn, which is approximately 15% less than in the same period of 2013. The decline was largely due to lower household and government deleveraging, corporate and NFI deleveraging being similar to last year's owing to substantial debt repayments in June and July. Banks continued to deleverage abroad and reduce liabilities to the Eurosystem. The volume of household and government deposits is rising.

Household deleveraging continues to decrease. In July, it dropped by EUR 2.4 m, recording one of the smallest monthly declines in the last year. Household loans shrank by close to EUR 110 m in the first seven months, nearly half less than in the same period last year. The more moderate decline in household loans was mostly due to a smaller fall in consumer loans and renewed growth in housing loans, while loans for other purposes declined by roughly the same extent as in the previous year.

Corporate and NFI deleveraging was relatively high in the past two months. In the first seven months of the year, the volume of corporate and NFI loans declined by around EUR 870 m, only around 1% less than in the same period last year. More than half of the decline is attributable to debt repayments in June and July, which together exceeded EUR 480 m.

Enterprises and NFIs recorded net borrowing abroad for the second consecutive month. In June, net flows of foreign

Figure 30: Increase in household, corporate and NFI and government loans

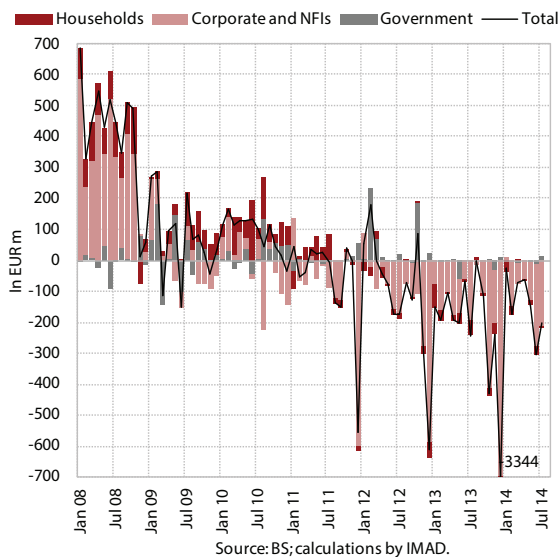
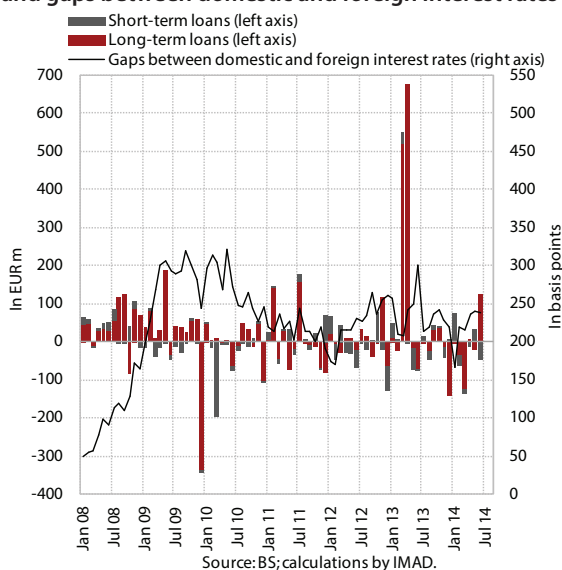


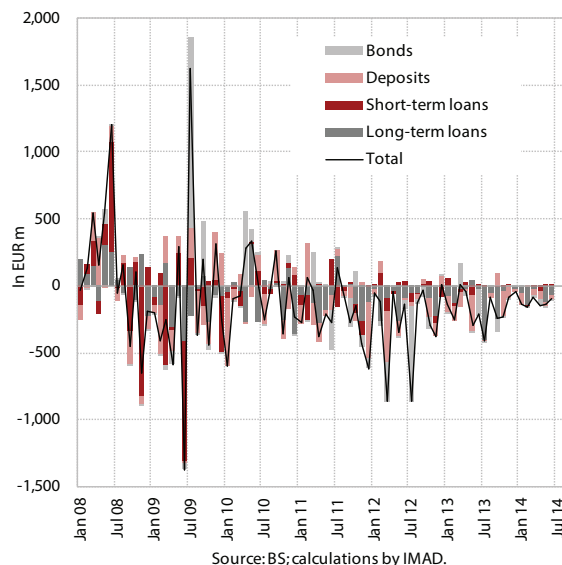
Figure 31: Net flows of corporate and NFI foreign loans and gaps between domestic and foreign interest rates



loans amounted to EUR 77.1 m, which is the highest figure this year. They were entirely the result of long-term net borrowing, which was close to EUR 120 m. In the first half of the year, corporate and NFI net repayments abroad totalled almost EUR 40 m. The relatively high net flows of foreign loans in some months indicate that financially stable enterprises still have access to foreign sources of debt financing, meaning that the best clients are gradually leaving the Slovenian banks. These have retained their very high active interest rates even half a year after the beginning of the banking system stabilisation. They are moving around 240 basis points in loans over EUR 1 m and are among the highest rates in the euro area.

Bank deleveraging abroad is steadily slowing, but access to foreign sources of financing remains very limited. Banks repaid around EUR 95 m net in foreign liabilities in June. They were mainly repaying long-term loans and, to a lesser extent, deposits. In the first half of the year, bank net repayments of foreign liabilities totalled around EUR 770 m, which is almost a fifth less than in the same period last year and the lowest amount in the last four years. The slower repayment of foreign liabilities is, in our estimation, mainly the result of a significantly decline in liabilities to foreign banks, which amounted to only EUR 5.1 bn at the end of June, down more than 70% from the highest level in August 2008.

Figure 32: Net repayments of foreign liabilities of Slovenian banks



Household and government deposits are increasing this year. Household bank deposits were up around EUR 540 m in the seven months to July, which is the largest increase in six years, indicating a slightly greater confidence of savers in the Slovenian banking system. Overnight deposits rose the most. Long-term deposits also increased some, while short-term deposits continued to decline. Government deposits were up EUR 1.3 bn this year. Unlike households, the government also increased short-term deposits, in addition to overnight deposits, the increase in long-term deposits being negligible. More than half of this year's growth can be explained by July's transfer of government deposits from the account with the central bank to the accounts with commercial banks.

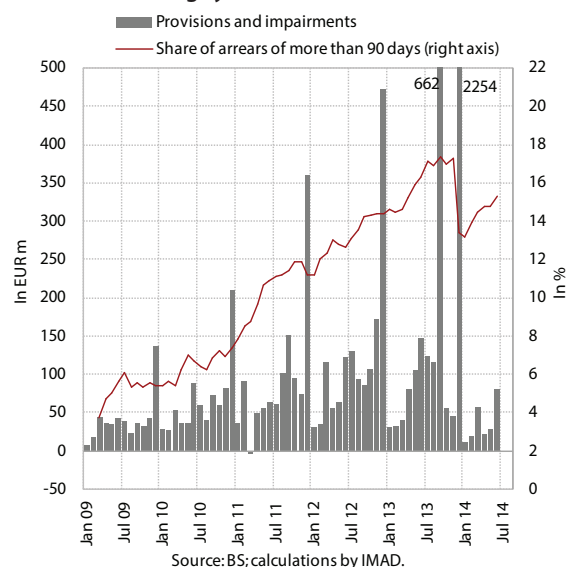
The deterioration in the quality of banks' assets remains one of the main risks to the Slovenian banking system. The share of arrears of more than 90 days rose by almost 2 percentage points to 15.3% in the first half of the year, the share of all arrears fluctuating around 18% in recent months. This year, the creation of impairments and provisions is less intense (despite the surge in June), around EUR 220 m in the first six months, which is approximately half less than in the same period of 2013.

Table 10: Financial market indicator

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 13	31. VII 14	31. VII 14/30. VI 14	31. VII 14/31. XII 13	31. VII 14/31. VII 13
Loans total	26,176.0	25,183.5	-0.8	-3.8	-16.9
Enterprises and NFI	15,594.8	14,724.7	-1.4	-5.6	-24.8
Government	1,664.0	1,651.0	0.7	-0.8	-1.4
Households	8,917.3	8,807.9	0.0	-1.2	-2.7
Consumer credits	2,213.4	2,166.6	-0.6	-2.1	-8.3
Lending for house purchase	5,306.5	5,328.3	0.3	0.4	1.5
Other lending	1,397.3	1,313.0	-0.6	-6.0	-8.8
Bank deposits total	14,588.1	15,124.2	0.8	3.7	2.3
Overnight deposits	6,446.6	6,998.8	1.4	8.6	7.7
Short-term deposits	3,681.9	3,478.8	-0.7	-5.5	-8.9
Long-term deposits	4,456.1	4,641.7	1.0	4.2	4.0
Deposits redeemable at notice	3.5	4.8	1.9	37.6	-18.3
Mutual funds	1,854.6	2,037.0	1.6	9.8	12.2
Government bank deposits, total	1,284.1	2,610.5	37.0	103.3	-26.5
Overnight deposits	22.9	736.4	350.8	3,117.5	89.8
Short-term deposits	512.8	1,258.3	-4.8	145.4	-21.1
Long-term deposits	738.5	604.4	44.6	-18.2	-60.3
Deposits redeemable at notice	9.8	11.3	282.6	14.8	-75.2

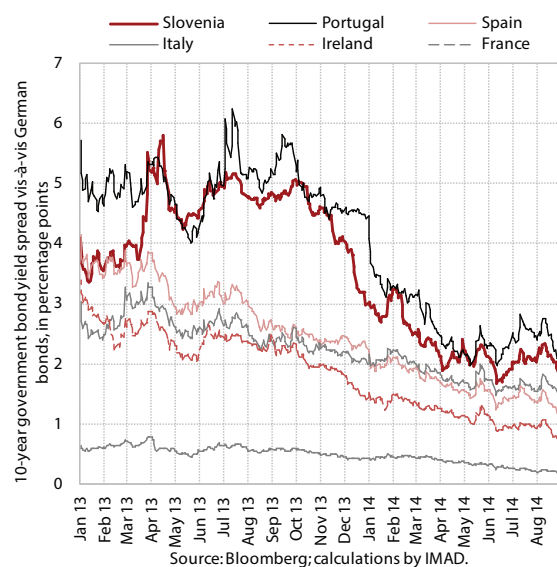
Sources: Monthly Bulletin of the BS, SMA (Securities Market Agency); calculations by IMAD.

Figure 33: Creation of impairments and provisions and the share of arrears of more than 90 days in the Slovenian banking system



The yield to maturity of Slovenian 10-year government bonds declined in August (by 14 basis points to 2.99%), while the spread against the German benchmark bond has been decreasing since the middle of the month (210 basis points). The yield fell substantially in the last ten days of August, reaching at the end of the month the lowest level so far. The dynamic was similar to those in other peripheral euro area countries and follows the ECB announcement regarding potential additional measures.

Figure 34: 10-year government bond yield spread vis-à-vis German bond



Public finance

General government revenue increased relative to the first half of 2013 in all main categories. Year-on-year growth was recorded for both tax revenues (excluding social contributions by EUR 351.7 m or 10.0%), particularly revenues from corporate income tax and value added tax, and non-tax revenues (by EUR 215.6 m or 51.0%),

mainly on account of a one-off inflow from concessions. The payments of social security contributions also rose year-on-year (by EUR 58.1 m or 2.3%), while EU funds remained at the same level as in 2013 (increase of EUR 1.0 m or 0.3%).

Among tax revenue, the largest year-on-year increases in the first half of 2014 were in revenue from corporate income tax (by EUR 174.5 m), which was almost three times as high as last year, and value added tax (by EUR 137.3 m or 10.1%). The higher revenue from corporate income tax is attributable to the waning effect of the changes in tax legislation in 2012, the freeze on the tax rate at 17% and the restriction on the transfer of companies' losses from previous years. The higher realisation of value added tax is mainly due to the increase in tax rates in July 2013. Revenue from excise duties and revenue from personal income tax also increased, the former by EUR 35.8 m or 5.4%, the latter by EUR 21.7 m or 2.1%. Owing to the introduction of new taxes on lottery tickets and financial services in 2013, revenue from taxes on special services was also up year-on-year (by EUR 27.6 m or 40.4%). As a result of higher annual road user charges, revenue from this source also increased compared with the same

period of 2013 (by EUR 9.3 m or 13.4%). On the other hand, revenue from taxes on property declined year-on-year in the first half of 2014 (by EUR 43.5 m or 47.3%), which is a consequence of the abrogation of the real estate tax and hence a delay in assessing compensation for the use of building-ground. Revenue from customs duties also dropped relative to the same period of 2013 (by EUR 4.2 m or 9.8%).

Non-tax revenues increased year-on-year in the first half of 2014 across all main categories. The largest increases were in revenue from entrepreneurial and property income (by EUR 146.3 m or 76.5%), primarily owing to one-off revenue from concessions for radio frequencies for mobile telephony in May (EUR 148.7 m), and other, mainly one-off, non-tax revenues (by EUR 61.1 m or 41.3%).

Year-on-year growth in general government expenditure in the first half of the year was mainly underpinned by higher investment and growing interest payments, while expenditure on goods and services declined. The year-on-year increase in expenditure in the first six months was mainly the result of increased investment (an increase of EUR 157.3 m or 41.1%) and interest payments (an increase of EUR 59.4 m or 9.7%). Year-on-year growth was also recorded by transfers to non-profit institutions and other domestic current transfers (by EUR 8.8 m or 2.6%), while all other categories of expenditure declined year-on-year, or remained at last year's level. The largest year-on-year decline in the first half of the year was in purchases of goods and services (by EUR 56.4 m or 5.0%) and reserves (by EUR 33.7 m or 43.5%). Subsidies also decreased (by EUR 16.6 m or 5.5%), on account of subsidies to private enterprises but not to public corporations, as did salaries and wages and other personnel expenditures including social security contributions (by EUR 15.2 m or 0.8%); the latter dropped on account of lower expenditure on wages and salaries for direct budget users, while in government institutions this expenditure increased. Transfers to individuals and households in the first half of the year were similar to those in the same period last year; the increase in expenditure on pensions, social security transfers and scholarships was namely roughly mitigated by a decline in transfers to the unemployed, wage compensations, family receipts and parental compensations and other transfers.

Figure 35: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure

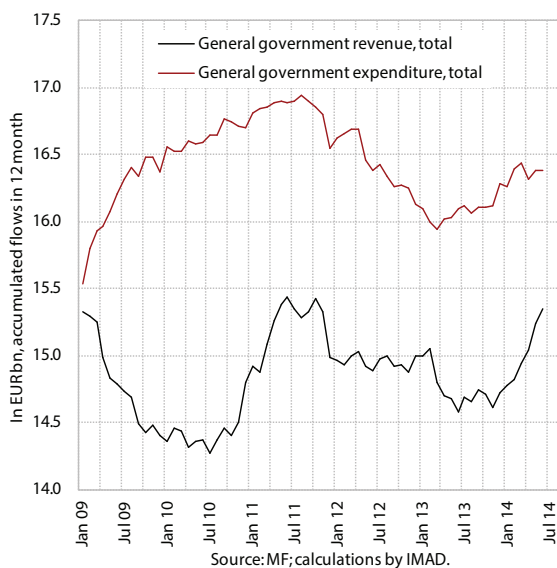


Table 11: Taxes and social security contributions

	EUR m	Growth, %		Structure, %	
	I-VI 2014	VI 2014/VI 2013	I-VI 2014/I-VI 2013	I-VI 2013	I-VI 2014
General government revenue - total	7,537.3	9.1	9.0	100.0	100.0
Corporate income tax	236.9	1.0	279.4	0.9	3.1
Personal income tax	1,046.8	-7.3	2.1	14.8	13.9
Value added tax	1,491.9	12.7	10.1	19.6	19.8
Excise duties	694.3	79.6	5.4	9.5	9.2
Social security contributions	2,606.4	2.2	2.3	36.9	34.6
Other general government revenues	1,461.0	15.9	15.4	18.3	19.4

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

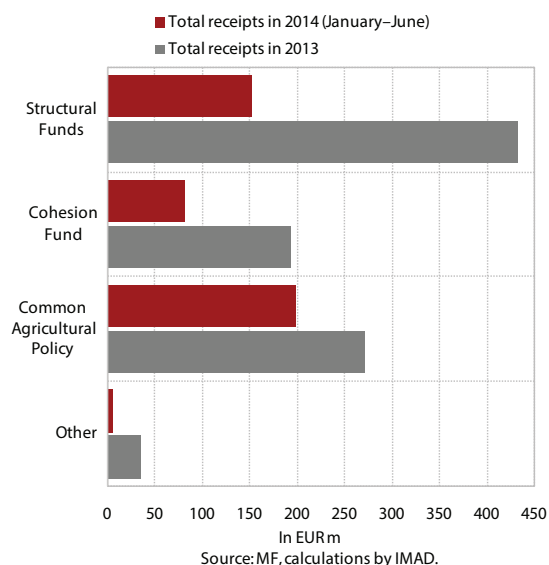
Table 12: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure

	2013			2014	
	EUR m	% of GDP	Growth, %	I-VI 14 v mio EUR	I-VI 14/I-VI 13
Revenue - total	14,725.1	41.7	-1.8	7,537.3	9.0
- Tax revenues	12,647.9	35.9	-3.6	6,464.0	6.8
- Taxes on income and profit	2,137.4	6.1	-19.5	1,281.9	17.8
- Social security contributions	5,127.2	14.5	-2.2	2,606.4	2.3
- Domestic taxes on goods and services	5,027.3	14.3	3.1	2,471.0	9.2
- Receipts from the EU budget	938.2	2.7	11.0	397.9	0.3
Expenditure - total	16,282.7	46.2	1.0	8,247.0	1.2
- Wages and other personnel expenditure	3,617.0	10.3	-3.0	1,830.0	-0.8
- Purchases of goods and services	2,237.4	6.3	-5.7	1,068.5	-5.0
- Domestic and foreign interest payments	840.1	2.4	29.7	673.7	9.7
- Transfers to individuals and households	6,343.0	18.0	-0.6	3,162.1	0.0
- Capital expenditure	1,030.8	2.9	12.7	457.5	58.9
- Capital transfers	319.0	0.9	-0.3	82.2	-13.0
- Payment to the EU budget	425.5	1.2	9.0	258.6	-1.4
Deficit	-1,557.6	-4.4	38.3	-709.6	-42.5

Source: MF, Public Finance Bulletin.

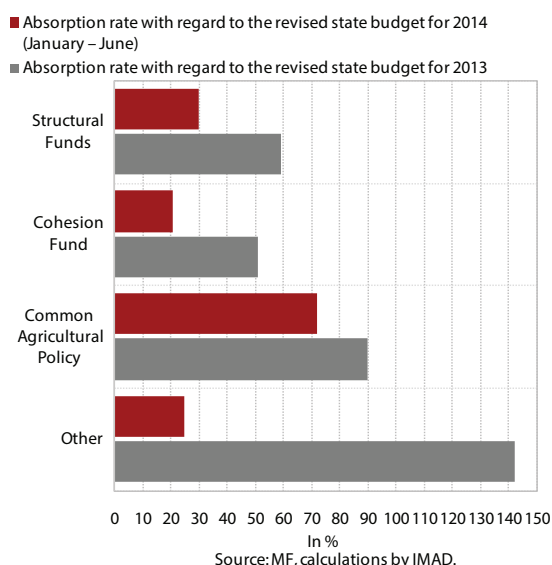
The **general government deficit**²¹ in the first six months of the year was EUR 709.6 m, 42.5% less than in the same period of 2013. Notwithstanding a lower deficit, a larger part of the yearly adopted state budget was already executed. The year-on-year decline in the general government deficit is attributable to higher year-on-year growth in revenue (by EUR 622.5 m or 9.0%) than expenditure (by EUR 98.0 m or 1.2%). Revenue growth was largely due to higher revenue from corporate income tax, the increase in VAT rates and a one-off inflow from concessions. On expenditure side, in the first half of the year, the largest year-on-year increases were recorded in expenditure on investment (for the first time since 2011) and interest payments.

Figure 36: Receipts from the EU budget in 2013 and 2014

²¹ According to the consolidated balance on a cash basis.

In the first seven months of this year, the central government budget received **from the EU budget** just over 36% of the amount envisaged for this year from this source. Between January and the end of July, the central government received a total of EUR 435.9 m from the EU budget, or 36.3% of the level planned in the adopted budget for 2014. The bulk of receipts were funds under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies (EUR 198.0 m, which is 71.8% of the foreseen amount) and from Structural Funds (EUR 151.7 m, 29.7% of the level planned). EUR 80.7 m was received from the Cohesion Fund, which is only 20.6% of the amount envisaged for this year. Slovenia's payments to the EU budget totalled EUR 283.7 m in the first seven months, 71.5% of the total amount planned for this year.

Figure 37: Planned and absorbed EU funds, 2014 and 2013



*In the first seven months of 2014, the central government of Slovenia had a positive **net budgetary position** against the EU budget at EUR 152.2 m, which is somewhat more favourable than in the same period last year (EUR 146.2 m). Receipts from the Cohesion Fund and under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies increased (by EUR 34.9 m or EUR 12.0 m), while the absorption from Structural Funds declined year-on-year (down EUR 48.1 m).*

selected topics

Social protection expenditure in 2012

After several years of growth, social protection expenditure declined in 2012 as a result of legislative changes. Having increased strongly in 2008 and 2009 owing to the economic crisis, expenditure recorded substantially slower growth in 2010 and 2011, while in 2012 it declined in nominal terms, by 1%. Slovenia allocated EUR 8.963 m for social protection programmes in 2012, 3.5% less than in 2011 in real terms, the decline being largely related to changes in social legislation²² and intervention measures aiming to restore fiscal balance.²³ In 2012, expenditure on disability declined the most (8.3%), in addition to a lower number of beneficiaries of disability pensions and disability benefits, mainly as a consequence of changes in eligibility criteria for care allowance.²⁴ The decline in expenditure on unemployment and family/children was impacted by the intervention law (ZUJF), which limited, or even reduced, certain rights (unemployment benefits, parental compensation). The modest growth of expenditure on the old age function (0.1%), which accounts for the bulk of total social protection expenditure, was, in our estimation, impacted by the restriction on the disbursement of the annual pension supplement (ZUJF).²⁵ Alongside expenditure on old age, expenditure on housing, sickness/health care and social exclusion not elsewhere classified also expanded in 2012, mainly as a consequence of changes in social legislation.

Although it fell in nominal terms, social protection expenditure as a share of GDP increased further in 2012 owing to a decline in GDP. Slovenia allocated 24.9% of GDP for social protection in 2012, 0.3 percentage points more than in 2011. Relative to the pre-crisis year 2008, expenditure was up as much as 4 percentage points, alongside the decline in GDP, mainly owing to the increase in expenditure as a consequence of the crisis and for demographic reasons. The largest share of expenditure is accounted for by expenditure on the old

age function (9.9% of GDP), which expanded the most in the 2008–2012 period (by 2 percentage points) due to the ageing of the population and hence a growing number of pensioners. Expenditure on sickness and health care also rose more notably in this period (by 1 percentage point) and accounts for a significant portion of total expenditure on social protection (7.9% of GDP).

In 2012, the breakdown of expenditure by social protection function remained similar to previous years. Expenditure on old age again accounted for the largest share (40.5%), having increased by 0.5 percentage points in the last year and 1.9 percentage points in the entire period since the outbreak of the crisis. The share of expenditure on sickness and health care also expanded in 2012 relative to the previous year (by 0.7 percentage points to 32.2%), as did the share of expenditure on social exclusion not elsewhere classified (by 0.3 percentage points to 2.6%, while the share of expenditure on other functions declined slightly).

Among the sources of funding, the contributions of the government, which have been increasing in the period after the beginning of the crisis, declined in 2012 as a result of changes in legislation. The share of general government contributions decreased to a still high 33.8%, which is 0.8 percentage points less than a year earlier but 4.7 percentage points more than in 2008. The decline is attributable to changes in legislation, which reduced, or limited, certain expenses that are financed directly from the budget. On the other hand, the share of employers' social contributions (26.6%) and the share of social contributions paid by protected persons (38.4%) – which together account for almost two thirds of receipts for social protection schemes – increased in 2012. With regard to the previous year, the share of employers' social contributions and social contributions of protected persons combined rose by 0.7 percentage points, while it was 4 percentage points lower relative to 2008, mainly as a consequence of a further decline in employment.

Tabela 13: Social protection expenditure, 2008–2012

	Nominal growth, in %					As a % of GDP				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure – total*	8.1	7.9	3.1	2.2	-1.0	21.0	23.7	24.4	24.6	24.9
Social benefits	8.3	8.1	3.1	2.5	-1.0	20.5	23.2	23.9	24.1	24.4
1. Sickness/health care	13.4	5.7	1.2	0.2	1.1	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.9
2. Disability	4.6	2.1	-0.2	-1.6	-8.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
3. Old age	5.7	8.7	5.1	3.9	0.1	7.9	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.9
4. Survivors	9.2	5.3	-1.3	2.0	-5.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
5. Family/children	10.9	12.4	3.5	2.5	-5.4	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
6. Unemployment	-4.1	48.2	13.9	22.3	-7.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
7. Housing	-20.0	-25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	-4.8	19.5	8.9	-1.0	12.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: SURS.

²² On 1 January 2012, the Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act and the Financial Social Assistance Act entered into force.

²³ The Fiscal Balance Act (ZUJF), passed in the middle of the year.

²⁴ With the social legislation reform (the Financial Social Assistance Act), care allowance became a social protection right as of 1 January 2012.

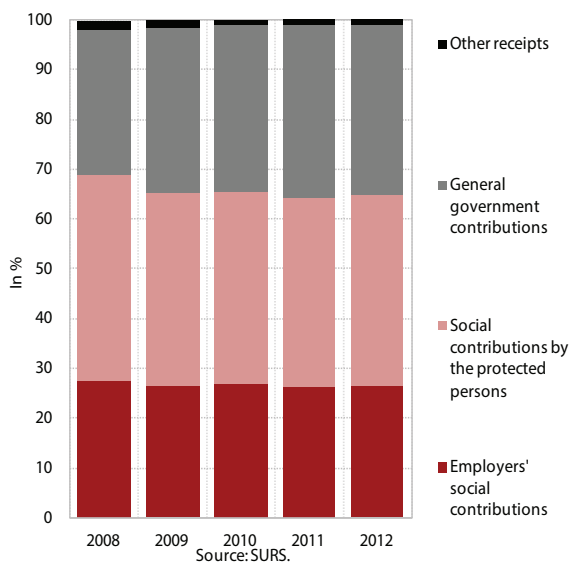
²⁵ The ZUJF limited the disbursement of the annual pension supplement to pensioners with higher pensions, and selectively reduced the pensions paid from the state budget.

Tabela 14: Breakdown of social protection expenditure by function, 2008–2012, in %

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sickness/health care	33.7	32.9	32.3	31.6	32.2
Disability	7.9	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.4
Old age	38.5	38.7	39.5	40.0	40.5
Survivors	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.7
Family/children	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.5
Unemployment	1.8	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.1
Housing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6

Source: SURS.

Figure 38: Structure of social protection receipts, by year



Source: SURS.

Human Development Index

The UN Human Development Report 2014²⁶ ranks Slovenia among the countries with very high human development.²⁷ The Human Development Index (HDI) is one of the main composite indicators of social well-being and measures three dimensions of human development: health, education and income. According to the HDI value, which remained unchanged for Slovenia (0.874) for the third consecutive year, Slovenia ranks 25th out of the 187 countries surveyed and 12th among the EU countries, higher than those facing huge public finance difficulties and higher than all newer EU Member States. Similar to previous years, the highest HDI values were again recorded by Norway, Australia and Switzerland, and among the EU countries, the Netherlands. In most

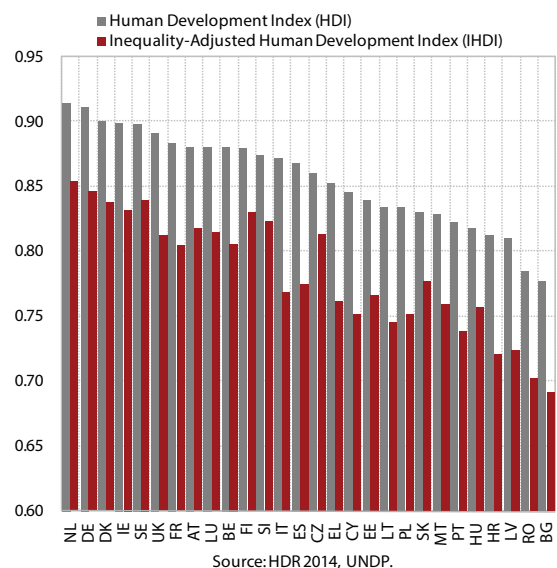
²⁶ The report published in 2014 refers to the HDI for 2013. The data used in the calculation are the latest available.

²⁷ According to the report, countries with very high human development are those with HDI values higher than 0.804; countries with HDI values between 0.804 and 0.712 are classified as countries with high human development, while countries with medium and low human development are those with HDI values between 0.710 and 0.304.

EU countries, the HDI values remained more or less the same, or improved slightly, relative to the pre-crisis period. In those that were hit hardest by the crisis, it was the indicators of the income dimension that deteriorated the most.

Slovenia's ranking among the very developed countries and above the EU average in terms of the HDI is mainly due to the education dimension.²⁸ The education dimension is measured by the indicators of expected years of schooling for children and mean years of schooling for adults, according to which Slovenia ranks 7th and 6th, respectively, in the EU. A child who entered school in 2012 could expect to receive 16.8 years of schooling, on average, while the mean years of schooling for adults (i.e. the population aged 25 and older) was 11.9, the same as in the previous three years. The *health dimension* is measured by the indicator of life expectancy at birth, which was at 79.6 years for Slovenia in 2013, 0.2 years more than in the year before. In the EU, the highest life expectancy for people born in 2013 is recorded in Italy

Figure 39: Comparison of the HDI and IHDI for EU countries, 2013



Source: HDR 2014, UNDP.

²⁸ On both indicators, Slovenia is among the 15 most developed countries in the world.

Table 15: HDI and indicators of dimensions for Slovenia, 1990–2013

SLOVENIA	HDI value	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (2011 PPP USD)
1980		71.1		9.0	
1985		71.9	11.6	9.9	
1990	0.769	73.2	12.0	10.9	19,704
1995	0.777	74.5	12.6	11.2	16,758
2000	0.821	75.9	14.7	11.6	21,521
2005	0.855	77.7	16.6	11.4	25,245
2010	0.873	79.1	17.0	11.8	27,369
2011	0.874	79.3	16.8	11.9	27,782
2012	0.874	79.4	16.8	11.9	27,152
2013	0.874	79.6	16.8	11.9	26,809

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/SVN.pdf

Tabela 16: Comparison of the HDI and its dimensions for EU countries, 2013

HDI rank* in the EU	Country	HDI rank	Change in HDI rank	HDI value	HDI value	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (PPP USD)
		2013	2012-13	2012	2013	2013	2012	2012	2013
1	Netherlands	4	0	0.915	0.915	81.0	11.9	17.9	42,397
2	Germany	6	0	0.911	0.911	80.7	12.9	16.3	43,049
3	Denmark	10	0	0.900	0.900	79.4	12.1	16.9	42,880
4	Ireland	11	-3	0.901	0.899	80.7	11.6	18.6	33,414
5	Sweden	12	-1	0.897	0.898	81.8	11.7	15.8	43,201
6	U. Kingdom	14	0	0.890	0.892	80.5	12.3	16.2	35,002
7	France	20	0	0.884	0.884	81.8	11.1	16.0	36,629
8	Luxembourg	21	0	0.880	0.881	80.5	11.3	13.9	58,695
9	Austria	21	0	0.880	0.881	81.1	10.8	15.6	42,930
10	Belgium	21	0	0.880	0.881	80.5	10.9	16.2	39,471
11	Finland	24	0	0.879	0.879	80.5	10.3	17.0	37,366
12	SLOVENIA	25	0	0.874	0.874	79.6	11.9	16.8	26,809
13	Italy	26	0	0.872	0.872	82.4	10.1	16.3	32,669
14	Spain	27	0	0.869	0.869	82.1	9.6	17.1	30,561
15	Czech R.	28	0	0.861	0.861	77.7	12.3	16.4	24,535
16	Greece	29	0	0.854	0.853	80.8	10.2	16.5	24,658
17	Cyprus	32	0	0.848	0.845	79.8	11.6	14.0	26,771
18	Estonia	33	0	0.839	0.840	74.4	12.0	16.5	23,387
19	Lithuania	35	1	0.831	0.834	72.1	12.4	16.7	23,740
20	Poland	35	-1	0.833	0.834	76.4	11.8	15.5	21,487
21	Slovakia	37	1	0.829	0.830	75.4	11.6	15.0	25,336
22	Malta	39	0	0.827	0.829	79.8	9.9	14.5	27,022
23	Portugal	41	0	0.822	0.822	79.9	8.2	16.3	24,130
24	Hungary	43	0	0.817	0.818	74.6	11.3	15.4	21,239
25	Croatia	47	0	0.812	0.812	77.0	11.0	14.5	19,025
26	Latvia	48	0	0.808	0.810	72.2	11.5	15.5	22,186
27	Romania	54	1	0.782	0.785	73.8	10.7	14.1	17,433
28	Bulgaria	58	0	0.776	0.777	73.5	10.6	14.3	15,402
	EU			0.856	0.857	78.6	11.2	15.9	30,765

Note: * calculations by IMAD.

Table 17: Gender-Related Human Development Index (GDI) in the EU

			uvrstitve znotraj EU									
Total	Country	Total	Female					Male				
HDI rank		HDI	fHDI rank	Life expectancy at births	Expected years of schooling	Means years of schooling	GNI (2011 PPP USD)	mHDI rank	Life expectancy at births	Expected years of schooling	Means years of schooling	GNI (2011 PPP USD)
			2013	2013	2000-12	2000-12	2013	2013	2013	2000-12	2000-12	2013
4	Netherlands	1	1	11	11	2	4	1	3	6	2	4
6	Germany	2	4	7	2	19	5	2	9	1	6	3
10	Denmark	3	3	18	7	4	3	4	16	5	7	6
11	Ireland	4	7	13	10	1	11	3	6	14	1	10
12	Sweden	5	2	4	9	12	2	6	1	17	18	7
14	U. Kingdom	6	5	15	1	11	9	7	5	8	14	12
20	France	7	8	2	16	18	8	9	10	18	15	8
21	Austria	8	18	6	27	20	10	8	7	21	17	2
21	Belgium	9	10	9	20	14	7	10	12	20	10	5
21	Luxembourg	10	12	10	15	28	1	5	11	10	27	1
24	Finland	11	6	5	22	5	6	12	15	26	4	11
25	SLOVENIA	12	9	14	8	3	14	15	18	7	12	17
26	Italy	13	14	3	24	10	13	11	2	22	13	9
27	Spain	14	11	1	26	7	12	13	4	27	3	13
28	Czech R.	15	16	19	5	9	25	14	19	3	11	16
29	Greece	16	19	8	23	13	22	17	8	24	5	18
32	Cyprus	17	22	17	17	27	15	16	13	2	26	15
33	Estonia	18	13	22	4	6	18	22	26	11	16	22
35	Lithuania	19	15	25	3	8	16	23	28	4	9	21
35	Poland	20	17	20	6	16	24	21	21	9	21	23
37	Slovakia	21	20	23	12	22	17	20	22	13	22	19
39	Malta	22	26	16	25	24	19	18	14	25	23	14
41	Portugal	23	24	12	28	15	21	19	17	28	8	20
43	Hungary	24	23	24	14	21	23	24	23	16	19	25
47	Croatia	25	25	21	19	23	26	25	20	12	25	27
48	Latvia	26	21	26	13	17	20	26	27	15	20	24
54	Romania	27	28	27	21	25	28	27	24	19	28	26
58	Bulgaria	28	27	28	18	26	27	28	25	23	24	28

Note: *with the exception of HDI, calculations by IMAD.

(82.4 years), while Slovenia ranks in the lower half of the countries surveyed (17th). According to the *income dimension*, measured by the indicator of gross national income (GNI) per capita at purchasing power parity in US dollars, Slovenia was placed 15th in the EU, its GNI amounting to USD 26,809 in 2013, which is slightly lower than in 2012.

The Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) indicates the same loss in potential as a result of inequality as in the previous year. The IHDI is regarded as an index of the actual level of human development, i.e. development taking into account inequality.²⁹ In 2013, the Slovenian IHDI totalled 0.824, which indicates a 5.8% loss in

potential human development owing to inequality, the same as the year before. The loss of potential in Slovenia is primarily (10.6%) the result of inequality in the income dimension, the losses of potential in the other two dimensions being smaller than on average in the EU (in the health dimension 3.8%; in the education dimension 2.7%). Slovenia has the third smallest loss of potential in the EU (trailing Finland and the Czech Republic³⁰); if inequality is taken into account, Slovenia's position improves by 5 places (from 12th according to the HDI to 7th according to the IHDI), which is mainly attributable to its smallest inequality in income in the EU and the relatively low inequality in education (7th place).

²⁹ Under perfect equality, the IHDI would equal HDI.

³⁰ In the previous year, the Czech Republic was the only country with a high level of development that had a smaller loss (5.4%).

According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII³¹) and the (low) adolescence birth rate, Slovenia ranks 1st among the 149 countries surveyed. In 2013, the GI for Slovenia totalled 0.021. It includes indicators of women's reproductive health (maternal mortality rate and fertility rate of adult women), gender differences in educational attainment (participation in upper secondary and tertiary education) and political and economic activity (by the share of parliamentary seats held by women and the labour market participation rate for women and men). The Human Development Report takes into account the proportion of parliamentary seats held by women before the July 2014 elections (24.6%). The proportion of women in the newly elected parliament is 35%.

This year's report introduces a new measure, the Gender-Related Development Index (GDI³²). The GDI index (fHDI/mHDI ratio) for Slovenia is 1.006, ranking Slovenia 5th in the EU and 8th among all countries surveyed. The Gender-Related Development Index takes into account inequalities by gender in all three basic dimensions of human development. The value of the female Human Development Index (fHDI) places Slovenia among the top ten countries in the EU (9th). The high ranking is mainly due to the education dimension (8th and 3rd, respectively); in terms of the health and income dimensions, Slovenia ranks 14th. Slovenia's position in terms of the male Human Development Index (mHDI) is somewhat lower (15th place). In terms of the mHDI, Slovenia also has the best results in comparison with other EU countries in the education dimension (7th and 12th, respectively), while it scores considerably lower with regard to health and income (18th and 17th).

Life satisfaction

According to the Eurobarometer survey, in June 2014, the share of satisfied people³³ (84%) in Slovenia was 5 percentage points higher than in November 2013. In the EU overall life satisfaction also rose relative to the previous measurement (by 5 percentage points). The EU countries recorded an upturn in life satisfaction in comparison with the measurement in November 2013: in November, a decline in life satisfaction was recorded in seven EU Member States, in June 2014, only in three (Germany, Italy and Croatia), but these were the countries that had recorded an increase in the previous measurement in November 2013. Despite a significant decrease in satisfaction (-6 percentage points when it

³¹ The Gender Inequality Index (GII) ranges between 0 and 1, with higher values indicating higher gender inequality according to the above-mentioned criteria. Last year, the indicator was still experimental, so that this year's result is not comparable with last year's (0.080), when Slovenia was 8th among 187 countries.

³² The Gender-Related Development Index is defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI: fHDI/mHDI.

³³ The Eurobarometer survey measures life satisfaction with the following question: All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days? The possible answers are: very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied and very dissatisfied. In the context of this analysis, the category of satisfied people includes very satisfied and satisfied people.

Figure 40: Life satisfaction, Slovenia and the EU average, June 2014 and the 10-year average (20 measurements)

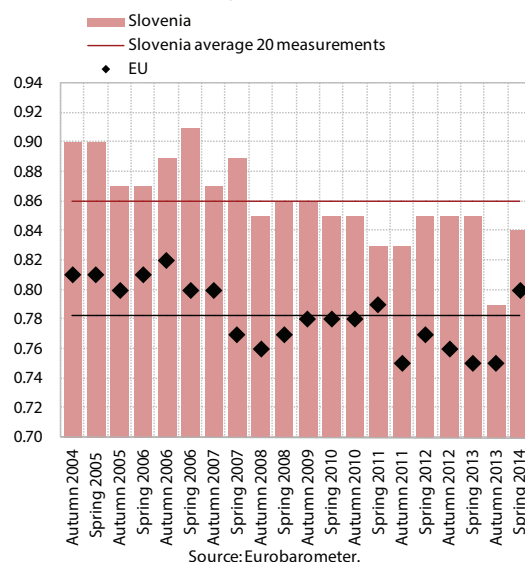
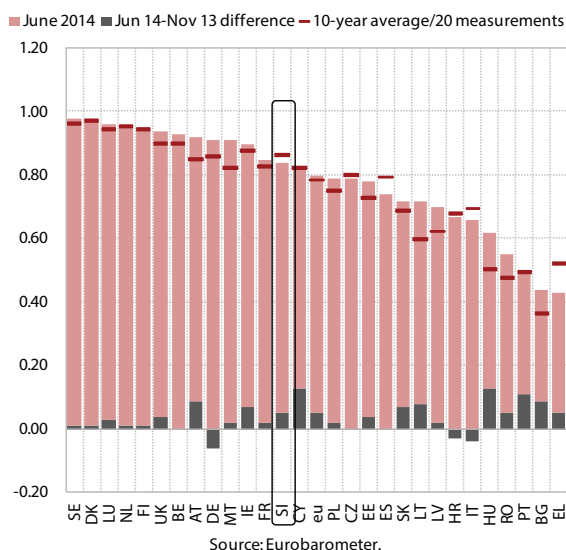


Figure 41: Life satisfaction, EU countries, June 2014, 10-year average (20 measurements), and the difference between November 2013 and June 2014



was last measured), Germany remains in the group of 22 countries where June's results reach, or exceed, the 10-year average. Slovenia ranks in the middle of the EU countries according to the latest measurement. The results of the survey also show a decline in life satisfaction in the new Member States and in those with significant public finance difficulties (Spain, Italy, Portugal, Greece).

Expectations about the future also influence the evaluation of the present situation. Optimistic expectations,³⁴ i.e. expectations that things will change for the better, tend to improve the estimate of the present situation. Pessimistic

³⁴ In measuring 'optimism', we monitor the share of those expecting that things will improve.

Table 18: Life satisfaction, evaluation of the situation and one-year expectations for different areas, EU and Slovenia, Oct 2008–Jun 2014, and the average of 12(11) measurements

		Oct. 08	Jun. 09	Nov. 09	Jun. 10	Nov. 10	May 11	Nov. 11	May 12	Nov. 12	May 13	Nov. 13	Jun. 14	Average (12/11 measurements)
Overall satisfaction: All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life, very satisfied, fairly satisfied, fairly unsatisfied or very unsatisfied? (Very satisfied and fairly satisfied combined).	EU	76	77	78	78	78	79	75	77	76	75	75	80	77
	SLO	85	86	86	85	85	83	83	85	85	85	79	84	84
<i>How do you evaluate (very good and good together)</i>														
EU economy	EU	33	23	29	22	26	30	18	19	19	21	28	31	25
	SLO	55	32	31	31	31	37	17	27	26	25	34	44	33
Economy of your country	EU	29	20	23	22	28	30	28	27	27	26	31	34	27
	SLO	52	27	20	17	12	9	8	11	7	4	6	7	15
Employment situation in your country	EU	28	13	13	15	19	24	21	21	20	19	20	23	20
	SLO	35	11	8	8	5	4	5	5	3	2	3	5	8
Personal employment situation	EU	56	52	54	N/A.	55	55	51	52	53	53	54	56	54
	SLO	63	63	56	N/A.	58	55	53	52	57	56	51	57	56
Personal financial situation	EU	64	65	64	64	64	65	N/A.	62	63	63	63	66	64
	SLO	62	70	65	67	63	62	N/A.	56	61	55	53	65	62
<i>What are your expectations for the next twelve months when it comes to ... (the share of those who think that the next twelve months will be better)</i>														
Life in general	EU	24	27	26	24	26	26	21	23	22	23	25	27	25
	SLO	22	27	24	23	20	20	16	18	16	16	19	24	20
Economy in your country	EU	15	25	28	24	24	23	16	19	17	18	21	24	21
	SLO	18	28	27	23	18	17	14	13	13	9	12	22	18
Employment situation in your country	EU	13	20	22	22	23	24	15	18	16	17	20	24	20
	SLO	13	25	23	19	15	15	13	10	11	7	12	19	15
Personal employment situation	EU	18	19	19	18	19	19	16	16	17	17	18	20	18
	SLO	14	16	14	17	12	13	11	10	11	12	11	13	13
Financial situation of your household	EU	18	21	21	19	20	20	17	18	18	18	19	21	19
	SLO	17	21	20	18	14	15	12	12	13	12	13	18	15

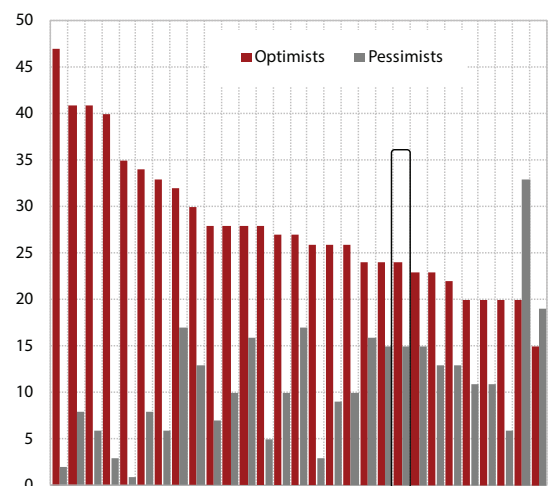
Source: Eurobarometer.

expectations,³⁵ i.e. expectations that the situation will change for the worse, on one hand, reduce satisfaction at the present time, because people feel that it will not last, while on the other, they increase it, as people tend to value more what they may lose in the future. In terms of optimistic expectations, Sweden, Ireland, the UK and Malta stand out with regard to the measurement in June and the previous measurement, as well as the 10-year average. In Slovenia, the share of optimists rose by 5 percentage points in June compared with the previous measurement (to 24%). Despite the increase, Slovenia remains in the group of countries³⁶ with less than a quarter of optimistic respondents. The share of pessimists declined by 11 percentage points in Slovenia, to 15%. It also declined in the most pessimistic countries (Greece, Portugal, Cyprus).

³⁵ When measuring 'pessimism', we observe the share of those expecting a change for the worse. The category that measures the share of respondents expecting that things will stay the same is excluded, as it is not clear if the same means equally good or equally bad.

³⁶ Apart from Slovenia, this group also includes the Czech Republic, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Greece, Bulgaria and Portugal.

Figure 42: The shares of pessimists and optimists in the EU, June 2014



Source: Eurobarometer. Note: Optimistic expectations - that things will change for the better; pessimistic expectations - that things will get worse.

People in Slovenia are fairly satisfied with their life in general, more satisfied than in the EU overall. Life satisfaction tends to be higher if people are able to meet their needs in the areas they value more. The areas deemed most important to Slovenians are health, work ('employment situation') and family ('personal employment situation/household financial situation'). As shown by the last 12 measurements, people are more satisfied than in the EU overall with their personal employment situation, being also close to the EU average regarding satisfaction with their personal finances. They are also more satisfied than people in the EU regarding the EU economy. On the other hand, their satisfaction with the economy and the employment situation in Slovenia is below average, although the evaluations and expectations in these two areas have been rising from the lowest figures in May 2013 since November 2013 according to all 12 measurements. In both Slovenia and the EU, one-year expectations expressed in June this year exceed the average of the last 12 measurements in all areas.

Structural changes in Slovenia's agriculture in 2000–2013

A more efficient use of production resources and a faster development of agricultural activity in Slovenia is impeded by the relatively unfavourable structure of agricultural production.³⁷ In contrast to the EU, Slovenia is characterised by relatively small agricultural holdings with unfavourable age and education structure. The restructuring of the agricultural sector is thus the key challenge to agricultural policy in Slovenia (and in the EU). It should be addressed primarily by increasing the size of agricultural holdings in order to reduce land fragmentation, improving the age and education structure of managers and other farm labour force and increasing revenue, also by means of better equipment, higher specialisation of holdings and co-operation between farmers. The effects of these efforts can be monitored based on the relatively extensive statistical surveys of the structure of EU comparable agricultural holdings.³⁸

With a decline in the total number of agricultural holdings, their average size with regard to the utilised agricultural land increases, while their average size measured by the number of animals remains roughly the same. According to the latest Farm Structure Survey in 2013, there were 72,400 agricultural holdings in Slovenia, using around 477 thousand hectares of agricultural area and breeding

³⁷ This chapter mainly deals with the size of agricultural holdings and labour force structure.

³⁸ A regular statistical survey of all agricultural holdings is conducted every ten years and between these surveys intermediate sample surveys are carried out. In Slovenia, SURS has thus far carried out two complete farm structure surveys, in 2000 and 2010, as well as four sample surveys, the most recent in 2013. The survey covers only the "EU comparable agricultural holdings," i.e. those satisfying the criteria of the EU comparable threshold.

Figure 43: Growth in the number of agricultural holdings, utilised agricultural area and livestock units in 2000–2013

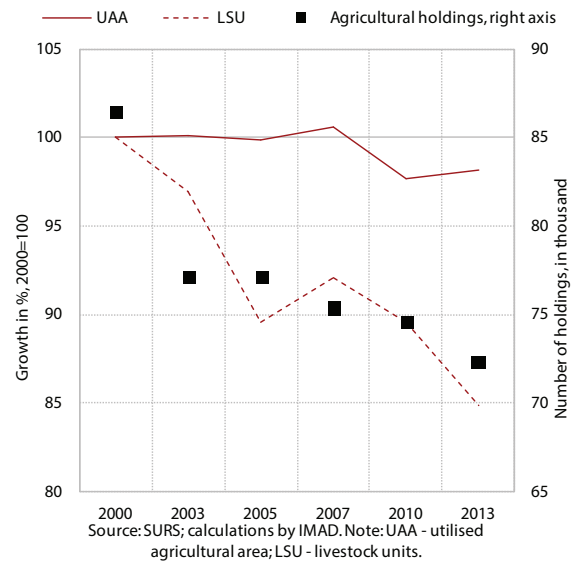
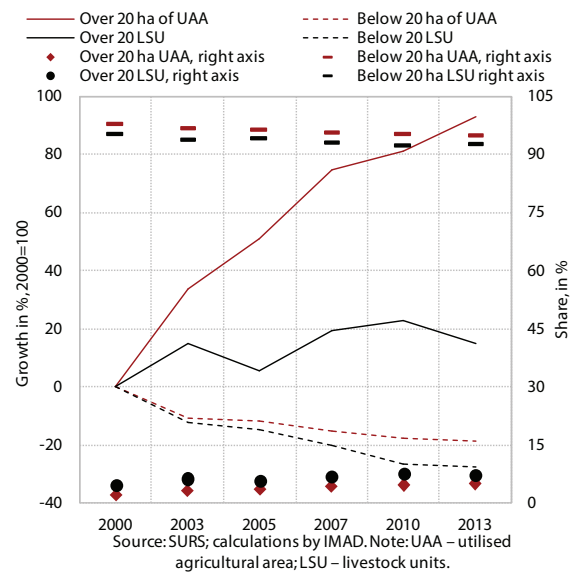


Figure 44: Growth in the number and share of agricultural holdings by size, in 2000–2013



around 400 thousand livestock units.³⁹ Since the first survey in 2000, both the number of holdings and the number of animals had declined by 16% and 15%, respectively. The total utilised agricultural area decreased only by 2% in the analysed period, meaning that most of the agricultural land of the abandoned farms has been taken over by other holdings. An average agricultural holding was using 6.6 hectares of agricultural area and breeding 5.5 livestock units, 17% and 1% more per holding than in 2000, respectively. The share of larger agricultural holdings, i.e. those with more than

³⁹ The livestock unit (LSU) is a reference unit which facilitates comparisons between different types of animals.

Tabela 19: Agricultural holdings, their total and average sizes according the Farm Structure Survey in the 2000–2013 period

	2000	2003	2005	2007	2010	2013	2013/2010 growth in %	2013/2000 growth in %
Number of agricultural holdings	86,467	77,149	77,175	75,340	74,646	72,377	-3.0	-16.3
Agricultural enterprises	131	112	133	131	221	201	-9.0	53.4
Family farms	86,336	77,037	77,042	75,209	74,425	72,176	-3.0	-16.4
Utilised agricultural area, in thousand ha	485.9	486.5	485.4	488.8	474.4	477.0	0.5	-1.8
Agricultural enterprises	29.7	26.9	25.4	25.6	26.6	26.1	-1.9	-12.1
Family farms	456.2	459.6	460.0	463.2	447.9	450.9	0.7	-1.2
Livestock units, in thousand	470.5	456.2	421.6	433.4	421.6	399.3	-5.3	-15.1
Utilised agricultural area/holding, in ha	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.6	3.7	17.3
Livestock units/holding	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.5	-2.3	1.4

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

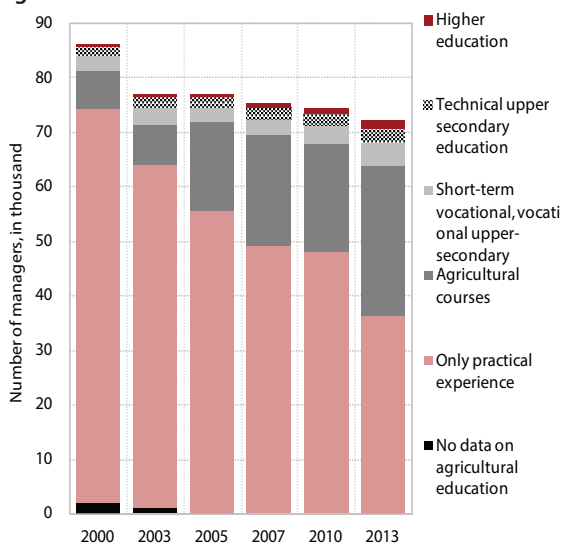
20 hectares of utilised agricultural area and more than 20 livestock units, is rising. The share of overgrown and uncultivated agricultural land of holdings declined by more than half in the analysed period, to less than 5% of the total area, which, however, may also be due to the fact that the survey did not include the holdings that are abandoning the activity.

The age and education structure of managers is unfavourable and it is improving only slowly. The average age of the managers of agricultural holdings, which is relatively high, did not change much in the analysed thirteen years. In 2013, it was 56, only a year lower than according to the previous survey. The education of managers, both general and professional, is relatively low and it is improving only slowly. In 2013, fewer than a third of managers had general upper secondary education, while fewer than a tenth had a higher education. As many as half of them still had only practical experience in farming and ran their farms without any formal agricultural education, but the share of these had declined by more

than a third since 2000. Almost four tenths of managers had attended only agricultural courses, which however is not enough for the necessary development, a higher degree of specialisation and innovation on farms. Only around 2% of farm managers held a higher education in agriculture.

Agricultural holdings in Slovenia are, on average, more than half smaller than in the EU and their managers are older, but slightly more educated in agriculture. An average agricultural holding in the EU was using more than 14 hectares of agricultural area in 2010 (in Slovenia, 6.4 hectares in 2010). It had 11 livestock units, on average, while a holding engaged only in livestock farming had 20 (in Slovenia 6 and 9, respectively). Slovenia was ranked among the bottom five EU countries according to both criteria. It was also below average regarding the age structure of managers. Averaging 8% in the EU, the share of managers younger than 35 years was half lower in Slovenia. On the other hand, Slovenia exceeds the EU average in terms of education in agriculture. While in 2010, 64% of managers had only practical experience in farming in Slovenia, the corresponding share in the EU was 6 percentage points higher. As a consequence, the EU also had a lower share of those who had attended agricultural courses or had a formal agricultural education. The education structure of younger managers has improved across all EU Member States, meaning that the generation renewal in itself contributes to a more professional and development-oriented activity in the agricultural sector.

Figure 45: Structure of farm managers by education in agriculture in 2000–2013



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

statistical appendix

MAIN INDICATORS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
						Spring forecast 2014		
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.6	-1.0	0.5	0.7	1.3
GDP in EUR million (current prices)	36,166	36,220	36,868	36,006	36,144	35,634	36,255	37,219
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices)	17,714	17,678	17,960	17,506	17,550	17,270	17,551	18,001
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	20,200	20,600	21,200	21,400	21,300			
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) ¹	86.2	84.2	84.3	83.7	82.7			
Gross national income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	35,673	35,868	36,558	35,737	35,877	34,916	35,353	36,253
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	35,350	35,725	36,473	35,509	35,702	35,004	35,396	36,149
Rate of registered unemployment	9.1	10.7	11.8	12.0	13.1	13.6	13.5	13.1
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.1	10.2	10.0	9.7
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	-6.1	3.5	2.2	-1.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
Inflation, ² year average	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.3	1.1	1.5
Inflation, ² end of the year	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.6
INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS								
Exports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	-16.6	10.1	7.0	0.3	2.6	4.2	4.8	5.2
Exports of goods	-17.0	11.9	8.2	0.0	2.8	4.6	5.2	5.5
Exports of services	-14.8	3.4	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.6	3.3	4.2
Imports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	-18.8	6.6	5.0	-3.9	1.4	3.5	5.2	5.3
Imports of goods	-19.8	7.4	6.0	-4.6	2.2	3.6	5.5	5.6
Imports of services	-12.8	2.5	-0.4	0.2	-3.1	2.9	3.2	3.6
Current account balance, in EUR million	-173	-50	146	1,026	2,101	2,442	2,338	2,328
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	2.8	5.8	6.9	6.4	6.3
Gross external debt, in EUR million	40,318	40,723	40,100	41,264	39,930	44,004*		
As a per cent share relative to GDP	111.5	112.4	108.8	114.6	110.5			
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.393	1.327	1.392	1.286	1.328	1.365	1.366	1.366
DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	0.9	1.0	-0.1	-3.0	-3.9	-0.4	0.7	1.8
As a % of GDP ⁴	54.7	55.9	55.8	56.2	54.1	55.2	55.1	55.3
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	2.4	0.1	-1.3	-1.5	-1.1	-1.5	-0.9	-0.9
As a % of GDP ⁴	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.4	19.9	19.5	19.1
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	-22.0	-13.7	-4.6	-8.9	1.9	-0.5	1.0	0.0
As a % of GDP ⁴	24.3	21.2	20.2	19.2	19.7	17.7	17.8	17.7
Sources of data: SURS, BS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Spring Forecast, March 2014). Notes: ¹ Measured in purchasing power standard. ² Consumer price index. ³ Balance of payments statistics (exports F.O.B., imports F.O.B.); real growth rates are adjusted for inter currency changes and changes in prices on foreign markets. ⁴ Shares GDP are calculated for GDP in current prices at fixed exchange rate (EUR=239.64). ⁵ End July 2014.								

PRODUCTION	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	7	8	9	10
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Industry B+C+D	1.3	-1.1	-0.9	-1.6	-0.4	-2.3	-2.6	-1.7	-1.1	1.6	2.5	4.4	3.6	3.1	-6.7	5.2
B Mining and quarrying	-7.9	-7.4	1.3	-2.3	-3.5	-13.3	6.7	-9.6	-7.1	16.8	-2.4	32.7	-5.7	1.4	-5.8	1.2
C Manufacturing	1.1	-2.3	-1.5	-3.0	-2.1	-3.1	-3.9	-2.0	-1.4	1.2	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.6	-8.4	4.7
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	5.0	10.5	3.9	12.7	16.1	6.1	7.0	1.9	3.2	3.1	0.1	13.8	22.6	16.2	9.8	11.8
CONSTRUCTION,² real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Construction, total	-24.8	-16.8	-2.5	-16.7	-13.2	-21.6	-24.5	-10.5	-3.4	22.8	36.7	38.1	-19.6	-14.4	-6.4	-22.5
Buildings	-39.7	-17.3	-20.4	-6.7	-18.1	-30.0	-40.9	-25.1	-16.6	5.1	6.4	8.8	-23.9	-11.9	-18.6	-34.6
Civil engineering	-15.3	-16.6	6.3	-20.9	-10.1	-16.2	-8.5	-2.6	1.7	27.1	52.5	51.6	-17.1	-15.7	1.2	-15.0
TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Tonne-km in road transport	3.2	-3.4	0.1	-5.3	-5.9	-7.8	-2.9	-1.8	3.9	1.8	-9.5	-	-	-	-	-
Tonne-km in rail transport	9.7	-7.5	9.5	-8.0	-5.8	-7.5	-0.1	0.4	13.4	24.9	13.0	-	-	-	-	-
Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Total real turnover*	3.3	-3.6	-1.0	-4.3	-4.9	-5.6	-7.1	2.1	-2.2	3.2	2.4	-1.1	-0.6	-3.7	-10.3	-3.4
Real turnover in retail trade	1.5	-2.2	-3.7	-2.7	-2.7	-5.8	-7.0	-2.6	-4.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.8	-6.6	-4.1
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	7.0	-6.3	4.7	-7.2	-10.1	-5.3	-7.2	11.1	3.4	11.6	8.6	-1.6	-0.6	-10.8	-17.9	-2.1
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	6.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.6	1.4	-1.3	-5.1	1.1	-1.4	4.7	6.2	3.2	7.2	2.8	-5.4	4.9
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %, new methodology from 2009 onwards																
Total, overnight stays	5.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.9	-3.4	-1.5	2.9	0.6	-2.0	-14.0	1.3	2.5	-1.4	-3.5
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	0.5	-4.9	-3.4	-4.6	-7.5	-5.2	-6.1	-5.3	-2.4	0.5	-3.4	-8.1	-9.9	-4.1	-9.8	-6.6
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	9.1	5.6	2.8	5.1	6.3	8.1	-0.6	0.9	5.6	0.7	-0.6	-17.4	8.4	6.3	3.1	-1.3
Nominal turnover market services (without distributive trades)	3.7	-1.1	-1.4	0.5	-0.4	-3.7	-6.1	-3.0	0.5	2.9	3.0	3.6	1.1	0.6	-2.9	-4.2
AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	478.9	480.4	478.4	110.4	128.4	134.5	104.4	111.1	123.2	139.6	113.6	122.8	47.2	37.9	43.3	47.1
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)																
Sentiment indicator	-7	-17	-13	-16	-19	-19	-15	-14	-13	-12	-8	-2	-18	-19	-21	-22
Confidence indicator																
- in manufacturing	-1	-11	-6	-11	-14	-13	-9	-6	-4	-3	-1	3	-13	-14	-16	-15
- in construction	-46	-41	-22	-45	-40	-39	-30	-23	-18	-18	-14	-9	-41	-37	-41	-41
- in services	1	-12	-12	-8	-14	-17	-12	-12	-11	-11	-4	7	-12	-14	-16	-19
- in retail trade	8	2	1	4	1	-4	-3	1	6	2	5	7	-3	-2	8	-7
Consumer confidence indicator	-25	-35	-33	-36	-39	-36	-29	-34	-34	-34	-29	-25	-36	-36	-45	-38
Source of data: SURS. Note: ¹ Only companies with activity of electricity supply are included. ² 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							
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-4.9	-7.5	-0.1	-0.7	-6.5	2.8	-2.5	-5.1	1.2	-5.7	0.8	-1.6	-0.4	8.0	1.6	0.3	5.5	3.2	2.3	7.8	-	-
-17.9	-24.9	-11.6	9.9	23.2	-4.0	-11.0	-13.7	2.4	-1.1	-21.7	-8.0	6.0	74.1	31.1	-0.3	-30.0	73.1	17.9	5.3	-	-
-5.5	-9.1	-1.3	-0.9	-8.7	2.5	-2.7	-5.5	1.1	-6.7	0.6	-2.2	-0.4	7.7	2.0	0.5	6.1	1.1	0.2	7.6	-	-
2.3	4.9	11.3	0.0	10.2	6.1	0.7	-0.9	1.9	1.7	6.2	5.1	-1.3	5.5	-4.8	-0.9	6.4	12.7	19.3	9.5	-	-
-26.1	-14.8	-23.2	-14.0	-31.7	-18.7	-11.6	-2.0	1.8	-5.3	-5.9	28.2	31.4	6.8	34.5	28.8	44.3	44.0	44.2	28.6	-	-
-19.4	-35.4	-38.2	-28.0	-50.1	-36.2	-24.2	-14.1	-19.1	-19.6	-11.4	10.8	3.1	0.8	6.2	4.7	7.6	8.8	16.4	2.6	-	-
-27.2	-2.1	-8.6	-0.6	-13.6	-6.3	-5.9	3.5	11.0	2.2	-5.5	31.8	41.5	6.3	49.1	41.1	63.0	60.8	56.8	40.5	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-5.4	-7.9	-4.9	-8.6	-7.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	-4.3	-3.4	1.4	2.2	2.7	4.8	2.2	1.9	3.2	2.6	-3.1	-2.7	-	-
-5.8	-7.4	-4.4	-9.4	-7.2	-1.8	-2.0	-4.0	-5.2	-4.6	-3.9	-0.9	-1.4	0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-0.6	3.3	-3.1	-2.5	-	-
-4.5	-9.2	-5.7	-7.4	-8.5	11.3	6.8	15.4	-2.7	-0.2	14.0	8.4	10.4	16.3	8.8	6.9	10.1	1.5	-3.3	-2.9	-	-
-2.1	-6.5	1.6	-5.6	-10.9	5.8	-0.9	-1.3	0.7	-4.6	-0.2	2.3	1.8	10.2	5.1	5.2	8.4	6.0	0.0	3.5	-	-
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	-0.4	-3.4	-2.1	7.8	-2.9	4.8	-	-
-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	-6.9	-5.7	2.4	-3.6	1.0	-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	4.3	-0.2	-5.8	15.5	-4.9	8.3	-	-
-0.3	-6.6	-7.4	-3.5	-7.3	-2.7	-3.1	-3.3	0.9	-0.6	1.3	3.9	0.7	4.1	1.5	2.3	5.2	4.6	2.9	3.3	-	-
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	38.4	36.0	39.2	42.6	39.4	40.7	-	-
-20	-16	-16	-15	-13	-14	-15	-14	-14	-12	-12	-12	-11	-12	-9	-9	-6	-5	0	-1	1	-2
-14	-10	-11	-8	-8	-9	-5	-4	-5	-3	-4	-5	-2	-2	-3	0	1	1	3	6	7	2
-40	-35	-30	-30	-31	-25	-22	-21	-22	-15	-16	-17	-17	-19	-16	-17	-9	-15	-4	-7	-7	-11
-19	-14	-12	-13	-11	-9	-14	-14	-11	-9	-13	-13	-10	-11	-5	-6	-2	4	10	7	7	7
-5	0	2	-9	-2	-5	-8	16	14	0	3	13	-6	-2	10	2	3	3	17	2	12	5
-37	-34	-30	-31	-26	-26	-38	-38	-38	-33	-31	-35	-35	-33	-30	-30	-27	-29	-25	-22	-19	-22

LABOUR MARKET	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	7	8	9
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	934.7	920.2	913.4	923.7	915.2	915.2	912.9	913.8	910.5	916.5	912.9	919.8	917.4	914.5	913.8
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)¹	824.0	810.0	793.6	816.5	809.1	801.7	789.2	795.0	794.4	795.8	784.2	799.6	810.5	808.4	808.3
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	38.8	37.0	38.2	37.8	37.4	37.4	37.4	38.9	38.1	38.4	31.7	37.1	37.2	37.4	37.6
In industry, construction	272.9	263.1	252.2	266.3	263.1	257.5	249.9	252.5	253.5	252.9	249.0	252.9	264.0	263.2	262.2
Of which: in manufacturing	184.8	182.9	177.7	184.1	182.5	180.4	177.8	177.6	177.5	177.8	177.3	178.2	182.9	182.5	182.1
in construction	67.8	59.8	54.3	61.6	60.1	56.9	52.0	54.6	55.7	54.6	51.5	54.6	60.5	60.2	59.6
In services	512.3	510.0	503.2	512.4	508.6	506.8	502.0	503.6	502.8	504.6	503.5	509.7	509.3	507.9	508.5
Of which: in public administration	51.4	50.7	49.1	51.2	50.8	50.0	49.3	49.3	49.1	48.9	48.7	49.0	50.8	50.8	50.7
in education, health-services, social work	118.8	120.9	121.0	121.6	120.3	121.0	120.7	121.1	120.5	121.6	121.6	122.4	120.3	119.8	120.8
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)¹	729.1	717.0	698.7	722.7	716.2	708.4	696.1	700.0	699.6	699.2	693.8	703.5	717.7	715.6	715.2
In enterprises and organisations	671.8	662.6	647.6	667.4	661.4	655.1	645.8	648.5	647.9	648.1	645.2	653.1	662.8	660.9	660.5
By those self-employed	57.2	54.5	51.1	55.4	54.8	53.3	50.2	51.5	51.7	51.1	48.6	50.4	55.0	54.7	54.7
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	94.9	93.0	94.9	93.8	92.9	93.3	93.1	95.0	94.7	96.6	90.4	96.1	92.8	92.8	93.1
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	110.7	110.2	119.8	107.2	106.1	113.5	123.7	118.8	116.1	120.7	128.8	120.2	106.9	106.1	105.4
Female	52.1	52.2	57.4	51.0	50.9	53.8	57.0	56.7	57.0	58.9	61.2	59.4	51.2	50.9	50.5
By age: under 26	12.9	11.9	13.8	10.8	10.1	14.0	14.2	13.0	12.3	15.6	16.1	14.2	10.2	10.1	10.1
aged over 50	39.0	38.2	38.9	38.1	37.4	38.1	40.7	39.3	38.1	37.3	39.0	37.7	37.9	37.4	37.1
Osnovnošolska izobrazba ali manj	34.1	33.3	34.2	32.9	31.8	33.2	36.5	34.1	32.6	33.6	36.4	33.8	32.1	31.7	31.5
For more than 1 year	50.2	55.2	55.4	55.1	54.5	53.9	54.4	54.3	55.0	57.7	60.7	59.9	54.6	54.6	54.3
Those receiving benefits	36.3	33.9	33.0	33.2	31.5	33.0	39.3	33.7	30.3	28.7	32.7	26.2	32.1	31.4	31.2
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	11.8	12.0	13.1	11.6	11.6	12.4	13.5	13.0	12.8	13.2	14.1	13.1	11.7	11.6	11.5
Male	11.4	11.5	12.5	11.1	11.0	11.9	13.4	12.5	11.9	12.4	13.5	12.1	11.0	11.0	10.9
Female	12.4	12.6	13.8	12.3	12.3	13.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.8	14.2	12.4	12.4	12.3
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	2.7	5.3	6.0	-5.2	-0.2	12.6	4.6	-6.0	-1.9	9.3	2.7	-9.4	1.3	-0.8	-0.6
New unemployed first-job seekers	14.4	16.3	19.1	1.9	3.0	9.0	3.7	2.6	3.4	9.4	4.2	2.7	0.8	0.8	1.4
Redundancies	82.2	90.3	88.7	17.9	20.9	28.9	27.1	18.5	19.6	23.5	25.9	17.3	8.0	5.6	7.3
Registered unemployed who found employment	61.0	58.3	65.1	14.0	13.5	13.5	17.2	18.1	15.8	14.1	20.7	20.5	4.0	4.0	5.5
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	32.8	43.1	37.3	11.1	10.7	11.8	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.9	6.8	8.8	3.5	3.3	3.8
WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	35.6	33.9	30.5	34.4	33.9	33.2	32.6	31.7	29.8	27.8	26.3	25.7	33.8	33.9	33.9
As % of labour force	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.7

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

2012			2013												2014					
10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	911.4	913.0	914.4	920.2	919.8	919.4
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	781.6	783.3	787.7	796.6	800.1	802.1
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	31.6	31.7	32.0	36.8	37.0	37.3
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	248.3	248.5	250.0	252.0	253.3	253.4
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	177.1	177.4	177.5	178.1	178.4	178.1
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	51.1	50.7	52.6	53.9	54.8	55.0
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	501.7	503.1	505.7	507.8	509.7	511.4
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	48.6	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.0	49.1
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	121.1	121.7	122.1	122.3	122.5	122.5
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	691.5	693.0	696.9	700.8	704.0	705.6
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	643.1	644.8	647.8	651.0	653.6	654.7
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	48.5	48.2	49.1	49.8	50.4	51.0
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	90.1	90.3	90.7	95.8	96.1	96.5
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	129.8	129.8	126.7	123.6	119.7	117.4
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	61.4	61.2	61.0	60.3	59.1	58.6
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	16.2	16.3	15.8	15.1	14.1	13.3
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	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.4	37.6	37.1
32.2	32.5	35.0	36.7	36.8	35.9	35.1	34.0	33.2	32.9	32.7	32.3	32.7	33.0	35.2	36.5	36.9	35.7	34.7	33.7	33.2
54.3	53.6	53.8	54.7	54.4	54.2	54.6	54.4	53.9	54.7	54.5	55.7	56.6	57.1	59.4	61.0	60.6	60.5	60.7	59.9	59.2
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	33.8	33.0	31.3	27.4	26.0	25.2
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	14.2	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.8
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	13.7	13.7	13.2	12.6	12.1	11.7
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	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.4	14.2	14.0
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	5.8	-0.1	-3.0	-3.1	-4.0	-2.3
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	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9
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	13.1	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.8
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	6.2	6.0	8.5	7.3	7.2	6.0
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	2.8	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.8	3.0
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	26.4	26.3	26.2	26.0	25.7	25.4
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	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	7	8	9
GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %															
Activity - Total	2.0	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	-0.1	-0.7	-1.2
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.1	-1.1	0.8	-1.0	-1.5	-2.0	-0.8	1.1	0.0	3.0	0.4	-0.3	1.3	-1.9	-3.9
B Mining and quarrying	3.8	3.6	-2.0	10.6	2.2	-5.2	4.1	-6.8	-2.9	-2.4	2.9	8.3	1.4	5.4	-0.2
C Manufacturing	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.9	2.8	4.3	1.3	0.3
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.3	3.3	3.0	3.9	4.9	-0.5	6.2	2.8	3.6	-0.1	5.2	-1.1	4.0	2.6	8.3
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-0.1	0.1	0.7	-0.5	0.4	-1.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.3	-0.2	2.2	4.0	-0.1	-2.6
F Construction	2.0	-2.5	-1.4	-2.8	-2.8	-3.8	-2.4	-2.1	0.1	-1.4	-0.1	0.7	-1.4	-1.9	-5.1
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.8	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	-1.0
H Transportation and storage	2.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.6	-1.7	-2.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	-6.3	-1.3	2.7
I Accommodation and food service activities	2.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9
J Information and communication	0.9	-0.4	-1.4	1.3	-1.2	-2.0	-0.6	-2.7	-1.1	-1.4	-2.8	1.7	0.8	-1.2	-3.1
K Financial and insurance activities	0.6	1.1	0.1	-1.7	2.2	-0.3	-2.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	-0.2	2.7	1.8	1.8	3.0
L Real estate activities	2.9	-0.6	-0.3	-1.3	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.8	-1.1	0.1	-1.0	-1.1
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	-0.4	-1.1	-2.4	-0.8	-1.7	-1.3	-2.2	-3.4	-1.5	-2.6	0.1	0.5	-0.8	-1.9	-2.4
N Administrative and support service activities	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	-0.9	0.2	-2.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	3.3	2.7	-0.1	0.0	-2.5
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0.3	-1.8	-1.4	-1.5	-3.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	1.2	-3.4	-3.3	-2.9
P Education	0.2	-3.3	-3.3	-2.2	-5.0	-5.6	-5.4	-4.2	-2.0	-1.3	-1.2	-0.1	-4.8	-5.0	-5.2
Q Human health and social work activities	-0.7	-1.3	-2.0	-1.0	-1.7	-2.1	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.2	-2.2	-2.0	-1.0
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.7	-2.8	-3.0	-1.5	-4.4	-4.6	-5.7	-3.8	-1.4	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5	-4.1	-3.6	-5.4
S Other service activities	0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-2.4	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	0.9	-1.4	-0.7	-0.1	-2.2	-0.7
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS¹, y-o-y growth rates, %															
Effective exchange rate, ² nominal	-0.1	-1.2	1.0	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	-1.8	-2.1	-1.5
Real (deflator HICP)	-1.0	-1.1	1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.7	-1.6	-1.5	-0.5
Real (deflator ULC)	-2.2	-2.9	-1.9	-3.2	-3.5	-2.7	-2.2	-1.3	-0.9	-3.3	-2.3				
USD/EUR	1.3917	1.2856	1.3282	1.3196	1.2515	1.2974	1.3204	1.3066	1.3246	1.3611	1.3602	1.3658	1.2288	1.2400	1.2856
Source of data: SURS, ECB; calculations by IMAD. Note: ¹ Change of the source for effective exchange rate series as of April 2012: a new source, ECB; before that, own calculations (IMAD). ² Harmonised effective exchange rate – a group of 20 EU Member States and 17 euro area countries; an increase in value indicates appreciation of the national currency and vice versa.															

2012			2013												2014						
10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	
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	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.7	
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	-1.7	2.3	0.9	2.1	-2.3	-0.8	
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	-8.1	19.1	-0.9	7.2	10.4	7.3	
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	4.0	5.3	2.4	2.5	1.8	4.3	
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	1.8	11.9	2.3	-1.2	-0.9	-1	
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	0.2	0.5	-1.3	1.1	0.8	4.8	
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	-1.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	
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	0.8	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.2	1.6	
-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	1.3	0.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	
-0.9	-0.9	-1.4	-2.4	-1.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	-1.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.1	0.8	-0.6	2.4	-0.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	-1.3	1.7	
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	-0.8	-0.5	-6.9	3.6	0.2	1.5	
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	0.3	0.3	-1.1	2.8	4.3	0.8	
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	-1.1	-0.9	-0.5	-1.6	-1.6	-0.3	
-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	-1.6	-0.3	2.3	-0.2	-1.7	3.4	
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	3.2	3.8	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.5	
-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	-0.8	-0.3	0.8	0.9	1.9	
-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	-0.8	-1.5	-1.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.6	
-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	-1.3	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	0.7	
-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	-0.4	0.8	-1.6	-0.7	-1.7	0.8	
-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	-1.6	-1	-1.7	-2.1	-0.7	0.8	
-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	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	
-1.1	-1.3	-0.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.4	
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	1.361	1.3659	1.3823	1.3813	1.3732	1.3592	

PRICES	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	7	8	9	10
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.7
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.1	2.3	1.0	-0.6	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	5.7	6.5	7.0	5.1	7.2	9.5	10.6	7.5	7.4	3.0	2.7	4.4	7.4	7.1	7.0	9.6
Clothing and footwear	-1.5	-0.2	0.2	1.6	0.7	-0.8	2.1	-1.2	1.0	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	0.8	1.8	-0.3	-1.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas	5.6	3.8	3.1	4.2	4.4	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	4.6	1.4	0.3	3.9	4.2	5.2	2.7
Furnishings, household equipment	2.7	0.1	-1.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-1.8	-1.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.8
Medical, pharmaceutical products	1.6	0.4	-0.5	1.4	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-2.1	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Transport	1.0	3.3	0.3	3.2	3.9	3.5	1.5	-0.5	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	1.9	2.4	4.5	4.7	3.9
Communications	1.2	-2.4	-1.2	-2.9	-3.6	-2.0	-3.8	-1.9	1.2	-0.1	-1.4	-0.5	-3.1	-4.4	-3.2	-1.6
Recreation and culture	-1.5	1.4	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	-0.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.1
Education	1.7	2.9	2.6	1.3	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	1.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	1.3	5.9	5.7	4.8
Catering services	-6.8	4.5	6.5	2.5	3.7	9.4	9.2	8.8	7.0	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.9	8.9	9.1
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	0.5	-0.5	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.1
HCPI	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	1.8	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.2
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Total	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8
Domestic market	3.8	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	-1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2
Non-domestic market	5.3	0.7	-0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4
euro area	6.1	0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.7	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	0.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.1
non-euro area	3.6	2.0	0.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7
Import price indices	5.4	1.9	-0.4	1.2	1.3	3.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.5	-2.1	-1.4	0.1	1.1	2.7	2.9
PRICE CONTROL,¹ y-o-y growth rates, %																
Energy prices	10.9	12.7	0.2	12.5	14.5	11.6	5.6	0.1	-0.7	-4.1	-4.6	-0.2	10.1	14.6	18.8	14.7
Oil products	11.9	13.0	1.7	12.7	14.4	12.6	6.4	0.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.9	4.2	9.2	14.4	19.4	15.8
Transport & communications	1.1	1.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	8.6	8.6	17.3	10.9	14.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other controlled prices	0.0	-0.6	-1.5	-0.3	0.1	-1.8	-3.9	-2.9	-0.8	1.5	2.2	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	-3.0
Direct control – total	2.8	9.2	1.2	9.5	11.0	8.9	4.3	0.5	1.0	-0.8	-1.0	2.6	7.9	11.0	14.0	10.1

Source of data: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

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

2012		2013												2014						
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	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	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.0
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	0.9	0.4	0.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1
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	2.7	2.6	2.4	4.9	6.0	3.5
-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	-3.2	2.5	-0.6	-1.1	-1.3	-0.5
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	0.4	0.1	-0.9	0.4	1.3	0.2
-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	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	-0.7	-1.6
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	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	-0.7
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	-0.9	0.2	1.3	2.3	2.1	0.8
-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	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	0.6	-2.0
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	0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
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	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
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	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.1
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	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6
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	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3
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	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.8
0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-1.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.6
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	-1.1	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.2	-1.0
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	-0.9	-0.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2
-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	-1.8	-1.2	-2.0	-1.4	-1.2	-1.2
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	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.9
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	-1.5	-2.0	-2.7	-1.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1
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	-5.7	-4.6	-2.9	0.9	1.3	0.2
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	-2.5	-0.9	1.5	6.0	5.2	4.1
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	14.6	14.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	7.3
-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	1.4	1.4	6.4	6.4	4.2	3.6
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	-2.0	-1.2	0.6	3.6	3.6	1.9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	6	7	8	9
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m																
Current account	146	1,026	2,101	241	288	474	499	607	499	497	365	603	143	49	49	189
Goods ¹	-957	-171	645	-45	60	24	129	242	252	23	302	335	-21	48	-72	84
Exports	21,450	21,631	22,026	5,559	5,283	5,424	5,367	5,635	5,433	5,590	5,703	5,872	1,891	1,829	1,606	1,848
Imports	22,407	21,802	21,381	5,604	5,223	5,400	5,239	5,393	5,181	5,567	5,401	5,537	1,912	1,781	1,679	1,764
Services	1,476	1,720	1,960	420	493	402	496	527	551	387	359	487	132	136	176	180
Exports	4,842	5,081	5,366	1,210	1,467	1,299	1,202	1,310	1,535	1,320	1,176	1,373	426	502	500	466
Imports	3,365	3,361	3,406	789	974	897	706	783	984	933	817	885	294	366	323	285
Income	-524	-540	-564	-165	-195	-37	-56	-192	-234	-83	-219	-258	-24	-109	-31	-55
Receipts	936	698	503	188	173	206	124	110	130	139	153	158	72	54	55	64
Expenditure	1,460	1,238	1,066	354	368	243	180	302	364	221	372	416	97	163	86	119
Current transfers	151	16	60	30	-70	85	-70	30	-70	170	-77	39	56	-26	-24	-21
Receipts	1,404	1,409	1,462	366	284	411	335	359	296	472	326	387	156	111	85	88
Expenditure	1,253	1,392	1,402	335	355	326	405	328	366	302	403	348	100	137	109	109
Capital and financial account	-474	-991	-2,822	-211	-468	-421	-868	-695	-696	-562	-530	-505	94	-30	-221	-217
Capital account	-85	41	109	44	4	-16	31	-4	5	76	0	-39	-7	20	1	-18
Financial account	-389	-1,032	-2,931	-255	-472	-404	-900	-691	-702	-639	-530	-466	101	-50	-223	-199
Direct investment	633	168	-599	91	84	-152	-101	-649	68	83	67	523	44	87	-29	26
Domestic abroad	-85	226	186	124	43	16	-25	118	62	32	-10	-69	79	15	44	-15
Foreign in Slovenia	718	-58	-786	-33	41	-168	-76	-767	6	51	76	592	-36	73	-73	41
Portfolio investment	1,839	-222	3,982	120	-982	1,564	130	2,100	-425	2,176	3,103	1,351	-86	-644	-152	-187
Financial derivatives	-155	-89	-32	-21	-31	-15	-20	13	-10	-15	2	14	-7	-9	-3	-19
Other investment	-2,777	-920	-6,276	-439	478	-1,820	-976	-2,136	-252	-2,912	-3,544	-2,346	154	556	-35	-43
Assets	-1,490	-1,514	-2,263	-78	237	-217	-1,225	-845	66	-258	-1,850	-2,241	174	131	159	-54
Commercial credits	-49	64	-16	-38	108	340	-364	-51	90	308	-242	-85	-27	15	158	-65
Loans	-55	-313	-19	-95	84	-304	23	-176	88	45	80	30	86	40	51	-8
Currency and deposits	-1,341	-1,218	-2,069	31	0	-127	-867	-545	-120	-536	-1,634	-2,151	111	46	-66	20
Other assets	-46	-47	-159	24	45	-126	-17	-73	7	-76	-54	-35	5	30	15	0
Liabilities	-1,287	595	-4,013	-361	241	-1,603	249	-1,290	-317	-2,654	-1,694	-105	-20	424	-194	11
Commercial credits	107	268	-159	138	-94	62	-300	93	-200	247	-175	85	224	-6	-144	57
Loans	-1,234	-723	409	-227	-173	-202	373	599	-532	-31	-358	-72	-117	-79	-63	-30
Deposits	-169	1,026	-4,246	-288	530	-1,503	188	-1,981	429	-2,883	-1,176	-117	-126	527	12	-9
Other liabilities	9	24	-16	17	-22	40	-12	-2	-15	12	15	-2	-2	-17	1	-6
International reserves ²	72	31	-5	-6	-21	19	67	-19	-83	30	-157	-8	-4	-41	-3	23
Statistical error	328	-35	721	-30	180	-53	369	88	197	66	165	-98	-237	-19	172	28
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m																
Export of investment goods	2,042	2,112	2,163	569	514	552	521	533	531	579	553	N/A	196	172	164	179
Intermediate goods	12,008	12,138	12,425	3,101	3,019	2,955	3,051	3,159	3,115	3,100	3,261	N/A	1,042	1,052	935	1,032
Consumer goods	6,950	6,811	6,960	1,734	1,604	1,788	1,673	1,824	1,672	1,791	1,776	N/A	603	554	460	590
Import of investment goods	2,505	2,402	2,573	584	570	687	646	667	564	696	642	N/A	197	217	163	190
Intermediate goods	14,107	14,005	13,635	3,578	3,410	3,382	3,457	3,448	3,282	3,448	3,318	N/A	1,192	1,175	1,096	1,140
Consumer goods	5,943	5,671	5,906	1,400	1,350	1,486	1,392	1,485	1,475	1,554	1,518	N/A	475	442	447	461

Source of data: BS, SURS.

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

2012			2013												2014					
10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
192	227	55	81	102	316	271	114	222	150	152	197	187	95	214	77	-3	292	258	130	215
43	98	-117	-53	58	123	132	-21	131	154	9	89	59	-4	-33	89	56	156	148	6	181
1,961	1,926	1,537	1,710	1,731	1,926	1,956	1,839	1,840	1,964	1,545	1,924	2,023	1,905	1,662	1,852	1,818	2,032	2,011	1,874	1,987
1,918	1,828	1,654	1,763	1,673	1,803	1,824	1,861	1,708	1,810	1,536	1,835	1,964	1,908	1,695	1,763	1,762	1,876	1,863	1,868	1,806
179	142	82	166	120	210	167	181	178	195	198	158	151	125	112	100	94	165	158	173	157
463	412	424	388	352	461	426	434	450	526	530	479	453	408	459	383	347	446	448	464	461
285	270	342	222	232	251	259	252	272	331	332	322	302	283	348	283	253	281	290	291	305
-7	-14	-16	-4	-3	-48	-51	-60	-81	-157	-36	-41	-24	-19	-39	-67	-78	-74	-79	-76	-104
58	59	90	39	39	46	35	35	39	46	45	39	39	44	56	51	48	55	51	54	54
65	72	106	43	42	94	86	95	120	203	80	81	63	63	95	118	126	128	129	130	157
-22	1	106	-28	-73	31	23	14	-7	-43	-19	-8	2	-7	175	-45	-75	44	31	27	-19
90	108	212	86	96	153	140	116	103	101	92	102	103	89	280	78	87	161	161	133	93
113	108	105	114	169	122	116	102	110	145	111	110	101	95	106	124	163	117	130	106	113
-334	-312	225	-412	-99	-357	-295	-132	-267	-109	-290	-297	-446	-117	1	-80	66	-517	-246	-72	-188
-2	-29	14	12	7	12	12	-14	-1	16	0	-11	22	9	45	1	0	-2	7	-29	-17
-332	-283	211	-424	-106	-369	-307	-118	-266	-125	-290	-287	-468	-126	-45	-81	66	-515	-252	-43	-171
-46	32	-138	22	-1	-122	-695	0	45	151	-22	-61	232	-100	-49	31	83	-47	224	178	121
-5	42	-21	21	22	-68	20	50	47	19	14	29	50	9	-27	-26	11	6	-46	37	-60
-40	-10	-117	2	-24	-54	-715	-50	-2	132	-36	-90	182	-109	-22	57	72	-53	270	141	181
1,674	-55	-56	-155	16	270	-142	2,589	-346	-130	-90	-204	-24	1,828	372	410	2,740	-47	950	215	186
-7	-2	-6	-15	-2	-4	18	-14	9	-6	-2	-2	-5	-1	-9	1	3	-2	12	0	2
-1,980	-270	429	-298	-130	-547	495	-2,719	88	-58	-179	-15	-671	-1,847	-394	-461	-2,644	-438	-1,445	-425	-476
-290	-443	516	-350	-302	-573	-231	-448	-166	-73	166	-27	-501	-137	379	-466	-1,209	-175	-1,296	-353	-591
-28	38	330	-61	-85	-217	-25	55	-80	-2	182	-89	-53	20	341	-56	-101	-84	-108	81	-59
17	-49	-272	2	8	13	-67	-68	-42	9	75	3	-33	-15	94	-12	28	63	-32	22	40
-128	-428	429	-286	-225	-356	-70	-441	-34	-79	-99	58	-346	-94	-97	-355	-1,169	-110	-1,117	-440	-594
-151	-4	29	-5	1	-13	-69	6	-10	-1	8	0	-68	-48	41	-43	34	-45	-40	-16	21
-1,689	173	-86	52	171	26	727	-2,271	254	15	-345	12	-170	-1,710	-774	4	-1,435	-263	-149	-72	116
5	21	35	-235	86	-152	-5	35	64	-127	-137	64	80	136	31	-283	93	15	-72	2	155
13	-190	-25	31	-152	495	674	-18	-57	-375	42	-199	6	-8	-29	19	-219	-158	-5	-89	22
-1,726	358	-136	274	234	-319	68	-2,299	251	524	-250	155	-259	-1,843	-780	224	-1,296	-104	-58	-19	-40
18	-17	39	-18	3	2	-10	12	-4	-7	0	-8	3	5	5	44	-13	-16	-14	34	-22
26	11	-18	22	11	33	17	25	-61	-82	3	-4	1	-6	35	-62	-116	21	7	-11	-4
141	86	-280	331	-3	41	25	18	45	-40	138	100	258	22	-215	3	-63	225	-12	-58	-27
193	191	168	157	160	203	182	178	173	204	149	178	197	197	185	168	180	204	205	183	N/A
1,116	1,062	777	998	980	1,073	1,102	1,045	1,012	1,115	912	1,088	1,163	1,069	869	1,089	1,030	1,142	1,132	1,072	N/A
610	628	550	508	555	611	632	577	614	604	449	619	623	599	569	560	570	647	634	579	N/A
219	209	259	197	195	254	219	260	189	204	155	205	221	241	234	184	202	256	241	218	N/A
1,244	1,160	978	1,218	1,104	1,136	1,195	1,196	1,057	1,165	987	1,130	1,237	1,208	1,003	1,123	1,063	1,132	1,117	1,146	N/A
530	508	448	444	465	482	491	489	505	509	438	528	549	516	490	474	518	527	546	545	N/A

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2011	2012	2013	2012										2013	
				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m															
Claims of the BS on central government	102	221	233	182	169	188	204	227	227	207	226	224	221	232	
Central government (S. 1311)	4,299	5,057	6,563	4,801	4,752	4,796	4,811	4,870	4,805	4,874	5,138	5,144	5,057	5,036	
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	584	610	581	588	591	580	584	589	590	585	583	580	610	609	
Households (S. 14, 15)	9,454	9,267	8,917	9,412	9,380	9,380	9,362	9,341	9,346	9,338	9,341	9,318	9,267	9,191	
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	20,876	19,470	14,902	20,933	20,922	20,843	20,693	20,561	20,488	20,398	20,294	20,044	19,470	19,425	
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	2,229	2,135	1,763	2,323	2,320	2,300	2,291	2,247	2,244	2,210	2,204	2,186	2,135	2,116	
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	5,445	5,194	5,020	5,644	5,527	5,613	5,918	5,248	5,237	5,210	4,930	5,012	5,194	5,085	
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL															
In domestic currency	35,692	34,558	29,620	36,103	35,955	35,979	36,202	35,461	35,422	35,316	35,131	34,943	34,558	34,349	
In foreign currency	1,536	1,309	1,097	1,492	1,472	1,458	1,439	1,423	1,402	1,372	1,354	1,348	1,309	1,263	
Securities, total	5,659	5,862	7,026	6,105	6,066	6,076	6,018	5,972	5,886	5,928	6,004	5,990	5,862	5,846	
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m															
Deposits in domestic currency, total	28,420	29,582	27,051	30,197	30,165	30,208	30,322	29,703	29,591	29,354	29,460	30,062	29,582	29,575	
Overnight	8,245	8,678	8,558	8,177	8,404	8,375	9,151	8,573	8,633	8,523	8,651	8,763	8,678	8,726	
With agreed maturity – short-term	7,868	7,056	6,689	7,553	7,362	7,441	7,111	7,134	7,052	6,964	6,980	7,417	7,056	6,905	
With agreed maturity – long-term	12,248	13,780	11,569	14,395	14,319	14,309	13,982	13,930	13,851	13,751	13,755	13,763	13,780	13,863	
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	59	68	235	72	80	83	78	66	55	116	74	119	68	81	
Deposits in foreign currency, total	579	552	487	577	568	559	583	597	591	579	571	576	552	538	
Overnight	386	372	324	384	385	381	397	410	412	397	388	399	372	372	
With agreed maturity – short-term	133	123	91	132	124	116	125	125	119	124	126	119	123	109	
With agreed maturity – long-term	59	56	72	60	58	61	60	61	59	57	56	57	56	56	
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %															
New deposits in domestic currency															
Households															
Overnight deposits	0.22	0.20	0.11	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.14	
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	2.15	2.31	1.86	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.29	2.27	2.23	2.23	2.28	2.28	2.24	2.28	
New loans to households in domestic currency															
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	5.46	5.48	5.40	5.46	5.36	5.45	5.42	5.37	5.41	5.62	5.53	6.00	5.31	5.46	
New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency															
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	5.69	5.32	3.86	6.04	5.81	6.27	5.83	3.94	5.06	6.52	6.51	5.48	5.57	3.75	
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %															
Main refinancing operations	1.25	0.88	0.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES															
EURIBOR															
3-month rates	1.39	0.57	0.22	0.86	0.74	0.68	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.20	
6-month rates	1.64	0.83	0.34	1.16	1.04	0.97	0.93	0.78	0.60	0.48	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.34	
LIBOR CHF															
3-month rates	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	
6-month rates	0.18	0.15	-	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.08	

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

PUBLIC FINANCE	2011	2012	2013	2012			2013				2014		2012	
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	11*	12
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS-IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m														
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES														
TOTAL REVENUES	14,982.3	14,999.1	14,728.2	3,712.2	3,577.2	4,091.3	3,419.9	3,495.0	3,733.1	4,080.2	3,633.2	3,904.1	1,304.0	1,486.9
Current revenues	14,037.9	14,030.6	13,637.4	3,485.9	3,367.4	3,766.5	3,184.6	3,293.1	3,510.9	3,648.8	3,409.0	3,694.4	1,228.5	1,281.6
Tax revenues	13,209.2	13,118.3	12,648.4	3,314.0	3,170.4	3,461.2	2,946.8	3,107.4	3,188.1	3,406.0	3,147.0	3,317.0	1,161.5	1,111.0
Taxes on income and profit	2,723.5	2,656.6	2,137.4	723.0	511.1	793.0	577.1	510.9	442.5	606.9	595.6	686.3	311.1	266.3
Social security contributions	5,267.6	5,244.1	5,127.2	1,332.8	1,306.4	1,262.4	1,264.9	1,283.4	1,261.3	1,317.6	1,303.9	1,302.5	360.0	472.3
Taxes on payroll and workforce	29.2	25.6	23.4	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.5	6.3	4.8	5.3	1.6	2.5
Taxes on property	215.2	233.9	254.1	64.8	79.4	63.1	24.2	67.8	91.3	70.8	19.2	29.3	30.5	12.7
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,856.2	4,876.1	5,027.4	1,164.5	1,244.1	1,303.4	1,039.2	1,224.7	1,357.0	1,406.5	1,170.9	1,300.1	444.9	346.1
Taxes on international trade & transactions	100.2	82.5	77.5	21.9	17.9	20.5	19.4	22.9	18.2	17.0	19.1	19.0	7.5	5.4
Other taxes	17.2	-0.6	1.3	0.5	5.8	12.6	16.5	-8.4	12.4	-19.2	33.5	-25.7	5.9	5.7
Non-tax revenues	828.7	912.3	989.0	171.9	197.0	305.3	237.8	185.7	322.8	242.7	262.0	377.5	67.0	170.7
Capital revenues	65.3	62.5	67.1	10.8	11.7	29.5	10.7	13.1	12.8	30.4	11.6	10.5	5.3	20.6
Grants	10.4	9.2	32.7	1.8	1.6	4.5	12.9	2.7	14.7	2.4	1.2	10.9	1.1	3.1
Transferred revenues	53.8	51.7	52.7	0.5	50.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	50.9	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Receipts from the EU budget	814.9	845.1	938.4	213.2	146.6	289.7	211.2	185.6	143.8	397.7	210.0	187.9	68.9	181.1
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES														
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,546.3	16,125.7	16,286.4	3,857.4	3,836.0	4,105.7	4,137.4	4,011.6	3,846.2	4,291.2	4,290.2	3,956.8	1,352.4	1,420.6
Current expenditures	6,926.7	6,813.5	6,838.4	1,668.7	1,553.2	1,596.6	1,842.8	1,819.0	1,496.7	1,679.8	1,923.6	1,692.5	530.6	502.2
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,882.7	3,727.7	3,616.7	973.9	910.8	884.7	908.5	936.6	871.2	900.4	920.5	909.5	314.8	275.6
Expenditures on goods and services	2,443.4	2,373.0	2,238.9	599.1	551.1	633.1	559.1	565.9	526.7	587.2	530.8	537.8	209.5	208.3
Interest payments	526.7	647.9	840.1	81.5	79.4	55.3	319.1	295.2	77.8	148.0	451.8	221.9	2.3	4.5
Reserves	73.9	64.9	142.6	14.3	11.8	23.4	56.2	21.3	20.8	44.2	20.5	23.3	4.1	13.8
Current transfers	7,818.9	7,687.0	7,671.3	1,878.7	1,903.2	1,947.8	1,948.5	1,893.7	1,922.4	1,906.6	1,984.4	1,848.3	662.3	674.2
Subsidies	496.3	502.7	519.5	107.8	57.3	160.5	190.5	111.9	77.5	139.6	205.5	80.3	68.1	65.0
Current transfers to individuals and households	6,533.5	6,384.2	6,343.1	1,588.7	1,636.6	1,549.7	1,576.7	1,585.9	1,626.0	1,554.5	1,562.0	1,600.1	511.8	513.6
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	737.2	741.0	734.2	169.6	196.7	216.8	158.1	185.2	185.7	205.3	204.5	147.5	70.0	90.1
Current transfers abroad	52.0	59.0	74.4	12.5	12.6	20.8	23.3	10.7	33.2	7.2	12.3	20.4	12.3	5.5
Capital expenditures	1,023.5	915.0	1,031.8	179.2	223.4	347.2	141.6	146.3	259.7	484.2	188.0	269.5	95.7	165.0
Capital transfers	372.1	319.9	319.5	44.3	74.3	154.3	42.5	52.0	69.3	155.6	31.5	50.7	41.6	69.4
Payments to the EU budget	405.1	390.3	425.5	86.5	82.0	59.9	161.8	100.5	98.0	65.0	162.7	95.9	22.2	9.8
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-1,564.1	-1,126.6	-1,558.2											

Source of data: Bulletin of Government Finance.

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

Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

AJPES – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **BAMC** – Bank Asset Management Company, **BLI** – Better Life Index, **BoE** – Bank of England, **BoJ** – Bank of Japan, **BS** – Bank of Slovenia, **CHF** – Swiss Franc, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EFSF** – European Financial Stability Facility, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EMU** – European Monetary Union, **ES** – European Council, **ESI** – Economic Sentiment Indicator, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **ESSPROS** – European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics, **Euribor** – Euro Interbank Offered Rate, **EUROSTAT** – Statistical Office of the European Union, **FED** – Federal Reserve System, **GBP** – British pound, **GDI** – Gender Development Index, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **GII** – Gender Inequality Index, **HDI** – Human Development Index, **HICP** – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **HUF** – Hungarian Forint, **ifo** – Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, **IHDI** – Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **JPY** – Japanese yen, **LFS** – Labour Force Survey, **Libor** – London Interbank Offered Rate, **LTRO** – Long-term refinancing operation, **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, **PISA** – Programme for International Student Assessment, **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, **SMP** – Securities Market Programme, **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **SURS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **Target** – Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system, **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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