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

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

In the spotlight

In the second quarter, economic growth in the euro area exceeded projections, but judging from the movement of sentiment indicators, this growth is not set to continue in the second half of the year. Real GDP in the euro area increased by 1.0% in the second quarter (seasonally adjusted) and was up 1.9% y-o-y. Growth was higher than expected particularly in Germany (2.2% q-o-q), while the recovery in countries which the sovereign debt crisis hit hardest was slower, as expected. A further tightening of financial conditions in the second quarter, winding down of the stimulus and the announced fiscal austerity measures have contributed to a decline in the values of indicators of expectations in recent months, which suggest that this growth is not set to continue in the second half of the year.

Slovenia's real GDP was up 2.2% y-o-y in the second quarter due to stronger export demand and the contribution of change in inventories, and was, for the first time since the onset of the crisis, also noticeably higher than in the previous quarter (1.1%, seasonally adjusted). Reflecting a faster-than-expected economic recovery in Slovenia's main trading partners and a consequent boost in export demand, total exports were up 11.4% and imports 10.2% y-o-y. Domestic demand, on the other hand, remained subdued, and its modest y-o-y growth is attributable to changes in inventories (2.8 p.p.). Private consumption and gross fixed capital formation dropped y-o-y, while government consumption enjoyed modest growth. The y-o-y decline in gross fixed capital formation otherwise slowed further, reflecting the gap between the movements of construction investments, which remained much lower y-o-y, and investments in machinery and equipment, which recorded y-o-y growth. That export demand and domestic demand continue to recover at different speeds is also reflected in results by individual activities. The greatest value added growth was thus recorded in manufacturing industries and in transport, storage and communications, i.e. activities related to the uptick in export demand, while value added continued to plummet in construction, which fell to the lowest level since the beginning of the crisis. Value added was also down y-o-y in financial intermediation. In other market services, it was somewhat higher than a year before. In public services, growth in value added continued and even accelerated.

The number of employed persons saw relatively small changes from February to June, while the number of registered unemployed increased once again in August after a period of stagnation, climbing to 99,032 by the end of the month. The number of employed persons has stagnated since January this year, seasonally adjusted, while its decline rates have been slowing steadily y-o-y given last year's significant job losses and this year's stagnation. In the first half of the year as a whole, employment was nevertheless still 3.2% lower than in the same period of last year. The number of registered unemployed increased further in July and particularly in August, after 1.9% growth in the second quarter (seasonally adjusted).

Y-o-y growth in the average gross wage strengthened in June, averaging 4.3% in the second quarter. In June, the average gross wage increased by 1.1% in nominal terms, as a result of a higher average wage in the private sector, while in the public sector, the average wage dropped slightly. In the second quarter as a whole, the average gross wage in the private sector recorded 5.8% y-o-y growth, largely owing to the surge in March due to the substantial rise in the minimum wage and the still-ongoing structural effect. The average wage in the public sector declined by 0.3%, after growing strongly in 2009 and 2008.

Consumer prices rose by 0.3% in August and y-o-y inflation was at 2.3%. In the first eight months of this year, price rises largely reflected higher energy prices (a contribution of 1.4 p.p.) and the increase in excise duties (0.8 p.p.) In the euro area as a whole, y-o-y inflation was 1.6% in August.

In the first seven months of this year, the net flow of loans was higher than in the same period of 2009 largely on account of housing borrowing by households. Domestic banks recorded net lending of EUR 866.5 m in the first seven months, nearly one fifth more than in the same period of last year. The bulk of this year's net flows was attributable to household borrowing, the government net repaid its loans and total net corporate and NFI borrowing (at home and abroad) was even lower than in the same period of 2009. Looking at the sources of finance, banks registered net inflows from abroad in June for the second consecutive month, while government and household deposits, on the other side, posted a net outflow in July.

In the first half of 2010, consolidated general government revenue totalled EUR 6.8 bn and expenditure EUR 8.2 bn, with the deficit climbing to EUR 1.4 bn. Revenue was down 0.6% y-o-y (after last year's 7.4% drop),

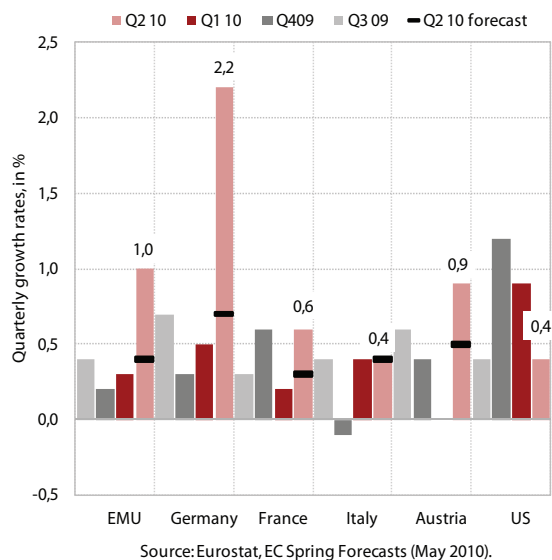
expenditure posted 2.7% y-o-y growth (last year 10.6%). In terms of economic structure of expenditure, all categories of general government expenditure were higher y-o-y, particularly expenditure on interest payments, which was up by nearly one third, while transfers to individuals and households rose by 4.9%. The state budget realised a net surplus of EUR 37.8 m against the EU budget in the first seven months of this year, with absorption representing 27.7% of what was planned for 2010.

current economic trends

International environment

In the second quarter of this year, Slovenia's key trading partners saw stronger recovery than what was expected in the spring. According to the Eurostat flash estimate, GDP in the euro area increased (1.0%) in the second quarter for the fourth time in a row, being 1.9% higher y-o-y. The recovery is still mainly driven by foreign demand, which was additionally boosted by the depreciation of the euro in the second quarter. The quarterly increase in GDP in the second quarter exceeded the EC spring forecasts in all Slovenia's main trading partners, particularly in Germany, which enjoyed the highest quarterly GDP growth since the unification (2.2%; 3.7% y-o-y). However, in EU countries that the sovereign debt crisis hit hardest, economic growth was relatively lower, as expected. These countries' poor economic situation is also reflected on financial markets, given that the yield to maturity of their 10-year government bonds also remained high in August, while the yield of German bonds is declining. In the second quarter of the year, the y-o-y economic growth in the euro area mainly came from exports (4.3 p.p.) and inventories (1.5 p.p.), as well as private and government consumption (a combined total of 0.6 p.p.), with the contribution of gross fixed capital formation remaining negative (-0.2 p.p.). In the second quarter, GDP also edged up slightly in the US (0.4%), albeit less than expected, while economic growth in main developing countries in Asia remained high, particularly in China (10.3% y-o-y).

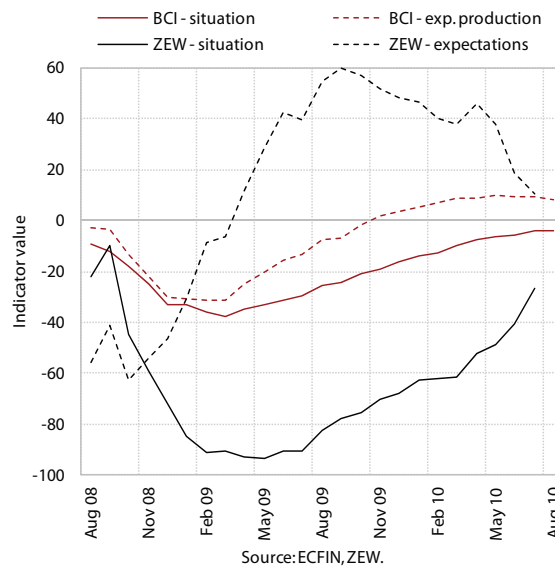
Figure 1: Economic growth in Slovenia's main trading partners



The movement of sentiment indicators suggests slower recovery in the second half of this year. The labour market situation remains tight, but unemployment in the euro area is no longer growing and was 10.0% in July for the fifth successive month. The currently favourable conditions are corroborated by current situation estimates according to most of the main sentiment indicators (ESI, BCI, Ifo, Zew, PMI), but the indicators of expectations suggest that the

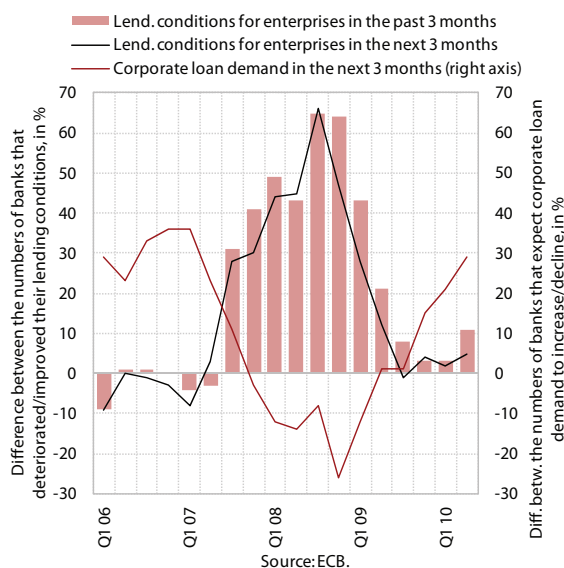
recovery will slow down in the coming months. The PMI shows that, similar to that the euro area, growth will also ease in the US and China in the second half of the year.

Figure 2: Sentiment indicators for the euro area



The situation on financial markets continued to deteriorate in the second quarter of the year. Lending conditions in the euro tightened further in the second quarter, according to the ECB survey. The number of banks that tightened their lending standards was 11% higher than the number of those reporting an easing (in the first quarter, only 3% higher). The survey anticipates that banks will tighten their lending standards for corporate loans in the third quarter as well, despite the expected rise in corporate loan demand. The tightening in the second quarter was mainly related to the deterioration in bank balance

Figure 3: ECB survey on lending conditions in the euro area



sheets, particularly in terms of liquidity and access to financial resources, while businesses have, for quite some time now, been mainly raising loans to restructure debts. Banks have also reported a further tightening of lending standards for households, similar to businesses. Stress test results released at the end of July managed to reduce distrust between financial entities on financial markets, but insufficiently for lending conditions to improve visibly in the months to come, judging by the ECB survey.

Interbank interest rates increased slightly once again in August. The value of the 3-month EURIBOR has risen by 25 basis points since April this year, when it was lowest, to an average of 0.896% in August. The value of the 3-month USD LIBOR increased by 14 basis points in August, averaging 0.3747%. Key interest rates of the main central banks remain unchanged at record lows (ECB: 1.0%, Fed: 0.0%, BoE: 0.5%).

After falling for two months, the euro appreciated slightly against the dollar in August. The average exchange rate of the dollar against the euro strengthened by 1.0% (to USD 1.2894 to EUR 1) in August, being still 11.8% lower than in December 2009. The British pound sterling also gained value against the euro in August (+1.4%, to GBP 0.8236 to EUR 1), as did the Japanese yen (+1.5%, to JPY 110.04 to EUR 1) and Swiss franc (+0.4%, to CHF 1.3413 to EUR 1).

The price of Brent crude increased somewhat in August, while July also recorded higher prices of non-energy commodities. The average monthly price of Brent crude oil rose by 1.9% to USD 77.04 a barrel in August (in EUR, by 1.7%, to EUR 59.91 a barrel). Expressed in USD, the average monthly oil price increased by 6.2% y-o-y (3.5% since December 2009), in EUR, by 17.2% (16.0% since December 2009). Dollar prices of non-energy commodities rose by 3.3% in June, being up 22% y-o-y in the first seven months of 2010. Most of the y-o-y increase is attributable to metal

prices, which surged by 47.9%, driven largely by higher demand in developing countries that boast much faster economic growth than the developed world. Prices of food were up 5.6% y-o-y in the same period, with most of the increase recorded in July.

Economic activity in Slovenia

After increasing again in June, merchandise trade growth strengthened significantly also in the second quarter as a whole. In June, merchandise exports recorded similar nominal growth as in May, 3.0%, according to seasonally adjusted data, while in the second quarter as a whole, exports increased by 6.2%. Exports also increased y-o-y (16.6%), mainly due to a further strengthening of exports to EU countries (20.5%). Exports to non-EU Member States were also up y-o-y (7.5%), for the first time since the last quarter of 2008. A breakdown of exports by industries shows that according to the available data for the first five months of 2010, the greatest contribution to the y-o-y increase stems from higher exports of the manufacture of motor vehicles and electrical appliances, with signs of recovery also recorded for exports of the manufacture of metals, and chemicals and chemical products. Nominal merchandise imports declined in June (-1.7%, seasonally adjusted) after growing in the previous four months, but were up 7.2% in the second quarter as a whole. Imports were also higher y-o-y (19.2%), similar to exports. Amid a higher level of value added in manufacturing and higher prices of energy and other primary commodities, it was imports of intermediate goods that strengthened most notably y-o-y in the second quarter, by our estimate. Imports of investment goods also increased, due to growing investment in machinery and equipment. Despite its strong y-o-y growth in the second quarter, merchandise trade remains at the level of the last quarter of 2006.

Figure 4: IMF commodity price index

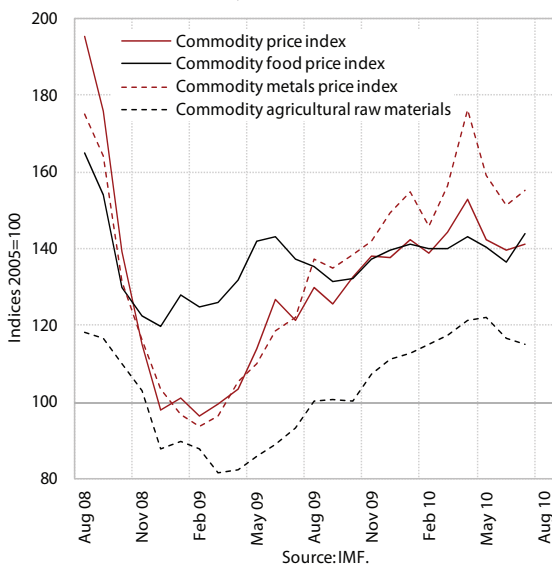
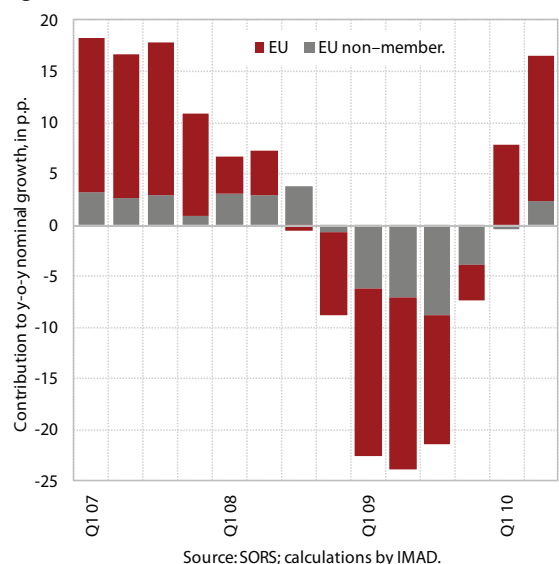


Figure 5: Merchandise trade



The second quarter of 2010 saw a y-o-y increase in **trade in services** for the first time in five quarters. Exports of services (3.5%) were higher y-o-y for the first time since the last quarter of 2008. The main contributions to growth came from exports of road transport services and exports of merchandising and other trade-related services. On the import side, y-o-y growth (6.7%) was mainly underpinned by imports of licences, patents and copyrights, as well as imports of maritime transport and travel services. Imports of construction services such as construction and installation works carried out by foreigners are still on the decline.

Figure 6: Trade in services

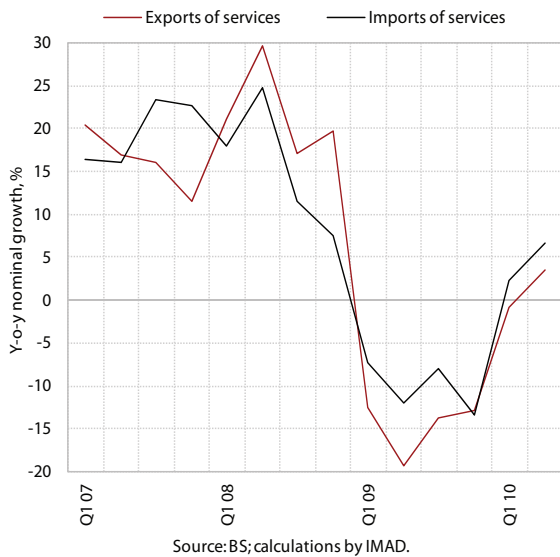


Table 1: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

in %	2009	VI 10/ V 10	VI 10/ VI 09	I-VI 10/ I-VI 09
Exports¹	-18.2	7.0	15.6	9.7
-goods	-19.2	7.0	17.7	11.8
-services	-14.3	7.4	7.1	1.5
Imports¹	-23.0	-1.3	16.7	11.5
-goods	-25.9	-2.7	18.9	12.7
-services	-3.9	7.9	5.0	4.6
Industrial production	-16.9	0.6²	10.3³	5.0³
-manufacturing	-18.1	1.2 ²	11.3 ³	5.8 ³
Construction -value of construction put in place	-21.0	-1.5 ²	-16.9 ³	-17.6 ³
Distributive trade - total turnover in retail trade	-12.8	5.1 ²	7.5 ³	1.5 ³
Hotels and restaurants - turnover in hotels and restaurants	-11.8	-0.8 ²	0.5 ³	-1.0 ³

Sources: BS, SORS; calculations by IMAD. Notes: ¹balance of payments statistics, ²seasonally adjusted, ³working-day adjusted data.

Growing further in June, production volume in **manufacturing** recorded significantly stronger growth in the second quarter as a whole (4.2%, seasonally adjusted). In the second quarter, production was up 11.5% y-o-y

(working-day adjusted), which was also attributable to low activity in the same period of last year. Production of more export-oriented industries increased by 16.1%. In industries that are primarily oriented to the domestic market, production remained at a similar level as in the same period last year. The difference between export-oriented industries and those primarily focused on the domestic market is also indicated by data on turnover (y-o-y growth in the former, 16.1%; in the latter, 2.3%) and new orders (in the former, 26.8%; in the latter, 11.5%). The uptick in demand translated into higher capacity utilisation in the second quarter (an increase to 77.9%), though capacity utilisation was still below the pre-crisis level, which was at a record high.

Figure 7: Volume of industrial production in manufacturing

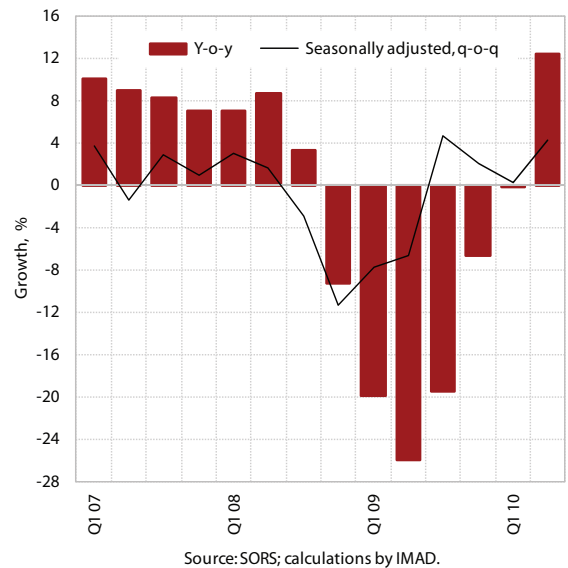
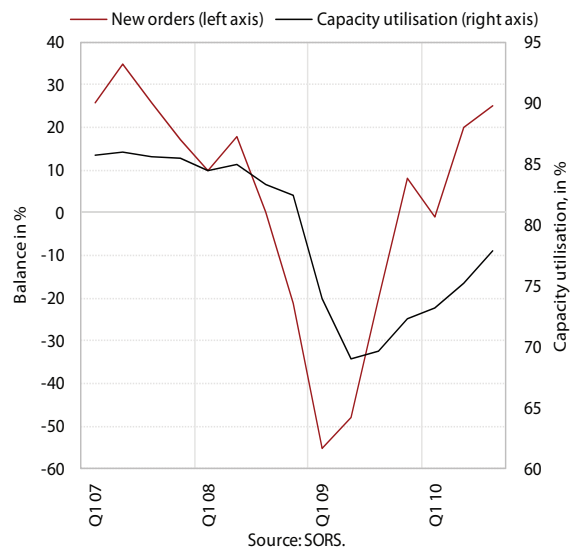


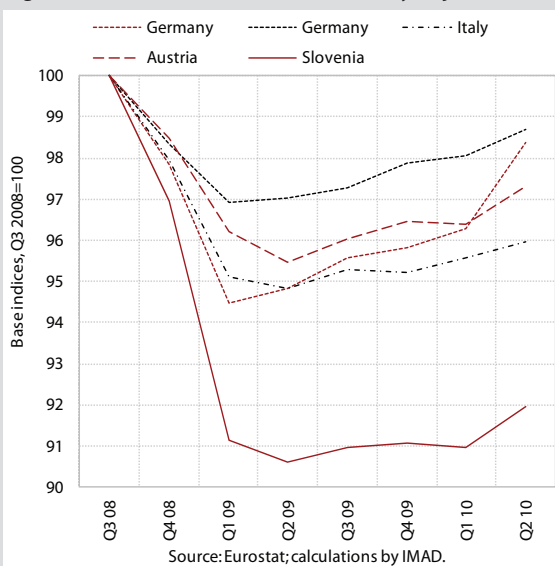
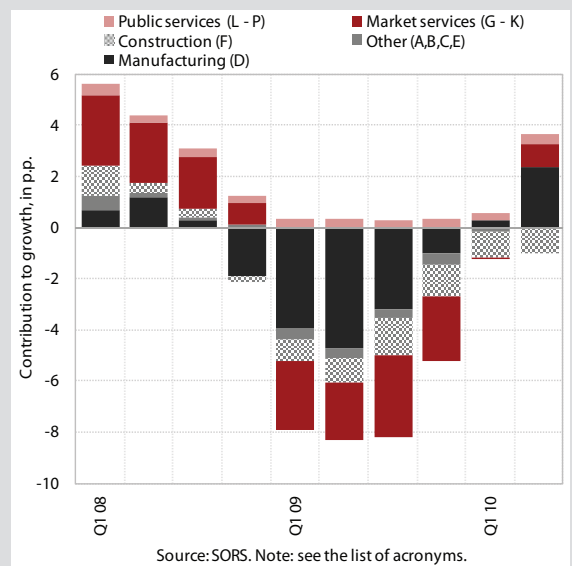
Figure 8: Estimate of new orders (business trends) and capacity utilisation



Box 1: Economic growth in the second quarter of 2010

With higher export demand and a positive contribution of change in inventories, economic activity in Slovenia increased more notably in the second quarter of this year for the first time since the onset of the crisis, while the situation in the domestic environment remains less favourable. Slovenia's real GDP was up 1.1% in the second quarter compared with the first (seasonally adjusted), being also higher y-o-y (2.2%) for the first time since the beginning of the crisis, partly due to last year's low base. With economic growth strengthening further in Slovenia's main trading partners in the EU and exceeding significantly the spring expectations for the second quarter (as reflected in higher export demand for Slovenian goods and services), exports were up 11.4% and imports 10.2% y-o-y, with the contribution of international trade totalling 0.9 p.p. Incentives from the domestic environment, on the other hand, remain smaller, even though domestic consumption also recorded modest growth in the second quarter, but only due to a higher positive contribution of the change in inventories (2.8 p.p.). Other main domestic consumption aggregates remained lower y-o-y (private consumption and gross fixed capital formation) or saw modest growth (government consumption: 0.7%). Against the background of tough labour market conditions, household consumption was 0.3% lower y-o-y for the third quarter in a row. The y-o-y decline in gross fixed capital formation (-5.7%) eased once again amid the discrepancy between the movements of construction investments (-15.8%) and investments in machinery and equipment (12.2%). The positive signs in business investment movements have been expected, given the uptick in export demand, which is also reflected in a gradual capacity utilisation increase.

That export demand and domestic demand continue to recover at different speeds is also reflected in results by individual activities. The highest increase in value added was thus recorded by manufacturing industries (13.9%), which are the most export-oriented sector of Slovenia's economy, as well as by transport, storage and communications (7.5%), where merchandise transport activities strengthened most notably, by our estimate. Value added continued to decline significantly in construction (-14.1%), hitting a new low since the beginning of the crisis. It also dropped y-o-y in financial intermediation, while in other market-oriented services it was somewhat above what was recorded a year before – according to data on turnover, value added chiefly improved in sectors that are not strongly tied to construction (retail sale of motor vehicles, miscellaneous business services related to business operations). Y-o-y growth in public services continued, being even slightly faster.

Figure 9: Base index of GDP – seasonally adjusted**Figure 10: Structure of value added growth**

The drop in manufacturing employment is diminishing this year, but in the second quarter, the number of employed persons was still 5.9% lower than in the same period last year. Amid a modest recovery of domestic demand, the y-o-y decline in employment remained greatest in industries that are mainly oriented to the domestic market. More than half of the total decline of 12,000 came from industries oriented to the domestic market, particularly

the manufacture of clothing,¹ which shed around 3,000 jobs. In mainly and highly export-oriented industries, employment declined more slowly. Employment fell the most in the manufacture of other machinery and

¹ According to AJPES data (statistical data from companies' balance sheets and profit and loss accounts) for 2009, the turnover that companies generated abroad accounted for less than 50%. This activity is therefore classified among the manufacturing industries that are mainly oriented to the domestic market.

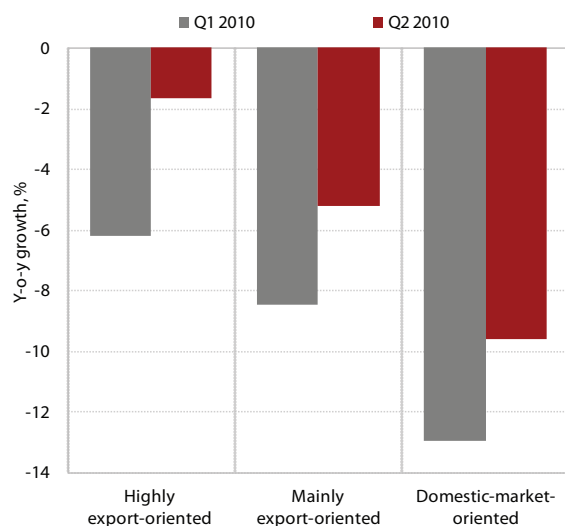
Table 2: Employed persons in manufacturing

	In '000				Change in number	
	2009	Q2 09	Q1 10	Q2 10	Q2 10/ Q2 09	Q2 10/ Q1 10
Manufacturing, total	199.8	201.4	190.0	189.4	-11,954	-560
Mfr. of metal products	39.6	39.7	37.5	37.4	-2,373	-109
Mfr. of ITC and el. equipment	27.0	27.1	26.3	26.1	-922	-205
Mfr. of food products	15.5	15.6	15.2	15.1	-458	-42
Mfr. of other machinery and equipment n.e.c.	14.8	15.0	13.8	13.8	-1,168	-59
Mfr. of motor vehicles and other transport equipment	13.7	13.7	13.4	13.6	-94	206
Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	31	61
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	12.9	13.0	12.3	12.2	-856	-99
Mfr. of chemical and pharm. products	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.8	-92	54
Mfr. of textiles	13.7	14.4	11.0	10.7	-3,694	-322
Mfr. of paper and paper products and printing	10.0	10.0	9.3	9.2	-815	-112
Mfr. of wood and of products of wood	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.0	-657	-132
Mfr. of non-metallic mineral products	8.6	8.7	8.1	8.2	-527	92
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	-47	100
Mfr. of leather and related products	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	-231	9
Mfr. of coke and petroleum products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-51	-3

Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

equipment, where around 1,170 jobs were lost and which, along with the metal industry (approx. 2,370 jobs lost) contributed the most to the drop in employment in more export-oriented industries. The number of employed persons was similar to that in the same period last year (approx. 160 persons lower) in the rubber, chemical and pharmaceutical industry, and in the manufacture of transport equipment, which saw the greatest production growth in the second quarter this year (besides the manufacture of ICT and electrical appliances).

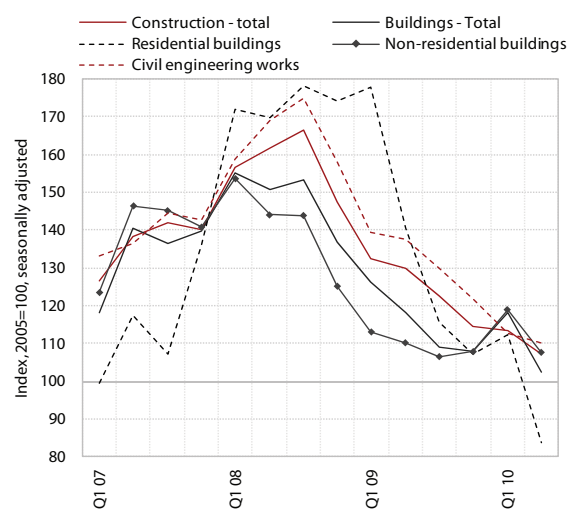
Figure 11: Employment in manufacturing by export orientation



Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

Construction activity declined in June as well as in the second quarter as a whole, falling to the lowest level since the beginning of the crisis. The value of construction put in place was 1.5% lower than in May (seasonally adjusted) and 16.9% lower than in July 2009. In the second quarter as a whole, activity was 5.1% lower than in the first, and down 16.7% y-o-y. Construction activity declined in all three sectors. In residential construction² it dropped as

Figure 12: Value of construction put in place



Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

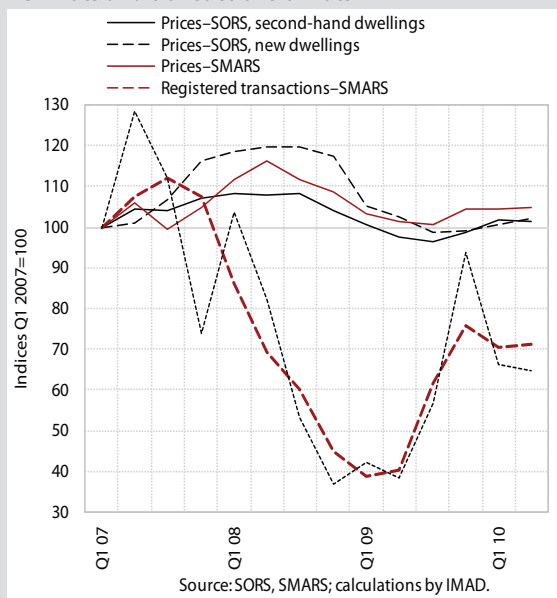
² In interpreting the figure on the value of residential construction put in place, it should be noted that it does not include smaller enterprises, which are mainly engaged in construction of residential buildings, by our estimates.

Box 2: Real estate market in Slovenia – second quarter of 2010

In the second quarter, the number of sold flats was similar to that in the second half of 2009, which is still less than before the crisis but more than when the crisis began. The number of sold flats stabilised in the second quarter of 2010, and the decline, which had interrupted the gradual market recovery in the first quarter, came to a halt. This holds true for the number of reported market transactions that is monitored by SMARS (Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia) and mainly pertains to second-hand flats, and for the number of transactions in new flats reported by SORS. Compared with the highest figures achieved mid-2007, transactions in second-hand flats were down almost 40% and in new flats close to 50% in the second quarter of 2010. Y-o-y, the number of transactions was approximately 70% higher in both categories of flats, mainly due to last year's low base. Flats still account for the most important segment of the real estate market. Important segments are also family houses, where the number of transactions continued to increase slowly, and building plots, where transactions declined further in the second quarter of this year.

Prices of sold second-hand and prices of new flats remained nearly unchanged also in the second quarter of 2010. Prices persist around the level achieved after the significant drop in the first quarter of 2009, which is approximately the same level as recorded at the beginning of monitoring in the first quarter of 2007. According to SORS, prices of second-hand flats dropped only by 6.4% and prices of new flats by 14.7% from their peaks in the third quarter of 2008. Nor have there been any major changes in other main real estate prices, and changes on the market have yet to be seen.

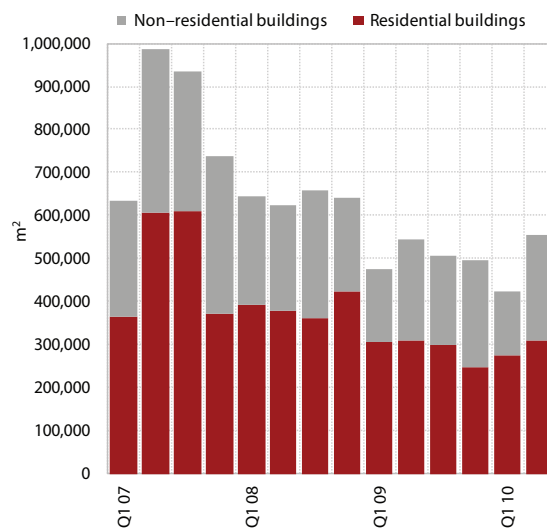
Figure 13: Movements of prices of second-hand and new flats and transactions of flats



much as 53% from its pre-crisis peak, in civil engineering 37% and in non-residential construction 30%. The decline in the value of residential construction put in place is, by our estimate, related to large inventories of construction enterprises (which have mainly accumulated in residential construction).³ Activity in non-residential construction started to pick up in the first quarter of this year, only to decline again in the second, but the situation is still more favourable than in residential construction. This is partly related to the recovery of industry, and, by our estimate, to a lower level of inventory accumulation in this sector. The decline in the value of construction put in place in civil engineering was largely related to the decline in transport infrastructure construction.

The total floor area of buildings planned by issued building permits was 1.2% higher y-o-y in the second quarter of 2010. This is the first y-o-y increase after eight consecutive quarters of decline. The total floor area planned for residential buildings declined by 1.4%, while the total floor area for non-residential buildings increased by 4.6%. Residential construction recorded a further decline in the total floor area for one-dwelling buildings, while non-residential buildings, as in the first quarter, saw an increase in the floor area for office buildings and buildings for public entertainment, education or hospital and institutional care.

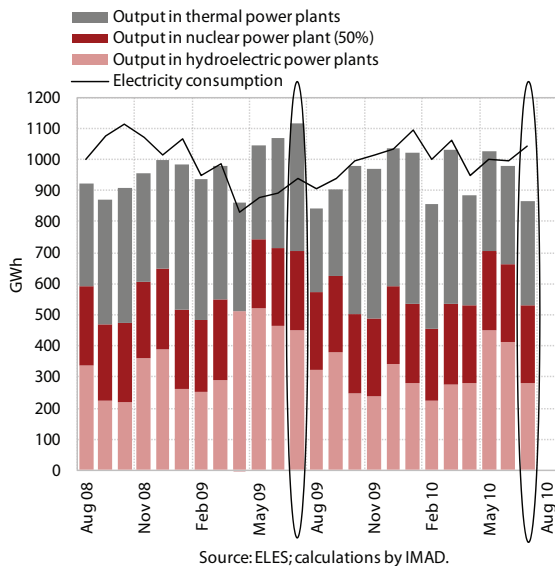
Figure 14: Total floor area planned by building permits



Electricity production declined one fifth y-o-y in July, while consumption was one tenth higher. Electricity production dropped by 18.7% y-o-y (including only half of the nuclear power plant's production, by 22.4%), being 37.6% lower in hydroelectric power plants and 19.0% lower in thermal power plants, while remaining more or less unchanged in the nuclear power plant. Electricity consumption in July was up 10.8% y-o-y, which is a slightly smaller y-o-y

³ In the construction of buildings, inventories accounted for 69% of turnover in 2009, compared with 38% in 2007.

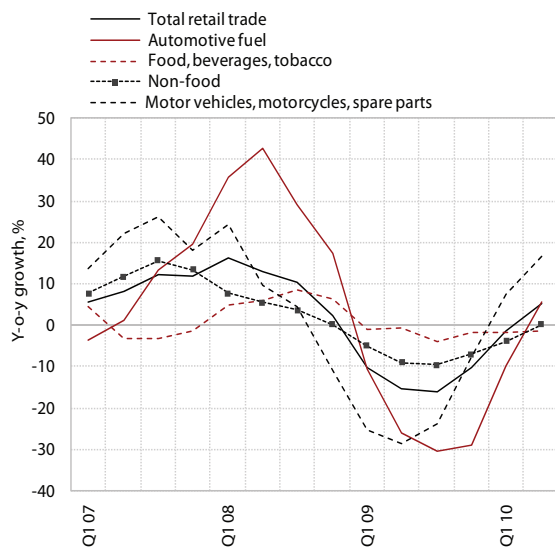
Figure 15: Electricity production and consumption



increase than in the spring months. Altogether 55% of the increase came from consumption from the distribution network, 26% from the pumped-storage power plant Avče and 19% from consumption by direct consumers (metal industry). Not including the Croatian part of the nuclear power plant's production, Slovenia's net electricity imports accounted for 16.4% of consumption in July, compared with last year's July, when Slovenia had a large electricity surplus.

After two months of decline, total turnover in **retail trade and in the sale of motor vehicles**⁴ increased more notably in June (seasonally adjusted), which was, in addition to last

Figure 16: Turnover in retail trade and in the sale and repair of motor vehicles



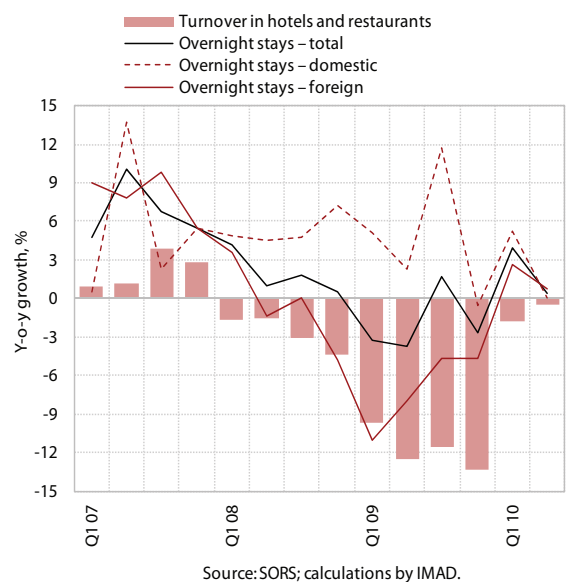
⁴ In total retail trade, sale and repair of motor vehicles (47+45).

year's low-base effect, reflected in higher y-o-y turnover in the second quarter of this year. Total real turnover rose 5.1% in June, according to seasonally adjusted data, and 0.6% in the second quarter as a whole. Growth strengthened further y-o-y in June, so that in the second quarter as a whole, turnover was higher than in the same period last year (by 5.1%), after five quarters of decline. This was mainly a consequence of higher turnover in the sale and repair of motor vehicles due to increased sales of passenger cars (the number of new passenger car registrations was up 10.0%). Y-o-y turnover growth was also recorded in retail trade, which was entirely the result of the increase of turnover in June. Within retail trade, y-o-y turnover growth was recorded in specialised stores selling automotive fuels and in stores selling non-food products;⁵ in other retail trade sectors, turnover was still lower.

Nominal turnover in **wholesale trade** also increased more notably in June (seasonally adjusted), which, along with last year's low base, influenced y-o-y turnover growth in the second quarter, similar to retail trade. Nominal turnover in wholesale trade increased by 4.8% in June according to seasonally adjusted data, being higher y-o-y for the second time in a row (by nearly 10%). In the second quarter as a whole, turnover grew 3.7% y-o-y, the first increase after five quarters of decline.

Real turnover in **accommodation and food service activities** continued to decline in June (seasonally adjusted); y-o-y, its decline slowed further in the second quarter due to a low base. With the exception of January 2010, real turnover in accommodation and food service

Figure 17: Tourist overnight stays and turnover in accommodation and food service activities

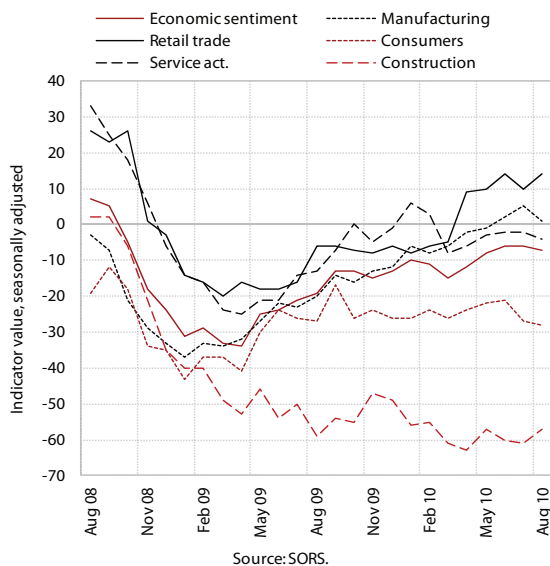


⁵ Within the sale of non-food products, y-o-y turnover growth was generated only in specialised stores selling textile, clothing, footwear and leather products, and in those selling pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic and toilet articles.

activities has declined since September 2008, according to seasonally adjusted data, dropping by a further 0.8% in June. In June, y-o-y growth strengthened largely due to the low-base effect; turnover in the second quarter as a whole was hence 0.4% lower and in the first half of this year 1.0% lower y-o-y. By our estimate, turnover most likely declined due to a lower level of average consumption by tourists and lower turnover by the non-tourist part of the accommodation and food service sector (household spending on food and beverages).

After improving for a few months and stagnating in July, the seasonally adjusted value of the **sentiment indicator** deteriorated slightly in August. Confidence indicators dropped in manufacturing and services. The consumer confidence indicator also declined, while confidence indicators in retail trade and construction increased; however, the value of the latter remains very low.

Figure 18: Business trends



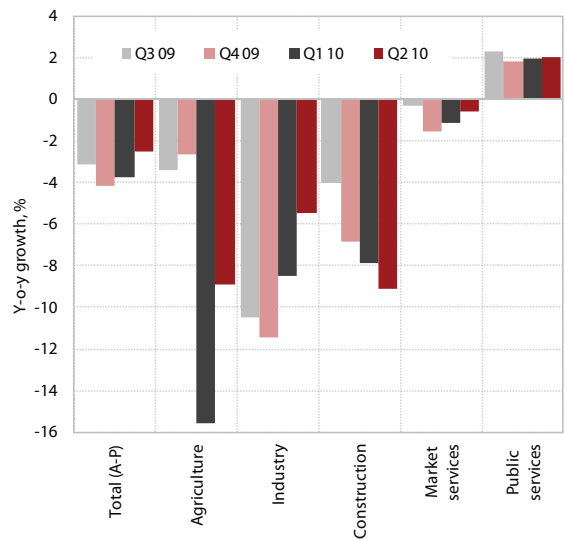
Labour market

Changes in the **number of employed persons** were relatively small in the period from February to June this year. The number of employed persons has stagnated since January, according to seasonally adjusted data, but the y-o-y rates of decline have been falling steadily, given the significant job losses in the same period of last year and this year's stagnation. In the second quarter, employment was by an average of 0.3% higher than in the first (according to original data), largely due to persons employed with legal entities, whose number was up for the first time since 2008 (by 0.2), as well as due to a somewhat higher number of farmers.¹ The number of employed persons in the small business sector, however, continued to decline, as well

¹ Partly also due to January's significant statistical decline and then April's increase in the estimated number of farmers based on the labour force survey for the previous quarter.

as, for the second quarter in a row, the number of self-employed persons outside agriculture. Jobs were created in all types of services, with the exception of wholesale and retail trade, transport, and hotels and restaurants, where employment is still declining, though less than in previous quarters. Employment is also declining more slowly in manufacturing and construction. According to the labour force survey, the number of employed persons increased somewhat in the second quarter compared with the first (0.3% according to original data), but remained lower y-o-y, by 13,000 (-1.3%).

Figure 19: Persons in formal employment by activity



In the second quarter, the number of vacancies increased y-o-y, while the number of persons hired remained lower. In the second quarter, the number of vacancies was up 10% from the same quarter of 2009, with the number

Figure 20: Vacancies and new hires

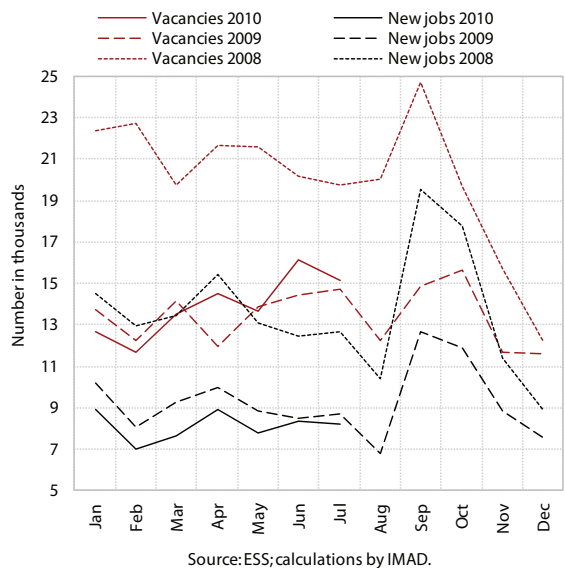


Table 3: Persons in formal employment by activity

	Number in 1,000				Y-o-y growth rates, %		
	2009	VI 09	V 10	VI 10	2009/ 2008	VI 10/ V 10	VI 10/ VI 09
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37.9	38.0	34.6	34.7	-4.5	0.3	-8.7
B Mining and quarrying	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	-7.5	-0.3	-9.5
C Manufacturing	199.8	199.2	189.4	189.0	-10.1	-0.2	-5.1
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	2.9	0.3	0.7
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	2.3	0.2	1.5
F Construction	86.8	87.5	79.5	79.3	-1.3	-0.3	-9.4
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	114.6	114.5	112.2	112.2	-1.0	-0.1	-2.0
H Transportation and storage	49.8	49.9	48.0	48.0	-2.8	-0.1	-3.7
I Accommodation and food service activities	34.0	34.4	33.4	33.5	0.6	0.2	-2.6
J Information and communication	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	2.8	-0.1	-0.3
K Financial and insurance activities	24.5	24.8	24.1	24.5	1.0	1.9	-0.9
L Real estate activities	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	-0.6	-1.6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	44.8	44.5	46.6	46.9	4.6	0.5	5.4
N Administrative and support service activities	25.6	25.4	26.4	26.6	-1.7	0.8	4.6
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	51.5	51.6	52.3	52.4	1.1	0.2	1.5
P Education	61.7	61.7	63.6	63.4	2.8	-0.3	2.7
Q Human health and social work activities	52.1	52.4	53.2	53.4	2.1	0.4	2.1
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.2	1.8	-0.4	0.8
S Other service activities	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.5	3.7	0.2	1.5
T Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	7.0	-0.2	1.0

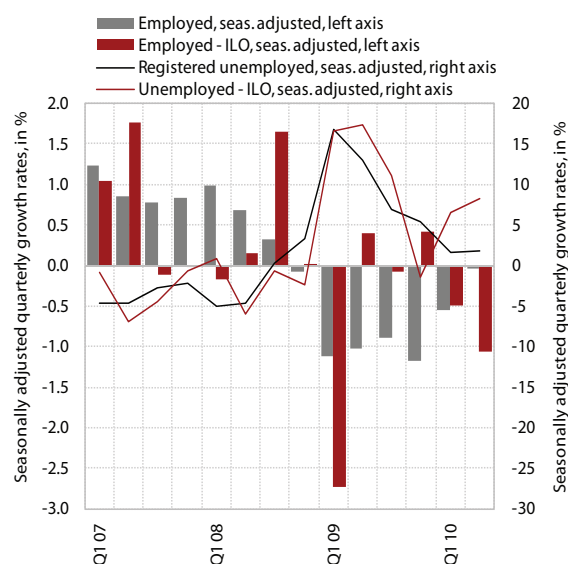
Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

of new hires still being 8.2% lower. In the first half of 2010, employers posted 2.3% more vacancies than in the same period last year. In that period, demand for workers increased most notably in manufacturing, and in professional, scientific and technical activities (by around one third in each category), as well as in water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, and in information and communication activities (by around one tenth). It dropped deepest in construction (-18.4%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (-15.7%), and in public administration, defence and compulsory social security (-13.6%).

The **number of registered unemployed** increased again in August after a longer period of stagnation, reaching 99,032 by the end of the month. The number of registered unemployed persons dropped in the second quarter of this year, but the seasonally adjusted growth rate remained slightly positive (1.9%). July and particularly August saw a higher number of unemployed, as well as a higher seasonally adjusted growth rate. The number of unemployed persons increased by 626 in August (1.7%, seasonally adjusted) and was 12.4% higher y-o-y. After dropping in May, the registered unemployment rate did not change in June (10.5%) and was the same as in the second quarter as a whole. According to the labour force survey, in the second quarter, the number of unemployed persons remained at the same level as in the first (74,000),

being up 27.6% y-o-y. The survey unemployment rate maintained its first quarter level as well, even though it is still rising, seasonally adjusted.

Figure 21: Seasonally adjusted labour market movements by quarter



Source: SORS, ESS; calculations by IMAD.

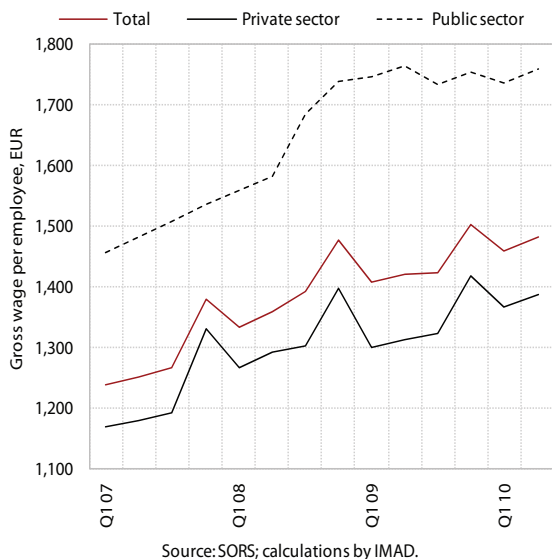
Table 4: Labour market indicators

in %	2009	VI 10/ V 10	VI 10/ VI 09	I-VI 10/ I-VI 09
Labour force	0.2	0.0	-0.9	-1.0
Persons in formal employment	-2.4	0.1	-2.3	-3.2
- Employed in in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-2.5	0.1	-2.2	-3.2
Registered unemployed	36.6	-0.2	13.5	22.6
Average nominal gross wage	3.4	1.1	4.4	4.0
- private sector	1.8	1.7	5.8	5.4
- public sector	6.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.4
	2009	VI 09	V 10	VI 10
Rate of registered unemployment, in %	9.1	9.1	10.5	10.5
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,438.96	1,429.12	1,475.04	1,491.57
Private sector (in EUR)	1,338.77	1,322.92	1,375.99	1,399.56
Public sector (in EUR)	1,749.82	1,759.92	1,767.42	1,761.92

Sources: ESS, SORS; calculations by IMAD.

The average gross wage per employee grew by a nominal 1.1% in June owing to the increase in the private sector gross wage. In June, growth in the total gross wage strengthened to 4.4% y-o-y, totalling 4.3% in the second quarter as a whole, similar to what was recorded in the same period last year (4.6%).

Figure 22: Nominal gross wage per employee



The average gross wage per employee in the private sector increased by 1.7% in June and this year's relatively high y-o-y growth was even somewhat stronger. Significant contributions to June's increase in the gross wage in this sector came from above-average wage rises in electricity, gas and steam supply (9.0%), and financial and insurance activities (8.3%). Growth in this sector's gross wage strengthened somewhat further y-o-y (5.8%), the bulk

coming from the gross basic wage (without payments for overtime work and payments in arrears; 5.4 p.p.), which grew significantly in March upon the minimum wage increase. In the second quarter, y-o-y growth in this sector's gross wage amounted to 5.8%, 4.2 p.p. more than the year before. It was highest in the industry group (B-E; 9.2%) and lowest in business services (J-N, S, 2.6%). Looking at activities, the highest y-o-y growth was recorded in manufacturing (10.0%), mainly due to the increase in the minimum wage,⁷ the effect of last year's wage reduction (-0.5%) and a declining number of employees with low wages, and partly to the strengthening of the volume of paid overtime work and payments in arrears.

Figure 23: Gross wages in the private sector

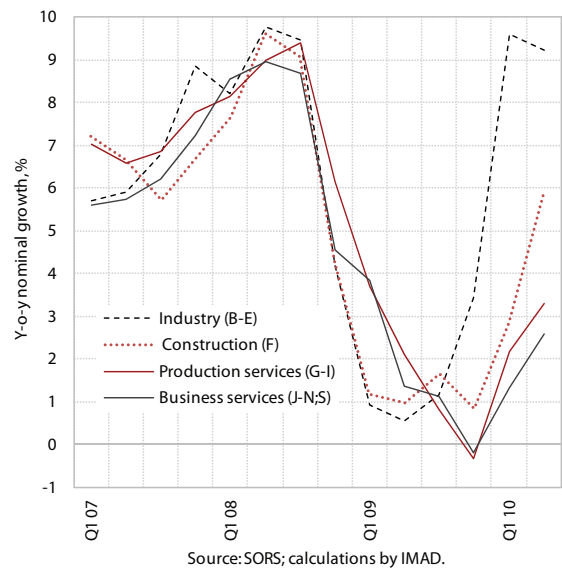


Figure 24: Gross wages in the public sector



⁷ Manufacturing had the greatest number of minimum-wage recipients, of whom more than 67% received the minimum wage in the highest category, between EUR 685 and EUR 734.

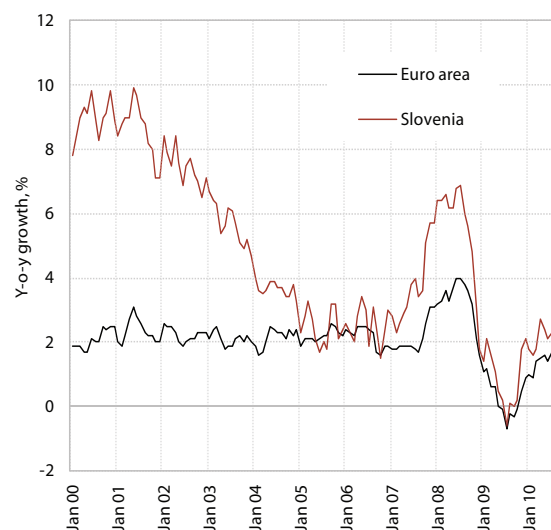
The average gross wage per employee in the public sector dropped slightly in June (-0.3%); y-o-y, it remained at the level of the year before (0.1%), after recording high growth rates in 2009 and 2008. June's decline was underpinned by lower gross payments for overtime work (-0.1 p.p.) and payments in arrears (-0.2 p.p.). The average wage declined in health and social work, and arts, entertainment and recreation (by 1.3% and 1.2%), respectively, while increasing in education and public administration (by 0.1% and 0.3%, respectively). In the second quarter, the gross wage in this sector was down 0.3% y-o-y (last year's growth, 11.4%), with the number of wage recipients in public sector activities continuing to grow this year. In the first six months, the number of wage recipients in the public sector increased by 1,441, while dropping by a further 3,464 in the private sector.

Prices

Consumer prices rose by 0.3% in August (last year, 0.0%; in 2008, -0.6%), while year-on-year inflation totalled 2.3% (2.1% in July). In the first eight months of this year, prices rose by 2.0% (last year: 1.4%), in the euro area by 0.9% (y-o-y in August: 1.6%).

In the first eight months of this year, consumer price rises in Slovenia were chiefly due to growing energy price and

Figure 25: Inflation in Slovenia and in the euro area



Source: SORS, Eurostat.

excise duty rises. Energy price rises are related to oil price dynamics in the international environment and the USD/EUR exchange rate. Higher energy prices contributed around 1.4 p.p. to 2.0% inflation in the first eight months, 0.8 p.p. of which came from higher prices of liquid fuels. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages rose in that period, while they had dropped in 2009. Growth of

Table 5: Breakdown of HICP into sub-groups – the first seven months of 2010

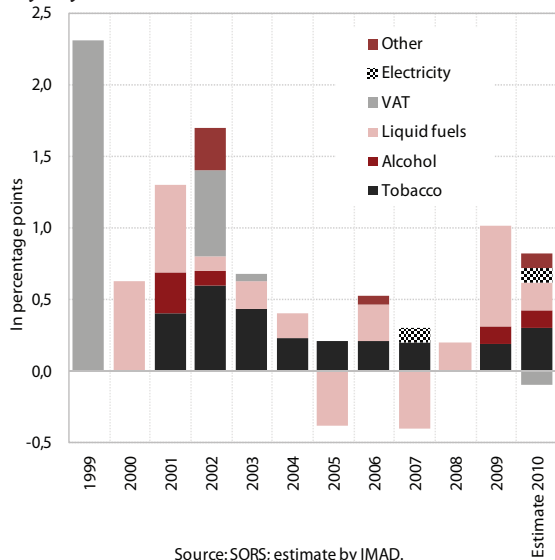
	Euro area			Slovenia		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	0.7	100.0	0.7	1.8	100.0	1.8
Goods	0.4	58.0	0.2	1.4	66.2	0.9
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	0.6	11.9	0.1	2.5	14.8	0.4
Non-processed food	2.4	7.3	0.2	7.0	6.9	0.5
Non-energy industrial goods	-2.4	29.3	-0.7	-4.2	30.7	-1.3
Energy	6.8	9.6	0.7	10.0	13.9	1.4
Electricity for households	1.2	2.4	0.0	4.3	2.6	0.1
Natural gas	6.5	1.5	0.1	15.0	0.8	0.1
Liquid fuels for heating	15.3	0.8	0.1	24.1	1.5	0.4
Solid fuels	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.4	1.0	0.0
District heating	-3.7	0.5	0.0	15.7	0.8	0.1
Fuels and lubricants	9.7	4.3	0.4	9.5	7.2	0.7
Services	1.3	42.0	0.5	2.9	33.8	1.0
Services – dwellings	1.2	10.2	0.1	4.5	2.7	0.1
Services – transport	2.1	6.6	0.1	1.4	5.2	0.1
Services – communications	-0.3	3.3	0.0	-0.1	3.4	0.0
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	1.3	14.8	0.2	4.5	14.3	0.6
Services – other services	0.9	7.1	0.1	1.7	8.1	0.1
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	-0.2	83.1	-0.2	-0.1	79.3	-0.1

Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.

Note: ECB classification

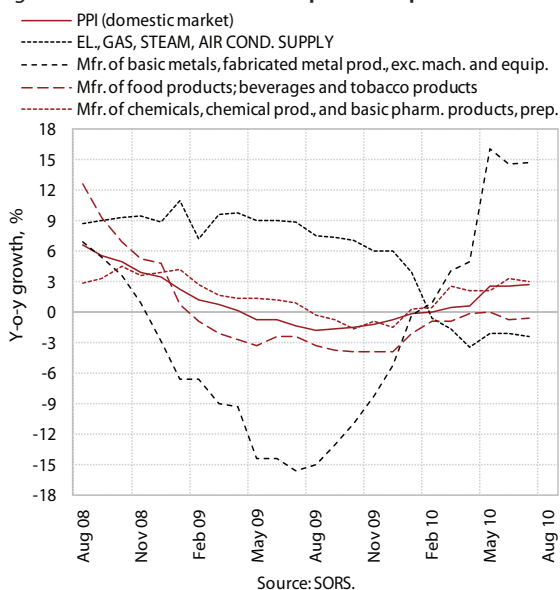
services prices was also somewhat lower than last year. In August, inflation was significantly affected by higher excise duties on tobacco, natural gas and electricity for households. The total effect of all tax changes in the first eight months of the year has already come to 0.7 p.p. (0.8 p.p. higher excise duties, -0.1 p.p. lower VAT on locally-provided services).

Figure 26: Contributions of excise duty changes and VAT to y-o-y inflation



Growth in **producer prices of manufactured goods on the domestic market** is under the influence of external factors. With a monthly price decline of 0.1%, y-o-y growth in producer prices of manufactured goods on the domestic market increased slightly in July, amounting to 2.7%. It is still mainly related to price movements in manufacturing, largely in the manufacture of metals and metal products,

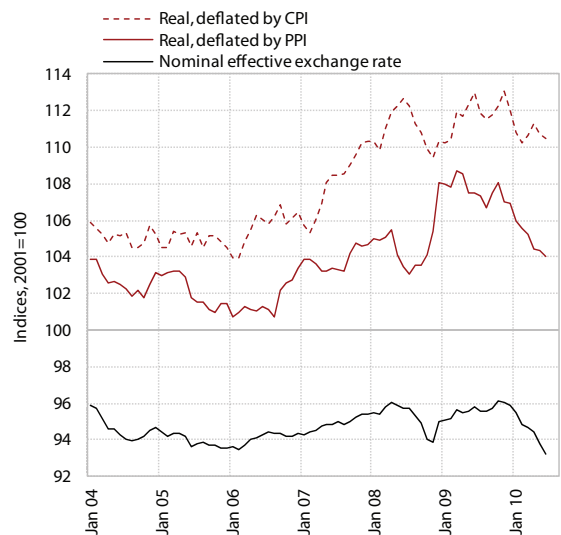
Figure 27: Growth in industrial producer prices



where prices increased by close to 15% y-o-y, to a large extent as a result of higher prices of metals in the international environment. Prices in the manufacture of pharmaceutical and chemical products have also grown y-o-y over the last few months.

Price competitiveness continued to improve in June under the impact of the depreciation of the euro. The real effective exchange rate, deflated by relative⁸ consumer price growth, dropped once again in May and June,⁹ after gaining value for two months. Amid moderate relative consumer price growth, price competitiveness improved as a result of the depreciation of the euro against the currencies of most Slovenia's main trading partners, which continued in June for the eighth successive month. Improvement in price competitiveness is also shown by the real effective exchange rate, deflated by relative growth in producer prices in manufacturing.¹⁰

Figure 28: Nominal and real effective exchange rates



Balance of payments

The **current account of the balance of payments** recorded a surplus of EUR 104.4 m in June and a deficit of EUR 40.2 m in the second quarter as a whole (a surplus of EUR 64.1 m in the same period of last year). In the second quarter of this year, the deficit in current transactions was mainly related to movements in trade in goods and services.

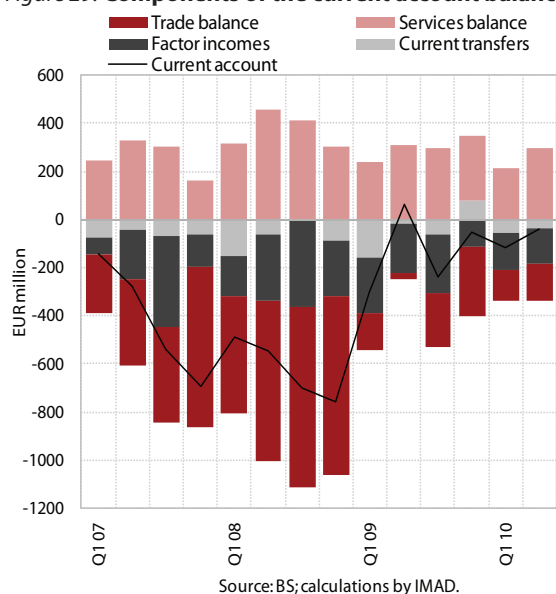
The deficit in the **balance of merchandise trade** widened y-o-y in the second quarter of this year, for the first time in several quarters, while the surplus in the **balance of services** narrowed once again. The deficit in the balance

⁸ In Slovenia, compared with its trading partners.

⁹ In June, a 1.4% decline relative to December, and in the first half of 2010, an 0.8% decline compared with the first half of 2009.

¹⁰ In June, a 2.7% decline relative to December, and in the first half of 2010, a 2.9% decline compared with the first half of 2009.

Figure 29: Components of the current account balance



of merchandise trade (-EUR 155.9 m) in the second quarter was much higher than in the same period of last year, when it was lowest to date (-EUR 28.9 m).¹¹ With faster volume growth of exports than imports, the nominal deficit in the second quarter was significantly impacted by deteriorated terms of trade (5.0%). Due to the uptick in global demand and depreciation of the EUR against

the USD, the second quarter saw significant y-o-y rises of prices of oil and other primary commodities, 44.3% and 29.7%, respectively.¹² Looking at the regional structure, the merchandise deficit was impacted both by a higher deficit in trade with the EU and by a lower surplus in trade with non-EU countries. The surplus in the *balance of services* (EUR 298.1 m) narrowed once again y-o-y, largely due to a lower trade surplus in air and maritime transport and travel services. The group of other services recorded the greatest y-o-y increase in the trade deficit in licences, patents and copyrights, while the trade surplus in financial services widened y-o-y for the third quarter in a row.

The deficit in the *balance of factor incomes* narrowed again y-o-y in the second quarter, while the deficit in the *balance of current transfers* widened. The deficit in the *balance of factor incomes* amounted to EUR 149.5 m and was down y-o-y. Total net interest payments abroad dropped y-o-y, on account of lower net interest payments on loans, which is related to interest rates being kept low and to repayment of loans (since the onset of the crisis, commercial banks have repaid EUR 3.8 bn worth of foreign loans). Because of the bonds issued by the government sector and banks to mitigate the financial crisis, Slovenia's interest payments to the rest of the world exceeded interest receipts on investments in securities. The net inflow of income from labour dropped y-o-y, mainly due to a decline in the number of foreign workers

Table 6: Balance of payments

I-VI 10, EUR m	Inflows	Outflows	Balance ¹	Balance, I-VI 09
Current account	11,832.0	11,990.9	-158.9	-240.1
- Trade balance (FOB)	8,939.4	9,220.8	-281.4	-184.9
- Services	1,997.1	1,482.2	514.9	549.9
- Income	425.6	731.8	-306.3	-429.9
Current transfers	469.9	556.0	-86.2	-175.3
Capital and financial account	2,991.9	-2,574.8	417.1	-81.7
- Capital account	86.4	-204.4	-118.0	36.5
- Capital transfers	85.4	-202.7	-117.2	39.6
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	1.0	-1.7	-0.8	-3.1
- Financial account	2,905.5	-2,370.4	535.1	-118.2
- Direct investment	151.5	-89.1	62.4	-411.9
- Portfolio investment	2,247.8	-643.2	1,604.6	2,025.1
- Financial derivatives	-56.0	-0.7	-56.7	-11.7
- Other investment	551.2	-1,637.4	-1,086.3	-1,879.5
- Assets	157.1	-485.4	-328.4	585.2
- Liabilities	394.1	-1,152.0	-757.9	-2,464.6
- Reserve assets	11.1	0.0	11.1	159.9
Net errors and omissions	0.0	-258.2	-258.2	321.8

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

¹¹ Since data have been available (1996).

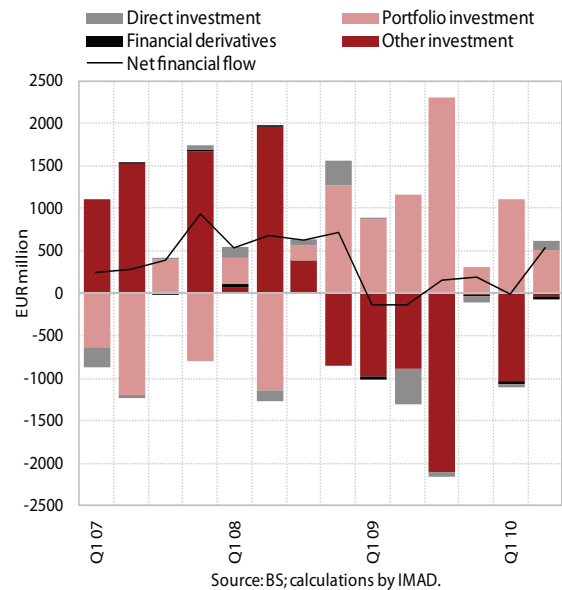
¹² IMF commodity price index and IMAD conversion of dollars to euros.

in Slovenian companies, which translated into a lower outflow of their income abroad. The deficit in the *balance of current transfers* (EUR 32.9 m) widened y-o-y, largely due to a more modest surplus of Slovenia's state budget against the EU budget,¹³ even though net payments of contributions and taxes to the rest of the world were lower y-o-y.

External financial transactions (excluding international monetary reserves) posted a net capital inflow of EUR 532.0 m in the second quarter of this year, after a modest net outflow in the first quarter (EUR 8.0 m). The net capital inflows of the BS and the private sector (EUR 670.4 m, in total) were much higher than the net capital outflow of the general government sector (EUR -138.4 m). *Direct investment* posted a net inflow in the second quarter (EUR 106.1 m). Outward direct investment recorded a net outflow in the amount of EUR 32.5 m, largely due to affiliated enterprises repaying loans to domestic parent companies, while foreign direct investment in Slovenia recorded a net inflow (EUR 73.6 m) for the second quarter in a row, albeit with modest equity flows. *Portfolio investment* registered a net inflow again in the second quarter of this year (EUR 501.9 m). This was mainly attributable to a high net inflow in April, when in order to provide loans for enterprises, SID bank issued its first bond in international capital markets in the amount of EUR 750 m. In the second quarter, a net inflow was also recorded by commercial banks selling short-term investments (money market instruments), and by the BS, which withdrew its deposits from abroad while increasing investment in capital market instruments. Other sectors, on the other hand, recorded a net outflow, due to investment in equity securities of the euro area, which we estimate reflects their expectations that business profits will grow. *Other investment* recorded a net outflow of EUR 41.1 m in the second quarter, with external claims picking up more (by EUR 605.5 m) than external liabilities (EUR 564.4 m), the latter for the first time since the beginning of the financial crisis. Short-term trade credits increased again, reflecting strong growth in merchandise trade. After financing the rest of the world in the first quarter, via short-term bank loans, these were repaid in the second quarter. The amount of short-term loans taken out by domestic commercial banks abroad exceeded the level of long-term loans they repaid. A substantial increase was recorded for deposits of domestic banks and households in foreign accounts. The BS increased its liabilities against the TARGET position in the amount of EUR 313.9 m.

¹³ This modest y-o-y surplus against the EU budget is largely a result of a lower level of funds received under the Common Agricultural Policy in April this year, as due to limited competence of the temporary Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Food, the funds received under the Common Agricultural Policy were not recorded in the integrated budget; under the Common Agricultural Policy, Slovenia thus received only interest from other refunds in the amount of EUR 10 from the EU budget in April.

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



Financial markets

In the first seven months of this year, the net flow of loans was up from the same period of 2009, largely on account of households' housing borrowing. Domestic banks recorded net lending of EUR 866.5 m in the first seven months, nearly one fifth more than in the same period of last year. The bulk of this year's net flows came from household borrowing, as total net corporate and NFI borrowing (at home and abroad) remained much lower than before the crisis and also relative to the same period of last year, and

Figure 31: Net flows and growth of domestic bank loans to domestic non-banking sectors

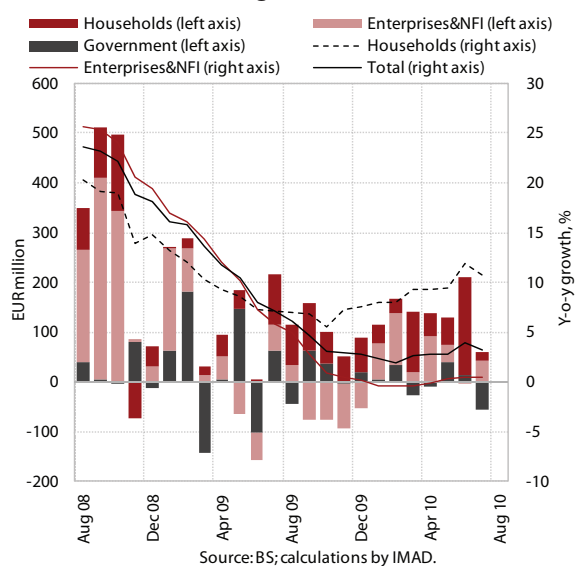


Table 7: Financial market indicators

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 09	31. VII 10	31. VII 10/ 30. VI 10	31. VII 10/ 31. XII 09	31. VII 10/ 31. VII 09
Loans total	32,444.95	33,311.48	0.0	2.7	3.2
Enterprises and NFI	23,161.09	23,523.97	0.2	1.6	0.4
Government	870.95	870.55	-6.0	0.0	8.7
Households	8,412.91	8,916.96	0.2	6.0	10.7
Consumer credits	2,899.95	2,812.29	-0.5	-3.0	-2.0
Lending for house purchase	3,927.13	4,536.88	1.0	15.5	24.8
Other lending	1,585.84	1,567.78	-0.7	-1.1	1.2
Bank deposits total	14,313.07	14,708.60	-0.1	2.8	4.3
Overnight deposits	5,655.00	6,143.75	-0.9	8.6	10.1
Short-term deposits	5,116.28	4,659.75	0.0	-8.9	-15.3
Long-term deposits	2,874.95	3,891.30	1.7	35.4	57.9
Deposits redeemable at notice	666.84	13.80	-56.1	-97.9	-97.5
Mutual funds	1,856.30	1,948.15	3.3	4.9	13.3

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

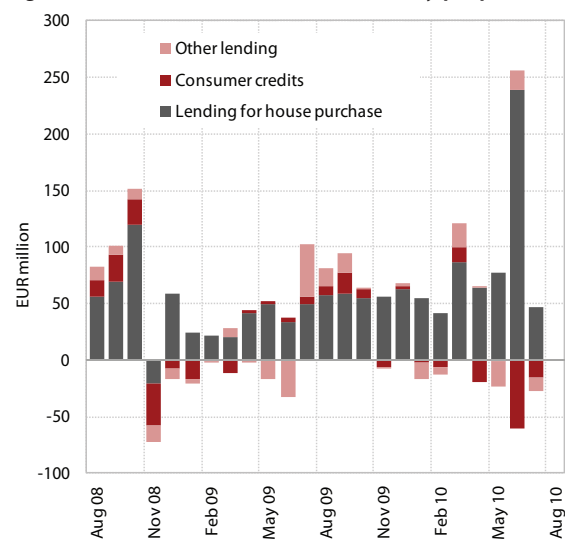
as the government mainly net repaid loans in the first seven months. Looking at the sources of finance, banks recorded net inflows from abroad in June for the second consecutive month; government and household deposits, on the other hand, recorded a net outflow in July.

In the euro area, the volume of non-banking sectors' loans declined in July, while increasing significantly y-o-y in the first seven months as a whole. Net repayment of corporate and NFI loans made the greatest contribution to July's decline, being the greatest since October 2009 (EUR 18.5 bn). A positive net flow was recorded only by households, but household borrowing also eased significantly compared with June. Despite modest lending activity in July, net flows of loans to non-banking sectors in the euro area amounted to EUR 241.0 bn in the first seven months of this year, by a factor of 8.9 higher value than in the same period last year, but still much below what was recorded before the beginning of the crisis.

After being significant in June, net **household** borrowing slowed notably in Slovenia in July, and households continued to take out only housing loans. Net household borrowing recorded less than EUR 20 m in July, the lowest figure in the last twelve months. A positive net flow was recorded only for housing loans (EUR 46.6 m), which fell significantly below this year's monthly average, reaching the second lowest value in 2010 (in February, housing loans recorded a net flow of EUR 41.6 m). In the first seven months of this year, net flows of household loans totalled EUR 504.0 m, 2.2 times more than in the comparable period of 2009. The increase was entirely the result of housing loans (EUR 609.8 m), with households making net repayments of consumer and other loans.

Total net flows of **corporate and NFI** loans (at home and abroad) in the first half of this year account for only 14.5%

Figure 32: Net flows of household loans by purpose



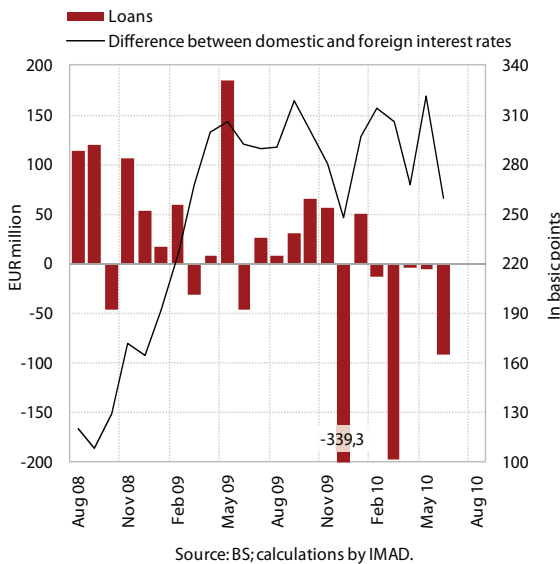
Source: BS.

of what was recorded in the same period last year.¹⁴ In July, net flows from domestic banks to enterprises and NFIs (EUR 41.3 m) lagged somewhat behind this year's monthly average; in the first seven months as a whole, enterprises and NFIs took out almost 30% more loans at domestic banks than in the same period last year (EUR 362.9 m). In July, borrowing was once again recorded only by enterprises, while NFIs had net repaid domestic loans since February (the net outflow amounted to EUR 126.8 m in the period from February to July). In June, enterprises and NFIs repaid foreign loans again (in a net amount of EUR 90.8 m), and that mainly long-term loans, which

¹⁴ For net flows with domestic banks, we already have data for July, while data on net flows abroad are available only for the first six months.

accounted for more than 90% of all net repayments. The difference between domestic and foreign interest rates remained significant in July, even though it was the lowest since February 2009. Interest rates for corporate loans over EUR 1 m with a variable interest rate, or up to one year with a fixed interest rate, were 249 basis points higher than, on average, in the euro area. The total net flow of corporate and NFI loans (at home and abroad) amounted to EUR 61.9 m in the first half of this year (EUR 427.8 m in the same period of 2009). Enterprises and NFI borrowed a net EUR 321.6 m at domestic banks in that period of 2010 (while they had net repaid their loans last year) and repaid foreign loans in a net amount of EUR 259.7 m (compared with net borrowing last year).

Figure 33: Net corporate and NFI borrowing abroad and differences in interest rates



In June, banks recorded a net inflow of foreign sources for the second successive month, EUR 154.2 m. Unlike in May, their maturity was shorter (short-term loans and deposits), while banks net repaid long-term loans in the amount of over EUR 40 m. Despite solid net inflows in the last two months, banks net repaid foreign loans and deposits in the amount of EUR 624.0 m in the first half of the year, only one quarter of the value recorded in the comparable period last year.

The quality of banks' total assets is deteriorating further and banks increased their impairments again in June and July. These amounted to EUR 332.6 m in the first seven months of the year, an almost half higher figure than in the same period of last year. With a relatively high exposure of Slovenian banks to enterprises associated with take-over and construction activities where no visible improvement has yet been seen, the quality of bank investments is set to deteriorate further.

Household deposits in banks recorded net outflows (-EUR 12.0 m) in July for the third time and government deposits for the fifth time in 2010 (-EUR 144.7 m). Long-term deposits of

Figure 34: Net bank borrowing abroad

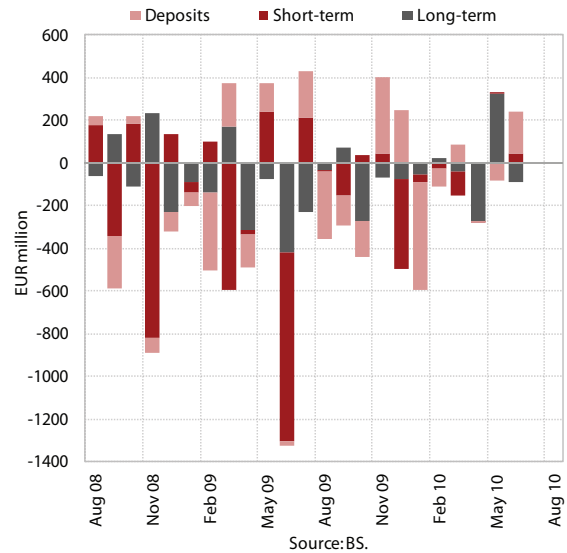
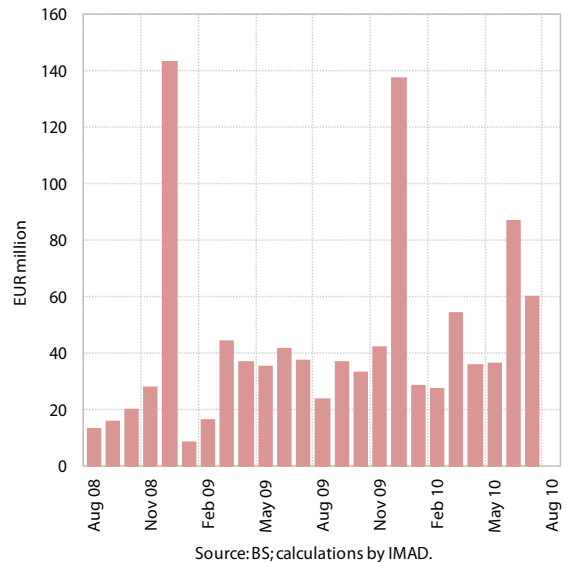
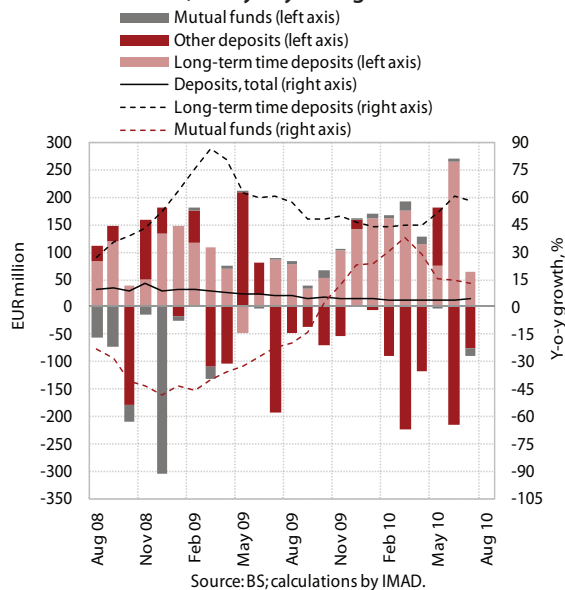


Figure 35: Creation of additional impairments and provisions in Slovenia's banking system



households continued to strengthen, but had the lowest net inflows this year (EUR 63.5 m), while other deposits posted net outflows. The greatest relative decline was recorded for deposits redeemable at notice, which more than halved at the monthly level and dropped by 97.9% compared with the end of the year. This is, by our estimate, largely a result of the fact that interest rates of this type of deposits are mainly tied to interbank interest rates, which declined. Net inflows of all household deposits to banks amounted to EUR 395.5 m in the first seven months of this year, down almost 3% from the same period last year. Government deposits recorded net outflows of EUR 499.0 m in the first seven months of this year, despite strong January's inflows of nearly EUR 1 bn, while having enjoyed net inflows of EUR 1.6 bn in the same period of 2009.

Figure 36: Net inflows of household deposits in banks and mutual funds, and y-o-y change in stock



Source: BS; calculations by IMAD.

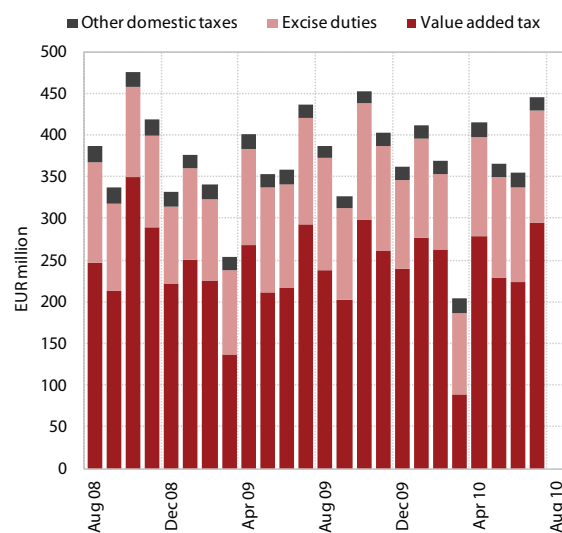
Public finance

According to data on paid **taxes and social security contributions**,¹⁵ payments declined again in July (-6.0%), after increasing in June (3.9%). July's decline is largely related to lower inflows of personal income tax (by nearly 62%). Inflows declined due to personal income tax refunds based on tax assessments for 2009, which amounted to as much as EUR 113 m. Prepayments of tax on income from employment also plummeted in July (-10.7%), as did other personal income tax revenues, particularly taxes on income from capital gains and income from property. Revenue from social security contributions was slightly lower as well (-0.2%), but it was 1.8% higher y-o-y. Revenue from excise duties¹⁶ was up 18.6% in July, given the July increases in excise on beer, intermediate beverages and alcohol, as well as tobacco and tobacco products at the end of the month. Due to assessments of value added tax, revenue from this tax swung upwards once again in July, being up more than 30% from June. Prepayments of corporate income tax stabilised, totalling around EUR 49 m for the second month in a row, which is nevertheless still around 20% below what was recorded in the comparable period last year.

In the first seven months of 2010, revenue from taxes and social security contributions dropped by 2.9% relative to the same period last year, with payments amounting to EUR 7.3 bn. Only revenues from value added tax (VAT) and social security contributions increased y-o-y in the

first seven months, while revenues from all other taxes and contributions declined. Inflows of VAT rose by 3.5% in this period. At the beginning of the year, VAT inflows shrank due to shortened deadlines for tax refunds, while the recorded growth is due to the effect of a very low base, as in the first half of 2009, VAT inflows dropped most notably due to lower economic activity. *Social security contributions* increased by 0.3%, y-o-y, in the first seven months. Growth in revenue from social security contributions had been slowing from month to month at the end of last year, turning into a decline in January, which lasted until May 2010. In the first six months as a whole, social security contributions were again up y-o-y, by 0.1%, and in the first seven months, by 0.3%. After a longer period of growth, revenue from *excise duties* dropped y-o-y in July for the fifth consecutive month, while being down 1.4% y-o-y in the first seven months as a whole. Excise duties are otherwise generated at higher rates than in the same period last year, but the quantity of excise goods sold is significantly lower. In the first seven months, *revenue from corporate income tax* dropped the most y-o-y (nearly 48%). Revenue declined as a result of refunds paid according to tax assessments based on business results for 2009, tax relief and a lower tax rate. The new monthly prepayments are therefore also much lower than last year, as taxpayers can request a reduction based on deteriorated business performance in the current year and a 1 p.p. lower statutory tax rate (20.0%). Revenue from *personal income tax* declined 5.2% y-o-y in the first seven months: revenue from tax on income from employment was slightly higher (0.2%), but there was a significant drop in revenues from other personal income tax sub-categories (more than 20%), particularly from taxes on income from entrepreneurial profits and income

Figure 37: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure



Source: Public Payments Administration; calculations by IMAD.

¹⁵ Based on the Report on Payments of All Public Revenues, January–July 2010, Public Payments Administration.

¹⁶ The figure for excise duties is corrected for the timing of excise duty payments.

¹⁷ The consolidated balance (according to the cash flow methodology) includes revenues and expenditures of the state and local government budgets, as well as the pension and health funds.

Table 8: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure

	2009			2010		
	EUR m	% of GDP	Growth, %	I-VI 10 EUR m	VI 10/ VI 09	I-VI 10/ I-VI 09
Revenues - total	14,404.0	41.3	-6.1	6,787.1	0.5	-0.6
- Tax revenues	12,955.3	37.1	-7.0	6,172.6	3.6	-0.8
- Taxes on income and profit	2,805.1	8.0	-18.5	1,229.8	43.9	-7.2
- Social security contributions	5,161.3	14.8	1.3	2,578.2	2.6	0.5
- Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,660.1	13.4	-3.0	2,223.1	-10.4	1.4
- Receipts from the EU budget	596.5	1.7	63.3	226.0	-35.7	-9.2
Expenditure - total	16,365.4	46.9	6.0	8,157.2	0.3	2.7
- Wages and other personnel expenditure	3,912.3	11.2	9.3	1,971.5	0.8	0.0
- Purchases of goods and services	2,506.8	7.2	-0.8	1,178.7	7.7	1.2
- Transfers to individuals and households	6,024.1	17.3	7.3	3,200.1	6.1	4.9
- Capital expenditure	1,293.3	3.7	3.3	405.2	-0.8	-1.8
- Capital transfers	495.2	1.4	8.1	137.3	-23.6	-7.7
- Payment to the EU budget	439.3	1.3	2.7	218.4	-54.2	-10.7
Saldo	-1,961.4	-5.6		-1,370.2		

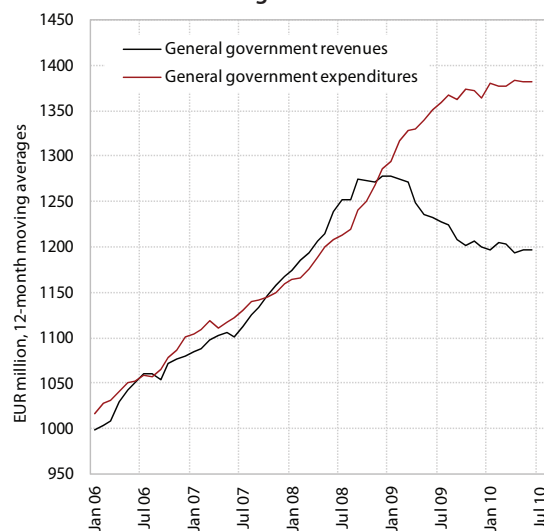
Source: MF.

from capital gains. Revenue from personal income tax based on final personal income tax assessments also increased y-o-y in the first seven months.

According to the **consolidated balance**¹⁷ of the MF, general government revenue totalled EUR 6.8 bn and general government expenditure EUR 8.2 bn in the first six months of 2010. Revenue declined by 0.6% y-o-y (-7.4% last year), while expenditure increased by 2.7% (10.6% last year). Slovenia's public finance thus remains in a significant imbalance. The deficit climbed to EUR 1,370 bn in the first six months of 2010. In terms of *economic structure of expenditure*, all categories of general government expenditure were up y-o-y in the first six months, except capital expenditure and capital transfers (-3.4%), subsidies (-2.9%), and expenditure on wages and other personnel expenditures, which were equal to what was recorded last year. Expenditure on goods and service increased by 1.2% y-o-y in the first half of the year. Interest payments recorded nearly 30% y-o-y growth in the first six months. Transfers to individuals and households were 4.9% higher y-o-y, or 7.3% not including pensions. Expenditure on transfers to the unemployed grew most notably (43.6%), given the deteriorated situation on the labour market, but its growth is slowing from month to month. Strong growth was also posted for social security transfers (9.8%). Growth in expenditure on pensions eased towards the end of last year, while in the first six months of this year, this expenditure was 3.6% higher y-o-y.

The *state budget* deficit climbed to EUR 1,321 m in the first six months of this year. With expenditure increasing by 3.6%, the total *balance of local government budgets* also recorded a deficit of EUR 30.6 m in that period. The deficit of the *health fund* stood at EUR 21 m. The *pension fund* was roughly balanced, thanks to a transfer of EUR 800 m

Figure 38: Net flows and growth of domestic bank loans to domestic non-banking sectors



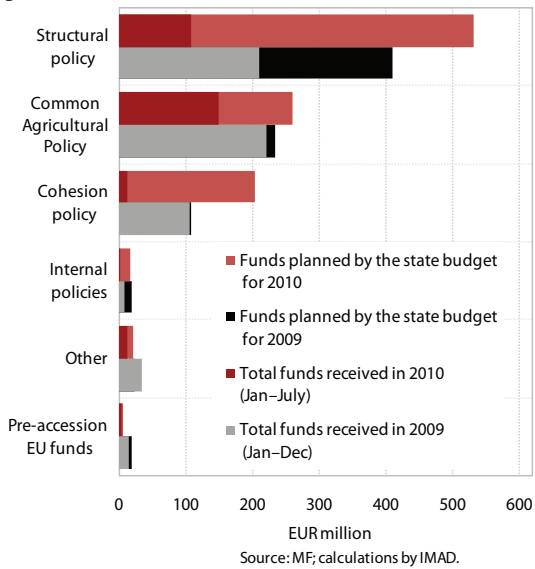
Source: MF; calculations by IMAD.

from the state budget (a 9.9% higher figure than the year before).

In June, Slovenia's state budget recorded a net surplus against the EU budget for the first time this year (EUR 7.5 m), and in July, Slovenia's positive net budgetary position increased by a further EUR 30.2 m. In July, the bulk of receipts came from funds for the implementation of the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies (EUR 41.6 m), which were the highest since March. Refunds from the Structural Funds were lower (EUR 16.9 m), while there was no absorption from the Cohesion Fund. In

the first seven months, Slovenia received EUR 286.9 m from the EU budget, 27.6% of what had been planned in the supplementary budget for 2010. Slovenia received the most of the planned funds under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies, but fewer funds for the implementation of the structural policy. The fewest funds were received from the Cohesion fund, where motorway construction accounts for nearly one half of receipts. With motorway construction works already completed, all planned funds are expected to be absorbed from the Cohesion Fund in the second half of the year.

Figure 39: Planned and absorbed EU funds



statistical appendix

MAIN INDICATORS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
						Spring forecast 2010		
						forecast	forecast	forecast
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	4.5	5.9	6.9	3.7	-8.1	0.6	2.4	3.1
GDP in EUR million (current prices and current exchange rate)	28,750	31,055	34,568	37,305	35,384	34,934	36,286	38,202
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices and current exchange rate)	14,369	15,467	17,123	18,450	17,331	17,153	17,778	18,681
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	19,700	20,700	22,100	22,800	20,300			
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) ¹	87	88	89	91	86			
Gross national income (current prices and current fiksni exchange rate)	28,506	30,682	33,834	36,289	34,704	34,262	35,320	37,104
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fiksni exchange rate)	28,362	30,467	33,607	35,914	34,448	34,293	35,224	36,905
Rate of registered unemployment	10.2	9.4	7.7	6.7	9.1	11.1	11.6	11.2
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.2	7.6	7.3
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	4.7	4.3	3.8	0.9	-6.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Inflation, ² year average	2.5	2.5	3.6	5.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.3
Inflation, ² end of the year	2.3	2.8	5.6	2.1	1.8	1.3	2.0	2.5
INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS								
Exports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	10.6	12.5	13.7	3.3	-17.7	4.3	6.3	7.4
Exports of goods	10.3	13.4	13.9	0.6	-18.1	4.7	6.4	7.4
Exports of services	12.0	8.6	13.2	16.2	-16.1	2.9	6.1	7.6
Imports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	6.6	12.2	16.7	3.8	-19.7	4.1	6.0	6.7
Imports of goods	6.8	12.7	16.2	3.1	-20.9	3.9	6.0	6.7
Imports of services	5.5	8.8	19.7	8.7	-12.3	4.9	6.0	6.6
Current account balance, in EUR million	-498	-771	-1646	-2489	-526	-638	-1,095	-1,249
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-1.7	-2.5	-4.8	-6.7	-1.5	-1.8	-3.0	-3.3
Gross external debt, in EUR million	20,496	24,067	34,752	38,997	40,008	41,943 ⁵	-	-
As a per cent share relative to GDP	71.3	77.5	100.5	104.5	113.1	-	-	-
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.244	1.254	1.371	1.471	1.393	1.364	1.358	1.358
DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	2.6	2.9	6.7	2.9	-0.8	-0.5	1.7	2.3
As a % of GDP ⁴	54.2	52.8	52.7	53.0	55.4	54.9	54.4	53.9
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	3.4	4.0	0.7	6.2	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.8
As a % of GDP ⁴	19.0	18.8	17.3	18.1	20.3	20.6	20.6	20.6
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	3.7	10.1	12.8	8.5	-21.6	0.5	3.5	4.5
As a % of GDP ⁴	25.5	26.5	27.7	28.8	23.9	24.0	24.2	24.5
Sources of data: SORS, BS, Eurostat-New Cronos (revised data, August 2010), estimate, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (spring Report 2010).								
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 June 2010;								

PRODUCTION	2007	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010		2008				
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	6	7	8	9	10
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Industry B+C+D	7.2	2.5	-17.3	8.4	3.3	-7.7	-18.1	-24.5	-18.3	-7.0	-0.1	11.4	6.8	2.0	-2.0	9.3	0.5
B Mining and quarrying	5.5	5.5	-2.9	3.5	7.1	-1.2	-6.7	-13.7	6.1	4.8	-8.2	13.9	5.6	34.4	-19.2	14.4	-1.0
C Manufacturing	8.5	2.6	-18.6	8.7	3.7	-8.4	-19.9	-25.9	-19.5	-7.8	0.4	12.4	6.7	1.7	-1.2	9.8	0.8
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	-11.1	2.1	-6.6	8.2	-1.1	4.5	-3.1	-8.6	-9.7	-5.5	-2.8	-0.4	12.2	0.2	-5.5	1.9	1.0
CONSTRUCTION,² real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Construction, total	18.5	15.7	-21.0	17.0	15.7	4.2	-19.2	-19.0	-24.5	-20.5	-18.9	-16.7	15.3	15.8	8.5	22.4	15.1
Buildings	14.3	11.5	-22.6	7.3	11.5	-2.0	-20.8	-21.8	-27.4	-19.6	-7.4	-13.3	8.8	0.2	10.7	24.2	12.0
Civil engineering	21.9	18.9	-19.9	24.3	18.6	8.9	-17.6	-17.2	-22.6	-21.1	-29.3	-18.7	20.4	28.0	7.1	21.3	17.0
TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Tonne-km in road transport	13.4	18.4	-9.2	23.5	7.7	17.2	-12.7	-7.6	-12.3	-4.7	19.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonne-km in rail transport	6.8	-2.3	-24.2	-2.9	2.9	-3.6	-24.1	-26.0	-30.7	-15.9	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total real turnover*	9.7	10.1	-13.0	13.1	10.5	2.3	-10.1	-15.5	-16.0	-10.0	-1.4	5.1	10.3	12.6	5.8	12.8	2.8
Real turnover in retail trade	6.1	12.2	-10.6	15.5	12.7	7.2	-5.5	-11.3	-13.8	-11.1	-4.7	0.6	11.4	13.4	10.8	13.8	7.3
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	19.2	6.2	-21.7	9.6	5.6	-9.9	-24.0	-28.0	-23.6	-8.1	6.3	15.2	9.0	12.3	-7.4	10.6	-7.4
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	16.1	17.1	-21.4	23.9	20.9	4.8	-16.4	-23.9	-26.7	-18.1	-7.8	3.7	19.2	22.9	11.2	28.0	11.6
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total, overnight stays	7.0	1.8	-1.3	1.0	1.8	0.6	-3.3	-3.8	1.7	-2.7	4.0	0.4	-2.4	3.6	3.2	-3.2	-2.1
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	4.9	5.2	5.8	4.6	4.7	7.2	5.2	2.3	11.7	-0.6	5.2	0.1	-2.1	1.1	8.9	3.9	6.0
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	8.4	-0.5	-6.5	-1.3	0.1	-4.8	-11.0	-7.9	-4.7	-4.7	2.7	0.7	-2.6	5.3	-0.2	-6.8	-7.4
Turnover in hotels and restaurants	2.4	-2.6	-11.4	-0.8	-4.0	-5.7	-8.7	-11.6	-12.1	-13.4	-1.5	-0.6	-5.0	-3.3	-3.8	-2.1	-1.1
AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	492.2	529.9	449.3	125.6	134.1	152.3	105.4	105.9	109.0	129.0	94.6	106.7	39.9	44.5	42.2	47.4	49.0
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)																	
Sentiment indicator	13	3	-23	10	7	-16	-31	-28	-18	-14	-12	-9	6	8	7	5	-5
Confidence indicator																	
- in manufacturing	11	-6	-24	2	-3	-28	-35	-27	-19	-14	-7	0	-1	1	-3	-7	-21
- in construction	19	2	-50	9	3	-21	-43	-51	-54	-50	-57	-60	6	5	2	2	-6
- in services	29	26	-13	35	29	6	-18	-22	-11	-2	0	-4	30	29	33	25	18
- in retail trade	27	22	-13	28	25	8	-17	-17	-9	-7	-6	11	27	27	26	23	26
Consumer confidence indicator	-11	-20	-30	-17	-16	-29	-39	-32	-23	-25	-25	-22	-20	-18	-19	-12	-18
Source of data: SORS. Notes: 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.																	

2008		2009												2010							
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-11.7	-13.2	-17.0	-21.5	-15.9	-29.7	-22.2	-21.4	-20.8	-17.5	-16.7	-19.5	-1.7	4.8	-8.7	-1.1	8.6	9.3	14.6	10.3	-	-
-14.7	18.8	-6.9	-3.8	-9.2	-21.7	-10.2	-7.9	4.5	13.3	1.8	-4.3	32.4	-14.8	-7.2	-18.0	0.2	10.7	20.9	10.2	-	-
-12.5	-15.4	-18.8	-23.7	-17.2	-31.5	-23.6	-22.4	-22.1	-19.4	-17.1	-20.8	-2.6	5.3	-8.6	-0.4	9.4	10.5	15.5	11.3	-	-
4.7	7.5	-5.1	-1.3	-2.7	-9.5	-4.7	-11.3	-9.6	-7.3	-11.9	-5.6	-4.6	-6.3	-7.7	-2.0	1.9	-2.1	3.1	-2.1	-	-
-2.3	-3.6	-27.0	-22.7	-9.7	-20.5	-20.8	-15.9	-20.8	-19.5	-32.0	-28.3	-18.3	-9.5	-11.4	-24.2	-19.8	-17.8	-15.5	-16.9	-	-
-11.5	-6.9	-32.7	-17.3	-12.7	-18.0	-23.6	-23.3	-23.3	-26.8	-31.4	-28.2	-20.0	-7.3	-6.6	-10.2	-5.5	-13.7	-7.5	-18.6	-	-
5.4	-0.6	-20.3	-27.5	-7.3	-22.0	-19.1	-10.7	-19.4	-14.1	-32.3	-28.4	-17.2	-11.3	-15.8	-38.5	-30.8	-20.6	-20.2	-15.8	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.0	3.1	-6.2	-15.5	-8.6	-16.7	-17.1	-12.6	-14.8	-15.1	-18.2	-13.0	-11.1	-5.9	-4.8	-3.7	4.2	3.3	4.4	7.5	-	-
7.0	7.1	2.3	-13.3	-5.2	-9.3	-14.9	-9.5	-11.5	-13.3	-16.7	-12.9	-13.5	-7.0	-8.4	-5.2	-0.5	-1.3	-0.7	3.9	1.8	-
-12.5	-10.1	-27.6	-24.5	-20.4	-34.7	-25.7	-23.1	-25.6	-20.6	-24.6	-16.0	-7.2	-1.2	5.2	-0.4	14.1	14.4	15.9	15.4	3.3	-
2.1	0.5	-16.9	-19.2	-13.2	-24.9	-25.3	-21.2	-27.5	-24.8	-27.6	-23.4	-19.0	-11.1	-10.8	-13.0	-0.7	-3.2	4.7	9.8	-	-
-4.4	8.7	3.6	-6.1	-6.9	3.6	-11.4	-1.8	-0.8	4.9	0.2	3.3	-3.9	-8.5	4.5	3.7	3.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	-
4.4	11.0	9.6	-1.5	10.7	4.3	-2.2	4.4	13.3	12.3	7.7	9.9	-1.5	-10.0	5.2	6.5	3.5	4.0	-3.9	0.3	-3.0	-
-11.9	6.5	-0.6	-12.5	-20.5	3.0	-16.9	-6.3	-10.3	0.1	-4.1	-1.8	-6.4	-6.9	3.9	-0.6	3.9	-2.8	3.8	0.6	2.0	-
-4.3	-7.6	-7.4	-12.3	-9.1	-10.6	-13.4	-13.3	-11.7	-9.7	-13.1	-13.8	-13.6	-12.7	-1.4	-3.1	-0.8	-3.1	0.2	1.4	-	-
45.3	58.1	32.9	32.6	39.9	36.3	35.5	34.1	35.9	33.8	39.2	43.4	38.4	47.2	29.7	28.6	36.4	35.5	36.0	35.1	-	-
-18	-24	-31	-29	-33	-34	-25	-24	-21	-19	-13	-13	-15	-13	-10	-11	-15	-12	-8	-6	-6	-7
-29	-33	-37	-33	-34	-32	-27	-22	-23	-20	-14	-16	-13	-12	-6	-8	-6	-2	-1	2	5	1
-21	-35	-40	-40	-49	-53	-46	-54	-50	-59	-54	-55	-47	-49	-56	-55	-61	-63	-57	-60	-61	-57
6	-6	-14	-16	-24	-25	-21	-21	-14	-13	-7	0	-5	-1	6	3	-8	-6	-3	-2	-2	-4
1	-3	-14	-16	-20	-16	-18	-18	-16	-6	-6	-7	-8	-6	-8	-6	-5	9	10	14	10	14
-34	-35	-43	-37	-37	-41	-30	-24	-26	-27	-17	-26	-24	-26	-26	-24	-26	-24	-22	-21	-27	-28

LABOUR MARKET	2007	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010		2008			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	6	7	8	9
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	925.3	942.5	944.5	940.9	942.2	949.2	945.9	945.6	942.6	943.9	935.8	937.8	942.7	941.4	940.5	944.6
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)¹	854.0	879.3	858.2	879.4	881.7	885.1	869.0	861.0	854.3	848.4	836.3	839.2	882.0	879.9	879.8	885.3
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	40.4	39.7	37.9	39.9	39.2	38.9	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.8	31.9	34.6	39.8	39.3	39.2	39.2
In industry, construction	321.9	330.4	306.9	331.2	333.0	330.4	317.4	309.3	304.0	296.8	290.9	289.2	332.6	332.5	332.5	333.9
Of which: in manufacturing	223.6	222.4	199.8	224.0	222.3	219.1	209.5	201.4	196.7	191.7	190.0	189.4	224.0	222.7	222.2	222.2
in construction	78.4	87.9	86.8	87.1	90.5	91.1	87.8	87.6	86.9	84.8	80.9	79.6	88.4	89.7	90.2	91.6
In services	491.6	509.1	513.4	508.3	509.4	515.9	513.8	513.7	512.4	513.7	513.5	515.3	509.6	508.1	508.1	512.2
Of which: in public administration	50.3	51.0	51.5	51.0	51.1	51.0	51.1	51.5	51.7	51.6	51.8	52.3	51.1	50.9	51.0	51.2
in education, health-services, social work	108.8	111.1	113.8	111.0	110.1	112.4	113.2	114.1	113.3	114.7	115.9	116.8	110.9	109.7	109.4	111.4
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)¹	766.0	789.9	767.4	790.3	792.7	795.3	779.7	770.8	762.9	756.1	750.1	751.0	792.8	791.1	790.9	796.1
In enterprises and organisations	696.1	717.6	699.4	718.0	719.8	722.0	709.9	701.9	695.5	690.5	687.2	688.7	720.2	718.5	718.2	722.6
By those self-employed	69.9	72.3	67.9	72.2	73.0	73.2	69.8	68.8	67.4	65.7	62.9	62.3	72.6	72.7	72.7	73.5
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	87.9	89.4	90.8	89.2	88.9	89.8	89.3	90.3	91.4	92.2	86.2	88.2	89.2	88.8	88.9	89.2
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	71.3	63.2	86.4	61.4	60.5	64.1	76.9	84.6	88.3	95.6	99.4	98.6	60.7	61.6	60.7	59.3
Female	39.1	33.4	42.4	32.8	32.1	33.0	38.4	41.6	43.2	46.4	47.0	46.8	32.4	33.0	32.3	31.1
By age: under 26	11.9	9.1	13.3	8.4	7.7	10.0	12.2	13.1	12.8	15.2	14.7	13.5	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.3
aged over 50	22.2	21.9	26.2	21.9	21.7	21.6	24.1	25.6	26.9	28.3	29.6	30.3	21.8	21.9	21.7	21.4
Unskilled	28.0	25.4	34.1	24.6	24.3	25.8	31.2	33.6	34.8	36.6	38.2	37.1	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3
For more than 1 year	36.5	32.3	31.5	32.5	31.9	31.0	31.0	30.4	31.1	33.4	38.1	41.8	32.2	32.1	31.8	31.6
Those receiving benefits	16.6	14.4	27.4	13.6	13.9	15.1	22.8	27.4	28.6	30.8	31.6	29.3	13.4	13.9	13.9	13.7
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	7.7	6.7	9.1	6.5	6.4	6.8	8.1	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.6	10.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3
Male	6.2	5.6	8.3	5.4	5.4	5.8	7.3	8.1	8.5	9.3	10.1	9.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Female	9.6	8.1	10.2	7.9	7.8	7.9	9.2	10.0	10.4	11.1	11.3	11.3	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.5
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	21.5	13.7	-5.2	4.2	1.9	1.9	-0.8	-0.1	-3.5	-0.8	-5.5	1.7	2.0	-1.3	-0.9	4.1
New unemployed first-job seekers	14.7	12.5	17.0	1.8	1.9	6.5	3.2	2.6	3.0	8.1	2.9	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9
Redundancies	52.5	53.0	90.5	10.7	12.5	17.4	24.8	22.5	19.9	23.2	19.9	16.6	3.6	4.6	3.4	4.5
Registered unemployed who found employment	49.1	41.7	48.6	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.5	11.8	14.2	13.1	14.2	12.8	2.9	2.3	3.1	4.5
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	28.0	26.1	28.5	6.3	5.9	7.4	5.2	6.5	6.9	9.9	6.3	6.9	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.3
Increase in number of work permits for foreigners	10.0	13.2	-9.6	5.9	4.9	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-2.7	-3.6	-1.6	-1.0	0.4	1.6	2.2	1.1
Retirements ²	20.7	22.6	24.7	4.8	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.3	6.7	7.3	6.8	6.0	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.6
Others who found employment ²	40.9	31.5	34.7	6.2	5.9	8.8	6.9	9.5	8.2	10.1	4.8	11.6	3.8	-0.4	-0.2	6.6
REGISTERED VACANCIES³	20.2	20.0	13.4	21.1	21.5	15.9	13.4	13.4	14.0	13.0	12.6	14.8	20.2	19.8	20.1	24.7
For a fixed term, in %	76.5	74.5	78.1	74.0	76.5	74.7	74.9	77.9	80.8	78.6	78.9	81.2	74.9	76.9	76.8	76.0
WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	60.2	81.1	86.6	79.0	86.3	90.5	91.5	90.2	84.9	79.7	77.1	75.7	81.6	83.8	86.7	88.6
As % of labour force	6.5	8.6	9.2	8.4	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4
NEW JOBS	160.0	162.7	111.4	41.0	42.7	38.1	27.5	27.3	28.2	28.3	23.6	25.1	12.5	12.7	10.4	19.6

Sources of data: SORS, PDII, ESS. Notes: 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. Data for previous years dating back to January 2000 have also been calculated according to the new methodology. ²Estimated by IMAD, based on data by PDII and ESS; ³according to ESS.

2008			2009												2010					
10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
950.7	950.3	946.5	946.2	945.9	945.7	946.1	945.3	945.6	944.1	941.6	942.1	945.0	945.5	941.3	935.7	935.8	935.8	938.6	937.3	937.5
888.1	886.9	880.3	872.2	868.7	866.0	863.2	860.8	859.1	855.6	853.5	853.8	850.4	850.0	844.7	836.1	836.0	836.9	839.3	838.9	839.3
38.9	38.9	38.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.7	31.9	31.9	31.9	34.6	34.6	34.7
333.7	331.5	325.9	320.1	317.4	314.7	311.8	309.1	307.1	305.3	303.9	302.8	298.8	297.6	294.0	291.5	290.6	290.7	289.9	289.2	288.6
221.3	219.8	216.3	211.8	209.6	207.0	203.6	201.2	199.2	197.8	196.5	195.9	192.5	192.1	190.6	190.0	189.9	190.0	189.7	189.4	189.0
92.2	91.5	89.5	88.3	87.7	87.5	87.8	87.5	87.5	87.2	86.9	86.5	86.0	85.2	83.3	81.5	80.7	80.5	80.1	79.5	79.3
515.5	516.5	515.6	514.4	513.6	513.5	513.5	513.7	514.0	512.4	511.7	513.1	513.7	514.6	512.9	512.6	513.5	514.4	514.7	515.1	516.1
51.1	51.1	50.8	51.2	51.0	51.3	51.4	51.5	51.6	51.7	51.7	51.8	51.6	51.7	51.6	51.6	51.8	52.0	52.3	52.3	52.4
112.0	112.5	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.1	113.0	112.6	114.2	114.6	114.9	114.7	115.4	115.9	116.4	116.7	116.8	116.9
798.5	797.0	790.2	783.0	779.5	776.6	773.3	770.5	768.5	764.5	762.1	762.1	758.3	757.7	752.4	749.7	749.8	750.9	750.9	750.8	751.3
724.6	723.4	718.1	712.6	709.7	707.3	704.3	701.7	699.8	696.5	694.6	695.2	691.8	691.8	687.8	686.4	686.9	688.3	688.5	688.6	689.1
74.0	73.5	72.2	70.4	69.7	69.3	69.0	68.8	68.7	68.0	67.5	66.8	66.5	65.9	64.6	63.3	62.8	62.7	62.4	62.2	62.1
89.6	89.9	90.0	89.2	89.3	89.5	90.0	90.3	90.6	91.1	91.4	91.7	92.1	92.3	92.2	86.4	86.3	86.0	88.4	88.0	88.1
62.6	63.4	66.2	73.9	77.2	79.7	82.8	84.5	86.5	88.5	88.1	88.4	94.6	95.4	96.7	99.6	99.8	98.9	99.3	98.4	98.2
32.7	32.6	33.7	37.2	38.5	39.5	40.8	41.5	42.5	43.5	43.2	43.0	46.3	46.5	46.5	47.2	47.0	46.6	47.0	46.7	46.8
9.8	9.9	10.2	11.7	12.3	12.7	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.2	15.5	15.1	14.8	15.0	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.4	13.0
21.4	21.5	21.9	23.6	24.1	24.5	25.1	25.7	26.1	26.6	26.8	27.1	27.8	28.3	28.7	29.5	29.7	29.7	30.1	30.3	30.5
24.9	25.5	27.0	30.1	31.4	32.2	33.0	33.5	34.2	34.7	34.7	35.0	36.1	36.4	37.2	38.3	38.4	37.9	37.6	37.1	36.7
31.4	30.9	30.8	31.2	31.0	30.7	30.4	30.3	30.5	30.7	31.0	31.7	32.5	33.3	34.4	36.9	37.9	39.4	40.6	41.8	42.9
14.1	14.4	16.8	20.9	22.8	24.5	25.9	27.6	28.7	28.9	28.5	28.3	30.8	30.3	31.2	32.2	31.7	30.9	29.9	29.2	28.9
6.6	6.7	7.0	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5
5.6	5.7	6.1	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8
7.9	7.9	8.1	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.4	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.3
6.1	-0.5	-3.8	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	0.3	-1.5	-2.5	0.6	2.9	0.4	-4.1	-5.7	0.2	0.0	2.8	-1.3	0.2
4.6	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	5.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
5.2	5.5	6.6	10.4	6.9	7.5	8.2	7.4	7.0	7.3	5.5	7.2	8.5	7.9	6.8	8.6	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4
4.0	3.2	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.6	5.5	4.4	4.8	3.9	5.0	4.0	5.1	3.9	4.7	4.2
2.5	2.7	2.2	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.8	3.8	3.6	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.1
1.2	-0.1	-2.4	-0.1	0.2	-1.7	-0.5	-1.2	-0.1	-1.0	-1.5	-0.2	-1.9	-1.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	0.0
2.3	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.7
4.6	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.7	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.7	1.7	2.1	4.4	5.1	5.7	-0.7	-2.2	3.6	3.4	6.2	2.6	2.8
19.7	15.7	12.3	13.7	12.2	14.2	12.0	13.9	14.5	14.7	12.3	14.9	15.7	11.7	11.6	12.7	11.7	13.5	14.5	13.7	16.1
74.9	75.6	73.1	72.0	75.0	77.5	77.2	77.8	78.7	80.0	82.0	80.7	78.2	80.1	77.7	77.2	79.9	79.7	82.2	81.8	79.8
90.3	90.4	90.7	90.7	91.2	92.6	92.1	90.6	87.8	86.6	84.7	83.4	81.1	79.6	78.4	77.6	77.2	76.5	76.3	75.6	75.2
9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0
17.8	11.4	8.9	10.2	8.1	9.3	10.0	8.8	8.5	8.7	6.8	12.6	11.9	8.9	7.6	8.9	7.0	7.7	8.9	7.8	8.4

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2007	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010		2008				
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	3	4	5	6	7
GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Activity - Total	5.9	8.3	3.4	8.6	9.9	7.1	5.5	4.6	2.3	1.7	3.7	4.3	8.0	9.5	7.6	8.8	8.7
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.3	9.1	-0.2	9.3	10.8	6.7	1.2	1.6	-0.5	-2.9	3.3	5.2	6.7	10.3	9.7	7.9	13.5
B Mining and quarrying	6.4	13.4	0.9	13.8	16.0	14.8	5.6	2.4	1.6	-4.9	3.4	4.7	13.3	11.8	17.0	12.5	17.3
C Manufacturing	7.0	7.5	0.8	9.7	9.3	3.4	0.0	-0.5	0.4	3.7	10.1	10.0	8.5	11.3	8.4	9.6	11.0
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6.2	9.5	3.8	10.1	9.8	8.8	7.9	7.8	5.1	-3.2	4.7	2.4	9.3	13.2	9.6	7.8	15.3
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7.1	7.8	2.0	9.1	9.0	5.2	4.2	3.2	1.2	0.1	2.7	3.0	8.1	10.7	6.8	9.8	10.5
F Construction	6.6	7.5	1.0	9.6	9.1	4.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.9	5.8	6.7	11.9	7.5	9.5	10.0
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.6	7.7	1.9	9.0	8.8	6.1	4.4	2.3	1.2	0.1	2.6	4.1	7.1	10.0	8.0	8.9	9.1
H Transportation and storage	6.0	8.4	0.7	8.5	10.4	6.6	2.3	2.1	0.5	-1.4	1.1	1.2	8.6	8.3	7.0	10.2	7.8
I Accommodation and food service activities	5.3	8.3	1.6	9.6	10.0	4.9	3.4	1.7	0.6	1.0	2.8	4.2	7.9	9.5	10.3	8.9	10.3
J Information and communication	5.7	7.3	1.4	7.8	8.7	6.2	3.7	3.1	0.8	-1.6	1.0	2.5	10.5	8.9	6.1	8.3	7.9
K Financial and insurance activities	7.4	6.0	-0.7	8.8	8.2	0.0	2.0	-3.8	0.3	-0.5	1.2	3.2	10.6	11.8	6.4	8.5	7.1
L Real estate activities	7.0	6.0	1.9	8.6	5.3	3.6	1.6	0.0	1.8	4.5	2.6	5.3	5.8	10.1	8.3	7.5	4.7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.0	8.4	2.1	8.6	9.1	6.4	4.0	3.3	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.8	9.3	8.7	7.9	9.2	9.9
N Administrative and support service activities	7.5	9.6	1.8	11.4	10.2	8.0	6.6	2.1	-0.2	-0.6	2.5	4.3	7.7	10.8	11.2	12.2	11.1
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	5.1	12.2	5.9	10.8	13.2	13.7	11.5	9.8	2.5	0.5	-1.9	-1.1	12.0	12.0	10.0	10.4	7.6
P Education	3.9	7.0	3.6	5.8	7.7	9.0	6.9	6.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.0
Q Human health and social work activities	3.1	12.0	12.0	4.3	16.8	21.0	21.4	22.6	5.5	1.4	-0.4	-1.0	6.1	3.2	3.8	6.0	4.6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.6	5.3	3.9	5.8	8.3	5.1	7.0	5.7	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.4	-2.8	3.9	6.9	6.6	4.1
S Other service activities	3.3	8.2	1.3	8.6	8.5	8.8	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	3.2	4.9	6.9	10.3	8.8	6.7	9.0
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Effective exchange rate, ¹ nominal	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	-1.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	1.8	-0.3	-1.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8
Real (relative consumer prices)	2.3	2.8	0.7	4.2	2.6	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.3	-0.3	-1.3	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.5
Real (relative producer prices) ²	2.2	0.8	2.8	1.0	-0.2	1.1	3.0	3.4	3.7	1.4	-2.4	-3.3	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.0	-0.2
USD/EUR	1.371	1.471	1.393	1.562	1.504	1.317	1.302	1.362	1.431	1.478	1.384	1.273	1.553	1.575	1.556	1.555	1.577
Sources of data: SORS, AP, BS, OECD Main Economic Indicators, calculations IMAD.																	
Notes: ¹ Change of methodology: the calculation of domestic currency's effective exchange rate includes the currencies/prices of Slovenia's 17 trading partners (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, France, Netherlands, Spain, Denmark, United Kingdom, Sweden, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, USA, Switzerland, Japan); weights are the shares of individual trading partners in Slovenian exports and imports of goods within manufacturing (5-8 SITC) in 2001-2003; exports are double weighted; a rise in the index value indicates an appreciation of domestic currency and vice versa. ² Producer prices in manufacturing activities																	

2008					2009												2010					
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
9.8	11.2	9.2	3.9	8.6	6.8	4.2	5.3	5.1	4.1	4.7	3.8	0.7	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.2	3.6	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.4
6.3	12.9	11.3	-0.1	10.2	1.1	-3.3	6.1	2.0	-1.8	4.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-5.5	-0.9	-2.5	1.1	3.0	5.7	5.6	4.3	5.6
10.0	20.7	39.0	-4.7	16.0	10.1	5.3	1.7	4.3	-5.9	9.4	2.3	6.2	-3.5	-20.3	16.1	-8.7	2.0	3.5	4.7	1.4	14.0	-0.8
6.4	10.8	6.7	-1.4	5.7	0.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.4	-1.3	0.1	0.1	-0.6	1.6	1.9	4.6	4.3	6.7	8.3	15.2	10.7	10.1	9.4
8.3	6.2	25.2	2.2	3.2	9.4	6.1	8.1	7.6	5.5	10.3	5.6	2.9	6.7	-10.4	-8.6	12.1	3.5	6.6	4.3	3.3	0.8	3.0
5.5	11.3	14.0	-1.0	4.8	4.4	3.6	4.6	3.5	1.0	5.2	1.6	1.2	0.9	-3.3	2.1	1.1	0.0	3.0	5.1	3.5	3.6	2.0
6.0	11.3	7.3	-1.0	7.2	1.7	-0.6	2.5	0.5	-0.9	3.4	2.9	0.6	1.4	-1.4	1.1	2.9	1.0	2.9	4.6	7.2	5.8	4.5
7.0	10.2	8.0	3.9	6.6	6.1	3.5	3.6	1.5	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.4	-0.8	0.6	0.3	2.4	5.2	4.2	4.0	4.1
13.1	10.2	7.1	7.5	5.2	3.9	2.4	0.6	2.9	2.2	1.1	2.0	-4.8	4.4	-1.0	-3.3	0.5	-1.5	1.8	3.2	1.5	1.6	0.5
9.0	10.7	7.5	2.0	5.4	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.6	-0.2	-0.3	3.2	0.0	2.2	1.8	4.4	3.7	4.2	4.6
8.1	10.3	7.8	5.5	5.4	6.9	1.8	2.5	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	-3.6	-1.6	0.0	1.6	1.5	2.3	3.1	2.1
6.3	11.4	1.2	-6.3	8.1	3.8	0.6	1.7	-4.2	-5.4	-1.6	2.0	0.5	-1.7	6.3	-1.8	-5.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	2.5	-0.6	7.6
4.6	6.7	4.5	1.5	5.0	2.9	1.4	0.6	1.3	-0.6	-0.5	1.9	1.4	2.0	4.2	5.3	4.0	1.8	3.3	2.7	3.7	3.9	8.4
7.3	10.3	9.3	1.8	8.8	3.1	4.3	4.7	4.6	2.2	3.3	2.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	-0.9	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.1
8.3	11.2	8.4	8.6	7.1	9.1	5.1	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-1.8	1.1	-1.2	4.1	4.7	5.1	4.1	3.9
18.8	13.3	12.9	16.0	12.3	15.2	8.8	10.7	11.0	10.0	8.4	5.3	-0.3	2.6	1.1	-2.0	2.4	-1.1	-1.5	-3.0	-2.1	-0.6	-0.5
10.9	7.3	8.0	9.4	9.6	9.3	4.2	7.3	6.6	6.0	5.7	2.9	-1.7	2.6	1.8	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.4	0.2	1.0	1.0
24.5	21.5	21.3	20.5	21.4	25.5	18.9	20.0	26.5	22.2	19.3	16.0	0.4	1.7	2.4	0.8	1.0	-1.6	1.2	-0.6	-2.3	-0.2	-0.4
11.3	9.4	10.7	-3.2	9.1	8.2	6.4	6.3	7.2	6.0	4.0	5.8	0.1	1.1	3.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	2.1	1.3	0.7
8.0	8.3	9.0	6.3	11.3	2.6	5.3	4.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.6	3.4	2.2	4.1	6.1	3.9	4.7
0.6	-0.1	-1.3	-1.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.9	2.2	2.3	0.9	0.4	-0.3	-1.1	-1.1	-1.9	-2.7
2.6	1.6	0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.8	-0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.9	2.1	3.3	1.5	0.5	-0.1	-1.1	-0.4	-1.4	-2.2
0.3	-0.6	-0.6	0.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.2	4.0	4.2	3.1	3.8	3.8	1.6	-1.0	-1.9	-2.1	-3.2	-3.8	-2.9	-3.2
1.498	1.437	1.332	1.273	1.345	1.324	1.279	1.305	1.319	1.365	1.402	1.409	1.427	1.456	1.482	1.491	1.461	1.427	1.369	1.357	1.341	1.257	1.221

PRICES	2007	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010		2008				
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	5	6	7	8	9
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	3.6	5.7	0.9	6.6	6.1	3.3	1.8	0.7	-0.2	1.1	1.4	2.1	6.4	7.0	6.9	6.0	5.5
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	7.8	10.1	0.6	12.0	9.8	4.9	3.2	0.9	-0.7	-1.0	-1.4	0.7	12.1	11.6	12.2	10.1	7.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	6.5	3.2	6.7	5.0	0.7	2.1	3.0	7.2	8.5	7.9	7.1	6.5	5.0	5.1	-0.2	0.5	1.8
Clothing and footwear	2.1	4.4	-0.6	5.2	2.1	5.2	1.8	1.2	-2.2	-3.0	-5.0	-1.9	4.6	4.1	0.8	1.7	3.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas	2.6	9.7	-0.3	11.4	11.5	5.3	1.7	-2.1	-3.5	3.0	8.3	11.3	11.4	13.4	13.6	10.4	10.5
Furnishings, household equipment	4.5	5.8	4.0	5.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	4.5	3.5	1.9	1.3	0.8	5.7	5.2	5.9	6.4	7.3
Medical, pharmaceutical products	1.1	2.9	4.0	1.7	4.9	5.8	8.7	5.3	1.4	0.7	-0.6	0.6	1.7	1.9	4.5	5.0	5.1
Transport	0.3	1.9	-3.0	2.9	4.1	-2.2	-3.7	-4.5	-4.1	0.6	1.2	-0.1	2.4	4.4	4.9	3.7	3.7
Communications	0.3	0.6	-4.1	1.9	0.1	-1.7	-4.3	-4.7	-4.3	-3.2	0.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.5	-0.9
Recreation and culture	3.6	4.4	3.0	5.0	4.8	3.2	3.0	3.6	2.8	2.5	1.2	0.4	4.4	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.0
Education	1.9	5.2	3.4	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.0
Catering services	7.3	9.6	4.4	10.0	10.4	8.7	6.3	4.9	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.9	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.4	10.0
Miscellaneous goods & services	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.3	4.4	3.9	2.3	2.0	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.6
HCPI	3.8	5.5	0.9	6.4	6.2	3.1	1.7	0.6	-0.2	1.4	1.7	2.4	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.0	5.6
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	2.6	4.6	1.9	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.5
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total	4.2	3.8	-1.3	3.7	5.1	3.2	1.1	-1.5	-3.1	-1.8	-1.0	2.3	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.5	4.8
Domestic market	5.5	5.6	-0.4	6.1	6.2	4.2	1.5	-0.4	-1.5	-1.1	0.2	2.0	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.7	5.7
Non-domestic market	3.0	2.2	-2.2	1.5	3.9	2.3	0.8	-2.6	-4.5	-2.5	-2.1	2.6	1.1	2.8	3.6	4.3	4.0
euro area	5.1	2.2	-3.5	1.7	4.2	1.5	-0.6	-4.5	-6.0	-3.0	-2.4	2.5	0.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	3.8
non-euro area	-0.5	2.1	0.3	1.0	3.4	3.9	3.5	1.1	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	2.7	1.3	1.1	2.5	3.3	4.3
Import price indices	4.0	1.3	-3.3	0.3	3.8	1.4	-2.1	-4.6	-4.7	-1.8	4.0	8.8	0.5	0.8	3.5	3.3	4.7
PRICE CONTROL,¹ y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Energy prices	0.6	12.4	-12.3	16.9	21.1	-1.2	-12.9	-17.7	-17.3	0.4	16.1	18.8	15.5	23.2	24.8	20.0	18.4
Oil products	-0.9	11.7	-12.0	17.4	21.1	-5.7	-16.3	-18.9	-15.9	6.2	21.9	20.3	15.3	24.1	25.5	20.0	17.7
Basic utilities	-2.3	0.6	3.6	1.3	-1.3	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.8	10.8	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.3	-5.7	0.7
Transport & communications	0.6	-0.4	0.6	0.6	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.6	0.6	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
Other controlled prices	2.9	1.8	4.9	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4	6.8	5.6	4.9	4.9	0.4	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.6	2.4
Direct control – total	3.1	8.6	-6.9	11.7	13.7	-0.2	-7.8	-10.9	-10.9	2.9	14.1	16.1	10.8	15.7	16.3	12.2	12.4
Source of data: SORS, calculations and estimates IMAD. Note: ¹ the structure of groups varies, data published are not directly comparable to those published previously. The electricity market was liberalized on 1 July 2007. Data from July 2007 onwards are not comparable. Since July 2009, formation of prices for utility services is no longer under government control.																	

2008			2009												2010						
10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.9	3.1	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
5.3	5.6	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-1.2	-0.8	-1.1	-2.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	1.7	2.8
2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.7	4.0	4.3	8.4	9.0	9.1	8.6	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.6	5.9	9.9	5.1	4.5	5.2
6.1	4.6	4.8	2.3	0.6	2.3	0.5	1.9	1.1	-1.3	-1.7	-3.6	-2.7	-2.8	-3.4	-5.9	-5.7	-3.6	-0.9	-2.4	-2.3	-2.1
9.0	4.8	2.4	0.8	3.0	1.2	0.1	-2.3	-4.0	-4.9	-3.5	-2.2	-1.7	4.5	6.3	7.6	8.4	8.9	10.7	11.6	11.7	12.4
7.0	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.7	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5
5.2	5.4	6.7	9.5	9.8	6.9	5.4	5.5	5.1	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.8
2.6	-3.6	-5.4	-5.1	-2.5	-3.6	-3.5	-4.7	-5.2	-5.6	-3.5	-3.1	-2.8	1.9	2.9	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	-1.5	-1.2
-0.9	0.0	-4.3	-3.7	-4.7	-4.6	-5.2	-4.4	-4.4	-4.1	-4.2	-4.6	-3.7	-4.0	-1.9	-0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.6	-0.3
2.8	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	-0.2	-0.6
6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
9.7	8.8	7.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.3
3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.0	0.7
4.8	2.9	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3
4.1	3.9	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
4.2	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.3	-0.5	-1.6	-2.4	-3.0	-3.3	-2.8	-2.4	-1.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.2	1.0	2.9	3.0	3.4
5.0	4.0	3.5	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-1.3	-1.7	-1.6	-1.4	-1.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
3.3	2.7	1.0	1.5	1.0	-0.1	-1.2	-2.5	-4.0	-4.7	-4.9	-4.0	-3.2	-2.6	-1.7	-2.8	-2.5	-0.9	1.3	3.2	3.3	4.2
3.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-1.7	-3.1	-4.1	-6.2	-6.7	-6.4	-4.8	-3.9	-2.8	-2.3	-3.0	-3.1	-1.0	1.3	3.2	3.1	4.5
3.9	5.1	2.7	4.2	3.5	2.9	2.5	0.5	0.2	-0.6	-2.0	-2.4	-1.9	-2.3	-0.6	-2.4	-1.5	-0.8	1.4	3.2	3.6	3.4
3.7	1.6	-1.0	-2.4	-1.3	-2.7	-3.8	-4.8	-5.2	-4.7	-5.0	-4.5	-3.7	-2.1	0.4	3.3	3.2	5.4	8.3	9.4	8.7	7.6
14.1	-4.3	-12.7	-15.0	-8.9	-14.6	-14.5	-18.0	-20.1	-21.5	-16.3	-13.9	-12.6	3.8	13.0	16.9	13.9	17.5	20.1	20.5	15.8	17.4
12.2	-9.4	-18.9	-19.5	-11.2	-17.9	-15.6	-19.4	-21.2	-20.9	-14.8	-11.5	-9.4	10.3	21.9	24.4	18.6	22.8	22.7	22.8	15.6	15.2
0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	16.3	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.1
2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	6.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
9.7	-2.2	-7.8	-9.4	-5.0	-9.0	-8.6	-11.2	-12.9	-13.7	-10.2	-8.6	-7.6	6.0	11.8	14.6	12.6	15.2	16.7	17.2	14.4	15.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2007	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010		2008			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	6	7	8	9
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m																
Current account	-1,646	-2,489	-526	-544	-698	-757	-304	64	-235	-51	-119	-40	-191	-367	-198	-132
Goods ¹	-1,666	-2,650	-699	-668	-751	-743	-156	-29	-228	-286	-125	-156	-223	-263	-298	-190
Exports	19,798	20,048	16,167	5,349	5,038	4,577	3,934	4,064	3,950	4,219	4,213	4,726	1,767	1,809	1,339	1,891
Imports	21,464	22,698	16,866	6,017	5,789	5,320	4,090	4,093	4,178	4,505	4,339	4,882	1,990	2,071	1,637	2,080
Services	1,047	1,493	1,114	460	413	304	239	311	296	269	217	298	146	97	142	174
Exports	4,145	5,043	4,301	1,299	1,475	1,219	918	1,049	1,272	1,061	911	1,086	443	513	486	476
Imports	3,098	3,549	3,187	839	1,062	915	679	738	977	793	695	788	297	417	344	302
Income	-789	-1,030	-782	-277	-357	-231	-230	-200	-241	-112	-157	-149	-112	-205	-55	-97
Receipts	1,169	1,261	665	315	335	342	131	176	138	220	207	219	109	108	116	110
Expenditure	1,957	2,292	1,447	592	691	573	361	376	378	332	364	368	221	314	171	207
Current transfers	-239	-302	-159	-59	-4	-87	-158	-18	-62	79	-53	-33	-1	4	13	-20
Receipts	941	870	957	215	254	238	141	266	176	374	258	211	103	73	115	66
Expenditure	1,180	1,172	1,116	274	257	325	299	283	238	296	312	244	104	69	102	86
Capital and financial account	1,920	2,545	220	763	631	703	-25	-57	129	173	-66	483	210	416	210	6
Capital account	-52	-25	-9	7	-4	-26	-4	41	-4	-42	-120	2	2	-5	1	1
Financial account	1,972	2,571	230	756	635	729	-20	-98	133	214	54	482	208	420	209	5
Direct investment	-210	381	-539	-123	82	299	3	-415	-46	-81	-44	106	-78	115	56	-90
Domestic abroad	-1,317	-949	-121	-439	-248	-132	104	-260	35	1	-122	33	-163	-116	-35	-98
Foreign in Slovenia	1,106	1,329	-419	317	330	431	-100	-155	-81	-82	78	74	85	231	91	8
Portfolio investment	-2,255	572	4,625	-1,155	166	1,258	874	1,151	2,293	307	1,103	502	-243	134	-207	239
Financial derivatives	-15	46	-2	4	5	6	-23	12	12	-2	-22	-35	1	2	2	2
Other investment	4,313	1,551	-4,021	1,949	380	-855	-988	-891	-2,112	-29	-1,045	-41	549	242	254	-116
Assets	-4,741	-427	-273	-185	434	300	746	-161	-1,053	194	277	-605	-765	131	-63	366
Commercial credits	-400	-142	417	-170	-9	554	62	166	-37	227	-227	-214	-47	16	146	-171
Loans	-1,895	-325	-29	-442	158	-91	40	-91	-23	45	-357	514	-254	254	-377	280
Currency and deposits	-2,454	35	-587	387	304	-155	638	-239	-1,004	18	863	-899	-467	-144	170	279
Other assets	7	4	-75	40	-19	-8	7	2	12	-96	-2	-7	3	5	-2	-22
Liabilities	9,054	1,978	-3,747	2,134	-54	-1,156	-1,735	-730	-1,059	-223	-1,322	564	1,314	111	317	-482
Commercial credits	499	-73	-459	309	-25	-536	-301	-105	25	-78	98	274	-4	32	-117	59
Loans	3,841	1,869	-2,941	1,472	242	-489	-571	-1,331	-73	-966	-415	-82	1,133	112	228	-98
Deposits	4,727	190	-318	346	-272	-137	-858	700	-983	822	-1,079	424	180	-40	206	-438
Other liabilities	-13	-7	-29	7	2	6	-5	6	-28	-2	73	-51	5	6	0	-5
International reserves ²	140	21	167	80	1	21	114	46	-13	20	62	-50	-21	-73	104	-30
Statistical error	-273	-56	305	-219	67	54	329	-7	106	-122	185	-443	-20	-49	-11	127
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m																
Export of investment goods	1,936	2,241	1,783	576	598	544	442	461	407	473	405	N/A	191	203	152	243
Intermediate goods	10,436	10,760	8,090	2,893	2,730	2,385	1,977	1,996	2,025	2,093	2,238	N/A	953	976	756	998
Consumer goods	7,035	6,808	6,144	1,817	1,648	1,590	1,474	1,568	1,482	1,620	1,538	N/A	603	607	411	629
Import of investment goods	3,031	3,441	2,288	928	862	878	583	551	521	633	448	N/A	300	294	226	342
Intermediate goods	12,875	13,735	9,823	3,668	3,543	3,107	2,381	2,335	2,458	2,649	2,682	N/A	1,221	1,291	1,029	1,222
Consumer goods	5,601	5,870	5,004	1,520	1,475	1,416	1,195	1,262	1,255	1,292	1,263	N/A	500	520	404	551

Sources of data: BS, SORS. Notes: ¹ exports and imports (F.O.B.) include also the adjustment for exports and imports of goods by ITRS and duty-free shops reports; ² reserve assets of the BS.

2008			2009												2010					
10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
-255	-156	-346	-75	-137	-92	4	18	42	-84	-136	-15	-55	87	-83	-25	-132	38	-55	-90	104
-266	-180	-297	-48	-37	-71	-67	-7	45	-50	-161	-17	-50	-79	-158	-15	-87	-23	-74	-119	37
1,841	1,532	1,204	1,214	1,293	1,427	1,304	1,333	1,427	1,401	1,065	1,484	1,499	1,471	1,248	1,233	1,330	1,651	1,475	1,571	1,680
2,107	1,711	1,501	1,262	1,330	1,498	1,371	1,340	1,382	1,451	1,226	1,501	1,549	1,550	1,406	1,248	1,417	1,674	1,549	1,690	1,643
141	110	53	92	60	87	103	112	96	59	125	111	114	85	70	74	63	80	88	102	108
447	378	394	307	278	334	344	348	357	436	447	389	367	322	373	293	281	337	348	356	382
306	268	341	215	218	246	241	236	261	376	322	278	253	237	303	219	218	257	259	254	274
-90	-74	-67	-71	-82	-76	-56	-77	-67	-96	-66	-79	-63	17	-65	-56	-55	-45	-54	-50	-45
109	107	126	48	42	41	51	55	69	51	43	44	45	107	69	66	64	77	67	75	76
199	181	193	119	124	118	107	132	137	146	109	123	108	90	134	122	120	122	122	125	121
-40	-12	-35	-48	-78	-32	24	-11	-31	2	-35	-30	-55	64	70	-27	-52	26	-15	-23	4
61	87	90	35	45	61	116	80	69	80	53	43	60	148	166	63	83	112	54	81	77
101	99	125	83	124	93	92	90	101	77	87	73	116	83	96	91	135	86	68	103	73
-117	291	529	188	-96	-117	15	98	-170	104	-66	92	95	-7	85	60	84	-210	149	24	310
5	41	-72	-7	-2	5	-2	-1	45	-3	-2	1	1	25	-67	-7	-2	-110	2	-3	3
-122	251	601	196	-95	-121	18	99	-215	106	-64	91	94	-32	153	68	86	-100	147	27	307
-29	93	235	148	-14	-132	-100	-255	-61	-40	27	-34	-17	-89	25	26	-45	-25	-4	28	82
-82	-10	-40	129	-7	-18	-74	-189	3	26	24	-15	-25	36	-10	-7	-77	-38	-23	25	31
53	103	275	20	-6	-114	-26	-66	-64	-65	3	-18	8	-126	36	33	31	14	19	3	51
387	658	213	410	559	-95	1,005	263	-118	864	-216	1,644	-14	-71	392	1,357	-449	195	606	-201	97
2	2	2	-10	-13	0	4	8	-1	-2	6	8	3	3	-7	-2	-2	-19	-1	-11	-23
-515	-486	145	-349	-713	74	-888	20	-24	-663	90	-1,539	115	114	-258	-1,365	575	-255	-486	271	174
-434	18	717	73	603	70	-152	-730	721	-656	719	-1,116	219	-349	323	158	71	48	2	-635	27
-43	131	466	149	-26	-62	70	141	-45	-6	85	-117	-68	-31	326	-4	-40	-184	-34	-91	-89
-286	73	122	-185	206	19	48	-62	-77	-58	72	-37	-8	48	5	-54	30	-333	430	18	66
-115	-191	151	98	413	127	-269	-808	838	-592	556	-968	292	-367	93	222	76	565	-401	-548	51
9	5	-22	11	10	-15	-1	-2	5	0	6	6	3	2	-100	-6	5	-1	7	-13	-1
-80	-504	-572	-422	-1,316	4	-736	751	-745	-7	-629	-423	-104	462	-581	-1,523	503	-303	-487	906	146
-66	-182	-288	-299	-33	30	-48	-32	-25	20	-110	116	88	80	-246	-83	67	115	58	131	86
37	-483	-43	-125	18	-464	-328	349	-1,353	12	-30	-55	-159	32	-839	-40	-18	-356	-276	327	-133
-51	159	-244	5	-1,303	441	-361	434	627	-10	-491	-482	-36	358	500	-1,394	448	-133	-206	455	174
0	3	3	-3	2	-4	2	-1	5	-30	3	-2	2	-8	4	-6	7	71	-63	-8	19
33	-17	5	-4	86	31	-5	62	-11	-53	29	12	8	11	1	51	7	4	32	-60	-23
372	-135	-184	-113	234	209	-19	-115	128	-20	202	-77	-40	-79	-3	-36	48	173	-94	66	-415
201	185	158	128	152	162	171	141	149	147	110	150	167	154	151	117	120	168	143	155	N/A
981	816	589	644	637	695	646	652	698	722	552	751	782	730	581	660	724	853	805	856	N/A
638	511	441	429	491	555	478	524	567	517	392	572	540	578	502	447	475	616	517	548	N/A
289	279	310	172	161	249	190	187	175	170	154	197	218	208	207	121	148	180	211	212	N/A
1,309	1,017	782	758	803	820	762	759	814	861	711	886	913	937	799	795	879	1,008	952	1,058	N/A
544	441	431	353	389	453	437	416	408	434	381	441	447	433	413	357	390	516	418	454	N/A

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2007	2008	2009	2008										2009 1
				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m														
Claims of the BS on central government	67	68	160	66	66	66	65	66	66	67	69	69	68	69
Central government (S. 1311)	2,367	2,162	3497	2,392	2,123	2,162	2,052	2,030	2,069	2,046	2,058	2,176	2,162	2,704
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	118	212	376	124	128	129	133	136	143	178	184	181	212	223
Households (S. 14, 15)	6,818	7,827	8413	7,133	7,235	7,318	7,409	7,521	7,603	7,705	7,857	7,785	7,827	7,831
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	18,105	21,149	21682	18,938	19,351	19,616	20,064	20,404	20,619	20,872	21,134	21,092	21,149	21,346
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	2,305	2,815	2703	2,494	2,558	2,568	2,736	2,726	2,729	2,798	2,815	2,845	2,815	2,815
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	2,401	3,666	5301	2,444	2,624	2,375	2,386	2,403	2,400	2,737	2,965	2,963	3,666	3,887
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL														
In domestic currency	26,555	32,113	34730	27,768	28,503	28,871	29,380	29,805	30,108	30,888	31,444	31,594	32,113	32,388
In foreign currency	1,990	2,370	1895	2,280	2,276	2,259	2,263	2,228	2,271	2,344	2,512	2,371	2,370	2,372
Securities, total	3,570	3,346	5348	3,477	3,239	3,038	3,137	3,188	3,184	3,104	3,059	3,077	3,346	4,046
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m														
Deposits in domestic currency, total	20,029	23,129	27967	20,779	20,774	20,613	21,144	21,341	21,465	21,992	22,177	22,385	23,129	23,563
Overnight	6,887	6,605	7200	6,787	6,711	6,841	7,071	6,744	6,703	6,918	6,666	6,577	6,605	6,415
With agreed maturity – short-term	8,913	10,971	9766	9,745	9,734	9,292	9,439	9,936	9,929	10,038	10,530	10,659	10,971	11,246
With agreed maturity – long-term	2,857	4,157	9703	2,814	2,926	3,046	3,170	3,241	3,378	3,519	3,555	3,727	4,157	4,542
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	1,372	1,396	1298	1,433	1,403	1,434	1,464	1,420	1,455	1,517	1,426	1,422	1,396	1,360
Deposits in foreign currency, total	559	490	433	520	529	527	488	491	502	493	537	551	490	504
Overnight	218	215	237	226	222	225	218	220	228	218	244	247	215	242
With agreed maturity – short-term	248	198	123	220	224	224	196	192	190	196	213	227	198	181
With agreed maturity – long-term	56	41	45	45	45	42	42	43	42	43	44	42	41	42
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	37	36	27	29	38	36	32	36	42	36	36	35	36	39
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %														
New deposits in domestic currency														
Households														
Overnight deposits	0.36	0.46	0.28	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.51	0.52	0.43	0.48
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	3.36	4.30	2.51	4.03	4.14	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.39	4.53	4.65	4.56	4.45	4.08
New loans to households in domestic currency														
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	5.80	6.77	6.43	6.61	6.53	6.53	6.63	6.71	6.95	6.99	7.10	7.17	6.88	7.05
New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency														
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	5.76	6.62	6.28	5.63	6.32	5.47	6.63	6.91	6.53	6.94	6.76	7.24	7.74	6.61
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %														
Main refinancing operations	3.85	3.85	1.23	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.25	3.75	3.25	2.50	2.00
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES														
EURIBOR														
3-month rates	4.28	4.63	1.23	4.60	4.78	4.86	4.94	4.96	4.97	5.02	5.11	4.24	3.29	2.46
6-month rates	4.35	4.72	1.44	4.59	4.80	4.90	5.09	5.15	5.16	5.22	5.18	4.29	3.37	2.54
LIBOR CHF														
3-month rates	2.55	2.58	0.38	2.83	2.85	2.78	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.78	3.00	1.97	0.91	0.57
6-month rates	2.65	2.69	0.50	2.87	2.93	2.89	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.92	3.09	2.16	1.08	0.71

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

2009											2010						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
87	103	121	140	142	151	167	166	161	161	160	176	177	140	140	142	141	140
2,867	3,134	3,288	3,542	3,472	3,456	3,427	3,610	3,625	3,581	3,497	3,334	3,382	2,884	2,898	3,001	3,134	3,141
229	233	243	254	251	257	262	281	305	336	376	390	395	390	392	395	392	404
7,852	7,868	7,910	7,946	7,951	8,055	8,135	8,231	8,295	8,345	8,413	8,452	8,480	8,601	8,648	8,701	8,897	8,917
21,429	21,469	21,509	21,516	21,517	21,557	21,671	21,704	21,688	21,645	21,704	21,795	21,896	21,950	22,059	21,997	22,095	22,020
2,814	2,851	2,869	2,838	2,835	2,838	2,868	2,846	2,846	2,772	2,680	2,684	2,665	2,620	2,608	2,558	2,537	2,516
3,826	3,786	3,829	4,008	4,365	4,382	4,334	4,723	4,563	4,589	5,302	6,141	5,093	5,057	5,555	5,638	6,115	5,458
32,663	32,648	32,790	33,140	33,353	33,601	33,628	34,045	33,922	33,962	34,731	35,678	34,817	34,893	35,429	35,620	36,524	35,989
2,315	2,190	2,172	2,122	2,059	2,017	2,003	1,969	1,939	1,919	1,895	1,904	1,894	1,887	1,859	1,852	1,392	1,355
4,040	4,504	4,686	4,843	4,979	4,925	5,067	5,380	5,460	5,386	5,345	5,215	5,200	4,723	4,871	4,819	5,174	5,112
24,487	24,334	25,649	26,020	26,576	26,206	25,956	26,950	26,860	26,930	27,965	28,953	28,198	27,716	27,949	28,085	27,947	27,077
6,421	6,609	6,610	6,876	7,163	6,862	7,011	7,079	6,940	7,028	7,200	7,949	7,139	7,396	7,351	7,732	7,899	7,862
12,053	11,705	12,951	13,053	12,015	10,560	10,067	10,720	10,487	10,283	9,779	9,722	9,479	8,582	8,347	8,029	8,395	8,597
4,729	4,827	4,876	4,868	6,182	7,600	7,712	7,952	8,190	8,315	9,688	9,928	10,260	10,431	10,894	11,005	11,478	10,462
1,284	1,193	1,212	1,223	1,216	1,184	1,166	1,199	1,243	1,304	1,298	1,354	1,320	1,307	1,357	1,319	175	156
502	491	489	495	492	480	462	462	457	454	433	426	439	436	450	495	708	465
230	233	231	251	249	239	240	244	242	261	238	240	241	250	270	299	515	283
195	177	180	166	170	166	150	144	141	122	123	117	120	110	103	104	129	122
43	42	42	41	39	39	38	43	42	43	45	48	52	54	54	57	62	58
34	39	36	37	34	36	34	31	32	28	27	21	26	22	23	35	2	2
0.40	0.34	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	-	-
3.40	2.82	2.44	2.28	2.40	2.35	2.27	2.14	2.04	1.97	2.00	1.91	1.75	1.69	1.66	1.72	-	-
6.63	5.75	6.75	6.37	6.59	6.74	6.57	6.64	6.74	5.00	6.28	6.11	6.08	5.33	5.80	5.38	-	-
6.35	6.34	6.05	6.10	6.19	6.36	6.20	6.66	6.47	5.94	6.06	6.15	6.31	5.64	5.98	6.03	-	-
2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.94	1.64	1.42	1.28	1.23	0.98	0.86	0.77	0.74	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.85
2.03	1.78	1.61	1.48	1.44	1.21	1.12	1.04	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.10
0.51	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.19	-	-
0.65	0.58	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.45	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.28	-	-

PUBLIC FINANCE	2007	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010		2008			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	7	8	9	10
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS-IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m																
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES																
TOTAL REVENUES	14,006.1	15,339.2	14,408.0	4,005.7	3,857.5	4,106.6	3,283.0	3,542.8	3,558.8	4,023.5	3,310.2	3,476.9	1,342.2	1,226.0	1,289.3	1,310.0
Current revenues	13,467.2	14,792.3	13,639.5	3,881.0	3,733.8	3,903.4	3,204.0	3,322.8	3,470.3	3,642.3	3,157.8	3,367.7	1,306.1	1,164.7	1,263.0	1,295.2
Tax revenues	12,757.9	13,937.4	12,955.4	3,702.0	3,472.0	3,653.3	3,058.9	3,164.5	3,279.0	3,453.0	2,983.4	3,189.2	1,253.4	1,066.2	1,152.4	1,234.1
Taxes on income and profit	2,917.7	3,442.2	2,805.1	1,106.5	806.5	834.7	707.3	617.5	735.5	744.8	635.5	594.4	297.9	256.5	252.1	261.1
Social security contributions	4,598.0	5,095.0	5,161.3	1,254.2	1,272.9	1,364.8	1,285.3	1,280.9	1,260.6	1,334.5	1,274.4	1,303.8	425.8	414.8	432.3	435.0
Taxes on payroll and workforce	418.1	258.0	28.5	62.2	63.5	72.9	7.4	7.2	6.2	7.7	6.3	7.2	21.3	20.4	21.8	22.1
Taxes on property	206.4	214.9	207.0	62.6	69.6	55.2	20.6	51.5	74.6	60.2	24.1	58.9	23.0	26.5	20.0	16.3
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,498.6	4,805.3	4,660.2	1,181.7	1,227.8	1,296.4	1,015.4	1,177.5	1,184.2	1,283.1	1,023.9	1,199.2	475.3	336.2	416.3	490.6
Taxes on international trade & transactions	117.1	120.1	90.5	33.7	31.0	29.8	22.5	29.2	17.2	21.7	18.7	24.7	9.8	11.5	9.7	10.2
Other taxes	2.1	1.8	2.9	1.0	0.7	-0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	-1.2
Non-tax revenues	709.2	854.9	684.1	179.0	261.8	250.1	145.1	158.4	191.3	189.3	174.4	178.5	52.7	98.5	110.6	61.1
Capital revenues	136.6	117.3	106.5	26.9	28.8	33.6	14.1	29.7	19.3	43.5	9.8	17.8	12.9	6.8	9.0	6.1
Grants	11.9	10.4	11.1	2.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.9	4.7	2.9	2.2	1.6	0.3	1.2	0.6
Transferred revenues	42.5	53.9	54.3	0.9	0.6	51.3	0.2	1.5	1.1	51.5	0.5	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4
Receipts from the EU budget	348.0	365.4	596.5	94.8	91.3	115.3	61.8	186.9	66.2	281.5	139.2	86.9	21.5	53.7	16.1	7.7
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES																
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,915.5	15,441.7	16,368.2	3,792.9	3,628.8	4,631.4	3,877.1	4,064.6	3,767.1	4,659.5	4,035.2	4,121.8	1,139.6	1,179.6	1,309.7	1,259.5
Current expenditures	5,950.9	6,557.5	6,797.3	1,581.7	1,513.7	1,886.2	1,768.8	1,682.7	1,578.1	1,771.3	1,795.6	1,756.5	507.2	486.1	520.4	535.2
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,276.9	3,578.9	3,912.3	906.8	892.5	959.8	965.0	1,005.6	955.4	985.9	956.6	1,012.9	292.5	292.5	307.6	292.9
Expenditures on goods and services	2,212.2	2,527.5	2,506.8	589.3	586.1	829.0	547.1	618.0	603.9	741.4	557.0	623.7	204.0	185.7	196.5	207.5
Interest payments	357.0	335.2	335.9	69.8	12.9	31.5	246.7	48.4	12.0	29.0	272.6	110.0	4.9	2.2	5.7	22.7
Reserves	104.8	116.0	42.3	15.8	22.2	65.9	10.0	10.9	6.8	14.9	9.4	9.9	5.9	5.7	10.6	12.0
Current transfers	6,143.9	6,742.2	7,340.3	1,856.8	1,567.3	1,828.2	1,748.2	1,936.1	1,736.9	1,918.2	1,849.0	1,995.1	513.9	535.3	518.1	528.4
Subsidies	423.4	476.5	597.9	243.0	57.7	115.3	165.0	126.9	86.5	219.4	160.7	122.8	16.6	19.4	21.7	27.7
Current transfers to individuals and households	5,093.3	5,619.2	6,024.1	1,448.9	1,344.8	1,522.0	1,436.2	1,614.8	1,475.9	1,497.6	1,529.0	1,671.1	442.0	464.4	438.4	448.8
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	595.3	598.3	679.5	151.2	153.2	175.2	140.0	178.5	164.5	195.1	150.6	188.6	54.0	48.4	50.7	51.4
Current transfers abroad	32.0	48.2	38.9	13.6	11.6	15.7	7.0	15.9	9.9	6.1	8.7	12.6	1.3	3.0	7.3	0.5
Capital expenditures	1,130.5	1,255.5	1,293.3	215.9	350.0	540.6	175.3	237.2	297.5	584.1	192.8	212.4	77.7	98.2	174.1	94.5
Capital transfers	334.3	458.6	495.2	62.3	130.8	234.9	35.9	112.9	86.0	259.9	47.2	90.0	21.8	38.0	70.9	53.0
Payments to the EU budget	355.9	427.9	439.3	76.2	67.0	141.5	148.9	95.6	68.7	126.1	150.6	67.8	18.9	21.9	26.2	48.4
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	90.6	-102.5	-1,961.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source of data: MF Bulletin. Note: in line with the changed methodology of the International Monetary Fund of 2001, social security contributions paid by the state are not consolidated. Data prior to 2007 are recalculated on the basis of the irrevocable SIT/EUR exchange rate = 239.64.

Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

AJPES – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **BS** – Bank of Slovenia, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **ECFIN** – European Commission Economic and Financial Affairs, **ELES** – Electro Slovenia, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **FED** – Federal Reserve System, **GDP** – Gross Domestic Product, **HICP** – Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **NFI** – Non-monetary Financial Institutions, **PPA** – Public Payments Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **SCA** – Standard Classification of Activities, **SITC** – Standard International Trade Classification, **SMARS** – Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, **SORS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **ZEW** – Centre for European Economic Research

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, **IT**-Italy, **IL**-Israel, **IE**-Ireland, **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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