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Director: Boštjan Vasle, MSc

Editor in Chief: Jure Brložnik, MA

Slovenian Economic Mirror was prepared by: Jure Brložnik, MA, Matevž Hribernik, (International environment); Barbara Ferk, MSc, Slavica Jurančič, Janez Kušar, Jože Markič, PhD, Tina Nenadič, MSc, Jure Povšnar, Mojca Koprivnikar Šušteršič (Economic developments in Slovenia); Saša Kovačič, Tomaž Kraigher, Ana Tršelič Selan, MSc (Labour market); Slavica Jurančič, Miha Trošt (Prices); Jože Markič, PhD (Balance of payments); Marjan Hafner (Financial markets); Jasna Kondža, Maja Kozar (Public finance); Matevž Hribernik (The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook – survey of the main global economies).

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Translator: Marija Kavčič

Data Preparation and Graphs: Bibijana Cirman Naglič, Marjeta Žigman

Concept and Design: Katja Korinšek, Pristop

DTP: Ema Bertina Kopitar

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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

GDP in the euro area rose for the third time in a row during in the first quarter of 2010 and short-term indicators show accelerated GDP growth in the second quarter. Uncertainty regarding the future developments is aggravated by fiscal problems in certain Member States. In the first quarter, greatest contributions to GDP growth in the euro area came from exports, reflecting the rebound of international trade, and changes in inventories. In light of difficulties in financial markets, which have significantly influenced the movement of sentiment indicators and changes in forecasts for economic growth, the ECB adjusted the exit strategy to the current situation. These ECB's actions should, however, be understood as short-term and countries should keep their austerity measures in place.

Short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia declined in April. After growing in previous months, the seasonally adjusted value of goods exports and production volume in manufacturing declined in April. The value of construction put in place, nominal turnover in wholesale trade and the values of real total turnover in retail trade and in accommodation and food service activities also dropped again. Growth rates are higher y-o-y and their drops smaller than last year, mainly due to the base effect, and in exports of goods and production volume in manufacturing, also due to slight growth in previous months.

The deterioration of cost competitiveness of Slovenia's economy slowed in the first quarter of this year, but Slovenia is still among the EU countries with the worst cost competitiveness movements. The deterioration of cost competitiveness is slowing as a result of higher labour productivity, which declined previously for one year. On the other hand, due to the increase in the compensation of employees, real unit labour costs rose y-o-y, though less than in the last quarter of 2009, while in the euro average as a whole and in the EU, they have already declined. After three consecutive quarters of growth, export competitiveness also deteriorated again in the first quarter of the year, as Slovenia's market share in its main trading partners declined y-o-y, particularly due to the drop in market shares outside the EU.

Amid relatively favourable seasonal movements in the first four months of 2010, the number of persons in formal employment and the number of registered unemployed persons remained at the level recorded at the end of last year. In April, employment continued to decline in manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, transport, and accommodation and food service activities, but increased further in professional, scientific and technical activities. Among public services, employment rose in public administration and health and social work. The number of registered unemployed persons declined to 98,401 in May, but is increasing according to seasonally adjusted data (0.4% in April).

The average gross wage per employee dropped in April and its y-o-y growth eased somewhat. The number of minimum-wage earners increased significantly after the minimum wage was raised in March. The average gross wage dropped (by 1.1% in nominal terms) due to the expected decline in private sector wages as a result of a lower number of working days in April and the dynamics of payments related to business results and overtime work in 2009. The average wage in the public sector increased, as expected, due to regular promotions of public servants. After the minimum wage was raised in March, the number of its recipients climbed to 43,323. The share of minimum-wage earners in total employed persons rose from last year's 3% to 7% in March this year. More than 60% of all minimum-wage earners were paid minimum wages in the highest minimum-wage category, which shows that not many enterprises availed themselves of the possibility of a gradual transition to the new minimum wage.

Consumer prices rose by 0.3% in June, while y-o-y inflation dropped to 1.9%. June's price growth was characterised by seasonal price fluctuations and higher prices of some types of energy. In June, y-o-y inflation also dropped in the euro area as a whole, according to the first data, to 1.4%.

In the first five months of 2010, lending activity of domestic banks remained at a similar level as in the same period of last year and banks recorded net lending in the amount of EUR 635.5 m. The bulk of lending activity in May came from net household borrowing, which was at the same level as in the previous month and exclusively in the form of housing loans. Corporate and NFI borrowing from domestic banks declined in May and remained low (EUR 38.3 m). Banks net repaid foreign loans again in April, mainly long-term loans, in the amount of EUR 271.7 m, which is the highest figure this year.

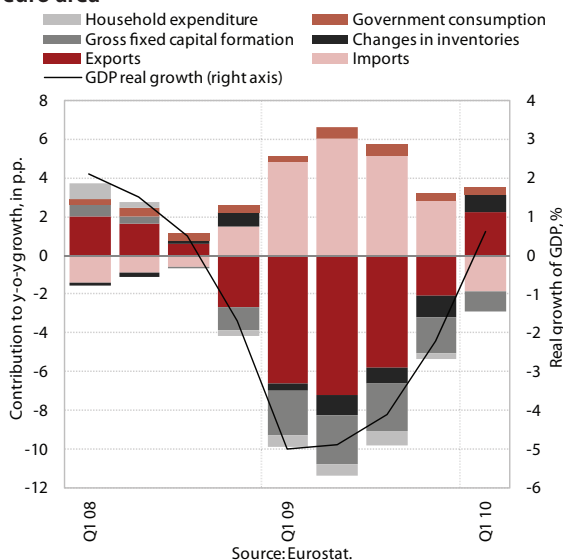
According to the consolidated balance of the MF, the general government deficit totalled EUR 725 m in the first three months of 2010. Due to a wider-than-planned gap between revenue and expenditure, the government proposed a supplementary budget. According to the consolidated balance, revenue amounted to EUR 3.3 bn in the first three months (0.8% y-o-y growth) and expenditure to EUR 4.0 bn (4.1% y-o-y growth). To match the budget to lower-than-expected revenue, the government proposed a supplementary budget, according to which the deficit should remain approximately the same or slightly lower (EUR 58 m) than envisaged in the budget adopted in December (EUR 1,768 bn or 5.1% of GDP). Despite revenue and expenditure cuts relative to what was planned in December, revenue will increase by 7.6% and expenditure by 6.6% in nominal terms relative to the realisation in 2009.

current economic trends

International environment

GDP in the euro area rose for the third time in a row during the first quarter of 2010 and short-term indicators show accelerated GDP growth in the second quarter. In the first quarter of 2010, GDP in the euro area was 0.6% higher y-o-y. The largest contribution to y-o-y GDP growth (2.2 p.p.) came from exports, which turned positive again, after a relatively long period, with most of the euro area countries managing to seize opportunities arising from the pick-up in global trade flows. The volume of global trade increased by 3.5% in March and was up 20.1% y-o-y, approaching the highest levels to date, recorded in April 2008. Along with higher foreign demand, euro area exports have also benefited from a gain in price competitiveness related to the depreciation of the euro. In the first quarter, economic growth was also positively impacted by changes in inventories (0.9 p.p.) and government consumption (0.4 p.p.), while private consumption stagnated. Private consumption is negatively affected by tightened conditions on the labour market, even if labour market conditions did not deteriorate noticeably in the first five months of this year, with unemployment in the euro area increasing by 0.12 p.p. to 10.0% between December and May. The key driver of the economic recovery in the euro area in terms of value added by activity is industrial production, largely in manufacturing. In the first quarter, industrial production in the euro area increased y-o-y for the first time since the beginning of the crisis, by 3.5% (working-day adjusted), and continued to grow in April. Construction activity declined again in the first quarter, dropping by 6.0% y-o-y (working-day adjusted), and diminished further in April.

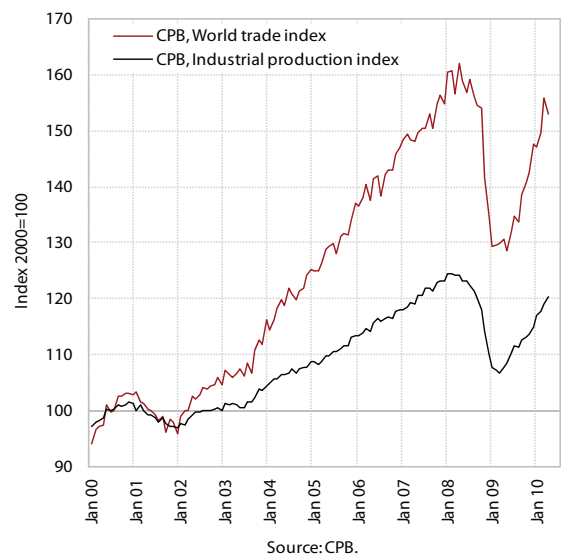
Figure 1: Expenditure structure of GDP growth in the euro area



Uncertainty regarding public finances in euro area countries is reflected in the movement of sentiment indicators and revisions of forecasts for economic growth. After improving

for several months, main confidence indicators in the euro area and its main Member States dropped somewhat or ceased to rise in May and June, mainly due to uncertainty regarding the sustainability of public finances in certain euro area countries. According to the June 2010 ECB projections, annual GDP growth in the euro area will range between 0.7% and 1.3% in 2010 and between 0.2% and 2.2% in 2011. Compared with the March 2010 projections, the range for GDP growth this year has been revised slightly upwards, while the range has been revised somewhat downwards for 2011, reflecting poor domestic demand prospects due to the need for public finance consolidation and due to lower fiscal incentives. Like other international institutions, the ECB also predicts weak economic growth in the euro area in 2010 and 2011.

Figure 2: World trade and industrial production indices

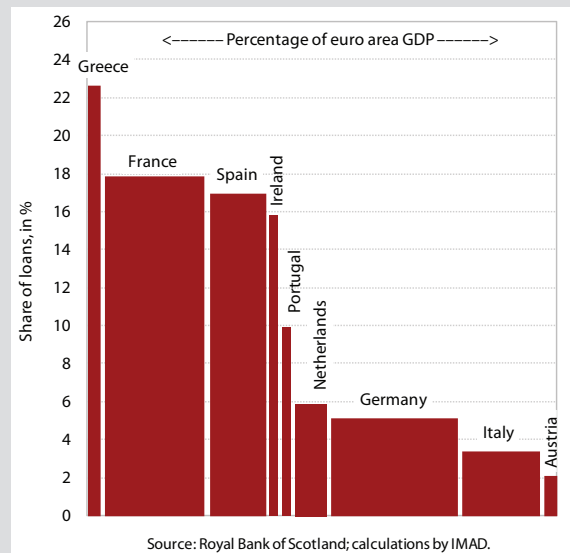


Looking at Slovenia's main trading partners outside the EU, Croatia has not recorded any visible improvement in the economic situation yet, while GDP in the US and Russia increased y-o-y in the first quarter of 2010. Last year, the countries of the former Yugoslavia felt the impact of the crisis largely through the drop in trade flows and deteriorated conditions in international financial markets. GDP in Croatia contracted 2.5% y-o-y in the first quarter of 2010 (the volume of industrial production increased 0.3% y-o-y). The EC predicts zero GDP growth in Croatia for 2010, and 2.7% GDP growth for 2011. For other countries in the region, data on GDP growth in the first quarter are not yet available, but short-term indicators suggest a gradual improvement of economic conditions. In Serbia the volume of industrial production increased by 3% and in Bosnia and Herzegovina by 2% in the first three months of 2010. International institutions forecast positive GDP growth in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina for this year, around 1.0%, and over 3% in 2011. Russia's GDP rose by 2.9% y-o-y in the first quarter, mainly due to the increase in industrial production (5.8%, y-o-y) and higher prices of oil and non-oil commodities. In the first

Box 1: Continuation of the extraordinary ECB measures

In view of the tightened conditions in financial markets in the euro area, the ECB revised the method and the dynamics of phasing-out the extraordinary measures adopted in response to the crisis. At the beginning of the crisis, the ECB, besides reducing its key interest rate from 4.25% in October 2008 to 1.0% in May 2009 (the same figure as in June 2010), adopted extraordinary measures to provide liquidity in the euro area and thus significantly contributed to the stabilisation of the euro area financial system. The ECB thus increased the supply of liquidity to banks in its refinancing operations from EUR 451 bn at the end of August 2008 to EUR 870 bn at the end of June 2010.¹ At the same time, it increased the purchase of securities from euro area residents, from close to EUR 110 bn to nearly EUR 415 bn. During the crisis, banks also avail themselves of overnight deposits² (EUR 90 bn at the end of August 2009, compared with close to EUR 285 bn at the end of June 2010). The ECB announced last December that it would start to phase out extraordinary measures in 2010, but with renewed tension in financial markets, it changed the timeline of the withdrawal and adopted additional measures such as buying government bonds and carrying out additional liquidity operations. By the end of June 2010, the ECB thus purchased government bonds worth 55 bn and completed the covered bond purchase programme under which it purchased EUR 60 bn worth of private covered bonds. The first 12-month unlimited refinancing operation, which was issued in June 2009 and matured at the end of June this year, provided European banks with EUR 442 bn worth of liquidity at a 1% interest rate. To address severe tensions in the European financial system and for fear that they may tighten after this operation expires, the ECB decided to conduct further unlimited refinancing operations at a 1% interest rate, but with a shorter, 3-month maturity. In the first operation, banks applied for EUR 131.9 bn at the end of June, less than expected, which leads analysts to conclude that the situation in the European financial system is less worrying than what was previously estimated or that problems are concentrated in a relatively small group of countries and financial institutions.³ This is also indicated by analyses of the national distribution of extraordinary ECB liquidity, according to which since the beginning of the crisis more than two thirds of the ECB liquidity support have been allocated to PIGS⁴. With its latest measures the ECB thus addressed the current problems in the European financial system, while changing the exit strategy and extending extraordinary measures. However, these ECB's actions should be understood as short-term and countries should keep their austerity measures in place.

Figure 3: Volume of loans by entities from euro area countries from the ECB



¹ The maturity of these operations increased; the range of eligible counterparties is wider and there are no restrictions regarding the amount of assets.

² Deposit facility.

³ A total of 1,121 banks used the first 12-month refinancing facility, but only 171 banks participated in the 3-month refinancing operation at the end of June. It has to be noted that the average amount of liquidity per bank nearly doubled (from EUR 394 m to EUR 771 m per bank, on average), suggesting that certain banks still experience significant difficulties in access to liquidity markets.

⁴ Portugal, Ireland, Greece and Spain.

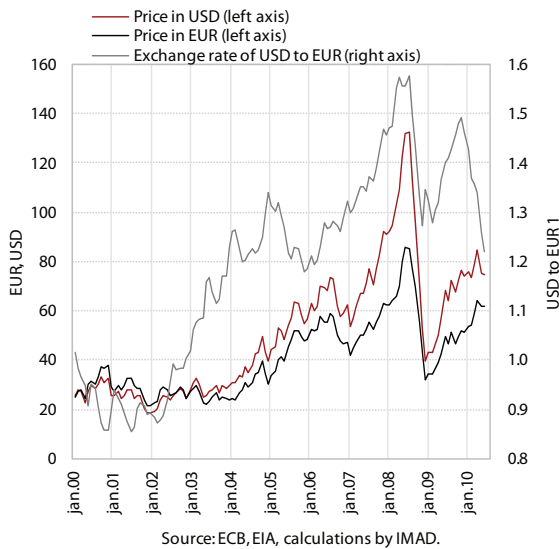
quarter of 2010, GDP in the US was 2.4% higher y-o-y. The increase primarily reflected positive contributions from private consumption expenditures, inventory investment and fixed investment.

Interbank interest rates were raised again in June, while the key interest rates of the main central banks were left unchanged. The value of the 3-month EURIBOR has risen by 8 basis points since April this year, totalling 0.728%, on average, in June. The value of the 3-month USD LIBOR is still very low, but increased in June for the fourth month in a row, amounting to 0.537% in the month as a whole. Key interest rates of the main central banks remain unchanged at record lows (ECB: 1.0%, Fed: 0.0%, BoE: 0.5%).

The euro continued to lose value against other main currencies in June. It dropped to what has been the lowest average monthly value against the US dollar since March 2006 (against the Japanese yen since November 2001 and against the Swiss franc since the introduction of the euro in 1999). The average exchange rate of the euro against the US dollar totalled USD 1.2209 to EUR 1, down 2.9% from May and 16.5% from December last year. In June, the euro also depreciated against the Japanese yen (by 4.2%, to JPY110.99 to EUR 1), the British pound sterling (by 3.4%, to GDP 0.8277 to EUR 1) and the Swiss franc (by 2.9%, to CHF 1.3767 to EUR 1).

June's movement of oil prices was again fairly volatile and the average oil price dropped in June relative to May. In June, the average price of Brent crude oil declined by 1.6% to USD 74.75 a barrel. Expressed in EUR, it rose by 0.9% to EUR 62.18 a barrel. The average oil price increased by 9.0% y-o-y in USD and by 25.6% y-o-y in EUR (expressed in EUR, oil prices increased by as much as 20.4% since December), which means that most of the increase in oil prices in EUR is attributable to the depreciation of the euro in recent months.

Figure 4: Movements of the price of Brent crude oil and the USD/EUR exchange rate

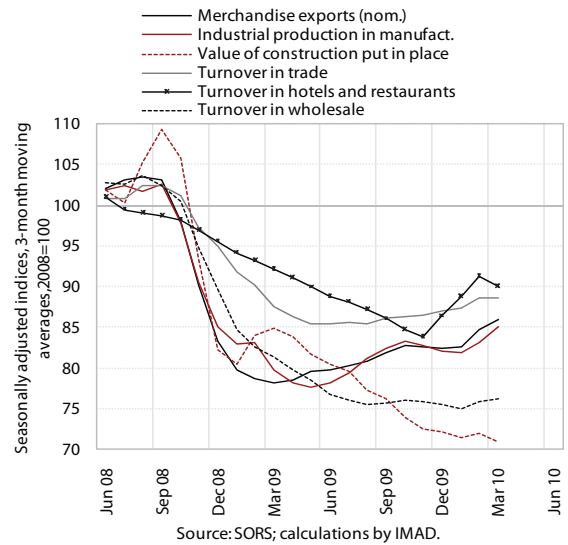


Economic activity in Slovenia

The value of short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia declined in April, according to seasonally adjusted data. After growing in previous months, the seasonally adjusted value of goods exports and production volume in manufacturing declined in April. The value of construction put in place and nominal turnover in wholesale trade, where activity is to a great extent related to construction, also declined in April, after the increase in March. The values of real total turnover in retail trade and real turnover in accommodation and food service activities also dropped. Exports of goods and production in manufacturing were more than one tenth higher, y-o-y, due to the base effect and growth in previous months; total turnover in retail trade also increased slightly, while the other three indicators dropped y-o-y, particularly the value of construction put in place.

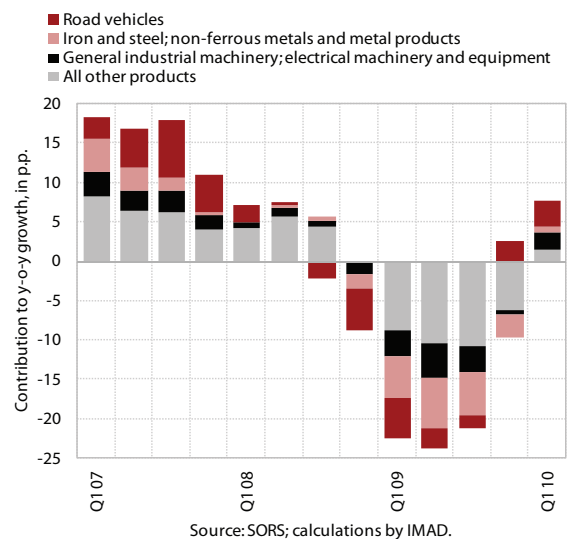
Exports of goods dropped slightly in April, after three months of growth, while they were up 11.9% y-o-y due to the base effect. Goods exports contracted by 1.7% in April, seasonally adjusted, being up 8.5% y-o-y in the first four months of 2010. Exports to EU countries increased y-o-y in the first quarter of 2010, reflecting

Figure 5: Values of short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia



the economic recovery in Slovenia's main trading partners. Exports to Slovenia's main trading partners (EU-4)¹ were thus higher y-o-y for the first time since the beginning of the crisis (10.8%), while exports to non-EU countries dropped further, although the decline eased (-1.4%). Exports to the former Yugoslav countries dropped for the fifth quarter in a row, mainly owing to lower exports to Croatia and Serbia, with exports to the Russian Federation and the US already increasing y-o-y. Looking at exports by activity, exports of transport vehicles increased y-o-y again in the first quarter; higher exports were also recorded in the manufacture of textile products, but these products account for a relatively

Figure 6: Export growth structure according to the SITC



¹ Slovenia's main trading partners in the EU are Germany, Italy, Austria and France. In the first quarter of 2010, exports to these countries accounted for half of total Slovenian exports of goods.

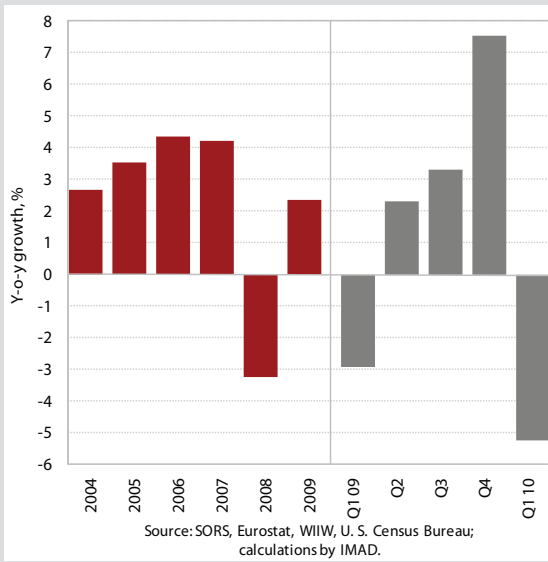
small share in the structure of exports. After declining in the previous three quarters, exports of the manufacture of electrical equipment, metals, and pharmaceutical raw materials and preparations also increased y-o-y.

In April, **imports of goods** maintained their March level, being 12.2% higher y-o-y due to the base effect. With significant monthly fluctuations, imports of goods

Box 2: Market shares

After three quarters of growth, Slovenia's market share dropped in Slovenia's main trading partners in the first quarter of 2010, largely due to the decline in market shares outside the EU. After growing for seven years, Slovenia's aggregate market share had dropped for five consecutive quarters since early 2008 until the second quarter of 2009, when it again started to rise. In the first quarter of 2010, this growth came to a halt, largely under the influence of a decline in market shares outside the EU, with Slovenia's market share in Croatia falling notably, after last year's increase, and with further declines of market shares in Russia and the US. In the EU, Slovenia increased its market shares in France, Italy and Austria, but on the most important, German market, its market share dropped once again. Among other EU markets which have a relatively lower weight in Slovenian exports, Slovenia's market shares declined the most in Slovakia, Hungary and the Czech Republic. In the first quarter, Slovenia was, despite slower growth, in the middle of EU countries in terms of market share growth in the internal market. However, early this year most EU countries strengthened their exports to non-EU markets (rather than exports to the internal market), where Slovenia had significantly worse results, as its y-o-y exports to these markets continued to decline.

Figure 7: Slovenia's market shares in the 15 main trading partners



remained similar to those in the previous month (0.2%); in the first four months of 2010, it was 7.3% higher than in the same period last year. The y-o-y decline in imports of investment goods continued in the first quarter, while imports of intermediate products and consumer goods increased y-o-y. Imports of machinery and equipment recorded a further deep decline (-24.7%), suggesting that domestic investment activity in the private business sector remains low. Within imports of intermediate goods, imports of goods for production and imports of fuels and lubricants picked up most notably y-o-y, with the increase in the volume of production in manufacturing and higher energy prices on global markets. Growth in consumer goods imports was largely underpinned by high imports of personal cars and gasoline in March. Imports of non-durable goods were also stronger.

Figure 8: International trade indices

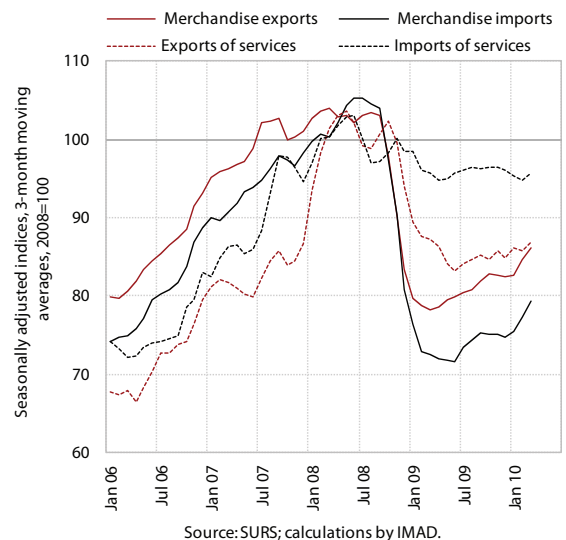


Table 1: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

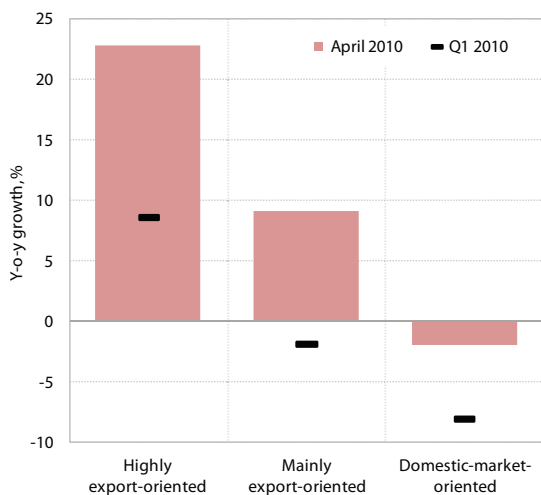
in %	2009	IV 10/ III 10	IV 10/ IV 09	I-IV 10/ I-IV 09
Exports¹	-18.2	-9.2	9.3	6.3
-goods	-19.2	-11.5	11.9	8.3
-services	-14.3	2.5	-0.7	-1.6
Imports¹	-23.0	-7.4	10.1	6.2
-goods	-25.9	-8.7	11.4	7.4
-services	-3.9	1.1	3.1	-0.5
Industrial production	-16.9	-2.4 ²	9.8 ³	2.0 ³
-manufacturing	-18.1	-2.6 ²	11.1 ³	2.9 ³
Construction -value of construction put in place	-21.0	-2.1 ²	-14.9 ³	-17.8 ³
Distributive trade - total turnover in retail trade	-12.8	-1.5 ²	4.0 ³	-0.4 ³
Hotels and restaurants - turnover in hotels and restaurants	-11.8	-1.8 ²	-3.0 ³	-2.0 ³

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

The value of **trade in services** in April declined relative to the previous April, but trade in services related to trade in goods is gradually picking up. April again saw lower exports of services y-o-y (-0.7%), largely due to the decline in exports of construction services. The greatest positive contribution to services exports came from road transport and merchanting services. The y-o-y decline in imports of services (-2.2%) was related to the decline in imports of maritime transport services, along with lower imports of licences, patents and copyrights. The decline in y-o-y imports of services was offset by higher imports of air transport and communication and construction services. In the first four months of 2010, exports of services declined by 1.6% and imports by 0.5% y-o-y.

The volume of production in **manufacturing** contracted in April, but was higher y-o-y due to the low-base effect. April's production was down 2.6% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted), exceeding by 11.1% the level in the same month of last year (working-day adjusted). With stronger y-o-y growth (reflecting a slight pick-up in production volume in 2010, as well as low production activity in the first months of last year), in the first four months of 2010, production volume was up 2.9% from the same period last year (working-day adjusted). The y-o-y increase in production activity in April was also attributable to industries that are more oriented to exports (with the exception of the manufacture of other machinery and equipment, ICT and electrical appliances, and other manufacturing). Production volume in industries that are mainly and predominantly export-oriented increased by an average of 15.6% compared with what was recorded in the previous April. Growth was strongest in technologically more intensive production of transport vehicles and electrical appliances, and in the low-technology rubber industry. All three activities, along with the metal industry, made the largest contributions to the y-o-y increase in production volume in manufacturing.

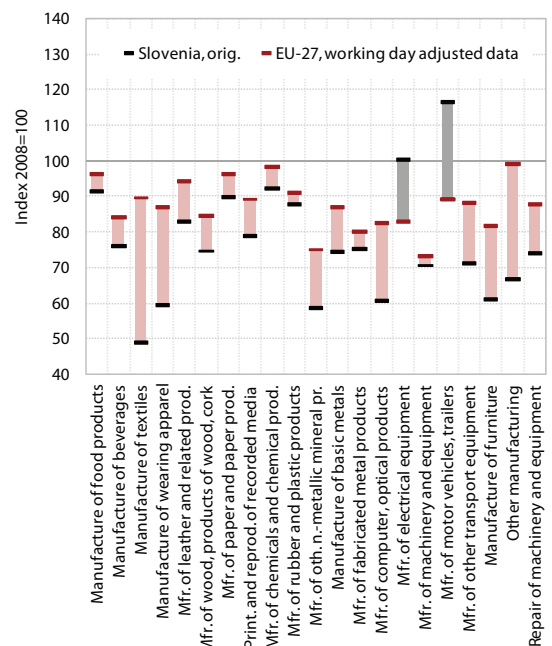
Figure 9: Volume of industrial production in manufacturing by export orientation



Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

In the first four months as a whole, production volume in manufacturing industries in Slovenia lagged more behind the 2008 average than in the EU-27. The gap was widest in some less technologically intensive industries.² In the EU-27, production activity dropped by 13.2% relative to 2008 in the first four months. In Slovenia, where the rate of recovery slowed at the quarterly level, production activity declined by 18.6%. Greater lags behind the EU-27 average were only recorded in the Baltic states, Bulgaria, Denmark and Finland. In Slovenia, production volume increased relative to 2008 only in the manufacture of electrical appliances and in the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, where production activity had also been higher y-o-y in the last quarter of last year, when these activities had already exceeded the 2008 levels. The lag behind the 2008 production, but also behind the EU-27, is largest in certain less technologically intensive activities, such as other manufacturing, more labour-intensive textile and furniture industries and in the manufacture of non-metal mineral products, which is highly dependent on domestic demand, particularly that by the construction sector. The technologically more intensive and more export-oriented manufacture of ICT appliances and the manufacture of other transport equipment also have lower production volumes compared with the EU-27 average, but given their low shares, they have a lesser impact on the total production volume in

Figure 9: Production volume in manufacturing in the first four months of 2010, EU-27 and Slovenia



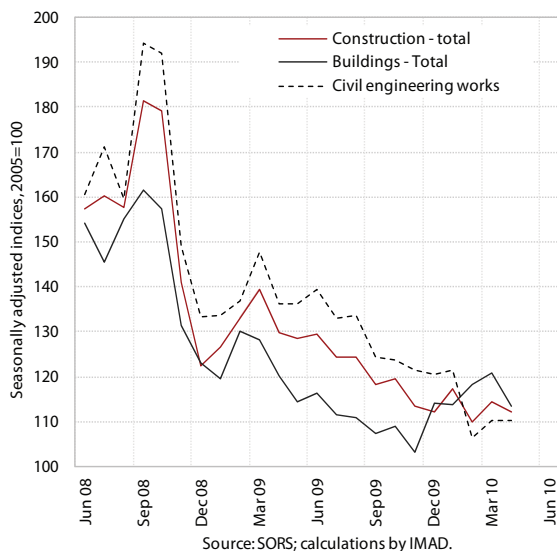
Source: Eurostat, calculations by IMAD. Note: Due to the confidential character of data for Slovenia, the pharmaceutical industry is not included, while the manufacture of coke and petroleum products is not covered due to its small share.

² Due to the confidential character of data for Slovenia, the pharmaceutical industry is not included in the comparison between the EU-27 and Slovenia. The manufacture of coke and petroleum products is not covered, as it accounts for a negligible share in Slovenian manufacturing.

manufacturing (accounting for 3% of manufacturing industries).

Construction activity declined in April and remained significantly lower than in the same month of last year. According to seasonally adjusted data, the value of construction put in place was down 2.2% in April relative to March and down 14.9% relative to the previous April. In 2009, construction activity mainly declined, while this year, it hovers around the level recorded at the end of last year. Looking at construction segments, activity in the segment of buildings strengthened relative to the end of last year, particularly non-residential construction (the first construction segment to have seen activity drop during the crisis), while activity in civil engineering declined.

Figure 11: Value of construction put in place

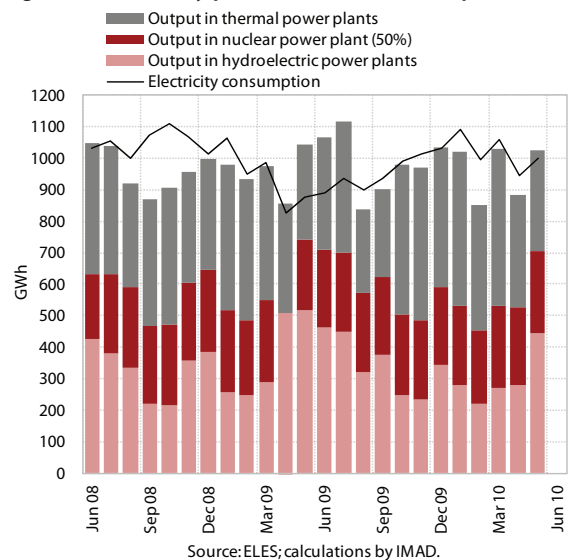


The value of new contracts declined in April, falling to the average level of 2009. After strengthening in January and February (when, seasonally adjusted, the value of new contracts reached the highest level since the onset of the crisis), the value of new contracts dropped in March and April, recording the average value of 2009. The value of new contracts in the construction of buildings exceeded the 2009 average by 28%. In civil engineering, it was 29% lower. The stock of contracts in the construction sector was higher y-o-y in February, for the first time since the beginning of the crisis; it also increased y-o-y in March and April.

Electricity production, and particularly consumption, increased y-o-y in May. Electricity production rose by 1.4% y-o-y, of which in the nuclear power plant by 15.1% and in thermal power plants by 7.1%, while electricity production in hydroelectric power plants dropped by 13.7%. Electricity consumption was 13.9% higher y-o-y in May, similar to April. A total of 43% of this relatively high increase was due to consumption by direct consumers

(metal industry), 31% to consumption from the distribution network, and 25% from the pumped-storage power plant Avče, which is in full operation this year (1% transmission loss). Not including the Croatian half of nuclear power plant production, Slovenia's net electricity exports accounted for 2.6% of consumption. Despite a much lower electricity surplus than in the previous May, the production-consumption balance was more favourable than in the last nine months, when Slovenia mainly recorded a small electricity deficit.

Figure 12: Electricity production and consumption



After increasing in March, total real turnover in **retail trade and in the sale of motor vehicles**³ dropped in April (seasonally adjusted), while it increased y-o-y due to the base effect. Turnover in retail trade (seasonally adjusted) has fluctuated significantly from month to month since the beginning of the year; in April it was approximately at the same level as at the beginning of the year, or somewhat higher (by 4.7%) than in May 2009, when it had been lowest since the beginning of the crisis. In April, total turnover in retail trade and in the sale of motor vehicles was higher y-o-y for the second successive month, but its growth eased somewhat (by 0.9 p.p. to 3.2%). Growth in total turnover was again a result 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 increased by 10.4% y-o-y, of which registrations by natural persons by 1.1%).⁴ The y-o-y decline in turnover in retail trade, in contrast, increased again in April.⁵ This was largely a result of lower y-o-y turnover in the sale of food products,

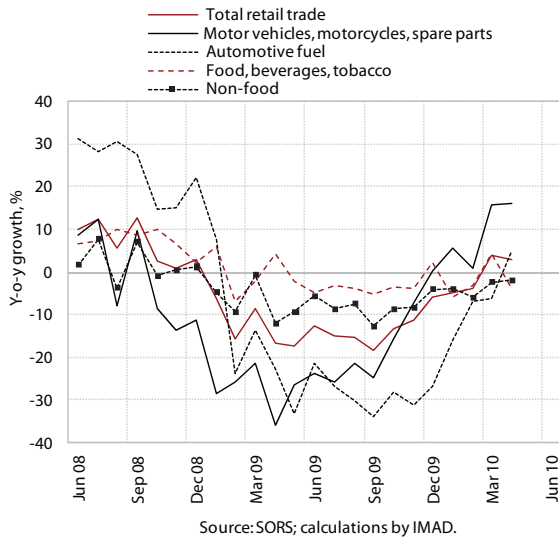
³ In total retail trade, sale and repair of motor vehicles (47+45).

⁴ The number of total first car registrations increased by 12.8% and 6.9% y-o-y, respectively, in May and June; within that, registrations by natural persons dropped by 0.6% and 8.8%, respectively.

⁵ In May, turnover in retail trade was equal to that in the previous May, according to provisional data, which are, however, not available for all sectors of retail trade and motor vehicle sales; besides, there have been significant differences between provisional and final data in recent months.

beverages and tobacco products,⁶ while the decline in turnover in the sale of non-food products⁷ diminished; due to the base effect, for the first time since January 2009, turnover growth was recorded in specialised stores selling automotive fuels. In the first four months of 2010, total turnover dropped 0.4% y-o-y, of which in retail trade by 4.0%, while turnover in the sale and repair of motor vehicles increased by 8.1%.

Figure 13: Turnover in retail trade and in the sale and repair of motor vehicles



Nominal turnover in **wholesale trade** shrank in April, after the significant increase in March (seasonally adjusted), which was reflected in a larger y-o-y decline. The April decline in nominal turnover in wholesale trade (1.5%, seasonally adjusted) is also related to the decline in the value of construction put in place, by our estimate. The y-o-y decline in nominal turnover in wholesale trade increased further in April, despite the significant reduction in 2009; in the first four months of 2010, turnover dropped by 7.1% compared with the same period last year.

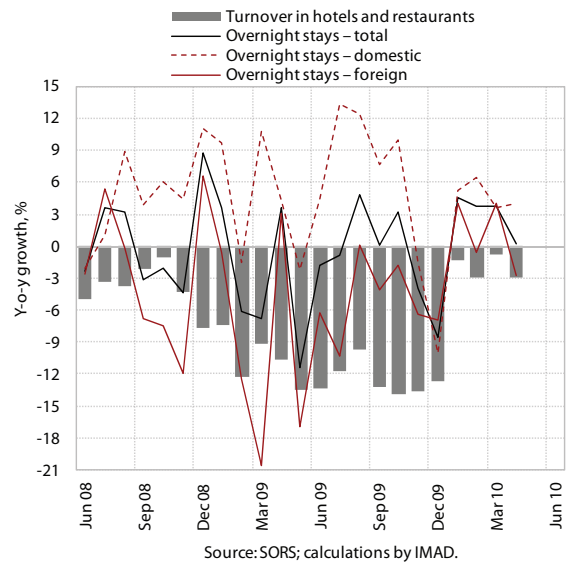
Real turnover in **accommodation and food service activities** declined in April for the third month in a row (seasonally adjusted); the y-o-y decline was, consequently, also larger. This year's y-o-y decline in turnover in accommodation and food service activities⁸ was most likely linked to the non-tourist part of this sector (household spending on food and beverages) and a different structure of tourists, as in the first four months of the year, the total number of overnight stays increased by 3.0% (of which domestic tourist overnight stays by 4.9% and overnight stays by foreign tourists by 1.0%).

⁶ After already recording turnover growth in March.

⁷ Within the group of non-food products, an increase in turnover was, in addition to specialised stores selling pharmaceutical, medicinal and cosmetic products, also recorded in specialised stores selling computer and telecommunication equipment.

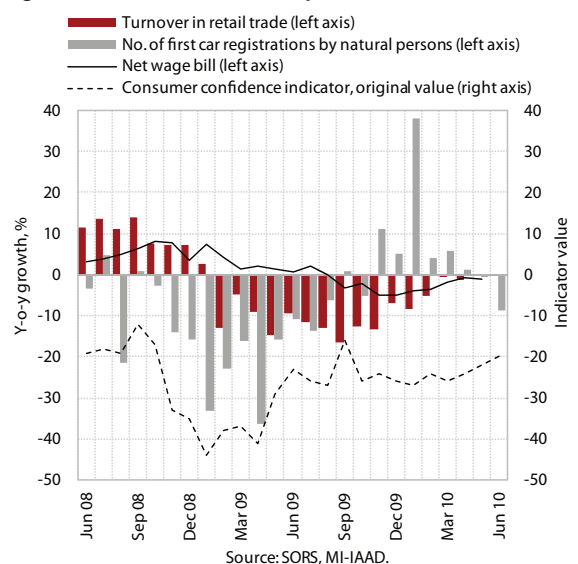
⁸ Real turnover in accommodation and food service activities dropped by 3.0% y-o-y in April, and by 2.0% in the first four months as a whole.

Figure 14: Tourist overnight stays and turnover in hotels and restaurants



Households remain cautious when spending. The net wage bill dropped by 1.2% y-o-y in real terms in May. Turnover in retail trade remained unchanged y-o-y in May, despite the nearly 10% y-o-y drop in the previous May. In the first quarter of the year, the number of car registrations increased y-o-y, while in April and May, the number of personal cars registered by natural persons was approximately the same as in the same period last year. The consumer confidence indicator increased somewhat in recent months, which we estimate is largely due to the fact that, with the recession continuing for quite some time, consumers are less uncertain about the current situation than in previous months or last year, after the crisis had just begun. They nevertheless do not yet plan any major purchases, which is also reflected in a relatively sharp decline in personal car

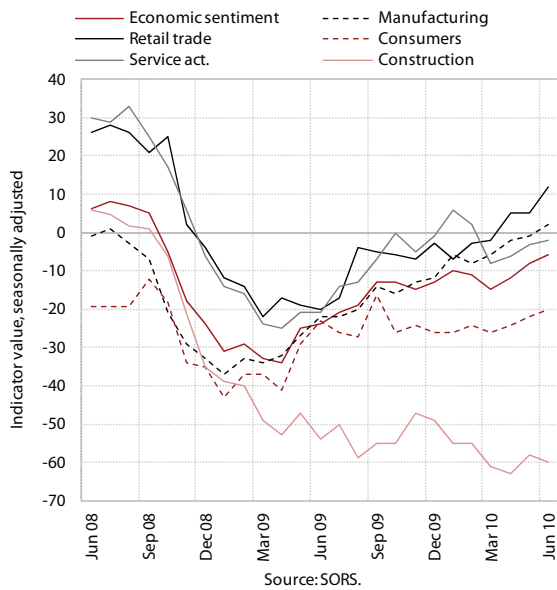
Figure 15: Household consumption indicators



registrations by natural persons. Data on consumer loans show that households net repaid consumer loans in the first five months of this year, which means that they were still cautious when buying on credit.

The seasonally adjusted value of the **sentiment indicator** increased slightly in June, most notably in retail trade. In June, this indicator only dropped in construction, where it approached the lowest level to date (recorded in April this year). Indicators in other activities have increased since March or April, but remain much lower than before the crisis.

Figure 16: Business trends



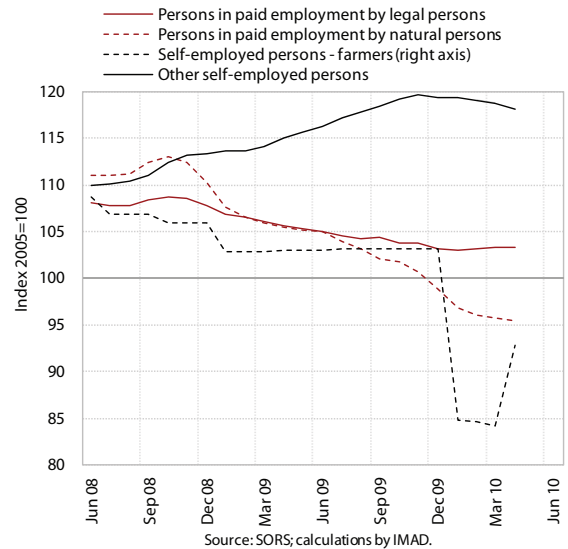
Labour market

In April, the **number of persons in formal employment**, which had been declining in 2009, remained approximately at the level recorded at the end of the year. It rose by 2,348 persons compared with March (seasonally adjusted by 0.0%) and the y-o-y rate of decline diminished to 2.8%. The number of farmers⁹ increased, in particular, by 2,718 or 10.3%, while the numbers of persons employed by legal entities, which represent the bulk of the active population, and of other self-employed persons dropped slightly, according to seasonally adjusted data. Employment continues to drop in manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, transport and accommodation and food service activities, while it grows further in professional, scientific and technical activities. Among public services, in April employment rose particularly in public administration, and health and social work. The number of employed persons also rose in

⁹ A statistical increase of an estimate based on data from the labour force survey for the last quarter.

agriculture. The number of vacancies declined somewhat in May and was again lower y-o-y (by 1.2%). The number of persons hired also fell, down 11.6% from a year before. The number of valid work permits for foreigners declined further in May (by 0.9%), once again most notably in construction.

Figure 17: Different categories of persons in formal employment



The **number of registered unemployed** dropped somewhat in May, though it continued to increase (0.4%), according to seasonally adjusted data, albeit less than in the previous two months. After declining in March and increasing in April, the number of registered unemployed persons dropped slightly in May (to 98,401), being 16.4% (13,992) higher than a year ago. The number of newly registered people was down 4.7% from April and 20.3% from the previous May. A total of 5,499 persons registered due to job loss,

Figure 18: Registered unemployed persons and registered unemployment rate

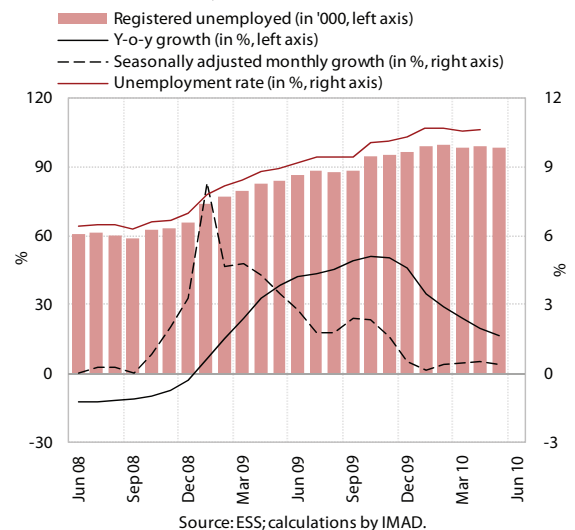


Table 2: Persons in formal employment by activity

	Number in 1,000				Y-o-y growth rates, %		
	2009	IV 09	III 10	IV 10	2009/ 2008	IV 10/ III 10	IV 10/ IV 09
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37.9	38.0	31.9	34.6	-4.5	8.6	-8.9
B Mining and quarrying	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.0	-7.5	0.2	-10.1
C Manufacturing	199.8	203.6	190.0	189.7	-10.1	-0.2	-6.8
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	2.9	-0.8	0.8
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	2.3	0.1	1.1
F Construction	86.8	87.8	80.5	80.1	-1.3	-0.5	-8.8
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	114.6	115.2	112.9	112.5	-1.0	-0.3	-2.3
H Transportation and storage	49.8	50.2	48.2	48.1	-2.8	-0.3	-4.1
I Accommodation and food service activities	34.0	33.9	33.6	33.5	0.6	-0.3	-1.4
J Information and communication	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.5	2.8	0.1	-0.6
K Financial and insurance activities	24.5	24.6	24.1	24.1	1.0	0.0	-2.1
L Real estate activities	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.7	-0.7	-2.1
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	44.8	44.1	46.1	46.4	4.6	0.6	5.2
N Administrative and support service activities	25.6	25.1	26.0	26.1	-1.7	0.1	3.8
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	51.5	51.4	52.0	52.3	1.1	0.6	1.6
P Education	61.7	61.8	63.5	63.5	2.8	0.0	2.9
Q Human health and social work activities	52.1	52.3	52.8	53.1	2.1	0.6	1.6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.3	1.8	-0.1	1.5
S Other service activities	13.3	13.2	13.5	13.5	3.7	-0.1	2.1
T Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	7.0	3.8	1.1

Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

and there were 723 first-time job-seekers. On the other hand, 4,699 unemployed persons found work, which is approximately at the level of the past four months as a whole and still 10% more than a year before. The number of registered unemployed declined by another 2,438 for other reasons. The registered unemployment rate remained unchanged in April, 10.6%.

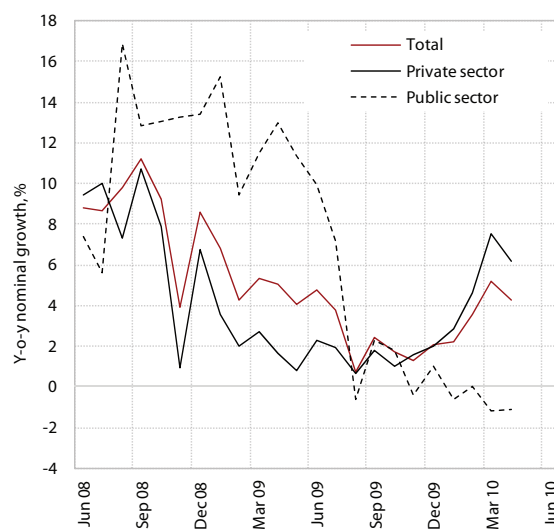
Table 3: Labour market indicators

in %	2009	IV 10/ III 10	IV 10/ IV 09	I-IV 10/ I-IV 09
Labour force	0.2	0.3	-0.8	-1.0
Persons in formal employment	-2.4	0.3	-2.8	-3.5
- Employed in in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-2.5	0.0	-2.9	-3.6
Registered unemployed	36.6	0.4	19.9	26.8
Average nominal gross wage	3.4	-1.1	4.2	3.8
- private sector	1.8	-2.0	6.1	5.3
- public sector	6.5	1.2	-1.1	-0.7
	2009	IV 09	III 10	IV 10
Rate of registered unemployment, in %	9.1	8.8	10.6	10.6
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,438.96	1,423.19	1,499.23	1,483.44
Private sector (in EUR)	1,338.77	1,311.70	1,421.25	1,392.36
Public sector (in EUR)	1,749.82	1,771.23	1,729.97	1,751.16

Sources: ESS, SORS; calculations by IMAD.

The average gross **wage** per employee declined in April (by 1.1% in nominal terms) and its y-o-y growth was slightly slower (4.2%). Y-o-y growth amounted to 3.8% in the first four months, 1.6 p.p. less than in the same period last year; unlike last year, growth in the private sector was higher than in the public sector.

Figure 19: Nominal gross wage per employee



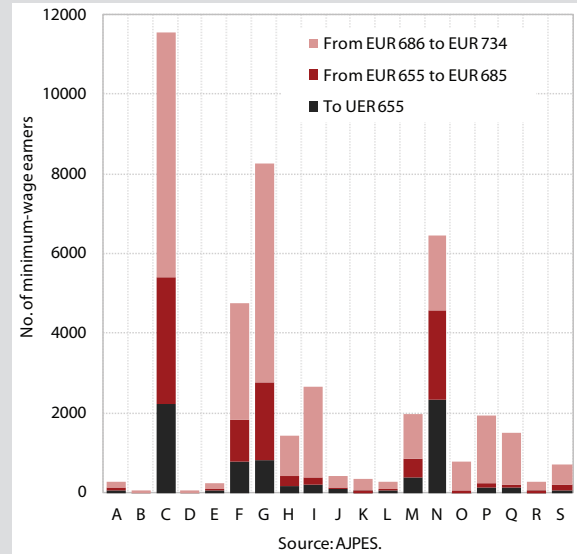
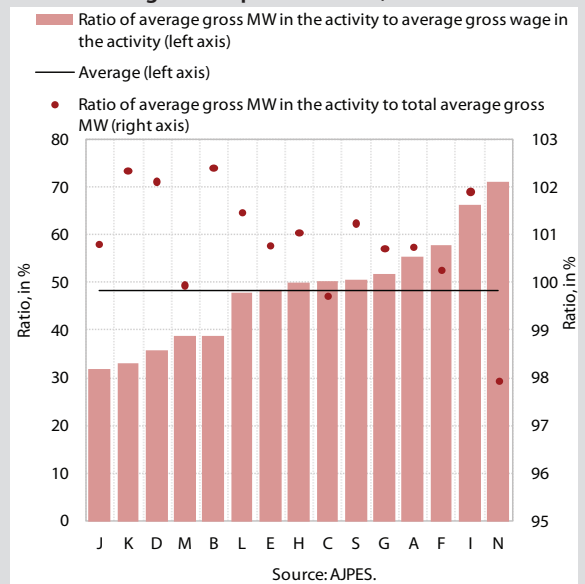
Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

Box 3: Minimum wage according to the new Act

According to AJPES data,¹ 43,323 persons employed by legal entities received the minimum wage in March.² The number is much higher than the 2009 average (19,030), but nevertheless much lower than what we estimated at the adoption of the Minimum Wage Act, based on data on the distribution of persons employed by legal entities with regard to the gross wage level in 2008 (87,000 or more than 10% of all employed persons). This gap between the estimated and actual numbers of minimum-wage earners is attributable to a significant change in the distribution of employees as a result of dismissals in the private sector in 2009 (from October 2008 to March 2010, more than 46,000 people lost work).

The Minimum Wage Act determines the new amount of the minimum wage (since 1 March 2010), allowing for a gradual transition to the new minimum wage, provided that the employer first obtains the consent of the trade union; unexpectedly,³ wages that most of the minimum-wage earners received for March were nevertheless much higher than the lowest provisional amount stipulated by law. The Act allows for a gradual accommodation to the full minimum-wage amount (EUR 734),⁴ but employees have to be paid at least the provisional amount (EUR 655 until 1 January 2011) since March. Based on AJPES data, the average gross minimum wage paid for March amounted to EUR 691,⁵ which is more than EUR 36 above the lower limit of the statutory minimum-wage and EUR 94 more than the previous minimum wage. The increase in the minimum wage also translated into a higher share of minimum-wage earners in all employed persons (from last year's 3% to 7% in March this year). Despite the possibility of a gradual transition to the minimum wage due to the crisis, more than 60% of all minimum-wage earners received minimum wages in the highest minimum-wage category⁶ for March, in the amount of EUR 686 to EUR 734.

In private sector activities (A–N; S), the average gross minimum wage paid for March totalled EUR 690⁷ and was received by 38,931 persons or 8.5% of all private sector employees. In the private sector, enterprises had to consult with trade unions or workers' councils about whether they fulfilled the conditions for a gradual transition to the new minimum wage; nevertheless, as many as 57.5% minimum-wage earners received the highest minimum wages, in the range from EUR 686 to EUR 734. In all activities, except in administrative and support service activities, most of the employees received minimum wages in the highest category, while only just over 17% of employees received the lowest, provisional amount of the minimum wage (EUR 655); most of these employees were in administrative and support service activities and manufacturing. The average gross minimum wage in the private sector amounted to EUR 690 and reached 48.5% of the average gross wage in this sector;⁸ the ratio increased compared with 2009 (44.3%, 2008: 43.4%) and varies across activities, from only just over 30% in information and communication activities, up to 65.7% or 70.9%, respectively,

Figure 20: Minimum-wage earners, March 2010**Figure 21: Ratios of the minimum wage in the activity to the average wage in the activity and to the average minimum wage in the private sector, March 2010**

¹ Data also include employees working shorter hours and are not adjusted for the full-time equivalent.

² According to data for April, the number only rose slightly (by 0.6% or 43,323, to 43,566).

³ We expected the transition to the new minimum-wage level to be gradual rather than immediate (IMAD Working Paper, No. 3/2010).

⁴ Conditions for a gradual transition to the stipulated minimum wage: if the payment of the minimum wage (EUR 734.15) would result in a substantial loss and threaten the existence of the enterprise or would cause a considerable number of employment contract terminations.

⁵ Calculation by IMAD.

⁶ Minimum-wage levels are determined according to the transitional amounts determined by law.

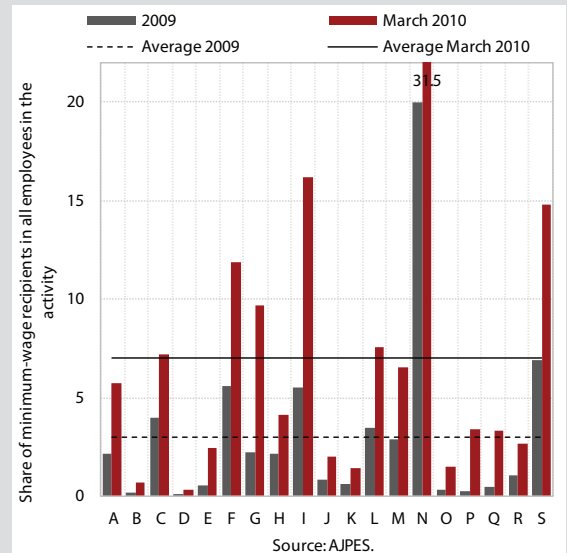
⁷ Calculation by IMAD.

⁸ According to Eurostat data for 2009, only Malta and Luxembourg have higher ratios (49.2% and 50.5%, respectively).

in activities with the lowest wages, i.e. accommodation and food service activities and administrative and support service activities. The average minimum wage in this sector was exceeded in most of the activities (except in three), most notably in financial and insurance activities and mining (by 2.4%), while the lowest average minimum wage was recorded in administrative and support service activities (2.1% below the sector's average). The share of minimum-wage earners in all employed persons also rose, due to the increase in the minimum wage, from last year's 3.2% to 8.5% in March this year. Data on the shares of minimum-wage earners by activity for March show that administrative and support service activities had the highest share of minimum-wage earners in all persons employed in the activity (31.5%), followed by accommodation and food service activities (15.0%), other activities (14.8%) and construction (11.9%, Figure 3).

In public sector activities (O–R), the average gross minimum wage totalled EUR 705⁹ and was received by 4,392 persons, or 2.7% of all employees in this sector (last year 0.3%). The average gross minimum wage in this sector reached 40.8% of the average gross wage in the sector. All activities have fairly equal ratios, but lower than in the private sector due to a higher level of the average gross wage. Overall 91.1% of all minimum-wage earners in this sector received the minimum wage in the highest category (between EUR 686 and EUR 734); this high share is a result of the government decision¹⁰ on paying the minimum wage in full (EUR 734).

Figure 22: Share of minimum-wage earners in all employees in the activity

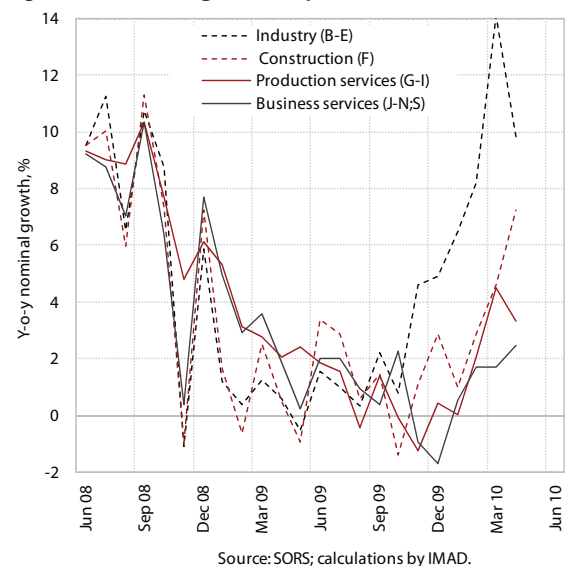


⁹ Calculations by IMAD.

¹⁰ View of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on enforcement of the act of the minimum wage in the private sector, decision of the Government of the RS, 73rd regular session of 18 March 2010.

In the private sector, the average wage dropped in April, as expected, and its y-o-y growth slowed. The decline in private sector wages (-2.0%) was expected, given that April was three working days shorter and in view of the dynamics of payments related to business results and overtime work in the previous year, which are disbursed in March.¹⁰ The level of the average wage still reflects the effect of the March increase in the minimum wage. The decline in wages was thus much less pronounced than the increase in the previous month;¹¹ in six activities of this sector, April's average gross wage even increased (the most in construction, by 2.7%).¹² Y-o-y growth in the gross wage in this sector slowed somewhat (6.1%), most notably in industry (B–E; 9.4%), where it is still highest. It strengthened in construction and business services (J–N, S; 2.5%), where it is nevertheless still lowest. Y-o-y growth in the average wage is still under the impact of changes in the structure of employment, which eased somewhat in April for the first time in one year and contributed 0.5 p.p. to 6.1% y-o-y growth.¹³

Figure 23: Gross wages in the private sector



¹⁰ These payments in arrears made the greatest contribution to the 2.0% decline in this sector's gross wage (-1.5 p.p.).

¹¹ With four working days more in March and three less in April (both in comparison with one month earlier) and under assumption that one-off payments related to business results and overtime work in the previous year tend to be disbursed in March.

¹² Payments without payments for overtime work and payments in arrears contributed 1.6 p.p. and payments in arrears 1.4 p.p. The contribution of overtime payments was negative (-0.3 p.p.).

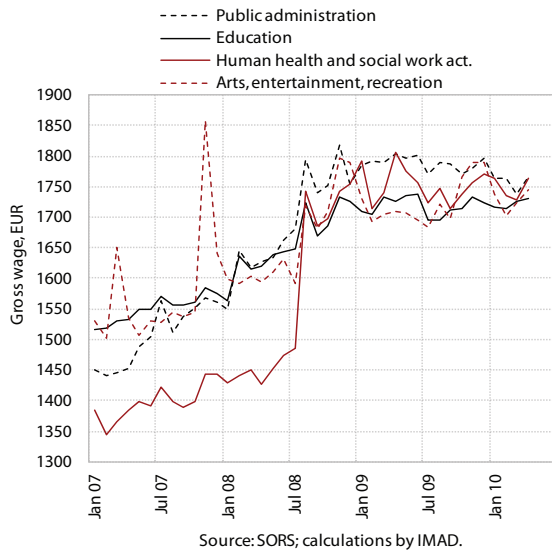
¹³ For more on the impact of changes in the structure of employment see SEM, January 2010, Box 3.

In the public sector, the average wage increased in April, as expected, due to regular promotions, but was nevertheless still much lower y-o-y. As a result of regular promotions, the average gross wage in this sector rose (1.2%) in all activities,¹⁴ but was nevertheless still 1.1% lower

¹⁴ Most notably in health (2.0%) and public administration (1.7%), followed by arts, entertainment and recreation (1.3%) and education (0.3%).

y-o-y.¹⁵ With the implementation of agreements now in force, y-o-y growth in the average gross wage in the public sector will total 5.9% at the end of this year, according to the Spring Forecast of Economic trends (IMAD).

Figure 24: Gross wages in the public sector



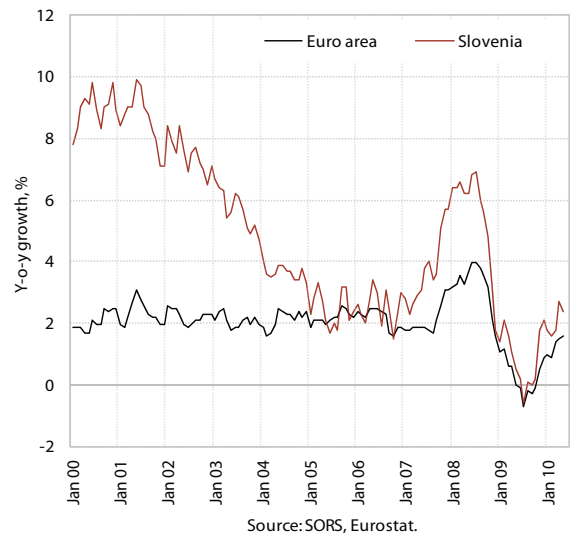
Prices

Y-o-y inflation dropped further in June. Consumer prices rose by 0.3% in June, while y-o-y inflation dropped to 1.9%. In the first half of the year, prices rose by 2.4%, similar to the same period last year (2.3%). According to the first Eurostat data, y-o-y inflation also declined in the euro area (from 1.6% to 1.4%).

Price movements in 2010 reflect weak economic activity, excise policy measures, movements of the euro relative to the US dollar and growth in commodity prices in the international environment. In the first six months of this year, consumer prices thus largely increased as a result of growing commodity prices and, to a lesser extent, growth in prices of services, with relatively steady growth in public utility services, which were up 5.4% in this period. Prices of goods and services increased by 2.4%. As goods are given a higher weight in the consumer price index than services, their contribution to total growth is larger. Growth in prices of goods is largely underpinned by growth in energy prices, particularly prices of liquid fuels for transport and heating, which is impacted by oil price movements and is strengthening more in euros than in US dollars, and excise policy measures imposed by the government. Oil prices in euros increased by around

¹⁵ This wage movement is attributable to the fact that wages were not adjusted for inflation in July last year, and to the temporary abolition of regular performance bonuses starting April 2009 and postponement of disbursement of the remaining two quarters of funds for the elimination of wage disparities, of which one should have been paid in September 2009 (Annex No. 1 and Annex No. 2 to the Collective Agreement for the Public Sector, OG RS 23/2009 and OG RS No. 91/2009).

Figure 25: Inflation in Slovenia and in the euro area



19% this year, contributing approximately 0.8 p.p. to 2.4% inflation through growth in prices of liquid fuels for transport and heating. Besides liquid fuel prices, prices of natural gas and district heating, which follow oil price movements with a delay and according to model-based calculations, also rose in the first half of this year (13.8% and 14.3%, respectively). Household electricity prices also went up, by 4.2%. Inflation was further impacted by the increase in excise duties on tobacco products in April (around 0.2 p.p.). Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages rose by 2.9% in this period, more than in the same period last year. Prices of non-energy durable industrial goods fall further and even more than in the same period of last year, mainly as a result of falling prices of personal cars. Higher prices of service contributed around 0.7 p.p. to inflation in this period, somewhat less than in the same period of last year. Amid the usual seasonal fluctuations in prices of package holidays, moderate growth in prices of services continues to reflect moderate economic activity.

Consumer prices in Slovenia increased more than in the euro area average in the first five months of 2010 (measured by the HICP). In the euro area, prices rose by an average of 1.0% in this period, 0.5 p.p. more than in the same period of last year, yet 1.2 p.p. less than in Slovenia. The key differences between inflation in Slovenia and in the euro area as a whole are structural in nature, given that in Slovenia liquid fuels for transport and heating are given a higher weight in the consumer price index than in the euro area as a whole.¹⁶ With somewhat higher rises in the euro area than in Slovenia in the analysed period, these prices therefore contributed approximately 0.9 p.p. to inflation (HICP) in Slovenia and roughly 0.6 p.p. in the euro area. In this period, prices of services also increased somewhat more in Slovenia than in the euro area, due to accelerating public

¹⁶ As an average Slovenian household allocates a relatively higher share of expenditure for liquid fuels than an average household in the euro area.

Box 4: Excise policy

In line with the amendment to the Excise Duty Act, the proposed supplementary budget for 2010 envisages additional general government inflows due to the increase in excise duties on tobacco, natural gas, electricity and alcohol. However, these rises will also have a sizeable impact on inflation. While contributing to an expected increase in general government revenue, higher excise duties are also very likely to increase retail prices of these products, and by extension, consumer prices. April's increase in excise duties on tobacco contributed 0.2 p.p. to inflation. Inflation will rise by another 0.9 p.p. due to excise duty rises foreseen for the second half of 2010 (excise duty on electricity 0.6 p.p.,¹ and excise duties on tobacco, natural gas and alcohol 0.1 p.p. each). In 2011, excise duties on tobacco will contribute a further 0.1 p.p. to inflation.

Besides excise duty rises that have already been proposed and carried out, excise will also be raised for fuels for transport and heating this year. The first half of March first saw a slight decline in excise duties on liquid fuels for transport, while excise duties on all liquid fuels have already changed twice in a row since 18 May, with retail prices being modified every two weeks. The coming months are expected to see further excise duty rises, which is related to the introduction of the CO₂ tax on liquid fuels for transport (EUR 0.03) in March 2011, when excise duties will be reduced by this amount. This year's net increase of EUR 0.01 in excise duties on liquid fuels for transport will thus contribute between 0.1 p.p. and 0.2 p.p. to inflation. This year, the total contribution of excise duty rises could thus come close to 1 p.p., the same figure as last year.

Certain other taxes have also been changed this year. To cut back the black economy and boost job creation, in January the government reduced the VAT rate on some specific, local services, such as hairdressing, small repair services (shoes, bicycles), domestic care services; the system of calculating motor vehicles tax was also changed in March, which was reflected in a decline in retail prices of personal cars. These tax changes have reduced measured inflation: had they not been changed, inflation would have been somewhat higher in the first quarter, according to SORS data.

Figure 26: Y-o-y inflation in Slovenia with and without impacts of taxes

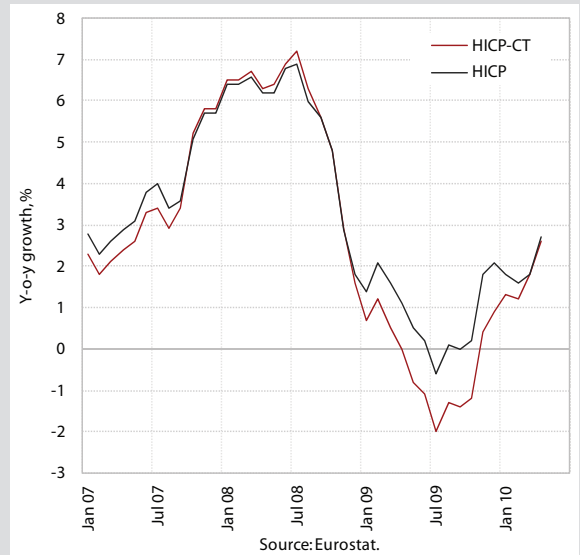
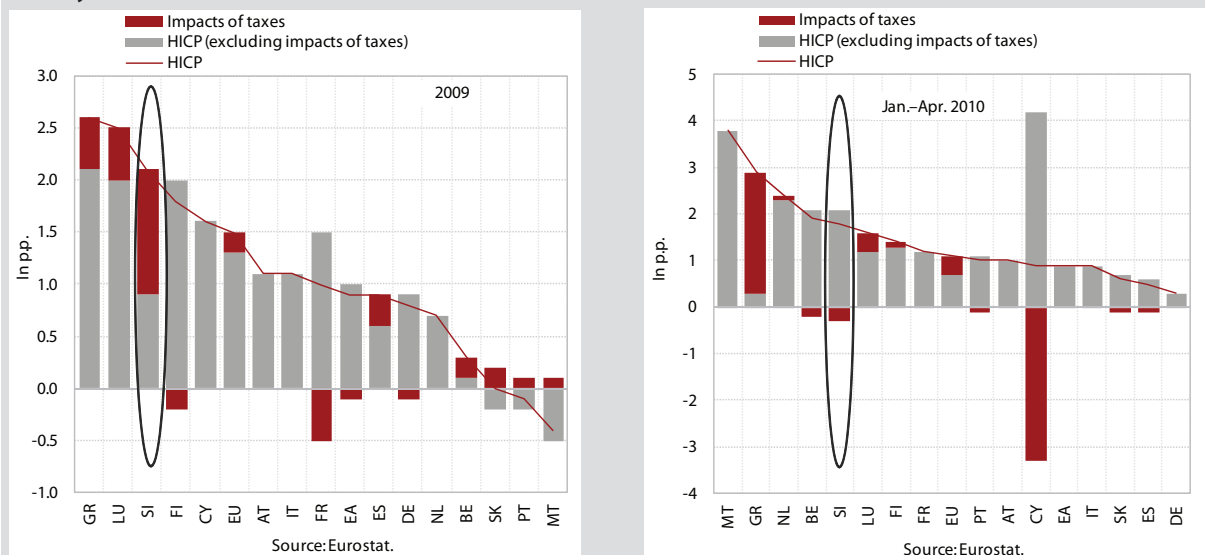


Figure 27: Y-o-y inflation with and without impacts of taxes in euro area countries, last year and in the first four months of this year



¹ Estimate of the MF; according to IMAD's estimate, the contribution could be half lower.

Table 4: Breakdown of HICP into sub-groups – the first five months of 2010

	Euro area			Slovenia		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	1.0	100.0	1.0	2.2	100.0	2.2
Goods	1.7	58.0	1.0	2.7	66.2	1.8
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	0.3	11.9	0.0	2.1	14.8	0.3
Non-processed food	2.6	7.3	0.2	5.1	6.9	0.3
Non-energy industrial goods	0.2	29.3	0.1	-0.1	30.7	0.0
Energy	7.2	9.6	0.7	8.7	13.9	1.2
Electricity for households	0.8	2.4	0.0	4.3	2.6	0.1
Natural gas	3.6	1.5	0.1	11.0	0.8	0.1
Liquid fuels for heating	18.4	0.8	0.1	20.7	1.5	0.3
Solid fuels	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.4	1.0	0.0
District heating	-4.3	0.5	0.0	10.0	0.8	0.1
Fuels and lubricants	11.1	4.3	0.5	8.7	7.2	0.6
Services	0.2	42.0	0.1	1.4	33.8	0.5
Services – dwellings	0.9	10.2	0.1	3.8	2.7	0.1
Services – transport	0.7	6.6	0.0	0.9	5.2	0.0
Services – communications	-0.1	3.3	0.0	1.5	3.4	0.1
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	-0.7	14.8	-0.1	1.4	14.3	0.2
Services – other services	0.6	7.1	0.0	1.1	8.1	0.1
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	0.1	83.1	0.1	0.8	79.3	0.6

Source: Eurostat. calculations by IMAD.

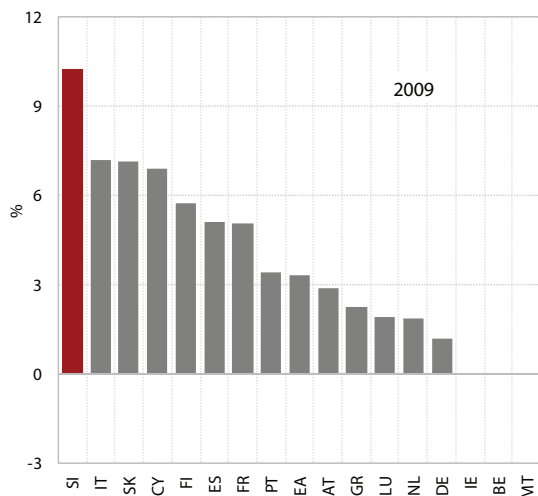
Note: ECB classification

utility prices. As a result of excise duty rises, price of tobacco products also rose more than in the euro area.

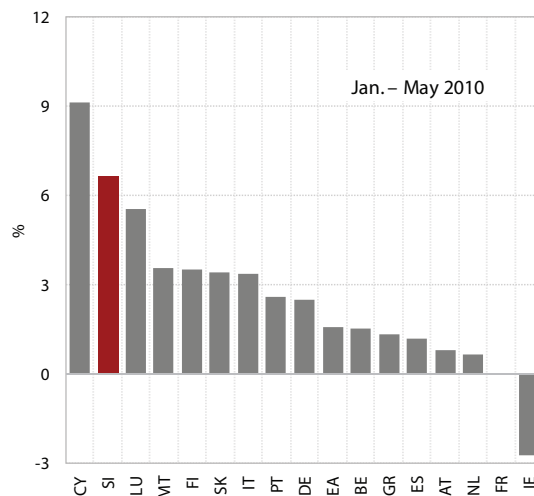
Producer prices of manufactured goods on the domestic market increased further y-o-y in May. After turning positive in February 2010 after nine months of decline, y-o-y growth in these prices rose to 2.6% in May, from 0.7% in April. Y-o-y rises in these prices still largely reflect

price movements in the manufacture of metals and metal products, where y-o-y growth had already exceeded 16% in May, and in the manufacture of food products, where y-o-y price declines diminish steadily (totalling a mere 0.6% in May). Price movements in these industries largely follow those in the international environment, where commodity prices are slowly but steadily driven up by strong demand from emerging economies.

Figure 28: Growth in prices of public utility services in Slovenia and in the euro area last year and in the first five months of this year

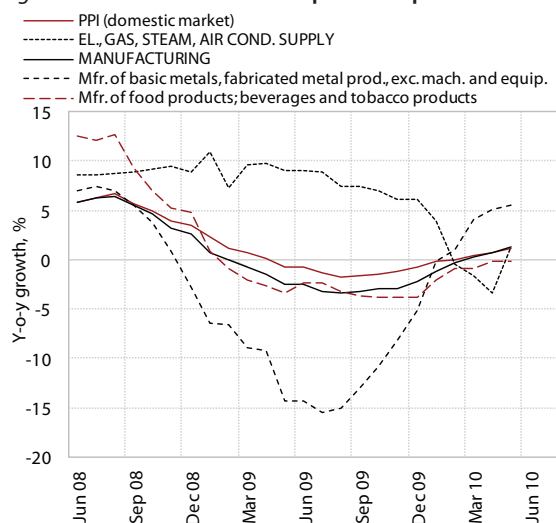


Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.



Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.

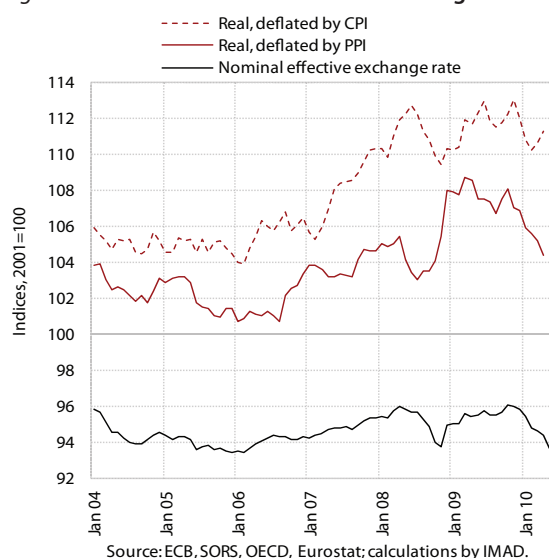
Figure 29: Growth in industrial producer prices



After improving for three months, **price competitiveness** of Slovenia's economy deteriorated for the second successive month in April, under the impact of consumer price growth that was faster than in Slovenia's trading partners. The real effective exchange rate, deflated by relative consumer price growth therefore increased again in April (by 0.5%). In April and in the first four months as a whole, the price competitiveness of the economy improved y-o-y (0.4% and 0.3%, respectively) due to the slump in the exchange rate of the euro, but the improvement was less pronounced than in most other euro area countries. Price competitiveness in manufacturing continued to improve in April (0.5% m-o-m and 2.8% y-o-y), with growth in producer prices of manufactured goods again being lower in Slovenia than in its trading partners.

The deterioration of the **cost competitiveness of the economy** continued to slow in Slovenia in the first quarter, while in most countries in the euro area and in the EU, cost

Figure 30: Nominal and real effective exchange rates



competitiveness increased. After five quarters of decline, labour productivity increased y-o-y in the first quarter, given that the falling in employment did not slow much despite a much slower decline in economic activity. With concurrent stronger growth in the compensation of employees per employee due to wage rises in the private sector, real unit labour costs and the real effective exchange rate increased somewhat in the first quarter (the former by 0.4% and the latter by 1.6%, according to our estimates), yet significantly less than in the last quarter of 2009. In the euro area and in the EU, real unit labour costs dropped in the first quarter,¹⁷ with slightly lower growth in labour productivity and much lower growth in the compensation of employees per employee than in Slovenia. A gradual catching-up with the euro area and the EU continued in the first quarter, but Slovenia nevertheless remains among the EU countries with the worst movements of cost competitiveness.

Tabela 5: Indicators of price and cost competitiveness

y-o-y growth rates, %	2008	2009	Q2 09	Q3 09	Q4 09	Q1 10
Effective exchange rate¹						
Nominal	0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.3	1.8	-0.3
Real, deflator CPI	-2.7	-0.7	0.0	0.2	2.3	-0.3
Real, deflator PPI	0.8	2.8	3.4	3.7	1.4	-2.4
Real, deflator ULC	3.4	5.8	5.4	4.6	5.2	1.6
Unit labour costs, economy and components						
Nominal unit labour costs	6.2	9.3	11.4	7.5	3.7	1.0
Compensation per employee, nominal	7.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.4
Labour productivity, real	0.7	-5.8	-7.6	-5.0	-1.6	2.4
Real unit labour costs	2.3	7.2	8.7	6.7	2.9	0.4
Labour productivity, nominal	4.5	-3.9	-5.3	-4.4	-0.8	3.0

Source: SORS, ECB, Eurostat, OECD; calculations by IMAD.

Note: ¹relative to the 17 trading partners

¹⁷ Data on the movements of the real effective exchange rate, deflated by unit labour costs, for other euro area and EU countries are not available yet.

Figure 31: Real unit labour costs in Slovenia and euro area average

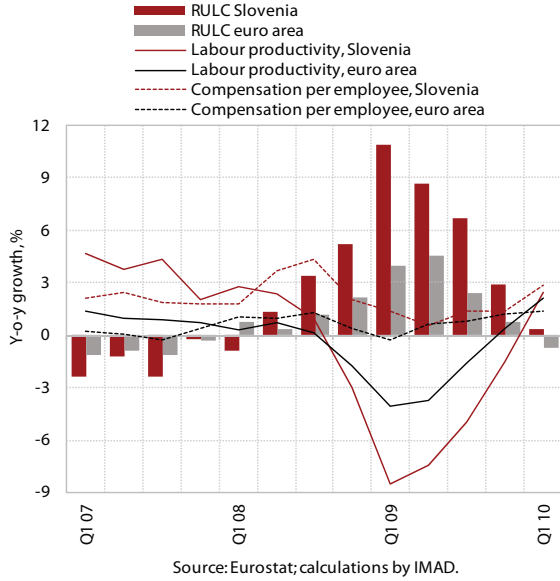
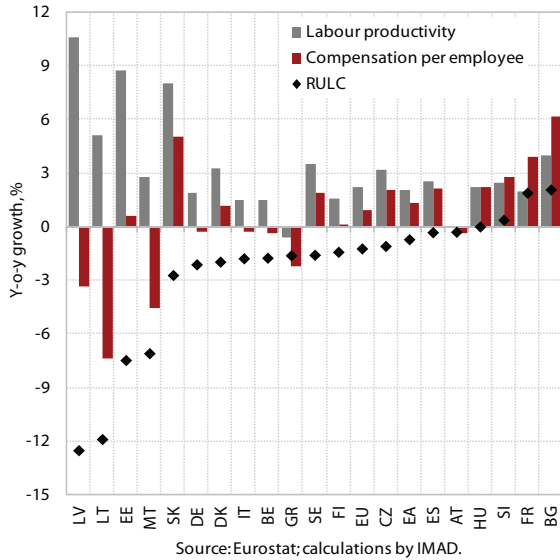


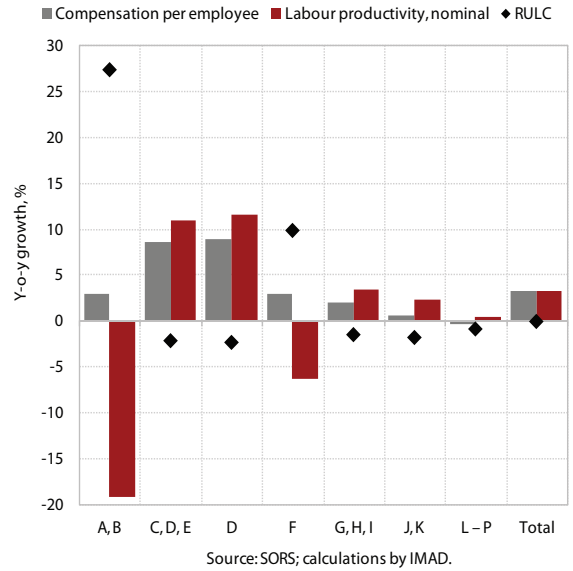
Figure 32: Real unit labour costs in euro area countries



The relatively worse position of Slovenia's economy was mainly a result of the pronounced deterioration of cost competitiveness in the construction sector. Growth in unit labour costs, which is also slowing steadily in construction, was still high (9.9%) in the first quarter due to a strong decline in value added. Cost competitiveness of other sectors of Slovenia's economy, with the exception of agriculture and fishing, improved in the first quarter, most notably in manufacturing, where negative trends had already turned positive in the last quarter of 2009. Despite much faster y-o-y growth in the compensation of employees per employee, also under the impact of the minimum-wage increase, real unit labour costs in

manufacturing dropped at an accelerated pace in the first quarter (-2.3% against -1.4%), with labour productivity increasing even more significantly, largely due to the contraction of employment.¹⁸

Figure 33: Cost competitiveness by sector in the first quarter of 2010



Balance of payments

The **current account of the balance of payments** recorded a deficit of EUR 45.8 m in April, and a deficit of EUR 139.6 m in the first four months of 2010 (EUR 255.4 m in the same period of last year). This year, April's deficit largely resulted from changes in the balances of current transfers and trade in goods. The deficit in the balance of factor incomes was also somewhat higher. The surplus in trade in services increased somewhat.

International trade in goods and services again recorded a surplus in April. The y-o-y increase in the deficit in trade in goods was mainly a consequence of the narrowing surplus in trade with non-EU Member States. With growth in nominal exports to the EU picking up and with somewhat lower growth in imports of goods, the deficit in trade in goods with EU countries reduced somewhat y-o-y in April. The total deficit in trade in goods totalled EUR 182.3 m in the first four months of this year. The surplus in the services balance widened once again in April, but dropped y-o-y. The decline was mainly related to a wider trade deficit in licences, patents and copyrights, and narrower surpluses in trade in maritime transport and construction services. In the first four months of the

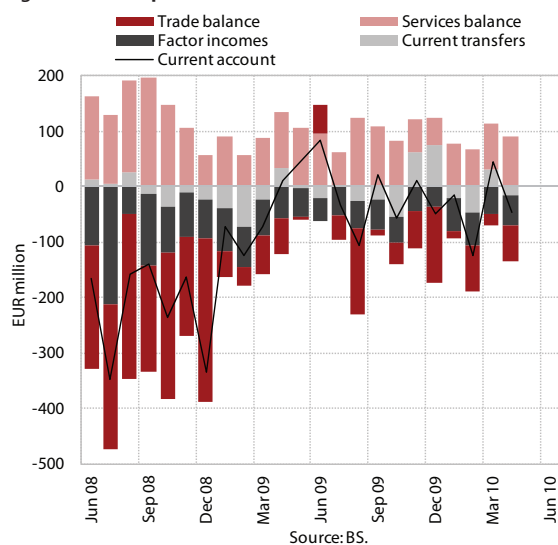
¹⁸ Growth in the compensation of employees per employee increased to 9.1% (from 4.9%) and labour productivity to 13.1% (from 8.5%). With value added growing again (1.8%), the pronounced decline in employment in manufacturing continued in the first quarter (-10.1%).

Table 6: Balance of payments

I-IV 10, EUR m	Inflows	Outflows	Balance ¹	Balance, I-IV 09
Current account	7,550.3	7,689.9	-139.6	-255.4
- Trade balance (FOB)	5,680.5	5,862.9	-182.3	-214.4
- Services	1,252.9	932.5	320.4	336.6
- Income	304.6	527.6	-222.9	-273.5
Current transfers	312.2	366.9	-54.7	-104.1
Capital and financial account	3,059.9	-2,814.6	245.3	-153.3
- Capital account	55.3	-90.5	-35.2	-6.7
- Capital transfers	54.9	-89.8	-34.9	-4.8
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-2.0
- Financial account	3,004.6	-2,724.1	280.5	-146.6
- Direct investment	36.9	-181.6	-144.7	-185.6
- Portfolio investment	2,217.2	-500.1	1,717.1	1,876.6
- Financial derivatives	0.3	-18.4	-18.0	-19.1
- Other investment	656.6	-2,024.0	-1,367.4	-1,927.6
- Assets	524.9	-241.3	283.6	558.5
- Liabilities	131.7	-1,782.7	-1,651.0	-2,486.1
- Reserve assets	93.6	0.0	93.6	109.0
Net errors and omissions	0.0	-105.7	-105.7	408.7

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

Figure 34: Components of the current account balance



year, the services balance recorded a surplus of EUR 320.4 m, which is EUR 16.1 m less than in the same period of 2009.

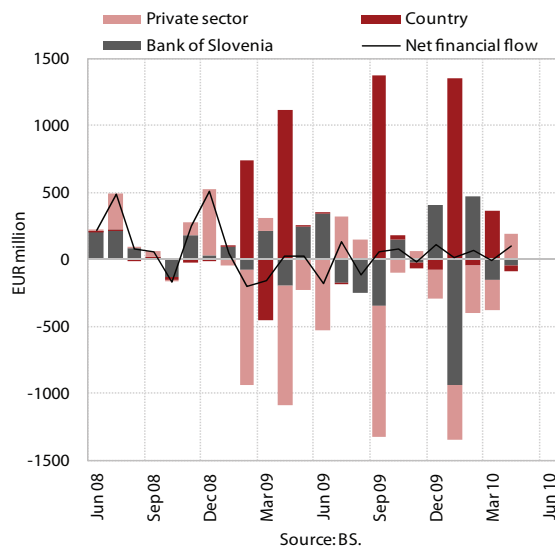
The deficit in factor incomes remained more or less unchanged y-o-y in April, while the balance of current transfers recorded a deficit, after last year's surplus. As interest rates in international financial markets remained low, domestic commercial banks continued to record low net interest payments on foreign loans. Due to issued bonds, the net outflow of interest on investments in

general government securities increased significantly y-o-y. In April, Slovenia's net budgetary position recorded a surplus against the EU budget, as the funds received under the Common Agricultural Policy were not recorded in the integrated budget.

International financial transactions strengthened in April, reaching EUR 100.8 m (EUR 29.9 m in the previous April). The net capital inflow of the private sector exceeded the net capital outflows of the BS and the general government. The level of the net capital inflow of the private sector was largely impacted by foreign investment in domestic securities. SID Bank (SID – Slovenska izvozna in razvojna banka) issued its first (5-year) bond in international capital markets (worth EUR 750 m, with a 3% annual interest rate) in April. One fourth of the amount was purchased by investors from Slovenia and the rest by foreign investors, largely from Germany, Austria, Southern Europe and Benelux countries. The proceeds were partly used to repay foreign debts, by our estimate, while the rest was deposited in bank accounts abroad. After a high net capital inflow in March (EUR 366.6 m) due to the issue of long-term securities, the general government recorded a net capital outflow of EUR 46.9 m in April. The net capital outflow of the BS was relatively modest in April, at EUR 41.0 m. The BS continued to sell capital market instruments and again reduced its liabilities against the TARGET position.

Net external debt totalled EUR 11.1 bn at the end of April (31.7% of estimated GDP) and was EUR 581 m higher than at the end of last year (by 1.6 p.p. of estimated GDP). At the end of April, Slovenia's **gross external debt** totalled EUR 40.9 bn

Figure 35: Financial transactions of the balance of payments by sector



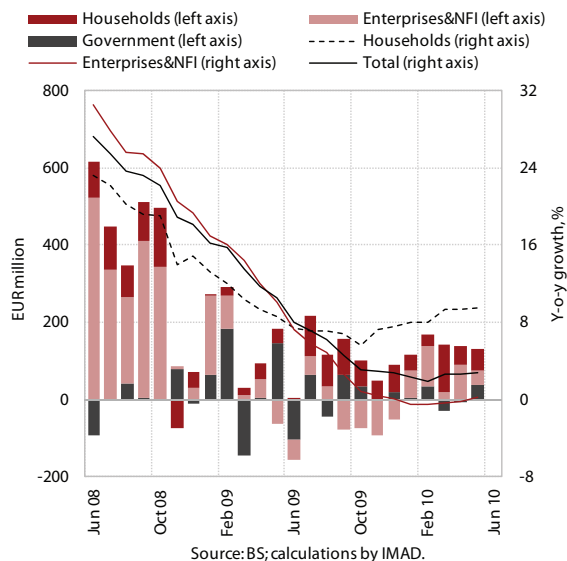
(117.2% of GDP), EUR 828 m more than in December 2009. Gross external claims in debt instruments also increased, totalling EUR 29.8 bn at the end of April (85.5% of GDP), which is EUR 247 m more than in December 2009.

Financial markets

Lending activity of domestic banks in May was at a similar level as in previous months. This time the bulk came from net household borrowing, which was at a similar level as in the previous month, while corporate and NFI borrowing declined and government borrowing strengthened. As to the sources of finance, banks continued to make net repayments on foreign loans; government deposits

recorded net outflows for the fourth month in a row, while household deposits were somewhat stronger.

Figure 36: Net flows and growth of domestic bank loans to domestic non-banking sectors



The volume of loans again recorded 0.4% monthly growth in May. Banks recorded net lending of EUR 653.5 m in the first five months of this year, just over 1% less than in the same period of last year. This relatively small y-o-y decline is to a great extent a result of lower net repayments of foreign currency loans, while euro borrowing dropped by close to a quarter y-o-y.

Lending activity in the euro area strengthened in May. Net flows of loans (EUR 55.5 bn) recorded the highest value after October 2008, close to two thirds of the average value recorded in the time of vigorous growth in loans

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. V 10	31. V 10/ 30. IV 10	31. V 10/ 31. XII 09	31. V 10/ 31. V 09
Loans total	32,444.95	33,098.49	0.4	2.0	2.8
Enterprises and NFI	23,161.09	23,485.22	0.2	1.4	0.3
Government	870.95	912.18	4.4	4.7	8.6
Households	8,412.91	8,701.10	0.6	3.4	9.5
Consumer credits	2,899.95	2,886.98	0.0	-0.4	1.0
Lending for house purchase	3,927.13	4,251.30	1.9	8.3	19.6
Other lending	1,585.84	1,562.82	-1.5	-1.5	1.9
Bank deposits total	14,313.07	14,670.13	1.2	2.5	3.9
Overnight deposits	5,655.00	6,136.06	4.4	8.5	9.7
Short-term deposits	5,116.28	4,234.51	-3.8	-17.2	-23.7
Long-term deposits	2,874.95	3,563.09	2.2	23.9	51.2
Deposits redeemable at notice	666.84	736.47	1.3	10.4	17.9
Mutual funds	1,856.30	1,911.66	-3.4	3.0	15.6

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

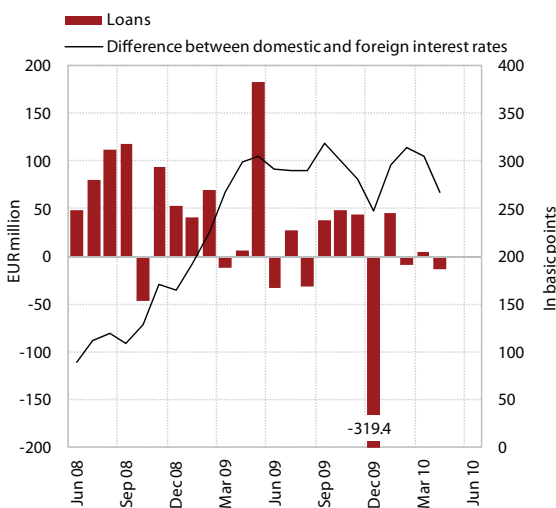
between January 2007 and the beginning of the crisis in October 2008. More than two thirds of net flows came from corporate and NFI borrowing, which was the highest in the last twelve months.

Households in Slovenia raised only housing loans in May. With net inflows of EUR 77.4 m, housing loans reached what was the second highest level in this year. Households, on the other hand, net repaid consumer loans (EUR 0.5 m), and particularly loans for other purposes, which, with net repayments of EUR 24.1 m, recorded the highest value since June 2009. Net flows of household loans thus totalled EUR 288.2 m in the first five months of this year, which is by a factor of 1.4 more than in the comparable period of 2010.

In May, net flows of corporate and NFI loans recorded the second lowest value in this year (EUR 38.3 m), while the volume of corporate and NFI loans increased once again y-o-y after four months of decline. In May, borrowing was again recorded only by enterprises, while NFIs net repaid loans taken out at domestic banks for the fourth month in a row. The breakdown by purpose shows that enterprises and NFIs largely raised loans for other purposes, which, at EUR 113.9 m, recorded the greatest net flows since October 2008. High net inflows of these loans, by our estimates, substituted working capital loans, which recorded net outflows of less than EUR 100 m. Positive net flows were also recorded by investment loans, which were, at EUR 22.1 m, somewhat below the previous month's level. Enterprises and NFIs borrowed a net EUR 234.1 m from domestic banks in the first five months of 2010, 13.0% more than in the same period of last year; the increase is, however, also due to the negative movements in the previous May.

Corporate borrowing abroad also eased in April. Enterprises repaid foreign loans in the amount of EUR 13.5 m in April,

Figure 37: Net corporate and NFI borrowing abroad and differences in interest rates

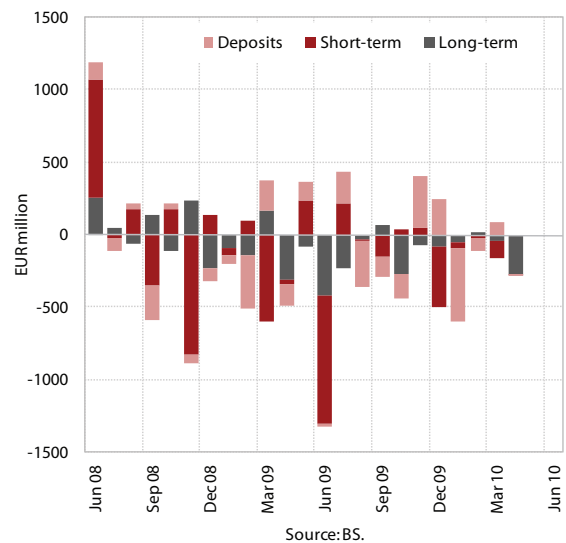


Source: BS; calculations by IMAD.

which is the highest level this year. Unlike in previous months, enterprises and NFIs net repaid long-term loans, while net repayments of short-term loans were negligible. In the first four months of this year, enterprises and NFI borrowing abroad recorded a net EUR 29.6 m, nearly three quarters less than in the same period of last year. The differences between domestic and foreign interest rates dropped somewhat in April, but were nevertheless considerable. 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 268 basis points higher than, on average, in the euro area.

Banks net repaid foreign loans again in April, in the amount of EUR 271.7 m, the highest figure this year. Net repayments were largely a consequence of higher net repayments of long-term loans, with negligible net repayments of short-term loans, similar to what was recorded for enterprises and NFIs. Foreign deposits again recorded net outflows in April, but these were the lowest this year (EUR 6.6 m). In the first four months of 2010, banks net repaid foreign loans and deposits in the amount of EUR 1.0 bn, which is more than one fifth less than in the same period last year.

Figure 38: Net bank borrowing abroad



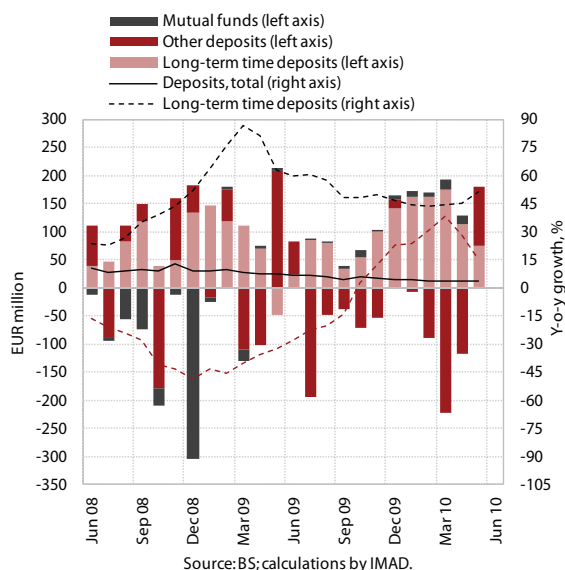
Source: BS.

The quality of bank assets continued to deteriorate gradually in May. In May, banks increased impairments and provisions by EUR 37.0 m, which is somewhat more than in the same month of 2009. In the first five months of this year, impairments and provisions climbed to EUR 184.9 m, which is an almost 30% higher figure than in the same period of 2009.

Household deposits in banks recorded net inflows in the amount of over EUR 180 m in May, after two consecutive months of net outflows. This is the highest value since December 2008, which is, according to our estimation, mainly due to the disbursement of holiday allowances and, to a lesser extent, inflows from capital markets, which were characterised by extremely negative movements

in May. The greatest net inflows were recorded for sight deposits (EUR 261.3 m), while compared with previous months, a relatively strong slowdown was seen in net inflows of long-term deposits, which dropped to the lowest value (EUR 75.8 m) since October 2009. Net inflows of all household deposits to banks amounted to EUR 357.1 m in the first five months of this year, down 17.7% from the same period last year. Government deposits again recorded a net outflow in May, but this outflow was much lower (EUR 80 m) than in the previous three months, as outflows were only recorded for short-term deposits. Government deposits saw a net outflow of EUR 0.9 bn in the first five months of 2010, compared with net inflows of EUR 1.9 bn in the same period of last year.

Figure 39: Net inflows of household deposits in banks and mutual funds, and y-o-y change in stock



Public finance

In May, revenues from **taxes and social security contributions** increased for the second successive month (7.3%), being also higher y-o-y for the first time since January 2009 (1.8%). The increase in May was mainly related to inflows of corporate income tax, which were otherwise not high (EUR 19 m), but followed April's tax refunds (-EUR 69 m). Revenue from personal income tax also rose more notably relative to April (by 8.6%), with prepayments of tax on income from employment increasing by 10.0% (partly due to the first payments of holiday allowance) and with higher revenue from other personal income categories; the first part of personal income tax refunds based on tax assessments for 2009 was also paid in May (nearly EUR 23 m). Revenue from excise duties¹⁹ in May was somewhat higher than in April, yet 4.9% lower than in the same month of 2009. May saw further fluctuation in monthly revenue from value added tax (VAT), also due to shorter deadlines for tax refunds. VAT inflows dropped again in May (by 18%), after increasing in April, but were up 8.7% compared with the previous May. Revenue from social security contributions also declined in May (by 1.2%), but was higher y-o-y (1.6%).

In the first five months of 2010, revenue from taxes and social security contributions dropped by 2.6% compared with the same period last year. Only revenue from value added tax increased. According to data on paid taxes and social security contributions,²⁰ payments amounted to EUR 5.1 bn in the first five months. Even though VAT inflows shrank significantly at the beginning of the year due to shorter deadlines for tax refunds, they were nevertheless 4.3% higher y-o-y in the first five months, particularly due to the effect of a very low base, as in the first months of 2009, VAT

¹⁹ The figure for excise duties is corrected for the timing of excise duty payments.

²⁰ Based on the Report on Payments of All Public Revenues, January–May 2010, Public Payments Administration.

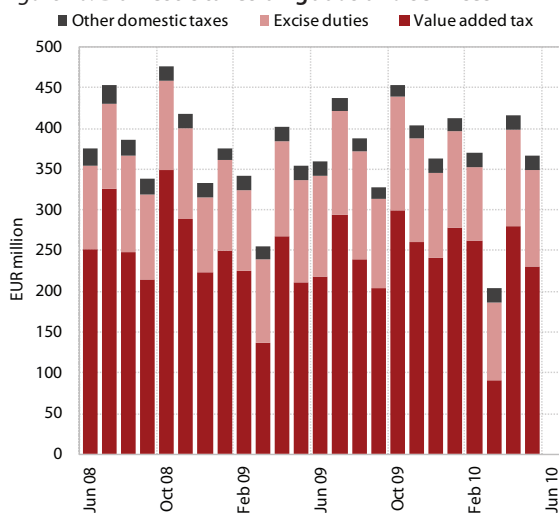
Table 8: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure

	2009			2010		
	EUR m	% of GDP	Growth, %	I-III 10 EUR m	III 10/ III 09	I-III 10/ I-III 09
Revenues - total	14,404.0	41.3	-6.1	3,310.1	-2.1	0.8
- Tax revenues	12,955.3	37.1	-7.0	2,983.4	-7.4	-2.5
- Taxes on income and profit	2,805.1	8.0	-18.5	635.4	-12.3	-10.2
- Social security contributions	5,161.3	14.8	1.3	1,274.4	1.8	-0.8
- Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,660.1	13.4	-3.0	1,023.9	-15.9	0.8
- Receipts from the EU budget	596.5	1.7	63.3	139.1	203.4	125.0
Expenditure - total	16,365.4	46.9	6.0	4,035.3	0.5	4.1
- Wages and other personnel expenditure	3,912.3	11.2	9.3	958.2	-0.4	-0.7
- Purchases of goods and services	2,506.8	7.2	-0.8	555.5	5.2	1.5
- Transfers to individuals and households	6,024.1	17.3	7.3	1,529.0	7.2	6.5
- Capital expenditure	1,293.3	3.7	3.3	192.8	1.5	9.9
- Capital transfers	495.2	1.4	8.1	47.2	-15.2	31.7
- Payment to the EU budget	439.3	1.3	2.7	150.6	-37.3	1.1

Source: MF.

inflows dropped the most due to lower economic activity. Revenue from *excise duties* was lower y-o-y in May for the third month in succession, dropping by 1.5% y-o-y in the first five months as a whole. Excise duties were generated at higher rates than in the same period last year, but the quantity of excise goods sold was significantly lower. In the first five months of 2010, the greatest y-o-y decline was recorded for *revenue from corporate income tax* (over 60%). Revenue declined as a result of refunds according to tax assessments based on business results for 2009, tax relief and a lower tax rate. The newly determined monthly prepayments are therefore also much lower than last year, as tax payers can request a reduction on the basis of deteriorated business performance in the current year and a 1 p.p. lower statutory tax rate (20.0%). Revenue from *personal income tax* was 2.0% lower y-o-y in the first five months. Revenue from tax on income from employment dropped by 0.3%, while revenue from other sub-categories of personal income tax declined by nearly 20% – particularly revenue from taxes on income from entrepreneurial profits, which declined as a result of tax assessments based on business results for the previous year. *Social security contributions* dropped by 0.3% y-o-y in the first five months of 2010. Growth in revenue from social security contributions had already been slowing from month to month towards the end of last year and turned into a decline in January. In the first five months, the decline in this revenue was somewhat smaller than in the first four.

Figure 40: Domestic taxes on goods and services

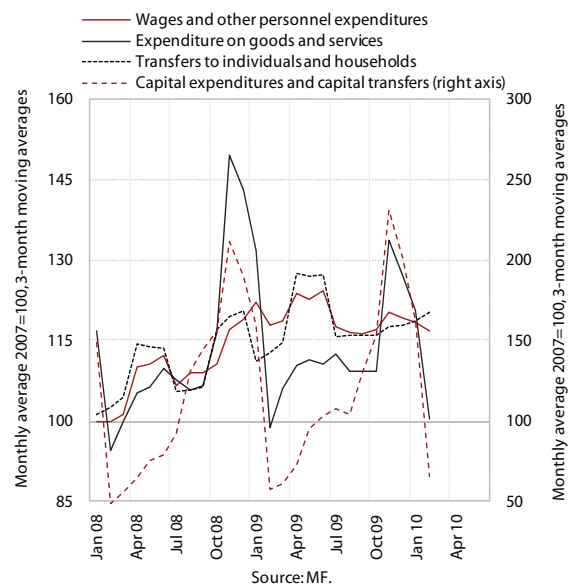


According to the **consolidated balance**²¹ of the MF, general government revenue totalled EUR 3.3 bn and general government expenditure EUR 4.0 bn in the first three months of 2010. In the first three months, revenue was 0.8% higher y-o-y, while it had been 2.6% lower y-o-y in 2009. Expenditure increased by 4.1% y-o-y in the first three

²¹ 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.

months, much less than in the previous year (14.4%). Fiscal imbalances persist, given slower growth in general government revenue due to tax reforms from previous years and the deteriorated macroeconomic environment, and amid a concurrent hike in general government expenditure due to the operation of automatic stabilisers and the financial effects of anti-crisis measures. The deficit climbed to EUR 725 bn in the first three months of 2010. In terms of *economic structure of expenditure*, all categories of general government expenditure had already been higher y-o-y in the first three months of 2010, except expenditure on wages and other personnel expenditures (-0.7%), and expenditure on subsidies (-2.6%). Capital transfers rose more than 30% y-o-y in the first three months and capital expenditure almost 10%. With higher general government debt, interest payments also increased (10.5%) at a rapid pace. Expenditure on transfers to individuals and households was 6.5% higher y-o-y in this period, or 11.5% not including pensions, with expenditure on transfers to the unemployed and expenditure on social security transfers growing the most given the deteriorating situation on the labour market (68.2% and 11.6%, respectively). Growth in expenditure on pensions slowed towards the end of last year, but in the first three months of this year, this expenditure was 3.7% higher y-o-y. Expenditure on goods and services also rose more notably in March and was 1.5% higher y-o-y in the first three months.

Figure 41: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure



The *state budget* deficit climbed to EUR 688 m in the first three months of this year. With expenditure increasing by 9.8%, the total *balance of local government budgets* recorded a deficit of EUR 16.2 m in the first three months. The deficit of the *health fund* stood at EUR 24.4 m. The *pension fund* was roughly balanced, thanks to a transfer of EUR 449 m from the state budget (a 14.3% higher figure than the year before).

Box 5: Supplementary state budget for 2010

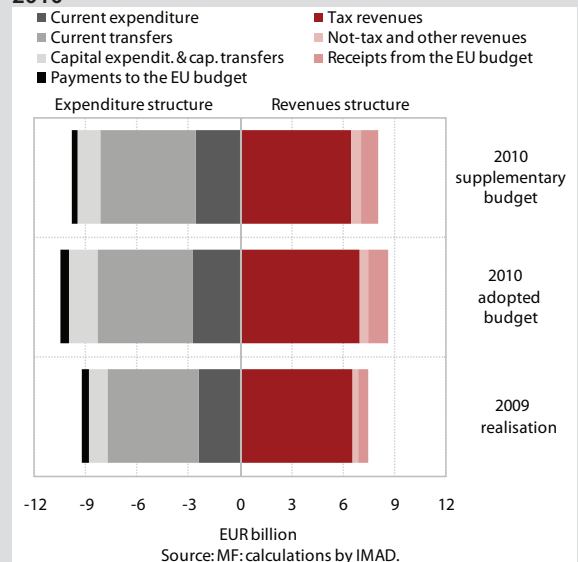
The government has proposed a draft supplementary budget for 2010. The draft supplementary budget expects revenue to drop by EUR 540 m and expenditure by around EUR 600 m from what was planned in the state budget for 2010 passed in December last year. The budget deficit is estimated to be at EUR 1,768 bn (5.1% of GDP), EUR 58 m less than planned in the current budget.

The proposed supplementary budget for 2010 sets revenue at EUR 8.1 bn, an increase of 7.6% in nominal terms compared with 2009. According to the revised estimates of general government revenue, tax revenues will drop the most, by 1% y-o-y, instead of rising by 7% y-o-y as anticipated in the budget adopted in December. The difference is most prominent in the corporate income tax category (EUR 281 m), where as a result of significantly higher tax refunds based on tax assessments for the previous year, tax inflows dropped much more than foreseen in the current budget. Revenue from corporate income tax will be as much as 37.8% lower y-o-y than initially planned (the current budget anticipates a slight increase). Domestic taxes on goods and services will also be lower than envisaged in the current budget (a decline of EUR 180 m). Even though excise duty rates were raised, revenue from this tax category will drop somewhat as the result of a lower quantity of excise goods sold. Revenue from environmental taxes will be lower than according to the current budget (CO₂ emission tax). Revenue from personal income tax is also expected to diminish slightly, by 8.4% according to the revised estimate, more than anticipated in the current budget. Revenue from taxes on international trade and transactions will shrink by more than 1% y-o-y, while the current budget anticipates an increase. Besides tax sources, EU funds will be lower as well, by around EUR 117 m, but will nevertheless increase y-o-y, by as much as 74.5%.

State budget expenditure for 2010 is estimated at EUR 9.9 bn and will increase by a nominal 6.6% compared with 2009, according to the draft supplementary budget. Expenditure as a share of GDP will rise by 1.8 p.p. of GDP, from 26.5% of GDP in 2009 to 28.3% of GDP in 2010. Capital expenditure and capital transfers will drop most notably relative to the budget adopted in December (by EUR 389 m). Expenditure on goods and services will decline by more than EUR 70 m in government bodies, and to some extent, in public institutions, as a result of streamlining and austerity measures. The draft supplementary budget also envisages small declines relative to the current budget in expenditure on wages, contributions and other personnel expenditures (EUR 18 m), expenditure on subsidies (EUR 27 m), expenditure on interest payments (EUR 31 m) and transfers into the pension fund (EUR 18 m). Payments into the EU budget will drop by EUR 25 m. Slightly more funds will be earmarked for transfers to individuals and households, particularly due to the operation of automatic stabilisers (unemployment benefits) and as a result of certain other transfers (EUR 15 m and EUR 17 m, respectively). Under financial assets and liabilities, the supplementary budget also envisages EUR 145 m to finance Slovenia's loan to Greece in 2010 as part of the euro-area package to bail out a fellow Member State. The proposed supplementary budget forecasts the fastest y-o-y increases for expenditure on domestic and foreign interest payments (46.6%), capital expenditure and capital transfers (16.8%) relative to last year's realisation, while rapid growth is also expected for expenditure on subsidies (9.7%), transfers to individuals and households (8.9%) and transfers into the pension fund (8.5%). Funds earmarked for wages, contributions and other personnel expenditure in government bodies are set to increase by a mere 0.7%. Other budgetary expenditure is expected to drop slightly y-o-y: expenditure on goods and services by 1.8%, other transfers by 1.0% and transfers to public institutions by 0.3%.

The supplementary budget will adjust budget expenditure to match lower revenue, but the budget deficit will not narrow much compared with what was planned in December. Broken down by structure, budget expenditure will be mainly cut on account of reduced funding for investments, the realisation of which is postponed to the following years. The supplementary budget does not foresee any major interventions by the government to cut spending by introducing systemic austerity measures as already seen in some other European countries, which would be essential for a sustainable consolidation of public finance. State budget revenue has been estimated on the basis of current movements and forecasts; a further deterioration of the macroeconomic framework by the end of the year would therefore pose an additional risk for the realisation of the anticipated revenue. On the revenue side, great risk is also associated with the estimate of receipts from the EU budget and the increase in revenue from higher excise duties, all of which, along with significantly higher non-tax revenues, are insufficient to structurally fill the budget gap.

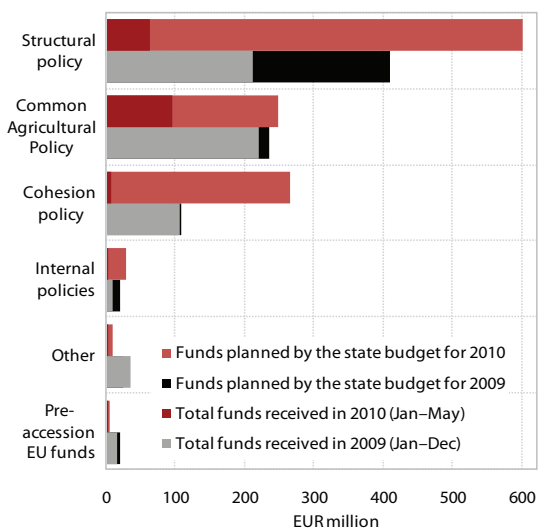
Figure 42: State budget revenue and expenditure, 2009-2010



Slovenia received EUR 26.2 m from the **EU budget** in May. Its payments to the EU budget were EUR 4.1 m higher. Somewhat more than 70% of receipts (EUR 18.6 m) came from the Structural Funds, of which the bulk from the European Regional Development Fund and a smaller portion from the European Social Fund. Slovenia received EUR 5.3 m under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies and EUR 1.8 m from the Cohesion Fund. Slovenia's net budgetary position relative to the EU budget recorded a deficit of EUR 24.1 m in the first five months of this year. In the first five months, receipts from the EU budget accounted for 17% and payments to the EU budget for 48% of what is planned in the supplementary budget for this year.

The draft supplementary budget for 2010 estimates that receipts from the EU budget will be EUR 116.8 lower than initially planned in the state budget adopted in December, though nevertheless much higher than in 2009 (by EUR 442.9 m). Slovenia's receipts under the structural and cohesion policies are set to decline the most compared with what was planned in the state budget for 2010 passed in December (EUR 69.8 m and EUR 61.7 m, respectively), while funds for internal policies will decline less (EUR 10.8 m and EUR 5.4 m). Funds for the implementation of the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies will grow by EUR 12.8 m, while pre-accession funds remain unchanged. Payments into the EU budget will drop to EUR 412.8 m due to lower estimates of the traditional own resources and nominal GDP based on the new macroeconomic starting points and changes in the EU budget for 2010.

Figure 43: Planned and absorbed EU funds



Source: MF; calculations by IMAD.

selected topics

The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook – survey of the main global economies

The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook results for 2010 show an increase in competitiveness in Asian countries, and particularly, a loss of competitiveness in the US and the EU.²² This year's rankings were strongly impacted by the economic and financial crisis and its consequences for national economies. Out of 58 countries, Singapore and Hong Kong top the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook scale for the first time in decades, pushing the US to the third place. Switzerland and Australia are among the first five as well, with only one EU Member State – Sweden among the top ten. Improved rankings were mainly observed for Asian economies, which corroborates the findings of the IMF and other international institutions that the crisis in Asia was less deep than elsewhere across the world and that the recovery would be faster. According to the IMF, the crisis has also highlighted the economic importance of Asia, which is expected to propel global economic recovery in 2010 and in the coming year. However, strong economic growth does not only derive from China and India, but also from other emerging Asian economies. Last year, the IMD also made an overview of countries that are best prepared for the exit from the crisis, which we summarise in the following paragraphs.

The highest ranking states on the IMD competitiveness scale are Singapore and Hong Kong, small, but very open economies, with Taiwan and Malaysia also being placed high. These economies have displayed great resilience through the crisis and have weathered it better than some other advanced western economies. Asian countries were mainly affected by the crisis through the decline in global trade and lower demand in advanced economies, but the crisis was softened by domestic demand in some of the greatest economies (China, India and Indonesia). At the onset of the crisis in 2009, economic activity in Singapore and Hong Kong declined by 2.0% and 2.7%, respectively. However, being highly adaptable, both have managed to take full advantage of the new opportunities that opened up with strong expansion in the surrounding emerging Asian countries, and the Singaporean economy grew by more than 13% in the first quarter of this year. The high rankings of these Asian countries are not only related to the international situation, but are chiefly due to structural reasons, as these countries are mainly open economies with stimulating tax systems, effective institutional frameworks and high business efficiency.

The US and Switzerland preserved high rankings in 2010. Although the crisis affected the US in the last two years, it did not significantly undermine the international competitiveness of its economy, as the country only slipped by two places, to third. The US is ranked highest in terms of economic performance and infrastructure

development, which indicates a high level of adaptability of the economy and the labour market to the fluctuations in economic activity. These good rankings also partly reflect great optimism regarding the recovery, as managers and businessmen very positively assessed the implementation of government decisions and the adaptability of government policies during the crisis. The main risk to the recovery in the US is associated with public finances and uncertainties in the financial system, largely due a great lack of transparency in some financial institutions. Switzerland maintains its excellent position characterised by strong economic fundamentals (very low deficit, debt, inflation and unemployment) and a well-defended position on export markets. Swiss managers surveyed estimated business efficiency as good, even better than last year, particularly the support of the financial system in doing business.

The crisis significantly affected the competitiveness of European countries and deteriorated the rankings of a number of countries on the IMD scale. Overall, in 2009, EU Member States were relatively more affected by the crisis and had worse prospects for recovery than other countries around the world. With the exception of Sweden and Norway, which are still among the most competitive economies in the world, Scandinavian countries recorded large drops on the competitiveness scale. Denmark slipped by eight places and Finland by ten; both were also characterised by the pessimistic mood regarding the current situation expressed by managers in the survey. Austria was also ranked high and scored much better than last year on the infrastructure indicator (basic infrastructure, scientific infrastructure, health and education). Among the EU countries, greatest progress on the competitiveness scale was recorded by Poland, which was relatively less affected by the crisis and was the only EU Member State to see positive economic growth last year. Poland improved its rankings in all competitiveness factors, particularly economic performance and business efficiency. Germany is ranked 16th, and is again at the top of the large European economies. This high ranking is largely a consequence of the fast recovery (one of the fastest in the EU), and a rebound in trade, given that Germany is the second largest exporter of manufactured goods in the world. According to IMD indicators, Germany also has sound financial reputation and excellent infrastructure, mainly in the area of green technologies, which can be a great competitiveness advantage in terms of development. France and Italy advanced on the competitiveness scale, but Italy's ranking is still relatively low. In both countries, the main limiting factors are public finances and business-unfriendly fiscal policy, with Italy also ranking low in business efficiency.

²² For the methodology of the survey and Slovenia's ranking, see the Slovenian Economic Mirror, May 2010.

statistical appendix

MAIN INDICATORS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
						Spring forecast 2010		
						forecast	forecast	forecast
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	415	518	618	315	-718	016	214	311
GDP in EUR million (current prices and current exchange rate)	28,750	31,055	34,568	37,135	34,894	34,934	36,286	38,202
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices and current exchange rate)	14,369	15,467	17,123	18,367	17,085	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	88	88	89	91	84			
Gross national income (current prices and current fiksni exchange rate)	28,506	30,683	33,854	36,278	34,381	34,262	35,320	37,104
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fiksni exchange rate)	28,362	30,467	33,627	35,993	34,186	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	4.2	3.7	0.7	-5.8	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	2.9	-15.6	4.3	6.3	7.4
Exports of goods	10.3	13.4	13.8	0.0	-15.2	4.7	6.4	7.4
Exports of services	12.0	8.6	13.2	16.2	-16.9	2.9	6.1	7.6
Imports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	6.6	12.2	16.3	2.9	-17.9	4.1	6.0	6.7
Imports of goods	6.8	12.7	15.8	2.6	-19.1	3.9	6.0	6.7
Imports of services	5.5	8.8	19.7	4.9	-10.2	4.9	6.0	6.6
Current account balance, in EUR million	-498	-771	-1,646	-2,287	-340	-638	-1,095	-1,249
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-1.7	-2.5	-4.8	-6.2	-1.0	-1.8	-3.0	-3.3
Gross external debt, in EUR million	20,496	24,067	34,752	38,997	40,008	40,940 ⁵	-	-
As a per cent share relative to GDP	71.4	77.6	100.8	105.0	114.7	-	-	-
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	2.0	-1.4	-0.5	1.7	2.3
As a % of GDP ⁴	54.2	52.8	52.7	52.7	54.8	54.9	54.4	53.9
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	3.4	4.0	0.7	6.2	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.8
As a % of GDP ⁴	19.0	18.8	17.3	18.1	20.2	20.6	20.6	20.6
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	3.7	9.9	11.7	7.7	-21.6	0.5	3.5	4.5
As a % of GDP ⁴	25.5	26.5	27.7	28.9	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.5
Sources of data: SORS, BS, Eurostat-New Cronos, estimate, calculations and forecasts by IMAD. 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 April 2010; *According to preliminary calculations by IMAD, based on the quarterly data by SORS.								

PRODUCTION	2007	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010	2008				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	4	5	6	7	8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Industry B+C+D	7.2	2.5	-17.3	6.4	8.4	3.3	-7.7	-18.1	-24.5	-18.3	-7.0	-0.1	14.8	3.8	6.8	2.0	-2.0
B Mining and quarrying	5.5	5.5	-2.9	13.8	3.5	7.1	-1.2	-6.7	-13.7	6.1	4.8	-7.0	9.5	-4.4	5.6	34.4	-19.2
C Manufacturing	8.5	2.6	-18.6	6.9	8.7	3.7	-8.4	-19.9	-25.8	-19.5	-7.8	0.6	15.6	4.2	6.7	1.7	-1.2
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	-11.1	2.1	-6.7	-2.3	8.2	-1.1	4.5	-3.1	-8.6	-9.7	-6.0	-4.3	8.1	4.2	12.2	0.2	-5.5
CONSTRUCTION,² real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Construction, total	18.5	15.7	-21.0	32.5	17.0	15.7	4.2	-19.2	-19.0	-24.5	-20.5	-18.9	22.8	13.8	15.4	15.9	8.6
Buildings	14.3	11.5	-22.6	37.8	7.3	11.5	-2.0	-20.8	-21.8	-27.4	-19.6	-7.4	10.5	3.1	8.9	0.2	10.7
Civil engineering	21.9	18.9	-19.9	28.0	24.3	18.6	8.9	-17.6	-17.2	-22.6	-21.1	-29.3	32.4	21.7	20.4	28.0	7.0
TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Tonne-km in road transport	13.4	18.4	-9.2	26.7	23.5	7.7	17.2	-12.7	-7.6	-12.3	-4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonne-km in rail transport	6.8	-2.3	-24.2	-5.3	-2.9	2.9	-3.6	-24.1	-26.0	-30.7	-15.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total real turnover*	9.7	10.1	-12.8	15.7	13.1	10.5	2.3	-10.1	-15.5	-16.0	-10.0	-1.5	22.8	13.8	15.4	15.9	8.6
Real turnover in retail trade	6.1	12.2	-10.4	14.0	15.5	12.7	7.2	-5.5	-11.3	-13.8	-11.1	-4.9	10.5	3.1	8.9	0.2	10.7
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	19.2	6.2	-21.5	22.0	9.6	5.6	-9.9	-24.0	-28.0	-23.6	-8.2	6.3	32.4	21.7	20.4	28.0	7.0
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	16.1	17.1	-21.4	20.7	23.9	20.9	4.8	-16.4	-23.9	-26.7	-18.1	-7.8	12.3	31.9	20.6	19.2	22.9
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total, overnight stays	7.0	1.8	-1.3	4.2	1.0	1.8	0.6	-3.3	-3.8	1.7	-2.7	4.0	-8.5	14.0	-2.4	3.6	3.2
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	4.9	5.2	5.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	7.2	5.2	2.3	11.7	-0.6	5.2	8.5	10.5	-2.1	1.1	8.9
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	8.4	-0.5	-6.5	3.6	-1.3	0.1	-4.8	-11.0	-7.9	-4.7	-4.7	2.7	-18.3	16.2	-2.6	5.3	-0.2
Turnover in hotels and restaurants	2.3	-2.8	-11.8	-1.8	-1.6	-3.1	-4.4	-9.6	-12.5	-11.5	-13.4	-1.6	-2.5	2.9	-5.0	-3.3	-3.8
AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	492.2	529.9	449.3	117.9	125.6	134.1	152.3	105.4	105.9	109.0	129.0	94.6	42.6	43.0	39.9	44.5	42.2
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)																	
Sentiment indicator	13	3	-23	11	10	7	-16	-31	-28	-18	-14	-12	12	11	6	8	7
Confidence indicator																	
- in manufacturing	11	-6	-24	7	2	-3	-28	-35	-27	-19	-14	-7	5	2	-1	1	-3
- in construction	19	2	-50	15	9	3	-21	-43	-51	-55	-50	-57	11	9	6	5	2
- in services	29	26	-13	35	35	29	6	-18	-22	-11	-2	0	39	36	30	29	33
- in retail trade	27	22	-12	27	28	25	8	-16	-19	-9	-5	-4	27	30	26	28	26
Consumer confidence indicator	-11	-20	-30	-19	-16	-17	-29	-39	-31	-23	-25	-25	-12	-18	-19	-19	-19
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					
9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
9.3	0.5	-11.7	-13.2	-17.0	-21.5	-15.9	-29.7	-22.1	-21.4	-20.8	-17.5	-16.7	-19.5	-1.7	4.8	-8.7	-1.0	8.6	9.8	-	-
14.4	-1.0	-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	-6.0	-16.9	1.4	12.0	-	-
9.8	0.8	-12.5	-15.4	-18.8	-23.7	-17.2	-31.5	-23.6	-22.3	-22.1	-19.4	-17.1	-20.8	-2.6	5.3	-8.5	-0.2	9.6	11.2	-	-
1.9	1.0	4.7	7.5	-5.1	-1.3	-2.7	-9.5	-4.7	-11.3	-9.6	-7.3	-11.9	-6.1	-5.1	-6.8	-9.6	-3.2	0.6	-3.5	-	-
22.4	15.1	-2.3	-3.6	-26.9	-22.7	-9.7	-20.4	-20.8	-15.9	-20.8	-19.5	-32.0	-28.3	-18.3	-9.5	-11.3	-24.2	-19.8	-14.9	-	-
24.2	12.0	-11.5	-6.9	-32.7	-17.3	-12.7	-18.0	-23.5	-23.4	-23.2	-26.8	-31.4	-28.2	-20.0	-7.4	-6.6	-10.2	-5.5	-6.4	-	-
21.3	17.0	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	-15.9	-38.5	-30.8	-20.7	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.8	2.8	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	-4.9	-3.7	4.2	3.2	-	-
13.8	7.3	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	-8.6	-5.3	-0.6	-1.4	0.0	-
10.6	-7.4	-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	14.1	14.2	-
28.0	11.6	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	-3.5	-	-
-3.2	-2.1	-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	0.0	-
3.9	6.0	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	-3.0	-
-6.8	-7.4	-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	2.0	-
-2.1	-1.1	-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	-1.3	-2.9	-0.8	-3.0	-	-
47.4	49.0	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	-	-
5	-5	-18	-24	-31	-29	-33	-34	-25	-24	-21	-19	-13	-13	-15	-13	-10	-11	-15	-12	-8	-6
-7	-21	-29	-33	-37	-33	-34	-32	-27	-22	-22	-20	-14	-16	-13	-12	-6	-8	-6	-2	-1	2
1	-6	-21	-35	-39	-40	-49	-53	-47	-54	-50	-59	-55	-55	-47	-49	-55	-55	-61	-63	-58	-60
25	17	6	-6	-14	-16	-24	-25	-21	-21	-14	-13	-7	0	-5	-1	6	2	-8	-6	-3	-2
21	25	2	-4	-12	-14	-22	-17	-19	-20	-17	-4	-5	-6	-7	-3	-7	-3	-2	5	5	12
-12	-18	-34	-35	-43	-37	-37	-41	-29	-23	-26	-27	-16	-26	-24	-26	-26	-24	-26	-24	-22	-20

LABOUR MARKET	2007	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010	2008			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	4	5	6
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	925.3	942.5	944.5	937.7	940.9	942.2	949.2	945.9	945.6	942.6	943.9	935.8	939.1	940.8	942.7	941.4
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)¹	854.0	879.3	858.2	870.8	879.4	881.7	885.1	869.0	861.0	854.3	848.4	836.3	876.6	879.6	882.0	879.9
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	40.4	39.7	37.9	40.8	39.9	39.2	38.9	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.8	31.9	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.3
In industry, construction	321.9	330.4	306.9	327.1	331.2	333.0	330.4	317.4	309.3	304.0	296.8	290.9	330.0	331.2	332.6	332.5
Of which: in manufacturing	223.6	222.4	199.8	224.0	224.0	222.3	219.1	209.5	201.4	196.7	191.7	190.0	224.1	223.9	224.0	222.7
in construction	78.4	87.9	86.8	83.2	87.1	90.5	91.1	87.8	87.6	86.9	84.8	80.9	85.8	87.1	88.4	89.7
In services	491.6	509.1	513.4	503.0	508.3	509.4	515.9	513.8	513.7	512.4	513.7	513.5	506.8	508.6	509.6	508.1
Of which: in public administration	50.3	51.0	51.5	50.8	51.0	51.1	51.0	51.1	51.5	51.7	51.6	51.8	50.9	50.9	51.1	50.9
in education, health-services, social work	108.8	111.1	113.8	110.7	111.0	110.1	112.4	113.2	114.1	113.3	114.7	115.9	111.2	111.0	110.9	109.7
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)¹	766.0	789.9	767.4	781.2	790.3	792.7	795.3	779.7	770.8	762.9	756.1	750.1	787.6	790.5	792.8	791.1
In enterprises and organisations	696.1	717.6	699.4	710.4	718.0	719.8	722.0	709.9	701.9	695.5	690.5	687.2	715.8	718.2	720.2	718.5
By those self-employed	69.9	72.3	67.9	70.8	72.2	73.0	73.2	69.8	68.8	67.4	65.7	62.9	71.8	72.3	72.6	72.7
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	87.9	89.4	90.8	89.6	89.2	88.9	89.8	89.3	90.3	91.4	92.2	86.2	89.1	89.2	89.2	88.8
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	71.3	63.2	86.4	66.8	61.4	60.5	64.1	76.9	84.6	88.3	95.6	99.4	62.4	61.2	60.7	61.6
Female	39.1	33.4	42.4	35.6	32.8	32.1	33.0	38.4	41.6	43.2	46.4	47.0	33.5	32.6	32.4	33.0
By age: under 26	11.9	9.1	13.3	10.3	8.4	7.7	10.0	12.2	13.1	12.8	15.2	14.7	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.1
aged over 50	22.2	21.9	26.2	22.6	21.9	21.7	21.6	24.1	25.6	26.9	28.3	29.6	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.9
Unskilled	28.0	25.4	34.1	26.8	24.6	24.3	25.8	31.2	33.6	34.8	36.6	38.2	25.0	24.6	24.3	24.3
For more than 1 year	36.5	32.3	31.5	34.0	32.5	31.9	31.0	31.0	30.4	31.1	33.4	38.1	32.7	32.5	32.2	32.1
Those receiving benefits	16.6	14.4	27.4	15.0	13.6	13.9	15.1	22.8	27.4	28.6	30.8	31.6	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.9
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	7.7	6.7	9.1	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.8	8.1	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5
Male	6.2	5.6	8.3	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	7.3	8.1	8.5	9.3	10.1	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
Female	9.6	8.1	10.2	8.6	7.9	7.8	7.9	9.2	10.0	10.4	11.1	11.3	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.0
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	21.5	13.7	-5.2	5.7	4.2	1.9	1.9	-0.8	-0.1	-3.5	-0.8	-5.5	0.6	1.7	2.0	-1.3
New unemployed first-job seekers	14.7	12.5	17.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	6.5	3.2	2.6	3.0	8.1	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Redundancies	52.5	53.0	90.5	12.5	10.7	12.5	17.4	24.8	22.5	19.9	23.2	19.9	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.6
Registered unemployed who found employment	49.1	41.7	48.6	12.4	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.5	11.8	14.2	13.1	14.2	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.3
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	28.0	26.1	28.5	6.4	6.3	5.9	7.4	5.2	6.5	6.9	9.9	6.3	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.0
Increase in number of work permits for foreigners	10.0	13.2	-9.6	3.7	5.9	4.9	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-2.7	-3.6	-1.6	3.3	2.2	0.4	1.6
Retirements ²	20.7	22.6	24.7	5.4	4.8	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.3	6.7	7.3	6.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Others who found employment ²	40.9	31.5	34.7	10.6	6.2	5.9	8.8	6.9	9.5	8.2	10.1	4.8	0.3	2.1	3.8	-0.4
REGISTERED VACANCIES³	20.2	20.0	13.4	21.6	21.1	21.5	15.9	13.4	13.4	14.0	13.0	12.6	21.6	21.6	20.2	19.8
For a fixed term, in %	76.5	74.5	78.1	73.0	74.0	76.5	74.7	74.9	77.9	80.8	78.6	78.9	72.7	74.4	74.9	76.9
WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	60.2	81.1	86.6	68.7	79.0	86.3	90.5	91.5	90.2	84.9	79.7	77.1	76.3	79.1	81.6	83.8
As % of labour force	6.5	8.6	9.2	7.3	8.4	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.9
NEW JOBS	160.0	162.7	111.4	40.9	41.0	42.7	38.1	27.5	27.3	28.2	28.3	23.6	15.4	13.1	12.5	12.7

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			
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
940.5	944.6	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
879.8	885.3	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
39.2	39.2	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
332.5	333.9	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
222.2	222.2	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
90.2	91.6	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
508.1	512.2	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
51.0	51.2	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
109.4	111.4	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
790.9	796.1	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
718.2	722.6	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
72.7	73.5	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
88.9	89.2	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
60.7	59.3	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
32.3	31.1	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
7.8	7.3	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
21.7	21.4	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
24.3	24.3	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
31.8	31.6	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
13.9	13.7	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
6.5	6.3	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
5.4	5.3	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
7.8	7.5	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
-0.9	4.1	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
0.5	0.9	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
3.4	4.5	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
3.1	4.5	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
1.6	2.3	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
2.2	1.1	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
2.2	2.6	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
-0.2	6.6	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
20.1	24.7	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
76.8	76.0	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
86.7	88.6	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
9.2	9.4	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
10.4	19.6	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

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2007	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010	2008				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	1	2	3	4	5
GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Activity - Total	5.9	8.3	3.4	7.8	8.6	9.9	7.1	5.5	4.6	2.3	1.7	3.7	6.1	9.3	8.0	9.5	7.6
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.3	9.1	-0.2	10.3	9.3	10.8	6.7	1.2	1.6	-0.5	-2.9	3.3	8.3	16.1	6.7	10.3	9.7
B Mining and quarrying	6.4	13.4	0.9	9.4	13.8	16.0	14.8	5.6	2.4	1.6	-4.9	3.4	5.2	9.7	13.3	11.8	17.0
C Manufacturing	7.0	7.5	0.8	8.2	9.7	9.3	3.4	0.0	-0.5	0.4	3.7	10.1	6.0	10.2	8.5	11.3	8.4
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6.2	9.5	3.8	9.3	10.1	9.8	8.8	7.9	7.8	5.1	-3.2	4.7	8.4	10.2	9.3	13.2	9.6
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7.1	7.8	2.0	8.3	9.1	9.0	5.2	4.2	3.2	1.2	0.1	2.7	7.2	9.8	8.1	10.7	6.8
F Construction	6.6	7.5	1.0	7.7	9.6	9.1	4.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.9	7.5	8.8	6.7	11.9	7.5
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.6	7.7	1.9	7.5	9.0	8.8	6.1	4.4	2.3	1.2	0.1	2.6	6.5	8.8	7.1	10.0	8.0
H Transportation and storage	6.0	8.4	0.7	8.7	8.5	10.4	6.6	2.3	2.1	0.5	-1.4	1.1	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.0
I Accommodation and food service activities	5.3	8.3	1.6	9.3	9.6	10.0	4.9	3.4	1.7	0.6	1.0	2.8	9.8	10.4	7.9	9.5	10.3
J Information and communication	5.7	7.3	1.4	6.8	7.8	8.7	6.2	3.7	3.1	0.8	-1.6	1.0	3.3	6.4	10.5	8.9	6.1
K Financial and insurance activities	7.4	6.0	-0.7	8.6	8.8	8.2	0.0	2.0	-3.8	0.3	-0.5	1.2	7.4	7.9	10.6	11.8	6.4
L Real estate activities	7.0	6.0	1.9	6.8	8.6	5.3	3.6	1.6	0.0	1.8	4.5	2.6	6.3	8.3	5.8	10.1	8.3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.0	8.4	2.1	9.7	8.6	9.1	6.4	4.0	3.3	1.5	0.0	1.6	9.2	10.5	9.3	8.7	7.9
N Administrative and support service activities	7.5	9.6	1.8	8.6	11.4	10.2	8.0	6.6	2.1	-0.2	-0.6	2.5	8.7	9.5	7.7	10.8	11.2
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	5.1	12.2	5.9	11.1	10.8	13.2	13.7	11.5	9.8	2.5	0.5	-1.9	6.8	14.3	12.0	12.0	10.0
P Education	3.9	7.0	3.6	5.5	5.8	7.7	9.0	6.9	6.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	3.1	7.8	5.6	5.7	5.7
Q Human health and social work activities	3.1	12.0	12.0	5.5	4.3	16.8	21.0	21.4	22.6	5.5	1.4	-0.4	3.1	7.2	6.1	3.2	3.8
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.6	5.3	3.9	2.4	5.8	8.3	5.1	7.0	5.7	2.2	0.9	0.7	4.5	5.9	-2.8	3.9	6.9
S Other service activities	3.3	8.2	1.3	6.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	3.2	6.6	6.2	6.9	10.3	8.8
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Effective exchange rate, ¹ nominal	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.4	-1.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	1.8	-0.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1
Real (relative consumer prices)	2.3	2.8	0.7	4.5	4.2	2.6	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.3	-0.3	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.7	3.9
Real (relative producer prices) ²	2.2	0.8	2.8	1.2	1.0	-0.2	1.1	3.0	3.4	3.7	1.4	-2.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.2	0.9
USD/EUR	1.371	1.471	1.393	1.500	1.562	1.504	1.317	1.302	1.362	1.431	1.478	1.384	1.472	1.475	1.553	1.575	1.556
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			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
8.8	8.7	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
7.9	13.5	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
12.5	17.3	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
9.6	11.0	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
7.8	15.3	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
9.8	10.5	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
9.5	10.0	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
8.9	9.1	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
10.2	7.8	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
8.9	10.3	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
8.3	7.9	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
8.5	7.1	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
7.5	4.7	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
9.2	9.9	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
12.2	11.1	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
10.4	7.6	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
6.1	5.0	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
6.0	4.6	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
6.6	4.1	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
6.7	9.0	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
0.9	0.8	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
3.9	3.5	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
0.0	-0.2	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	-2.0	-3.2	-3.8
1.555	1.577	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

PRICES	2007	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010	2008				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	3	4	5	6	7
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	3.6	5.7	0.9	6.6	6.6	6.1	3.3	1.8	0.7	-0.2	1.1	1.4	6.9	6.5	6.4	7.0	6.9
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	7.8	10.1	0.6	14.0	12.0	9.8	4.9	3.2	0.9	-0.7	-1.0	-1.4	13.5	12.3	12.1	11.6	12.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	6.5	3.2	6.7	5.4	5.0	0.7	2.1	3.0	7.2	8.5	7.9	7.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.1	-0.2
Clothing and footwear	2.1	4.4	-0.6	4.9	5.2	2.1	5.2	1.8	1.2	-2.2	-3.0	-5.0	6.7	7.0	4.6	4.1	0.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas	2.6	9.7	-0.3	10.5	11.4	11.5	5.3	1.7	-2.1	-3.5	3.0	8.3	10.4	9.3	11.4	13.4	13.6
Furnishings, household equipment	4.5	5.8	4.0	4.5	5.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	4.5	3.5	1.9	1.3	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.9
Medical, pharmaceutical products	1.1	2.9	4.0	-0.5	1.7	4.9	5.8	8.7	5.3	1.4	0.7	-0.6	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	4.5
Transport	0.3	1.9	-3.0	2.9	2.9	4.1	-2.2	-3.7	-4.5	-4.1	0.6	1.2	3.1	2.1	2.4	4.4	4.9
Communications	0.3	0.6	-4.1	2.2	1.9	0.1	-1.7	-4.3	-4.7	-4.3	-3.2	0.0	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	0.7
Recreation and culture	3.6	4.4	3.0	4.6	5.0	4.8	3.2	3.0	3.6	2.8	2.5	1.2	4.9	5.4	4.4	5.3	5.6
Education	1.9	5.2	3.4	4.7	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	7.0	7.0	4.6	4.6	4.6
Catering services	7.3	9.6	4.4	9.3	10.0	10.4	8.7	6.3	4.9	4.0	2.7	1.9	9.4	10.1	9.9	10.1	10.7
Miscellaneous goods & services	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.3	4.4	3.9	2.3	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.0
HCPI	3.8	5.5	0.9	6.5	6.4	6.2	3.1	1.7	0.6	-0.2	1.4	1.7	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.9
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	2.6	4.6	1.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.0	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.7	5.1
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total	4.2	3.8	-1.3	3.4	3.7	5.1	3.2	1.1	-1.5	-3.1	-1.8	-1.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	4.4	4.9
Domestic market	5.5	5.6	-0.4	6.0	6.1	6.2	4.2	1.5	-0.4	-1.5	-1.1	0.2	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.3
Non-domestic market	3.0	2.2	-2.2	0.9	1.5	3.9	2.3	0.8	-2.6	-4.5	-2.5	-2.1	0.9	0.5	1.1	2.8	3.6
euro area	5.1	2.2	-3.5	1.4	1.7	4.2	1.5	-0.6	-4.5	-6.0	-3.0	-2.4	1.1	0.5	0.9	3.7	4.1
non-euro area	-0.5	2.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	3.4	3.9	3.5	1.1	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.1	2.5
Import price indices	4.0	1.3	-3.3	-0.2	0.3	3.8	1.4	-2.1	-4.6	-4.7	-1.8	4.0	0.1	-0.3	0.5	0.8	3.5
PRICE CONTROL,¹ y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Energy prices	0.6	12.4	-12.3	13.1	16.9	21.1	-1.2	-12.9	-17.7	-17.3	0.4	16.1	14.8	11.9	15.5	23.2	24.8
Oil products	-0.9	11.7	-12.0	14.8	17.4	21.1	-5.7	-16.3	-18.9	-15.9	6.2	21.9	16.4	12.6	15.3	24.1	25.5
Basic utilities	-2.3	0.6	3.6	1.4	1.3	-1.3	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.8	10.8	-	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Transport & communications	0.6	-0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	-1.3
Other controlled prices	2.9	1.8	4.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4	6.8	5.6	4.9	4.9	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.1
Direct control – total	3.1	8.6	-6.9	9.5	11.7	13.7	-0.2	-7.8	-10.9	-10.9	2.9	14.1	10.4	8.5	10.8	15.7	16.3
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				
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
6.0	5.5	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
10.1	7.2	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
0.5	1.8	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
1.7	3.7	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
10.4	10.5	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
6.4	7.3	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
5.0	5.1	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
3.7	3.7	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
0.5	-0.9	-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
4.9	4.0	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
4.6	5.0	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
10.4	10.0	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
3.7	3.6	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
6.0	5.6	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
4.7	4.5	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
5.5	4.8	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
6.7	5.7	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
4.3	4.0	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
4.8	3.8	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
3.3	4.3	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
3.3	4.7	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
20.0	18.4	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
20.0	17.7	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
-5.7	0.7	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	-1.3	-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
1.6	2.4	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
12.2	12.4	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

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2007	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010	2008				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	4	5	6	7	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m																	
Current account	-1,646	-2,287	-340	-425	-486	-642	-733	-267	142	-120	-95	-60	-120	-201	-165	-347	
Goods ¹	-1,666	-2,650	-621	-489	-668	-751	-743	-149	-17	-208	-246	-72	-160	-285	-223	-263	
Exports	19,798	20,048	16,203	5,084	5,349	5,038	4,577	3,940	4,072	3,960	4,231	4,213	1,866	1,716	1,767	1,809	
Imports	21,464	22,698	16,825	5,573	6,017	5,789	5,320	4,090	4,090	4,168	4,477	4,285	2,026	2,002	1,990	2,071	
Services	1,047	1,609	1,022	334	475	487	314	236	302	292	193	221	152	170	152	124	
Exports	4,145	5,040	4,319	1,053	1,299	1,480	1,209	927	1,052	1,279	1,060	916	422	433	444	516	
Imports	3,098	3,431	3,297	719	824	993	895	692	751	988	867	694	270	263	291	391	
Income	-789	-1,039	-651	-150	-259	-394	-236	-216	-154	-155	-125	-166	-82	-70	-107	-214	
Receipts	1,169	1,264	982	266	326	335	336	245	242	234	262	229	111	106	108	111	
Expenditure	1,957	2,303	1,633	416	585	729	572	461	396	389	387	395	193	177	215	325	
Current transfers	-239	-206	-90	-120	-33	16	-69	-137	12	-49	84	-44	-31	-15	12	5	
Receipts	941	783	871	144	190	229	220	119	247	151	353	227	38	58	93	64	
Expenditure	1,180	989	961	264	223	213	289	257	235	200	269	271	69	73	81	59	
Capital and financial account	1,920	2,395	32	435	741	632	588	-176	-29	72	165	87	192	346	202	411	
Capital account	-52	-43	-11	-8	3	-8	-30	-5	41	-4	-43	-37	5	-3	1	-6	
Financial account	1,972	2,438	42	443	738	640	618	-172	-70	76	208	124	188	349	201	417	
Direct investment	-210	381	-673	114	-142	128	281	-139	-312	-89	-132	-157	-49	-9	-84	125	
Domestic abroad	-1,317	-932	-625	-125	-450	-236	-122	-134	-324	-80	-86	-140	-160	-128	-163	-116	
Foreign in Slovenia	1,106	1,313	-48	239	308	364	402	-5	13	-10	-46	-17	111	119	78	241	
Portfolio investment	-2,255	575	4,656	305	-1,152	165	1,257	873	1,149	2,326	308	1,099	-452	-457	-243	134	
Financial derivatives	-15	46	-9	30	4	5	6	-23	12	12	-9	-17	1	1	1	2	
Other investment	4,313	1,415	-4,099	75	1,947	340	-947	-996	-964	-2,160	21	-862	602	797	548	229	
Assets	-4,741	-562	-314	-978	-187	388	215	766	-262	-1,073	254	301	384	194	-766	112	
Commercial credits	-400	-143	254	-518	-170	-9	554	51	16	-49	236	-219	-25	-98	-47	16	
Loans	-1,895	-541	-2	51	-442	158	-308	70	-73	-39	40	-341	17	-205	-254	255	
Currency and deposits	-2,454	117	-493	-502	385	258	-23	637	-207	-997	74	863	346	506	-468	-164	
Other assets	7	5	-74	-9	40	-19	-7	7	2	12	-95	-2	46	-9	3	5	
Liabilities	9,054	1,977	-3,785	1,054	2,134	-48	-1,162	-1,761	-702	-1,087	-234	-1,163	218	603	1,314	117	
Commercial credits	499	-67	-520	179	309	-19	-537	-382	-89	26	-76	59	93	220	-4	38	
Loans	3,841	1,868	-2,915	644	1,472	242	-490	-517	-1,320	-102	-975	-208	-173	512	1,133	112	
Deposits	4,727	190	-318	253	346	-272	-137	-858	700	-983	822	-1,079	294	-128	180	-40	
Other liabilities	-13	-13	-32	-22	7	2	1	-5	6	-28	-5	65	4	-2	5	6	
International reserves ²	140	21	167	-81	80	1	21	114	46	-13	20	62	85	16	-21	-73	
Statistical error	-273	-108	308	-10	-255	10	146	444	-113	48	-70	-27	-72	-145	-37	-64	
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m																	
Export of investment goods	1,936	2,241	1,783	523	576	598	544	442	461	407	473	407	193	192	191	203	
Intermediate goods	10,436	10,760	8,127	2,752	2,893	2,730	2,385	1,977	1,996	2,025	2,093	2,235	1,015	925	953	976	
Consumer goods	7,035	6,808	6,144	1,753	1,817	1,648	1,590	1,474	1,568	1,482	1,620	1,544	635	578	603	607	
Import of investment goods	3,031	3,441	2,272	773	928	862	878	583	551	521	633	452	316	312	300	294	
Intermediate goods	12,875	13,735	9,804	3,417	3,668	3,543	3,107	2,381	2,335	2,458	2,649	2,671	1,225	1,222	1,221	1,291	
Consumer goods	5,601	5,870	4,991	1,459	1,520	1,475	1,416	1,195	1,262	1,255	1,292	1,267	518	503	500	520	

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			
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
-157	-138	-236	-164	-334	-73	-123	-71	12	46	83	-33	-107	20	-57	11	-48	-16	-124	46	-46
-298	-190	-266	-180	-297	-46	-34	-69	-65	-4	52	-45	-155	-9	-40	-68	-138	-11	-86	-21	-65
1,339	1,891	1,841	1,532	1,204	1,216	1,296	1,429	1,306	1,335	1,431	1,403	1,068	1,489	1,504	1,476	1,250	1,236	1,331	1,652	1,462
1,637	2,080	2,107	1,711	1,501	1,262	1,330	1,498	1,371	1,340	1,379	1,448	1,222	1,498	1,545	1,544	1,388	1,247	1,417	1,673	1,527
166	196	149	107	58	91	58	87	101	106	95	60	124	108	84	58	51	77	67	85	91
487	478	446	372	392	310	280	337	346	346	360	439	450	391	368	320	372	293	281	336	344
320	281	296	264	334	220	223	250	245	240	265	379	325	283	283	262	321	215	213	250	253
-50	-130	-83	-82	-71	-79	-72	-65	-57	-53	-44	-51	-50	-54	-47	-43	-35	-60	-59	-49	-55
115	109	108	105	124	86	80	79	78	81	83	79	77	78	83	84	95	73	71	84	77
165	239	191	187	195	165	153	144	135	134	127	130	127	132	130	127	130	133	130	133	132
25	-14	-36	-9	-24	-39	-74	-24	33	-2	-20	3	-27	-24	-54	63	74	-22	-46	30	-16
106	58	54	80	86	29	40	50	112	75	60	69	45	38	54	140	159	65	85	113	49
82	73	90	89	110	68	114	74	78	77	80	66	72	62	108	77	84	87	132	83	65
187	34	-130	279	439	43	-109	-110	23	90	-142	81	-78	70	92	24	50	59	81	-30	135
-1	-1	4	39	-73	-8	-2	5	-2	-2	44	-3	-2	1	1	25	-68	-7	-2	-28	2
188	35	-134	239	512	51	-107	-115	25	91	-186	83	-76	69	91	-1	117	66	83	-2	133
51	-48	-40	85	235	48	-57	-130	-46	-180	-86	-50	57	-96	-47	-48	-38	8	-43	-127	16
-34	-86	-81	-9	-32	-29	-48	-57	-97	-209	-18	10	-8	-81	-64	21	-43	-26	-77	-48	-31
85	38	41	94	267	78	-10	-73	51	29	-67	-60	66	-15	17	-69	5	34	34	-79	48
-207	238	387	658	212	410	559	-96	1,004	263	-118	862	-216	1,681	-13	-70	391	1,357	-449	205	604
2	2	2	2	2	-10	-13	0	4	8	-1	-2	6	8	0	1	-10	0	0	-17	-1
238	-127	-516	-489	58	-394	-682	81	-932	-62	30	-673	48	-1,535	143	104	-227	-1,350	568	-67	-518
-79	355	-435	19	632	83	595	88	-207	-811	756	-652	697	-1,117	274	-342	322	170	70	71	-27
147	-172	-43	132	465	149	-45	-52	28	48	-60	-5	75	-119	-43	-21	300	-17	-34	-158	-32
-377	280	-286	73	-95	-174	218	27	35	-49	-59	-57	59	-41	-1	29	12	-29	24	-335	395
153	269	-115	-191	283	97	413	127	-269	-808	870	-590	556	-963	315	-352	110	221	75	565	-398
-2	-22	9	5	-22	11	10	-15	-1	-2	5	0	6	6	3	2	-99	-6	5	-1	7
317	-482	-81	-508	-574	-477	-1,277	-7	-725	749	-726	-21	-649	-418	-131	446	-549	-1,520	497	-137	-491
-116	59	-67	-182	-287	-378	-3	-1	-36	-33	-20	5	-91	113	78	77	-231	-76	65	77	64
228	-98	37	-483	-44	-101	28	-444	-329	348	-1,339	14	-69	-47	-175	19	-819	-44	-15	-153	-286
206	-438	-51	159	-244	5	-1,303	441	-361	434	627	-10	-491	-482	-36	358	500	-1,394	448	-133	-206
0	-5	0	-2	2	-3	2	-4	2	-1	5	-30	3	-2	2	-8	0	-6	-1	72	-63
104	-30	33	-17	5	-4	86	31	-5	62	-11	-53	29	12	8	11	1	51	7	4	32
-30	104	366	-115	-105	30	232	181	-35	-136	58	-47	185	-90	-35	-34	-1	-44	43	-16	-89
152	243	201	185	158	128	152	162	171	141	149	147	110	150	167	154	151	117	122	168	N/A
756	998	981	816	589	644	637	695	646	652	698	722	552	751	782	730	581	662	724	850	N/A
411	629	638	511	441	429	491	555	478	524	567	517	392	572	540	578	502	448	475	621	N/A
226	342	289	279	310	172	161	249	190	187	175	170	154	197	218	208	207	122	151	179	N/A
1,029	1,222	1,309	1,017	782	758	803	820	762	759	814	861	711	886	913	937	799	792	876	1,004	N/A
404	551	544	441	431	353	389	453	437	416	408	434	381	441	447	433	413	357	389	520	N/A

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2007	2008	2009	2008										
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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	67	67	66	66	66	65	66	66	67	69	69
Central government (S. 1311)	2,367	2,162	3497	2,412	2,397	2,392	2,123	2,162	2,052	2,030	2,069	2,046	2,058	2,176
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	118	212	376	123	124	124	128	129	133	136	143	178	184	181
Households (S. 14, 15)	6,818	7,827	8413	6,918	7,009	7,133	7,235	7,318	7,409	7,521	7,603	7,705	7,857	7,785
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	18,105	21,149	21682	18,570	18,754	18,938	19,351	19,616	20,064	20,404	20,619	20,872	21,134	21,092
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	2,305	2,815	2703	2,390	2,411	2,494	2,558	2,568	2,736	2,726	2,729	2,798	2,815	2,845
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	2,401	3,666	5301	2,455	2,432	2,444	2,624	2,375	2,386	2,403	2,400	2,737	2,965	2,963
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL														
In domestic currency	26,555	32,113	34730	27,164	27,406	27,768	28,503	28,871	29,380	29,805	30,108	30,888	31,444	31,594
In foreign currency	1,990	2,370	1895	2,117	2,192	2,280	2,276	2,259	2,263	2,228	2,271	2,344	2,512	2,371
Securities, total	3,570	3,346	5,348	3,586	3,529	3,477	3,239	3,038	3,137	3,188	3,184	3,104	3,059	3,077
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	20,088	20,674	20,779	20,774	20,613	21,144	21,341	21,465	21,992	22,177	22,385
Overnight	6,887	6,605	7200	6,924	6,557	6,787	6,711	6,841	7,071	6,744	6,703	6,918	6,666	6,577
With agreed maturity – short-term	8,913	10,971	9766	8,899	9,862	9,745	9,734	9,292	9,439	9,936	9,929	10,038	10,530	10,659
With agreed maturity – long-term	2,857	4,157	9703	2,845	2,803	2,814	2,926	3,046	3,170	3,241	3,378	3,519	3,555	3,727
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	1,372	1,396	1298	1,420	1,452	1,433	1,403	1,434	1,464	1,420	1,455	1,517	1,426	1,422
Deposits in foreign currency, total	559	490	433	571	560	520	529	527	488	491	502	493	537	551
Overnight	218	215	237	248	240	226	222	225	218	220	228	218	244	247
With agreed maturity – short-term	248	198	123	229	237	220	224	224	196	192	190	196	213	227
With agreed maturity – long-term	56	41	45	55	48	45	45	42	42	43	42	43	44	42
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	37	36	27	39	35	29	38	36	32	36	42	36	36	35
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %														
New deposits in domestic currency														
Households														
Overnight deposits	0.36	0.46	0.28	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.51	0.52
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	3.36	4.30	2.51	4.08	3.95	4.03	4.14	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.39	4.53	4.65	4.56
New loans to households in domestic currency														
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	5.80	6.77	6.43	6.75	6.40	6.61	6.53	6.53	6.63	6.71	6.95	6.99	7.10	7.17
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
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %														
Main refinancing operations	3.85	3.85	1.23	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.25	3.75	3.25
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES														
EURIBOR														
3-month rates	4.28	4.63	1.23	4.48	4.36	4.60	4.78	4.86	4.94	4.96	4.97	5.02	5.11	4.24
6-month rates	4.35	4.72	1.44	4.50	4.36	4.59	4.80	4.90	5.09	5.15	5.16	5.22	5.18	4.29
LIBOR CHF														
3-month rates	2.55	2.58	0.38	2.70	2.74	2.83	2.85	2.78	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.78	3.00	1.97
6-month rates	2.65	2.69	0.50	2.77	2.77	2.87	2.93	2.89	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.92	3.09	2.16

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

2008	2009												2010				
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
68	69	87	103	121	140	142	151	167	166	161	161	160	176	177	140	140	142
2,162	2,704	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
212	223	229	233	243	254	251	257	262	281	305	336	376	390	395	390	392	395
7,827	7,831	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
21,149	21,346	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
2,815	2,815	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
3,666	3,887	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
32,113	32,388	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
2,370	2,372	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
3,346	4,046	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
23,129	23,563	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
6,605	6,415	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
10,971	11,246	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
4,157	4,542	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
1,396	1,360	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
490	504	502	491	489	495	492	480	462	462	457	454	433	426	439	436	450	495
215	242	230	233	231	251	249	239	240	244	242	261	238	240	241	250	270	299
198	181	195	177	180	166	170	166	150	144	141	122	123	117	120	110	103	104
41	42	43	42	42	41	39	39	38	43	42	43	45	48	52	54	54	57
36	39	34	39	36	37	34	36	34	31	32	28	27	21	26	22	23	35
0.43	0.48	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	-
4.45	4.08	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	-
6.88	7.05	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	-
7.74	6.61	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	-
2.50	2.00	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
3.29	2.46	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	0.73
3.37	2.54	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	1.01
0.91	0.57	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	-
1.08	0.71	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	-

PUBLIC FINANCE	2007	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010	2008			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	4	5	6	7
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	3,369.3	4,005.7	3,857.5	4,106.6	3,283.0	3,542.8	3,558.8	4,023.5	3,310.2	1,463.1	1,259.9	1,282.8	1,342.2
Current revenues	13,467.2	14,792.3	13,639.5	3,274.0	3,881.0	3,733.8	3,903.4	3,204.0	3,322.8	3,470.3	3,642.3	3,157.7	1,435.7	1,228.7	1,216.6	1,306.1
Tax revenues	12,757.9	13,937.4	12,955.4	3,110.0	3,702.0	3,472.0	3,653.3	3,058.9	3,164.5	3,279.0	3,453.0	2,983.4	1,374.1	1,175.5	1,152.4	1,253.4
Taxes on income and profit	2,917.7	3,442.2	2,805.1	694.4	1,106.5	806.5	834.7	707.3	617.5	735.5	744.8	635.5	498.3	316.7	291.5	297.9
Social security contributions	4,598.0	5,095.0	5,161.3	1,203.1	1,254.2	1,272.9	1,364.8	1,285.3	1,280.9	1,260.6	1,334.5	1,274.4	419.0	415.8	419.5	425.8
Taxes on payroll and workforce	418.1	258.0	28.5	59.4	62.2	63.5	72.9	7.4	7.2	6.2	7.7	6.3	20.9	20.4	20.9	21.3
Taxes on property	206.4	214.9	207.0	27.5	62.6	69.6	55.2	20.6	51.5	74.6	60.2	24.1	12.0	28.6	22.1	23.0
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,498.6	4,805.3	4,660.2	1,099.4	1,181.7	1,227.8	1,296.4	1,015.4	1,177.5	1,184.2	1,283.1	1,023.9	411.5	383.4	386.9	475.3
Taxes on international trade & transactions	117.1	120.1	90.5	25.6	33.7	31.0	29.8	22.5	29.2	17.2	21.7	18.7	12.3	10.5	10.9	9.8
Other taxes	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	-0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
Non-tax revenues	709.2	854.9	684.1	164.0	179.0	261.8	250.1	145.1	158.4	191.3	189.3	174.4	61.6	53.1	64.3	52.7
Capital revenues	136.6	117.3	106.5	28.0	26.9	28.8	33.6	14.1	29.7	19.3	43.5	9.8	6.2	5.8	14.9	12.9
Grants	11.9	10.4	11.1	2.0	2.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.9	4.7	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.6
Transferred revenues	42.5	53.9	54.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	51.3	0.2	1.5	1.1	51.5	0.5	1.1	-0.4	0.2	0.1
Receipts from the EU budget	348.0	365.4	596.5	64.0	94.8	91.3	115.3	61.8	186.9	66.2	281.5	139.1	19.3	25.3	50.2	21.5
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES																
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,915.5	15,441.7	16,368.2	3,388.6	3,792.9	3,628.8	4,631.4	3,877.1	4,064.6	3,767.1	4,659.5	4,035.2	1,228.6	1,363.5	1,200.8	1,139.6
Current expenditures	5,950.9	6,557.5	6,797.3	1,575.9	1,581.7	1,513.7	1,886.2	1,768.8	1,682.7	1,578.1	1,771.3	1,795.6	528.6	544.9	508.2	507.2
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,276.9	3,578.9	3,912.3	819.7	906.8	892.5	959.8	965.0	1,005.6	955.4	985.9	958.2	277.7	338.9	290.3	292.5
Expenditures on goods and services	2,212.2	2,527.5	2,506.8	523.1	589.3	586.1	829.0	547.1	618.0	603.9	741.4	555.5	184.8	199.2	205.3	204.0
Interest payments	357.0	335.2	335.9	221.0	69.8	12.9	31.5	246.7	48.4	12.0	29.0	272.6	61.4	2.5	5.8	4.9
Reserves	104.8	116.0	42.3	12.1	15.8	22.2	65.9	10.0	10.9	6.8	14.9	9.4	4.6	4.3	6.8	5.9
Current transfers	6,143.9	6,742.2	7,340.3	1,489.9	1,856.8	1,567.3	1,828.2	1,748.2	1,936.1	1,736.9	1,918.2	1,849.0	580.1	707.5	569.2	513.9
Subsidies	423.4	476.5	597.9	60.5	243.0	57.7	115.3	165.0	126.9	86.5	219.4	160.7	86.7	83.7	72.6	16.6
Current transfers to individuals and households	5,093.3	5,619.2	6,024.1	1,303.5	1,448.9	1,344.8	1,522.0	1,436.2	1,614.8	1,475.9	1,497.6	1,529.0	445.0	566.4	437.5	442.0
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	595.3	598.3	679.5	118.7	151.2	153.2	175.2	140.0	178.5	164.5	195.1	150.6	46.2	50.5	54.5	54.0
Current transfers abroad	32.0	48.2	38.9	7.2	13.6	11.6	15.7	7.0	15.9	9.9	6.1	8.7	2.2	6.9	4.6	1.3
Capital expenditures	1,130.5	1,255.5	1,293.3	149.0	215.9	350.0	540.6	175.3	237.2	297.5	584.1	192.8	69.3	68.4	78.2	77.7
Capital transfers	334.3	458.6	495.2	30.6	62.3	130.8	234.9	35.9	112.9	86.0	259.9	47.2	18.9	19.2	24.3	21.8
Payments to the EU budget	355.9	427.9	439.3	143.2	76.2	67.0	141.5	148.9	95.6	68.7	126.1	150.6	31.7	23.6	20.9	18.9
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, **CPB** - Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, **FED** – Federal Reserve System, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **ELES** – Electro Slovenia, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **HICP** – Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices, **IAADP** – Internal Administrative Affairs Directorate, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMD** - International Institute for Management Development, **SMA** – Securities Market Agency, **MI** – Ministry of the Interior, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **NFI** – Non-monetary Financial Institutions, **OECD** – Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, **PPA** – Public Payments Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **RULC** – Real Unit Labour Costs, **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, **WIIW** – The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies.

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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