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Responsible Person: Boštjan Vasle, MSc, Director

Editor in Chief: Barbara Ferk, MSc

Authors of Current Economic Trends (listed alphabetically):

Jure Brložnik, Gonzalo Capriolo, MSc, Janez Dodič, Marjan Hafner, Matevž Hribernik, Slavica Jurančič, Mojca Koprivnikar Šušteršič, Janez Kušar, Urška Lušina, MSc, Jože Markič, PhD, Tina Nenadič, MSc, Mitja Perko, MSc, Jure Povšnar, Ana T. Selan, MSc, Dragica Šuc, MSc

Authors of Selected Topics:

Dragica Šuc, MSc (Drawing on Cohesion Policy funds in the programming period 2007–2012)

Editorial Board: Lidija Apohal Vučkovič, Marijana Bednaš, MSc, Alenka Kajzer, PhD, Rotija Kmet Zupančič, MSc, Janez Kušar, Boštjan Vasle, MSc

Translator: Marija Kavčič

Data Preparation and Graphs: Bibijana Cirman Naglič, Marjeta Žigman

Concept and Design: Katja Korinšek, Pristop

DTP: Bibijana Cirman Naglič

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The Economic Mirror is prepared based on statistical data available by 4 March 2013.

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

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

In the spotlight

In Q4 2012, euro area GDP recorded its third drop in a row, and in February, the EC lowered its forecasts for economic activity. Euro area GDP was down 0.6% in the last quarter of 2012. The EC's winter forecast predicts that real GDP in the euro area will fall by 0.3% this year. According to the EC, tensions on international financial markets are easing. Confidence indicators have also been improving since the beginning of the year. As a result of lower GDP in the last quarter of 2012, in particular, the level of economic activity in 2013 as a whole will be lower than it was last year, despite the gradual recovery based on external demand predicted for the end of the year. The expected renewed growth in GDP in 2014 will rely on domestic demand. However, the Commission also warns of considerable downside risks that might deepen the decline in activity this year.

In Q4 2012, Slovenia's GDP declined by 1.0% and in 2012 as a whole, by 2.3%. Last year's contraction of economic activity was marked by stagnant exports and falling domestic consumption. Following two years of recovery, exports were, amid the deterioration in the international environment, up by a mere 0.3%. Investment continued to shrink (-9.3%), particularly in construction. Investment in machinery and equipment also dropped again after 2011 growth. As a result of measures to limit public spending, government consumption shrank for the second consecutive year (-1.6%). Household consumption was also down (-2.9%), for the first time since the beginning of the crisis, primarily due to a real decline in the average gross earnings (the first in the last 20 years), coupled with a further drop in employment and social transfers.

The deterioration of the labour market situation seen at the end of last year continues. Employment according to the statistical register dropped noticeably in Q4 2012, for the second successive quarter also in public services. In 2012, formal employment was 7.9% lower, on average, than in 2008. In Q4 2012, the registered unemployment rate was highest since 1999. January also recorded further growth in the number of registered unemployed, largely on account of people who had lost work because of the termination of fixed-term contracts. In the last quarter of 2012, the average earnings per employee fell again, marked by the lowest year-end payments in the last eight years. In 2012 as a whole, private sector earnings rose by 0.5% due to the final adjustment of the minimum wage, while earnings in the public sector were down 0.9% owing to a 3% decline of wages in the general government.

In February, consumer prices were up 0.8% at the monthly level, and 2.7% year-on-year. Energy price rises, which reflected higher electricity prices as a result of the increased contribution for production from renewable energy sources, added 0.6 p.p. to monthly growth. Higher prices of clothing and footwear had a somewhat greater effect on monthly growth than in previous years.

The situation in the financial system remains tight. January saw a further decline in loans to non-banking sectors, more than half of which was due to corporate and NFI deleveraging; at the same time, household deleveraging was up significantly. The volume of bad claims in the Slovenian banking system declined in December, but their share increased (to 14%) due to a lower volume of the highest-quality claims.

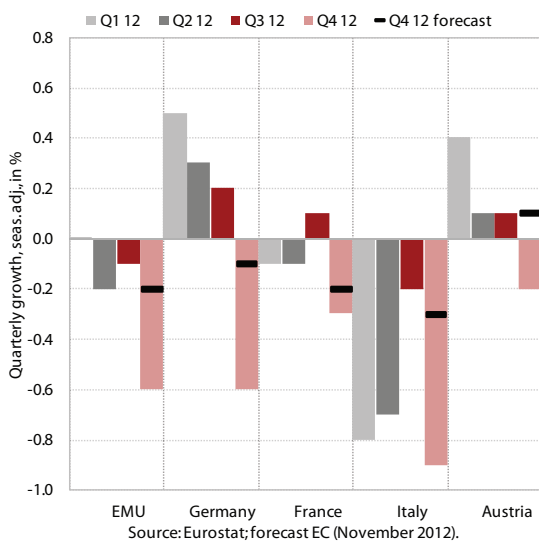
Austerity measures adopted in the middle of last year (ZUJF) lowered all categories of public finance expenditure except interest payments, and the decline continued into January. In the last 12 months, the total central government revenue was positively impacted by higher non-tax revenues and the absorption of EU funds, while the total tax revenues dropped due to the lower revenue from corporate income tax. Expenditure declined primarily under the impact of the ZUJF, which affected all categories of expenditure except interest payments. These were up EUR 72 m on the same period 12 months before. The largest declines were recorded for expenditure on transfers to individuals and households, and expenditure on goods and services.

current economic trends

International environment

Economic activity in Slovenia's main trading partners dropped considerably in the last quarter of 2012. Towards the end of 2012 economic activity in the euro area continued to decline, seasonally adjusted, as manufacturing production decreased markedly relative to the third quarter, turnover in retail trade declined and construction output fell to a new low. According to Eurostat's flash estimate, in the last quarter GDP was down 0.6% for the third quarter in a row. This time GDP also dropped in Austria and Germany, primarily as a result of a decline in investment in machinery and equipment and exports. The drop in activity in the last quarter of 2012 was also expected by international institutions, but it was much larger than the autumn forecasts (for example, EC, Consensus). In the first two months of this year, confidence indicators (ESI, PMI, Ifo) already improved slightly.

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



The EC's new forecasts are also lower, reflecting a huge gap between the optimism in the financial sector and the actual recovery of the real sector. According to the EC's winter forecast, real GDP in the euro area is set to drop by 0.3% in 2013 (in the EU, it will rise by 0.1%). The EC finds that the tensions on international financial markets are easing. Its forecasts are nevertheless lower than in the autumn, as the low level of economic activity in the last quarter of 2012 represents a low starting point for the current year. A gradual return to growth is predicted only for the end of this year, and it will be mainly based on external demand. Private consumption is expected to be 0.7% lower this year due to labour market tensions and lower real earnings. Gross fixed capital formation will contract substantially for the second year in a row, by 1.9%. The EC expects growth to rebound in 2014, when

the strengthening of GDP will mainly rely on domestic demand. There is still a considerable risk of a deeper decline in activity this year. As in the autumn, the main risk is associated with a further tightening of the situation in the most exposed euro area countries. Another major downside risk is growing unemployment and fiscal consolidation and their impact on domestic demand.

Table 1: Comparison of GDP growth forecasts by international institutions for 2013 and 2014

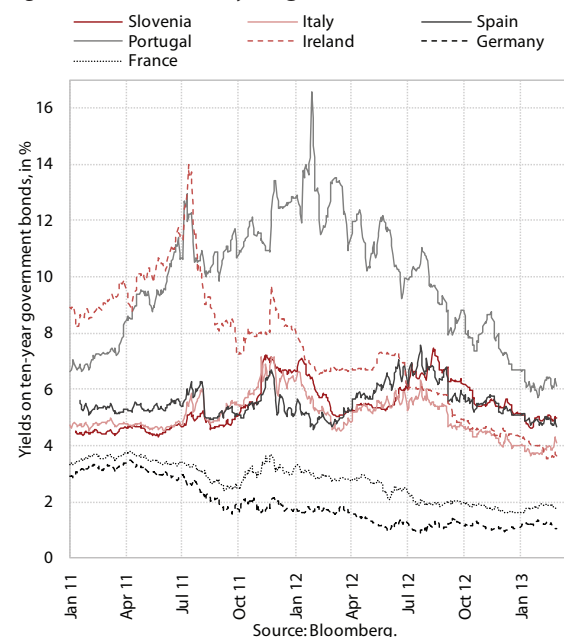
	2013				2014			
	OECD Nov 12	IMF Jan 13	CONS Feb 13	EC Feb 13	OECD Nov 12	IMF Jan 13	CONS Feb 13	EC Feb 13
EMU	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.4
EU	N/A	0.2	0.1	0.1	N/A	1.4	1.2	1.6
DE	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.0
IT	-1.6	-1.6	-1.0	-1.0	-0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
AT	0.8	N/A	0.7	0.7	1.8	N/A	1.5	1.9
FR	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2
UK	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.9
US	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6

Source: OECD Economic Outlook (November 2012), IMF World Economic Outlook Update (January 2013), EC Forecast Winter 2013 (February 2013), Consensus Forecasts (February 2013).

Note: N/A – not available.

In most euro area countries, in February the required yields on government bonds rose somewhat but remained lower than at the end of 2012. February's increase was mainly related to a decline in some short-term indicators, coupled with the uncertain political situation in Italy. The yields of the top-rated (AAA) government bonds in the euro area also rose slightly.

Figure 2: Yields on ten-year government bonds

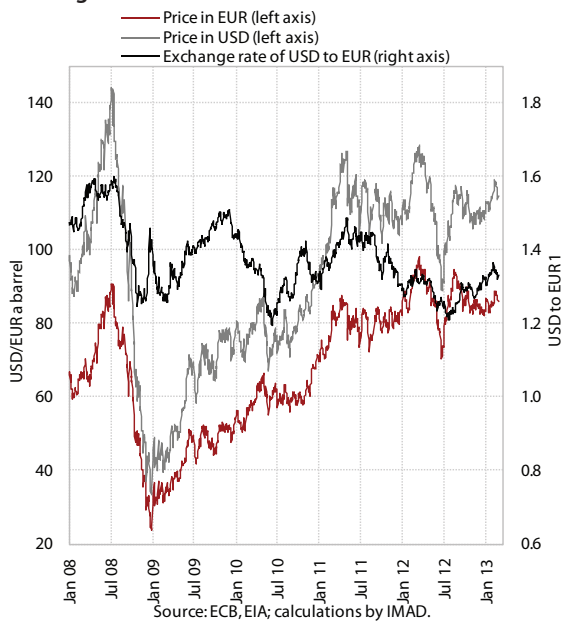


In the first two months of this year, interbank interest rates in the euro area remained almost unchanged. The 3-month EURIBOR was still very low (0.22%), only 4 basis points higher than December's lows. Year-on-year, it was 83 basis points lower in February. The 3-month USD and CHF LIBOR rates remained almost unchanged in February (0.29% and 0.02%, respectively).

In February, the euro continued to appreciate against all main currencies. Once again, it appreciated slightly against the US dollar (by 0.5%), averaging USD 1.336 to EUR 1 in February. The euro thus recorded the highest level since November 2010. The euro also gained value against the Japanese yen (5.1%, to JPY 124.40 to EUR 1) and the British pound sterling (3.6%, to GBP 0.863 to EUR 1), while it remained almost unchanged against the Swiss franc (CHF 1.230 to EUR 1).

Oil prices surged in February. Prices of non-energy commodities also rose. Brent oil prices in dollars were up 3.4% in February, to USD 116.80 per barrel, the highest value since March 2012. Oil prices in euros also increased, climbing to EUR 86.8 per barrel, up 3.1% from January. According to the most recent IMF figures, in January dollar prices of non-energy commodities rose by 2.0% and were 4.0% higher y-o-y. This was mainly attributable to metal prices, which were up 5.0% in January. In February non-energy commodity prices continued to increase, according to preliminary data.

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



Economic developments in Slovenia

In the last quarter of 2012, **real merchandise exports**¹ continued to shrink (-0.9%, seasonally adjusted), while in 2012 as a whole, they remained at roughly the same level (0.1%) as a year earlier. Exports to the EU dropped in nominal terms, after strong growth in the previous two years, exports to former Yugoslav countries remained practically unchanged, while exports to other countries² continued to expand at a rapid pace. Since 2008, when it stood at 8.1%, the share of exports to the latter group

Figure 4: Merchandise trade – real

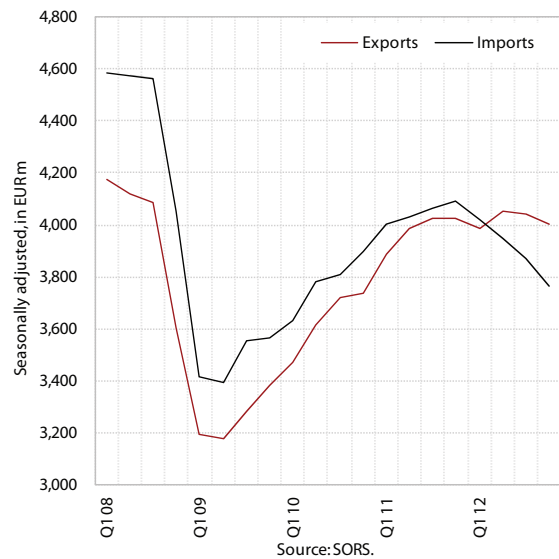
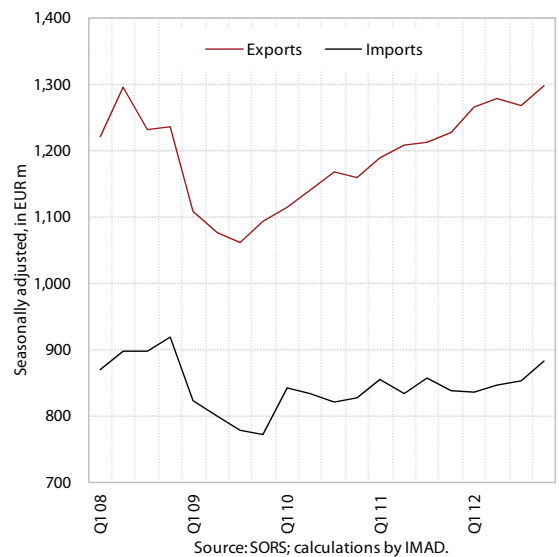


Figure 5: Trade in services – nominal



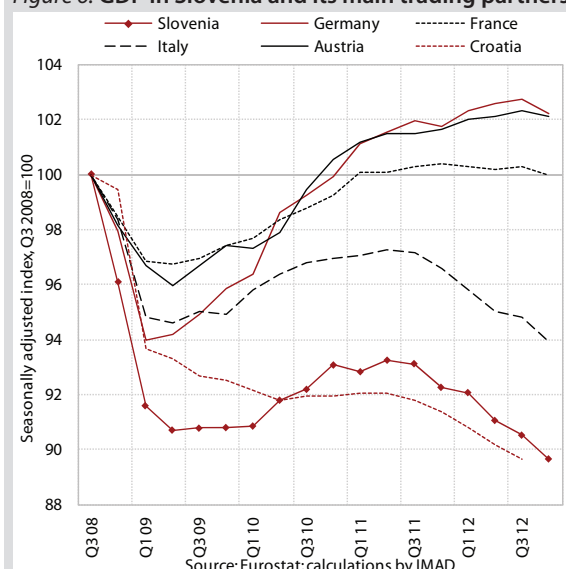
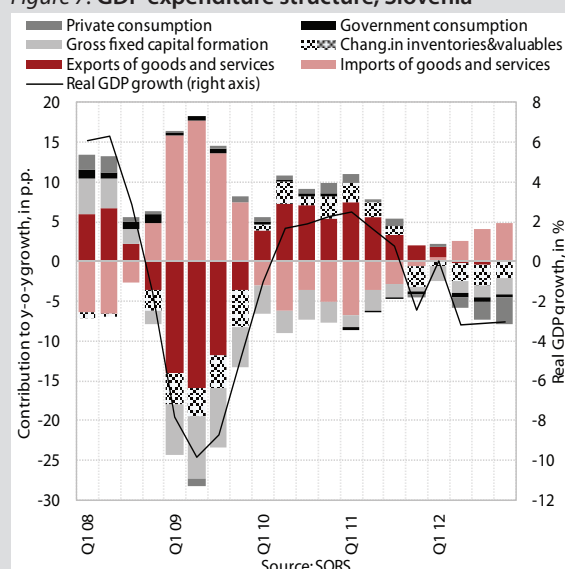
¹ According to the National Accounts Statistics. Nominal data on the structure according to the external trade statistics are available for eleven months of 2012.

² The group of other countries encompasses all countries outside the EU, except former Yugoslav countries; excluding Russia and the US, which are our traditional trading partners.

Box 1: GDP in Slovenia in 2012

With economic activity continuing to fall in Q4 2012 (-1.0%, seasonally adjusted), Slovenia's GDP dropped by 2.3% in the year as a whole primarily due to lower domestic consumption. GDP has been dropping relative to the previous quarter since (and including) the third quarter of 2011. Last year's decline in economic activity was marked by stagnant exports and falling domestic consumption. Following two years of recovery, exports were, amid the deterioration in the international environment, up by a mere 0.3% last year. Investment activity continued to shrink (-9.3%), particularly in the construction sector. Amid lower capacity utilisation and limited access to finance, investment in machinery and equipment also dropped after 2011 growth. As a result of measures to limit public spending (wage cuts and rationalisation of expenditure on goods and services), government consumption shrank for the second consecutive year (-1.6%). Household consumption dropped even more (-2.9%), recording the first decline since the beginning of the crisis, which was mainly due to the first real contraction of average gross earnings in the last 20 years, coupled with a further fall in employment. Social transfers were down as well, because of austerity measures and changes to eligibility criteria, while consumer confidence was sapped by general uncertainty.

Last year, value added dropped in all activities, once again most notably in construction, and for the first time since data have been available, also slightly in public services. Value added in construction declined by over 10% for the fourth consecutive year. After the recovery in the preceding two years, value added in manufacturing fell somewhat (-0.9%), and a relatively significant drop was also recorded in all market services. For the first time since data have been available, value added also declined in public services (-0.3%).

Figure 6: GDP in Slovenia and its main trading partners**Figure 7: GDP expenditure structure, Slovenia**

rose by 3 p.p. to 11.1%, mainly on account of higher exports to Algeria, Turkey, China and India. Broken down by products, last year exports of vehicles and metals and other manufactures classified by material dropped in particular, while a positive contribution to total exports still came primarily from chemical products, despite the moderation.

In the last quarter, the decline in **real goods imports**³ deepened further (-2.8%, seasonally adjusted), while in 2012 as a whole, it was 4.6% smaller than in 2011. The 2012 decline was largely attributable to a nominal drop in imports of consumer goods and investment, which together constitute a solid third of merchandise imports. Imports of intermediate goods, accounting for nearly two

thirds of total imports, also slowed substantially last year, mainly due to the moderation in manufacturing.

Nominal growth in services trade⁴ picked up in the last quarter. As a result of growth in other business services and in the group of other services,⁵ nominal exports and imports of services improved in the last quarter of 2012 (2.3% and 3.5%, respectively, seasonally adjusted). Nominal growth in exports also strengthened somewhat in 2012 as a whole (5.1%), which was, in addition to exports of the above-mentioned groups also as a result of stronger growth in exports of travel. In contrast, imports

⁴ According to the balance of payments statistics.

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

³ According to the National Accounts Statistics. Nominal data on the structure according to the external trade statistics are available for eleven months of 2012.

Table 2: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

in %	2011	XII 12/ XI 12	XII 12/ XII 11	I-XII 12/ I-XII 11
Exports ¹	11.7	-17.0	-6.1	1.6
-goods	13.3	-21.1	-7.4	0.9
-services	4.8	2.2	-0.9	5.1
Imports ¹	11.3	-11.7	-13.4	-2.2
-goods	12.9	-15.5	-16.1	-2.5
-services	2.0	11.9	1.5	-0.3
Industrial production	2.2	2.5 ²	-1.2 ³	0.4 ³
-manufacturing	2.1	2.4 ²	-1.5 ³	-0.5 ³
Construction -value of construction put in place	-25.6	7.2 ²	-13.6 ³	-16.8 ³
Real turnover in retail trade	1.5	-0.1 ²	-4.7 ³	-2.3 ³
Nominal turnover in market services (without trade)	2.8	0.0 ²	-4.3 ³	-2.6 ³

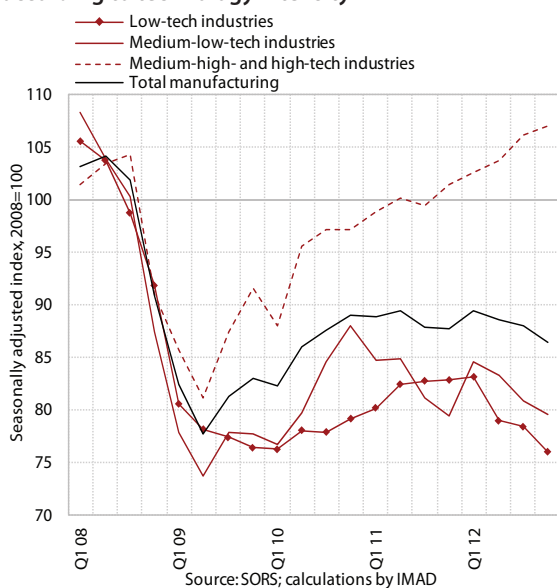
Sources: BS, Eurostat, SORS; calculations by IMAD.

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

of travel dropped again last year due to lower earnings of Slovenian consumers. A deterioration relative to the previous year was also recorded for all other groups, so that last year services imports dropped in nominal terms (-0.3%).

Production volume in **manufacturing** shrank further in the last quarter of 2012 (-1.8%, seasonally adjusted). Production in more technology intensive industries increased more modestly than in the previous quarter, although in the year as a whole, these industries surpassed the level of production recorded in 2011 (2.4% y-o-y). All low-technology production was down y-o-y (-6.4%), again most notably in the furniture industry. The y-o-y decline (-1.9%) in medium-low-technology industries

Figure 8: Production volume in manufacturing industries according to technology intensity



was influenced by the manufacture of rubber and plastic products and the manufacture of other non-metal mineral products.

In 2012, industrial production in Slovenia dropped less than in the EU as a whole but was further below the 2008 levels than in most other EU Member States. The gaps with the pre-crisis levels are widest in low-technology (the textile and furniture industries) and medium-low-technology manufacturing (the manufacture of rubber and plastic products and the manufacture of other non-metal mineral products). On the other hand, pre-crisis levels have already been surpassed by some high-technology industries, which recovered more rapidly in Slovenia (the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, the manufacture of ICT and electrical equipment). As a result of a decline in 2012, the production of transport vehicles (which had been the first to return to the 2008 levels, mainly on account of measures to boost new car purchases in the main trading partners taken in 2009 and 2010) was once again lower than in 2008.

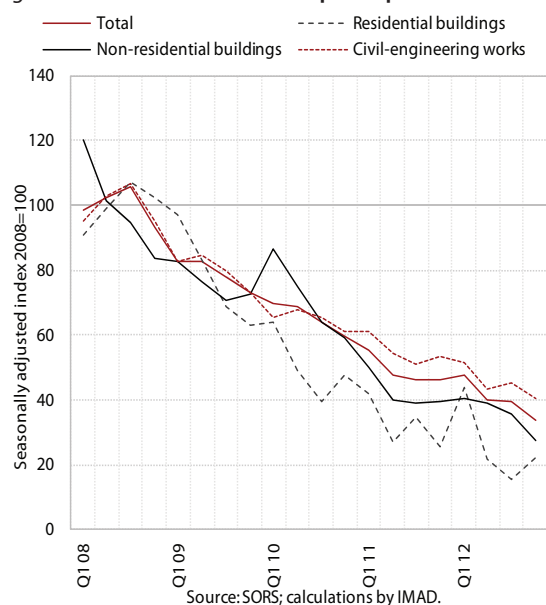
Figure 9: Production volume in manufacturing in Slovenia and the EU-27



In the last quarter, **construction activity** declined again (-9.8%, seasonally adjusted). In 2012, construction activity thus slumped for the fourth consecutive year – in four years, the value of construction put in place dropped by 60%.

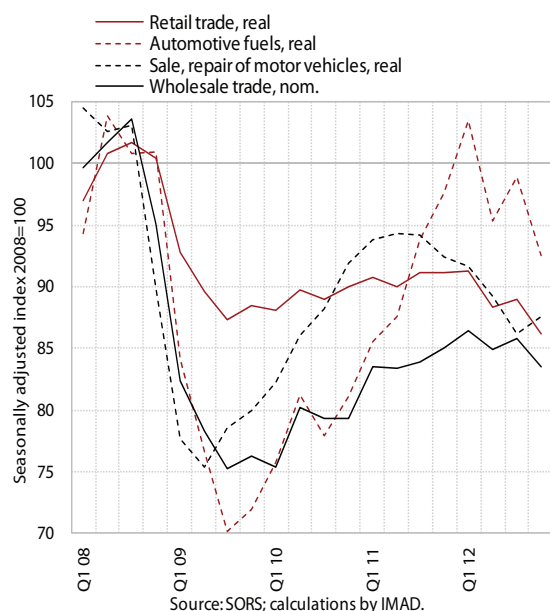
Civil engineering seems to fare best, according to data on new contracts in construction. At the end of 2012, the stock of contracts in construction was up 2.8% y-o-y. Civil engineering works have the best prospects (21.0%, due to public finance investment, most likely in municipal infrastructure), while the value of the stock of contracts in the construction of non-residential and particularly residential buildings declined again (-13.8% and -60.0%, respectively).

Figure 10: Value of construction put in place



Activity in **trade** declined again in the last quarter of 2012 in most sectors (seasonally adjusted). After some fluctuation in previous quarters, nominal turnover in *wholesale trade* dropped relatively significantly in Q4 2012 (-2.7%), which was a result of lower activity in manufacturing and other trade sectors, according to our estimate. As a result of the increases seen at the beginning of the year, turnover was up somewhat y-o-y in 2012 as a whole. Following the decline in previous quarters, real turnover in the *sale and repair of motor vehicles* grew slightly, but was nevertheless much lower than a year before. The same goes for turnover in *retail trade*, which continued to drop in the last quarter of 2012, reaching the lowest value since 2008 at the end of the year.

Figure 11: Turnover in trade sectors



In retail trade, the unfavourable movements in the sale of food and non-food products continued. Turnover in the sale of automotive fuels also declined. Real turnover in the sale of automotive fuels, which had been increasing rapidly in 2011, dropped in 2012 amid significant fluctuations. In the last quarter turnover shrank substantially, being also down y-o-y for the first time in two and a half years. The quantities of automotive fuels sold were also lower than a year earlier, which was, in addition to lower household consumption and weaker activity in transportation also due to higher prices of some automotive fuels compared with the neighbouring countries. In 2012 as a whole, turnover was otherwise 7.1% higher than in 2011, which was attributable to higher sales of automotive fuels in the first half of the year and, by our estimate, a more vigorous trade in other goods and services⁶ that are also sold by companies registered in this activity. The negative trends in the *sale of non-food and food products* continued amid a further deterioration of labour market conditions and uncertainty about the future. The y-o-y decline in turnover, which continued for the fourth successive year, deepened in 2012. Lower turnover in the sale of food products (particularly in hypermarkets, markets, discount stores, etc.) was a result of lower real household income and continued consumer caution and changes in buying behaviour.⁷ A decline in purchases of durable and semi-durable goods was also reflected in lower turnover in stores selling furniture, household equipment and construction material, where at the end of 2012 turnover was down 40% relative to that in 2008. Turnover was also lower than in 2011 in all other stores selling non-food products, particularly those that sell computer and telecommunication equipment, books, sports equipment and toys.

In 2012, nominal **turnover in market services** (excluding trade)⁸ was declining, seasonally adjusted; in the last quarter, it was lowest in the last two years and a half. Turnover shrank in all main market services, except transportation and storage, where it remained unchanged. Transportation and storage is the only main service activity where turnover still exceeds the pre-crisis level of 2008. The physical indicators⁹ of transport activities show that turnover declined; it was up especially in warehousing and support activities for transportation. Turnover in *accommodation and food service activities*, which had not changed markedly since 2011, dropped substantially in the last quarter of 2012. In the year as a whole, it was down y-o-y, by our estimate, due to modest household consumption of non-tourist services, coupled with lower average consumption of tourists, although last year their number was somewhat higher than in 2011¹⁰.

⁶ Such as merchandise, electricity, natural gas, etc.

⁷ Shifting to discount stores, switching from name brands to lower-priced store brands, purchasing products in sales promotions and shopping at different stores seeking the lowest price.

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

⁹ For example, in Q3 2012, road and rail freight transport was 5.8% and 0.3%, respectively, lower than, on average, in 2008 (seasonally adjusted).

¹⁰ In 2012, 2.3% more tourists, in total, visited Slovenia than a year before (5.7% more foreign tourists and 5.3% fewer domestic tourists).

Within information-communication services, turnover in computer programming services is further below the 2008 level than turnover in telecommunications, where the lowering of prices and the slowdown of economic activity affect the business operations of main operators, in particular.¹¹ Professional-technical services recorded the largest decline in turnover of all main services, primarily due to a 25% drop of turnover in engineering services, which are related to investment activities.¹² Among administrative and support service activities, the most

Figure 12: Nominal turnover in market services (without trade)

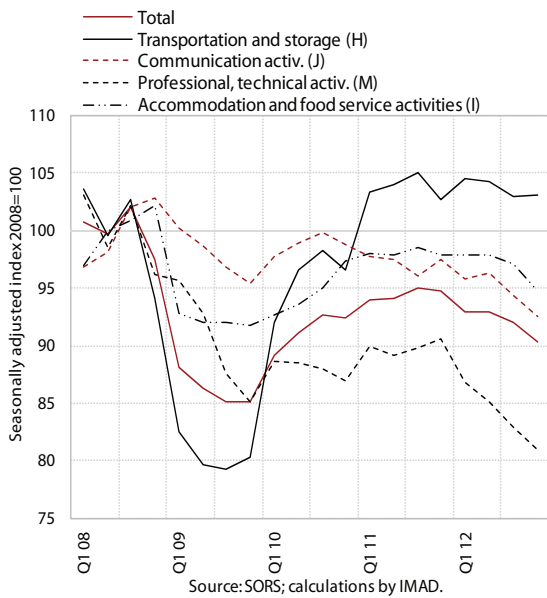
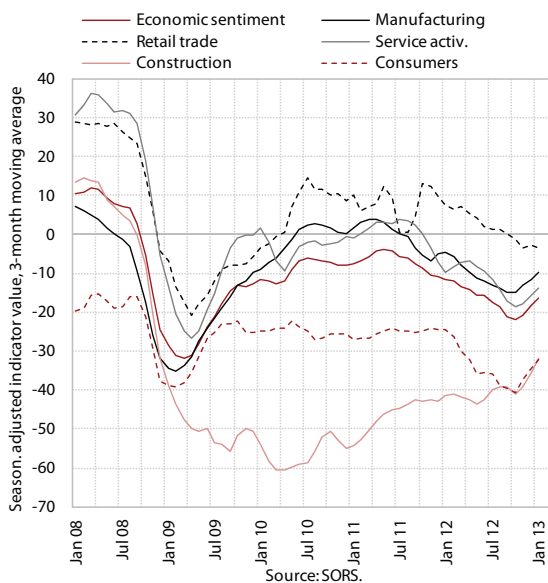


Figure 13: Business trends



¹¹ According to data from the Annual Report, in 2012, the operating revenues of Telekom Slovenije thus dropped around 6% relative to the previous year.

¹² In 2012, the value of construction output dropped by 16.8% in real terms relative to 2011.

important are temporary employment agency activities.¹³ With demand for these services increasing during the crisis, they have managed to keep turnover at the 2008 level regardless of the crisis.

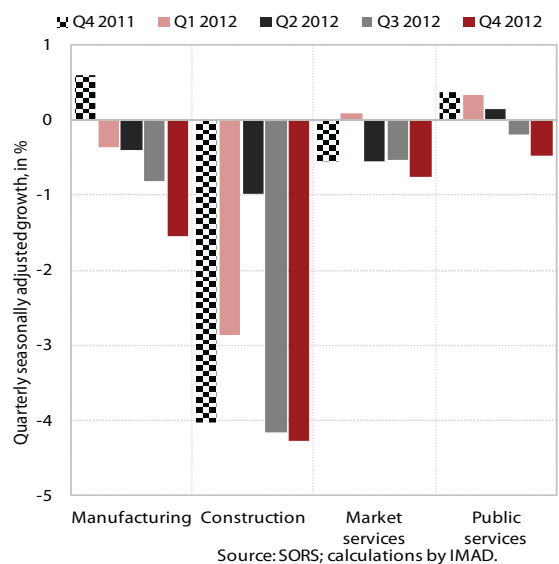
Most **confidence indicators** have improved since the end of last year. In February, the value of the sentiment indicator remained unchanged (seasonally adjusted) and lower than in the previous February. The confidence indicator improved only in manufacturing, while it deteriorated visibly in retail trade. Compared with the year before, it increased only in construction.

Labour market

At the end of 2012 and the beginning of 2013, the **labour market** situation deteriorated significantly. In the last quarter of 2012, employment according to the statistical register¹⁴ dropped noticeably (1.0%, seasonally adjusted) and was down 2.5% y-o-y. Formal employment declined relatively the most in the construction sector, but it was also down in manufacturing and market services and, for the second quarter in a row, in public services. In 2012 as a whole, formal employment was down 7.9% on 2008. The registered unemployment rate also rose in the last quarter, to 12.3%, seasonally adjusted, the highest figure since 1999. The unemployment rate according to the Labour Force Survey stood at 9.5% (seasonally adjusted) and was the highest since it began to be measured in Slovenia in 1993.

The rapid increase in **registered unemployment** continued in January (1.8%, seasonally adjusted; 7.2% y-o-y). A total of 124,258 persons were registered as unemployed at the end

Figure 14: Employment by activity

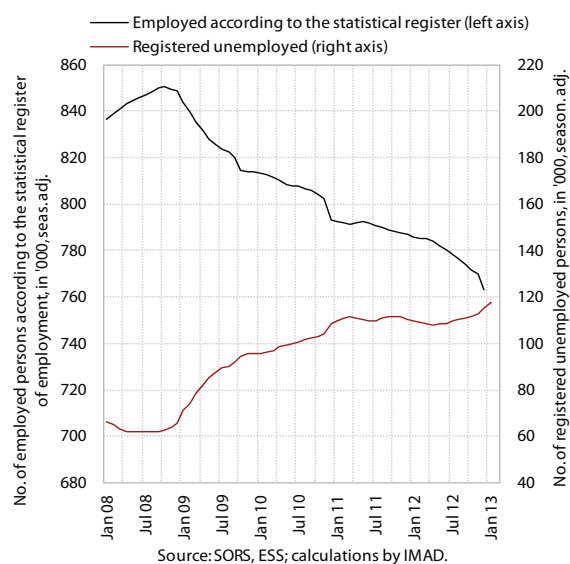


¹³ According to SORS data, they generated more than 52% of value added in administrative and support service activities (N).

¹⁴ Employed and self-employed persons, excluding self-employed farmers.

of January. This pronounced increase is a consequence of a large number of newly registered unemployed (15,786) – particularly those who became unemployed due to the termination of fixed-term employment contracts (42.6%, y-o-y) – which exceeded the usual seasonal increase. The total outflow from the unemployment register was up somewhat in January (9,589 persons), as more people found jobs (23.9%, y-o-y), many of them through public works. The number of the latter was up, seasonally adjusted (24.3% of all jobs).

Figure 15: Employed and registered unemployed persons



At the end 2012, **wage** movements were marked by extra payments, but they were the lowest in the last eight years so that the average gross earnings per employee dropped further in the last quarter of the year (0.3%, seasonally adjusted). The decline was due to the lowest growth of November's gross earnings per employee in the last nine years (original data). Earnings maintained a similar

Table 4: Labour market indicators

in %	2011	XII 12/ XI 12	XII 12/XII 11	I-XII 12/ I-XII 11
Labour force	-0.1	-0.6	-2.0	-1.5
Persons in formal employment	-1.3	-0.9 ¹	-3.0	-1.7
Employed in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-2.4	-1.6	-3.2	-1.6
Registered unemployed	10.1	2.5 ¹	4.7	-0.5
Average nominal gross wage	2.0	0.6 ¹	-0.7	0.1
- private sector	2.6	2.4 ¹	-0.3	0.5
- public sector	1.0	4.3 ¹	-1.6	-0.9
-of which general government	0.0	0.5 ¹	-2.9	-2.2
	2011	XII 11	XI 12	XII 12
Rate of registered unemployment, in %, seasonally adjusted	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.7
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,524.65	1,546.09	1,611.93	1,534.54
Private sector (in EUR)	1,388.65	1,403.46	1,513.79	1,398.56
Public sector (in EUR)	1,778.45	1,811.90	1,791.83	1,782.87
-of which general government (in EUR)	1,801.27	1,800.96	1,743.23	1,748.82

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

level as in the previous quarter only in the general government¹⁵ (seasonally adjusted), while dropping in the private sector and particularly in the public sector as a whole due to lower 13th month payments and Christmas bonuses (-0.5% and 0.9%, respectively). The decline in the public sector resulted from considerably lower earnings in public corporations (-3.5%). A total of EUR 85.3 m was disbursed in extra payments in the last two months of 2012; EUR 96.7 m a year earlier; and EUR 156.4 m in 2007, when these payments were highest. December's extra payments totalled EUR 22 m, somewhat more than in December 2011; their average amount was around EUR 100 lower than in November, and they were received by much fewer employees (7.0%; in November, 16.5%).

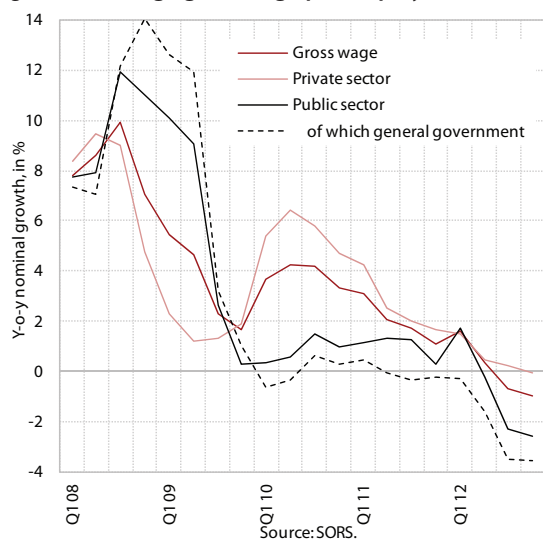
Table 3: Employment by activity

	Number in '000				Change in Number			
	2011	XII 11	XI 12	XII 12	2011/ 2010	XII 12/ XI 12	XII 12/ XII 11	I-XII 12/ I-XII 11
Manufacturing	184.8	185.1	181.2	178.4	-3,725	-2,783	-6,763	-1,919
Construction	67.8	62.1	58.1	53.5	-10,709	-4,593	-8,563	-8,047
Market services	342.2	340.6	336.7	333.4	-3,400	-3,227	-7,122	-3,805
-of which: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	109.7	109.2	107.2	106.4	-2,078	-856	-2,795	-1,848
Public services	170.2	171.4	171.5	170.2	1,406	-1,220	-1,197	1,438
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	51.4	51.2	50.2	49.6	-661	-549	-1,557	-650
Education	64.7	65.5	65.6	65.3	1,145	-285	-194	778
Human health and social work activities	54.1	54.8	55.7	55.3	922	-386	554	1,311
Other	59.0	58.1	57.6	57.4	5,355	-231	-718	-1,632

Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

¹⁵ As of June 2012, we only comment on data on earnings in the private and public sector (within the latter, particularly in the general government), and only exceptionally on earnings in activities of the private sector and in public service activities; for more see SEM 06/12, Selected Topics – Monitoring the movements of wages and wage earners in the public and private sector.

Figure 16: Average gross wage per employee



In 2012, gross earnings per employee remained unchanged in nominal terms, while in real terms they dropped for the first time in twenty years (-2.4%).¹⁶ Last year, the adjustment of private sector wage growth to economic activity was more pronounced, so that private sector earnings grew only by 0.5% despite the final increase and adjustment of the minimum wage (2011: 2.6%; 2010: 5.6%).¹⁷ Their y-o-y growth was gradually slowing, arising only from the increase in the basic wage,¹⁸ while the contribution of overtime and extraordinary payments was negative (-0.1 p.p. in total), which can be attributed to low economic activity. Gross earnings in the public sector were down 0.9% y-o-y in 2012, mainly due to June's 3% decline of earnings in the general government.¹⁹ Because of fiscal

consolidation, gross earnings in the general government declined by 2.2% after two years of stagnation. Besides lower earnings in the general government, which constitutes the largest part of the public sector, last year also recorded a somewhat slower wage growth in public corporations. The significantly lower year-end payments relative to the previous year were reflected in somewhat slower wage growth in public corporations, which nevertheless remained above average²⁰ (2.0%).

Prices

February's **consumer price** movements were marked by higher prices of energy, clothing and footwear. Energy price rises contributed 0.6 p.p. to the 0.8% monthly growth and were largely a consequence of higher electricity prices due to the increase of the contribution for production from renewable energy resources. Clothing and footwear price rises made a somewhat larger contribution to price growth than in previous years, increasing inflation by 0.3 p.p. Y-o-y inflation totalled 2.7%; in the euro area, 1.8%, according to Eurostat's flash estimate.

In January, price movements were marked by seasonal factors, while the y-o-y growth was still influenced by higher food and energy prices. January's deflation (-0.8%) was thus, as in previous years, affected by seasonal factors in particular – lower prices of clothing and footwear reduced monthly growth by 1.1 p.p., while higher prices of fruits and vegetables raised it by 0.3 p.p. The monthly growth was also influenced by higher prices of gas (2.9%) and higher public utility prices, which mainly reflect the change in their regulation (see Box 2). In the last 12 months, price movements were influenced by higher

Table 5: Wages by activity

	Gross wage per employee, in EUR		Change, in %			
	2011	XII 2012	2011/2010	XII 12/ XI 12	XII 12/ XII 11	I-XII 12/ I-XII 11
Private sector activities (A–N; R–S)	1,451.57	1,478.03	2.6	-6.7	-0.1	0.8
Industry (B–E)	1,408.91	1,455.48	3.6	-9.6	1.0	2.5
- of which manufacturing	1,362.79	1,394.89	3.9	-10.2	1.4	2.5
Construction	1,235.95	1,189.55	2.0	-3.6	-4.6	-2.5
Traditional services (G–I)	1,349.67	1,359.38	2.7	-6.9	-0.9	0.3
Other market services (J–N; R–S)	1,718.65	1,749.93	0.7	-3.4	-0.1	-0.3
Public service activities (O–Q)	1,750.03	1,703.43	0.0	0.6	-2.7	-2.2
- Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1,784.27	1,750.90	0.3	0.2	-1.6	-1.8
- Education	1,733.58	1,641.59	0.2	-0.3	-5.3	-3.3
- Human health and social work activities	1,735.19	1,734.37	-0.7	2.2	-0.4	-1.3

Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

¹⁶ Since data have been available.

¹⁷ In private non-financial corporations, they slowed considerably (0.6%; 2011: 2.7%) while in financial corporations, gross earnings were even somewhat lower than a year before (-0.1%; 2011: 1.2%). Gross earnings were down in most activities (besides construction, particularly in service activities). Their growth slowed least in industry.

¹⁸ In private sector activities (A–N; R–S), as a result of the final increase in the minimum wage, adjustments for inflation and changes in employment structure.

¹⁹ With the enforcement of the ZUJF, wages of all public servants were cut by 8%, but at the same time public servants received the remaining two quarters of funds intended to eliminate wage disparities.

²⁰ In non-financial public corporations 1.9%; in financial corporations 1.5%.

Figure 17: Headline and core inflation in Slovenia and in the euro area

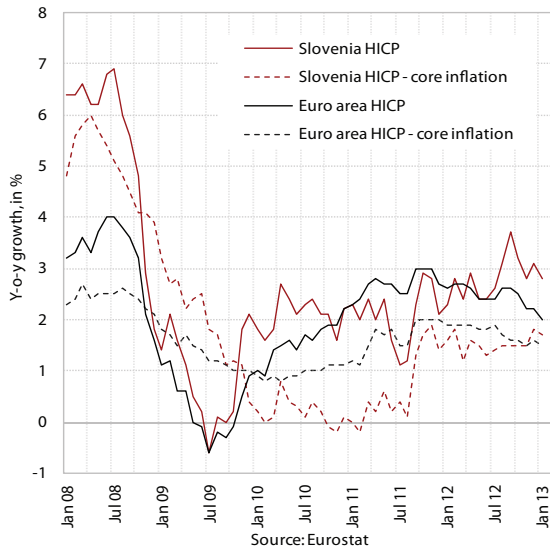
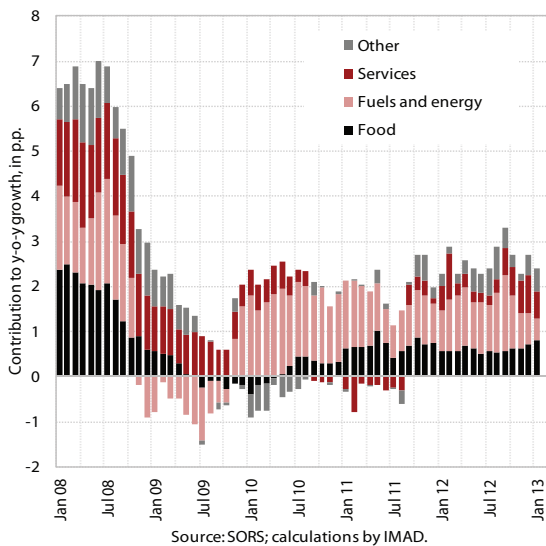


Figure 18: Structure of y-o-y inflation



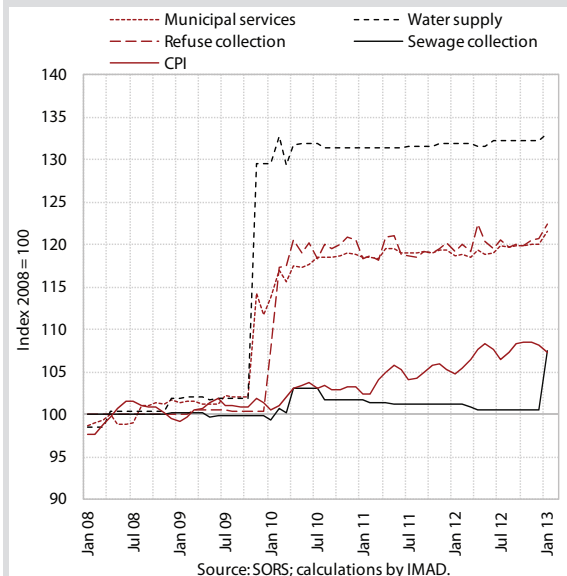
prices of food (0.8 p.p.), largely non-processed food, which was up 9.1% relative to the same period last year. Higher energy prices contributed around 0.5 p.p. to y-o-y growth. The continuation of sluggish demand continues to show in a very moderate movement of core inflation.

Growth in **domestic producer prices of manufactured goods** on the domestic and foreign markets remains moderate. Domestic producer prices on the domestic market were up slightly y-o-y (1.1%). Prices on foreign markets declined, as in the previous month (-0.3%). The price movements on the domestic and foreign markets remain characterised primarily by higher prices in the manufacture of food and food products, and lower prices of metals and metal products.

Box 2: Public utility pricing and control in light of the new decree

At the end of 2012, the government passed a new Decree on the pricing of mandatory public services in the field of environmental protection.¹ The decree stipulates that as of the beginning of this year, prices of public utility services should be determined by the free market. After a longer period of price control, the government passed the responsibility for approving price changes back to the local level, while retaining control over possible excessive growth. Given that public utility prices had been kept unchanged since the end of 2010, the decree had to be subsequently supplemented with a temporary mechanism limiting huge price rises announced by the local governments. The temporary mechanism requires that a municipality wishing to increase public utility prices by more than 30% has to seek approval of the competent ministry. However, this mechanism is no systemic solution to the issue. Neither does it address the question of justifiability or prevent/curb excessive price rises of public utility prices in the long term. The absence of systemic regulation in this area could affect macroeconomic stability, considering that with the latest lifting of price controls without a proper systemic framework in place (in 2009), prices shot up by an average of 16% and increased 2010 inflation by 0.4 p.p. January already saw the first increases in public utility prices this year (2.1% y-o-y) and we can expect more in the coming months.

Figure 19: Movement of public utility prices



¹ Official Gazette of the RS, No 87/2012; Official Gazette of the RS, No. 109/2012.

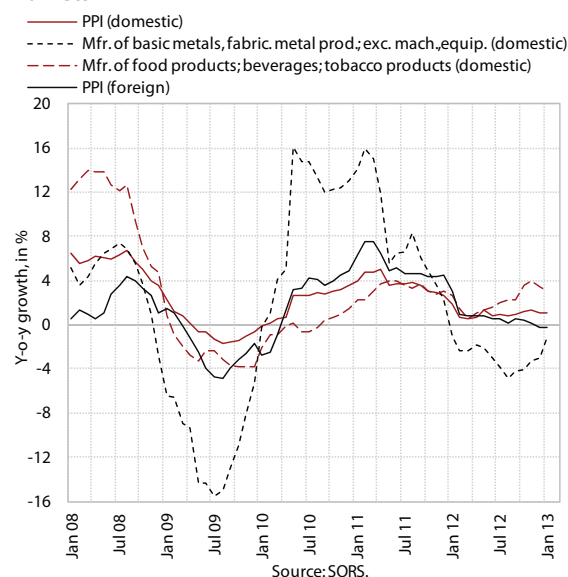
Table 6: Breakdown of the HICP into sub-groups – January 2013

	Slovenia			Euro area		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	-0.6	100.0	-0.6	-1.0	100.0	-1.0
Goods	-1.0	65.7	-0.7	-1.4	57.7	-0.8
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	0.3	16.1	0.0	0.3	12.0	0.0
Non-processed food	4.9	7.4	0.4	0.8	7.3	0.1
Non-energy industrial goods	-4.1	27.9	-1.1	-3.8	27.4	-1.0
Durables	-0.5	9.7	0.0	-0.3	8.8	0.0
Non-durables	-0.4	8.8	0.0	0.2	8.0	0.0
Semi-durables	-11.3	9.4	-1.1	-9.8	10.5	-1.0
Energy	0.6	14.4	0.1	1.3	11.0	0.1
Electricity for households	-0.3	2.7	0.0	3.5	2.6	0.1
Natural gas	2.7	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.0
Liquid fuels for heating	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0
Solid fuels	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
District heating	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
Fuels and lubricants	0.6	7.4	0.0	0.6	5.0	0.0
Services	0.3	34.3	0.1	-0.5	42.3	-0.2
Services – dwellings	1.3	3.0	0.0	0.4	10.3	0.0
Services – transport	-0.1	5.8	0.0	-0.5	7.2	0.0
Services – communications	0.2	3.5	0.0	-0.5	3.1	0.0
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	0.2	13.9	0.0	-1.4	14.7	-0.2
Services – other services	0.3	8.1	0.0	-0.1	7.1	0.0
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	-1.3	78.2	-1.0	-1.5	81.7	-1.2

Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.

Note: ECB classification

Figure 20: Movement of domestic producer prices of manufactured goods on the domestic and foreign markets

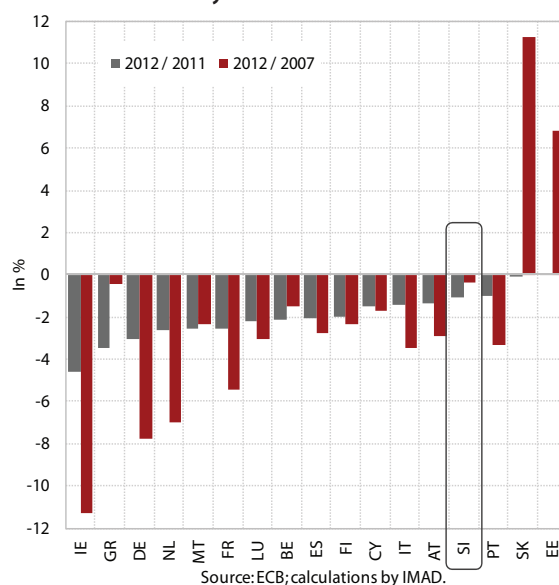


The y-o-y gain in the **price competitiveness** of the economy continued last year, but it was among the smallest in the euro area. In 2012 as a whole, the real effective exchange rate²¹ was down 1.1% in real terms due to the depreciation of

²¹ As measured by the HICP.

the euro.²² The smaller improvement in Slovenia's price competitiveness than in other countries was largely attributable to the structure of Slovenia's external trade. As Slovenia conducts an above-average proportion of

Figure 21: Real effective exchange rates of euro area countries deflated by the HICP

²² Particularly against the USD, JPY, GBP, CNY and KRW

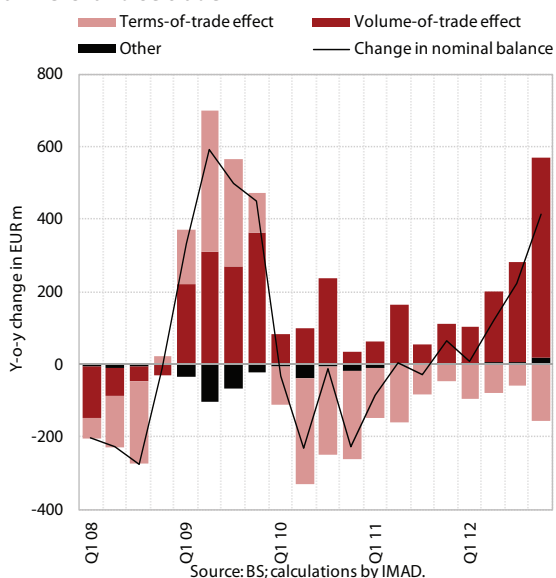
trade with other euro area countries, the depreciation of the euro has a relatively smaller effect on its price competitiveness. The growth of relative prices was among the lowest in the euro area. Relative to the pre-crisis year 2007, Slovenia was also among the euro area countries that had the smallest gains in price competitiveness last year.

Balance of payments

In the last quarter of 2012, the **current account of the balance of payments** was in surplus again. The y-o-y improvement in the balance of current transactions was mainly due to the balance of trade, which turned from deficit to surplus, and a larger surplus in trade in services. The surplus in the balance of current transfers was somewhat smaller, while the deficit in factor incomes increased. After being nearly balanced in 2009–2011, the current account recorded a surplus equivalent to 2.5% of GDP in 2012. Broken down by sectors, the deficit of the current account of the general government declined again, while the surplus of the current account of the private sector increased.

External trade has recorded a surplus since the beginning of the economic crisis. In the last quarter of 2012, the merchandise trade balance was in surplus again (in contrast to a deficit in the same period of the previous year). The improvement was influenced by volume factors in particular, with real imports shrinking much more than exports due to lower domestic consumption. The terms of trade, which have been worsening constantly for three years, deteriorated by 0.7% y-o-y in the last quarter of 2012. Export prices were up 0.5% y-o-y and import prices by 1.3%, mainly due to higher prices of manufactured goods and agricultural products and commodities. In

Figure 22: Breakdown of changes in the nominal balance of merchandise trade

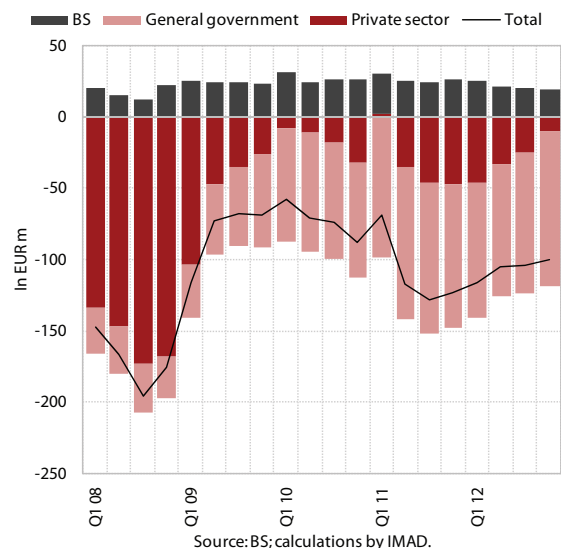


2012, the merchandise trade deficit totalled EUR 295.1 m (in 2011, EUR 1,043.2 m).

The Q4 2012 widening of the surplus in **services trade** was almost entirely attributable to a larger surplus in trade in travel. Amid weak growth in revenue generated by inbound tourism, domestic spending abroad continued to shrink. In 2012 as a whole, the surplus in the services trade balance totalled EUR 1,698.1 m, EUR 255.3 m more than in 2011.

The deficit in the **balance of factor incomes** was up y-o-y in Q4. The y-o-y widening of the deficit in the balance of factor incomes was mainly due to a higher net outflow of income from equity capital of direct investment. The total net payments of interest abroad were down y-o-y again, mainly as a result of domestic commercial bank and corporate deleveraging. In 2012, the total net payments of interest reached EUR 425.5 m (compared with EUR 437.3 m in the same period last year). Similar to the 2010–2011 period, last year Slovenia recorded the largest net payments from the EU budget in December, which contributed to a larger surplus in current transfers in Q4. The net absorption of EU funds in 2012 as a whole was also higher than in the preceding year. Slovenia received EUR 841.6 m from and paid EUR 390.3 into the EU budget, so that the net budgetary surplus amounted to EUR 451.3 m (in 2011, EUR 407.1 m). The surplus in the balance of current transfers was nevertheless smaller (EUR 25.9 m) than a year earlier (EUR 152.6 m), which was a result of larger transfers of the private sector abroad.

Figure 23: Net interest payments by sector



External financial transactions²³ recorded a net outflow (EUR 204.1 m) in Q4, mainly due to a decline in the liabilities of the BS to the Eurosystem. A net outflow was also recorded in 2012 as a whole, in the amount of EUR 786.5 m (2011: EUR 421.8 m), and it was primarily a result of the

²³ Excluding international monetary reserves and statistical errors.

Table 7: Balance of payments

I-XII 12, v mio EUR	Inflows	Outflows	Balance ¹	Balance, I-XII 11
Current account	28,704.8	27,830.6	874.3	1.8
- Trade balance (FOB)	21,445.8	21,740.9	-295.1	-1,043.2
- Services	5,085.1	3,387.0	1,698.1	1,442.8
- Income	807.8	1,362.5	-554.6	-550.4
Current transfers	1,366.1	1,340.2	25.9	152.6
Capital and financial account	1,513.9	-2,316.4	-802.5	-451.8
- Capital account	293.0	-340.2	-47.2	-102.0
- Capital transfers	290.7	-338.8	-48.1	-97.9
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	2.3	-1.4	0.9	-4.1
- Financial account	1,220.9	-1,976.2	-755.3	-349.8
- Direct investment	111.9	85.2	197.1	638.0
- Portfolio investment	-187.8	134.7	-53.2	1,837.6
- Financial derivatives	-91.5	57.3	-34.2	-135.8
- Other investment	1,357.1	-2,253.3	-896.2	-2,761.6
- Assets	30.8	-1,523.5	-1,492.7	-1,460.5
- Liabilities	1,326.3	-729.8	596.5	-1,301.1
- Reserve assets	31.2	0.0	31.2	72.0
Net errors and omissions	0.0	-71.8	-71.8	450.1

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

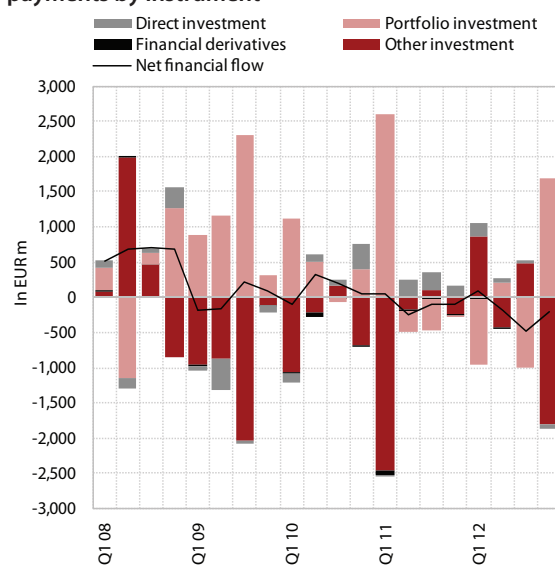
repayment of private sector liabilities. Given the more difficult access to foreign sources of finance, funds for the repayment of external liabilities were acquired from the Eurosystem and by government borrowing.

After several years of high net inflows, **portfolio investment** recorded a net outflow of EUR 53.2 m in 2012. Most transactions in securities were recorded by domestic commercial banks and the general government, which repaid a portion of their liabilities to foreign portfolio investors. By issuing treasury bonds on the domestic financial market, the government sector also changed the borrowing structure last year. At the beginning of the year, it repaid the 3-year RS 64 bond in the amount of EUR 1 bn, while in Q4, it borrowed EUR 1.7 bn on the American market.

Other investment registered a net outflow of EUR 896.2 m in 2012. Looking at claims, domestic household deposits abroad rose most notably, by EUR 1,497.7 m, the highest amount since 2003 when international financial flows were fully liberalised. Slovenia's loans over the EFSF (to Greece, Portugal and Ireland) were also up. Short-term commercial loans, which are related to the dynamics of merchandise exports, were weak. Looking at liabilities, the BS borrowing from the Eurosystem in the form of long-term financing operations increased significantly. Commercial banks used some of the funds to repay a portion of external debt and to offset the withdrawal of non-residents' deposits from Slovenian banks.

Direct investment recorded a net inflow of EUR 197.1 m in 2012. Slovenia's inflows from outward FDI were due to a decline in net claims on affiliated companies abroad and profit repatriation rather than a decline in equity. In direct investment in Slovenia, most of transactions were equity transactions.

Figure 24: Financial transactions of the balance of payments by instrument



Source: BS; calculations by IMAD.

Slovenia's international investment position²⁴ has been negative since 2003 and in 2008 the external deficit exceeded the indicative threshold of the EU indicator of external imbalance (35% of GDP).

Financial markets

In January, the volume of loans to non-banking sectors declined again, by more than EUR 150m. Approximately half of the decline was due to corporate and NFI deleveraging. At the same time, household deleveraging also increased notably. The volume of government loans remained nearly unchanged. Banks continued to repay matured liabilities to foreign banks; the volume of government deposits was shrinking, while household deposits again recorded slightly stronger growth. The share of bad claims continued to increase.

Household deleveraging seen in 2012 strengthened further in January. The volume of household loans was down EUR 75.3 m, recording the highest decline thus far. Deleveraging was relatively balanced, unlike in previous months. Housing loans declined by EUR 30 m, consumer loans by EUR 25 m and the rest by EUR 20 m, approximately.

²⁴ Including net external debt and net equity liabilities.

In January, **enterprises and NFIs** continued to repay domestic bank loans, but they also recorded net repayments of foreign loans.²⁵ Loans extended by domestic banks dropped by nearly EUR 80 m. Nearly three quarters of this amount was due to corporate loans. The decline in corporate loans was a consequence of the worsening situation in Slovenian banks, over-indebtedness of the Slovenian economy and unfavourable economic conditions.

After the strong net borrowing abroad in October and November, enterprises and NFIs were repaying foreign loans at the end of the year. December's net repayments amounted to EUR 114.3 m, being highest since March

Figure 25: Increases in household, corporate, NFI and government loans

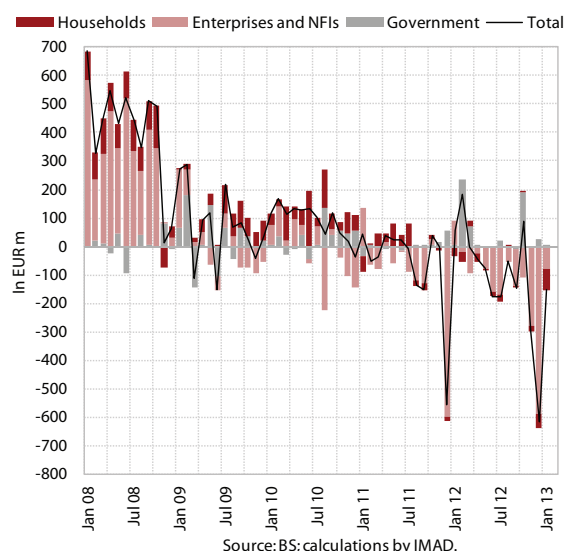
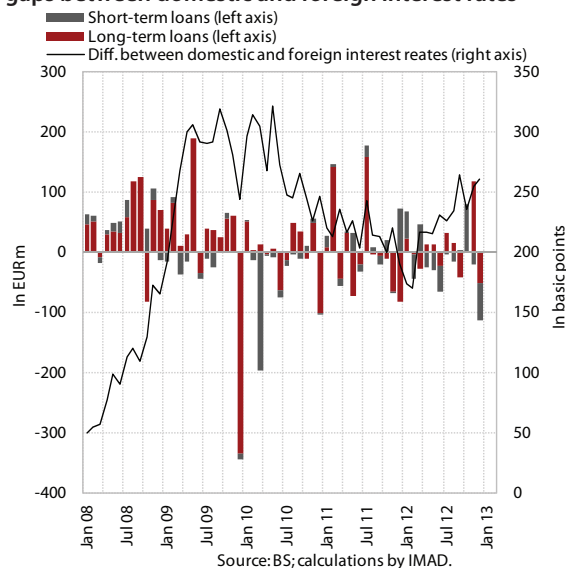


Figure 26: Net corporate and NFI borrowing abroad and gaps between domestic and foreign interest rates

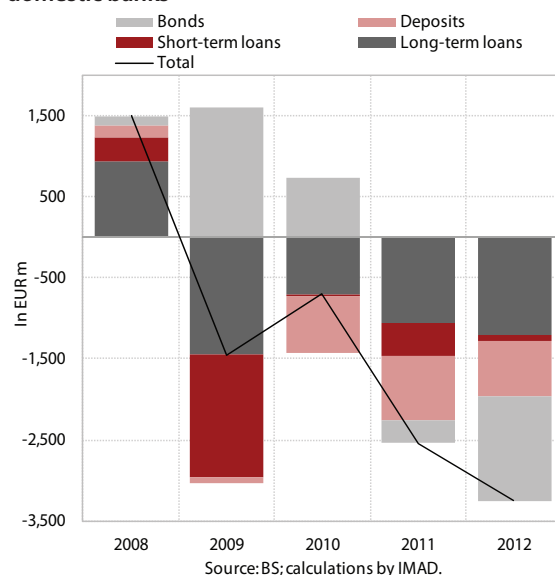


²⁵ Data on foreign borrowing pertain to December.

2010. Enterprises and NFIs recorded net repayments of long-term (EUR 51.5 m) and short-term loans. As a result of the relatively high net repayments in December, enterprises and NFIs net repaid EUR 28.4 m in foreign loans in 2012, in contrast to the net borrowing in the amount of EUR 153.8 m in 2011.²⁶ Net repayments were entirely the result of short-term deleveraging, while net long-term borrowing doubled relative to the previous year, totalling around EUR 50 m. Liquidity pressures on Slovenian enterprises and NFIs related to the repayment of matured bank liabilities thus increased in 2012. Net repayments of domestic and foreign loans amounted to EUR 1.6 bn, roughly twice as much as in 2011. In 2012, the gaps between domestic and foreign interest rates of corporate and NFI loans started to widen again, reaching 261 basis points by December.

In December, banks recorded inflows of foreign sources of finance for the first time in 2012, but the net repayments at the yearly level have nevertheless been highest thus far. December's positive net flow was largely attributable to net inflows of deposits (EUR 77.1 m) and, to a lesser extent, a modest inflow from bonds, while banks' net repayments of foreign loans totalled EUR 73.2 m. Despite December's inflows, banks repaid as much as EUR 3.3 bn in foreign liabilities in 2012, nearly 30% more than in 2011, while the total payments in the period from September 2008 until the end of 2012 increased to almost EUR 9.1 bn.

Figure 27: Net repayments of foreign liabilities by domestic banks



In January, the inflows of **household deposits in banks** were again slightly higher for the second consecutive month, while **government deposits** continued to decline. The volume of household deposits grew by around EUR 110 m in January. The maturity structure of the increase was also quite favourable. Only overnight deposits were

²⁶ In 2005–2008, enterprises and NFIs borrowed EUR 556.9 m per year, on average.

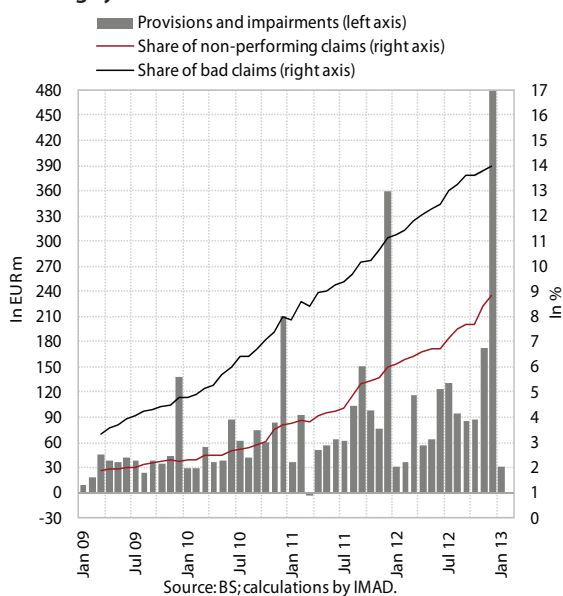
Table 8: Financial market indicators

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 12	31. I 13	31. I 13/ 31. XII 12	31. I 13/ 31. I 12	31. I 12/ 31. I 11
Loans total	31,464.6	31,313.3	-0.5	-4.5	-2.3
Enterprises and NFI	20,456.5	20,378.5	-0.4	-8.0	-4.4
Government	1,741.4	1,743.4	0.1	43.0	4.9
Households	9,266.7	9,191.4	-0.8	-2.4	2.1
Consumer credits	2,481.8	2,457.6	-1.0	-8.9	-4.3
Lending for house purchase	5,258.9	5,229.6	-0.6	-0.6	7.4
Other lending	1,526.1	1,504.2	-1.4	-2.9	-2.6
Bank deposits total	15,051.3	15,160.3	0.7	-0.2	1.6
Overnight deposits	6,479.4	6,455.9	-0.4	-2.2	5.2
Short-term deposits	4,010.4	4,075.9	1.6	0.5	-8.4
Long-term deposits	4,555.2	4,622.1	1.5	2.1	6.9
Deposits redeemable at notice	6.2	6.4	3.1	-14.5	-24.5
Mutual funds	1,830.0	1,845.3	0.8	-1.5	-8.3
Government bank deposits, total	2,562.7	2,500.3	-2.4	-10.8	-24.0
Overnight deposits	196.6	256.7	30.5	77.5	60.9
Short-term deposits	828.5	682.5	-17.6	6.3	-55.7
Long-term deposits	1,537.0	1,560.5	1.5	-22.6	-6.2
Deposits redeemable at notice	0.5	0.6	11.5	-65.0	-49.9

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

down, while short-term and long-term deposits grew by around EUR 65 m each, which were some of the larger increases in the last twelve months. In January, the volume of government deposits shrank by around EUR 60 m. The government was withdrawing only short-term deposits, while increasing overnight deposits and, to a lesser extent, long-term deposits.

Figure 28: Shares of bad and non-performing claims and creation of impairments and provisions in the Slovenian banking system



Despite the decline in the volume of **bad claims** in the Slovenian banking system, their share increased, so that the situation remains tight. In December, the volume of bad claims was down nearly EUR 140 m, the most since the tightening of the financial crisis,²⁷ but remained significant. The volume of the highest-quality claims was down even more, so that the share of bad claims nevertheless rose by 0.1 p.p. at the monthly level, to 14%. The volume of bad claims was up EUR 1.2 bn in 2012, nearly a quarter less than in 2011. The smaller increase was primarily due to the significantly slower worsening of the quality of claims on foreigners, while the increase in bad claims on Slovenian businesses was only around 4% lower. In 2013, banks thus continue to create additional impairments and provisions in a net amount. In January, they were up EUR 30.3 m.

Public finance²⁸

In the past twelve-month period ending January 2013, the deficit of the central government continued to decline.²⁹ Compared to the deficit over the same period one year before, it was down EUR 518 m. The reduction is explained primarily by expenditure cuts (EUR 419 m), as total revenue increased (by EUR 99 m). In January 2013,

²⁷ Since the outbreak of the crisis, the volume of bad claims also dropped in January 2010 and January 2011.

²⁸ Accumulated revenue and expenditure in the last 12 months, i.e. from February 2011 until January 2013. Growth relative to the previous period or year-on-year means: February 2012–January 2013/February 2011–January 2012).

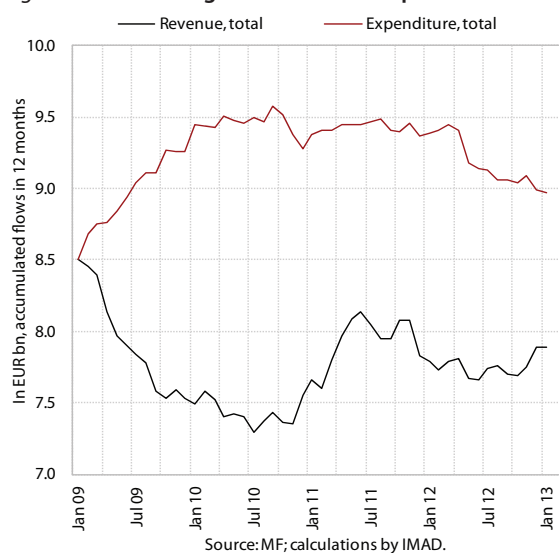
²⁹ According to the consolidated balance based on the cash flow principle.

revenue was slightly higher than in the same month of the previous year (by EUR 6.8 m or 1.1%), while expenditure was EUR 25.6 m or 2.9% lower.

The total accumulated **revenue** over the past twelve months including January was positively influenced by the increase in non-tax revenue in December 2012 and the withdrawal of EU funds in the last two months. Non-tax revenue over the past twelve months was up EUR 122 bn compared to the previous period, while the inflow of EU funds rose by EUR 77 m. Notwithstanding the unusually strong increase in personal income tax revenue in November 2012,³⁰ the accumulated tax revenue over the past twelve months was down EUR 93 m compared with the same period one year earlier. The decline was mainly due to lower revenue from corporate income tax (by EUR 117 m). Revenue from domestic taxes on goods and services remained practically constant during the past twelve months (up EUR 4 m).

Austerity measures adopted mid-2012 (ZUJF³¹) lowered expenditure in all categories of **public finance expenditure** except interest payments, and the decline continued into January. Among other measures, the ZUJF envisaged a cut in public sector wages, freeze on social transfers and limitations on certain social rights. The reduction of expenditure in the last twelve months ranked according to magnitude in descending order corresponds to: transfers to individuals and households (EUR 100 m); expenditure on goods and services (EUR 92 m); expenditure on capital investment (EUR 65 m); salaries and wages, contributions and other personnel expenditures (EUR 55 m); and subsidies (EUR 45 m). Capital transfers, representing about 67% of total investment, remain practically constant (down EUR 7 m). Interest payments increased by EUR 72 m compared with the same period one year earlier.

Figure 29: State budget revenue and expenditure

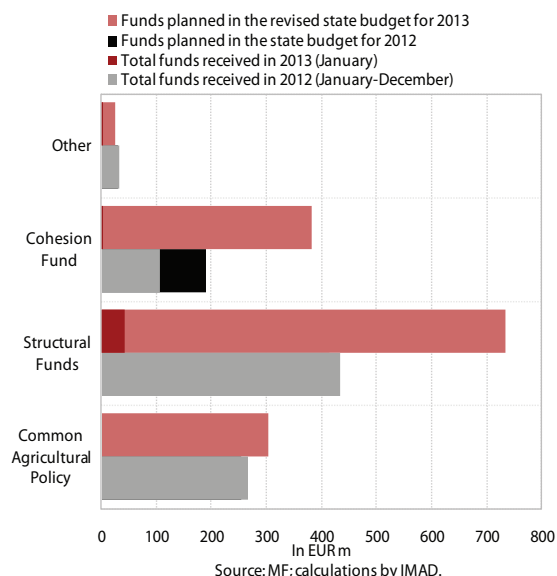


³⁰ This might be attributed to problems in the new information system of the Tax Administration concerning the booking of revenue from personal income tax and social security contributions.

³¹ See also SEM, May 2012.

In January, Slovenia received EUR 47.8 m from and paid EUR 51.3 m to the EU budget and thus recorded a **net budgetary deficit** of EUR 3.4 m. The bulk of revenue came from structural funds (EUR 42.3 m), of which 68.6% from the European Regional Development Fund and 31.4% from the European Social Fund. Slovenia also absorbed EUR 2.1 m from the Cohesion Fund, but there were no receipts under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies. The plan for the absorption under the Cohesion Policy for 2013 envisages EUR 1,115.1 m in revenue from Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund, 84.7% more than foreseen in the revised budget for 2012 (EUR 603 m; the absorption in 2012 was EUR 542 m). The main reason for this relatively ambitious plan is compliance with the N+3/2 rule (see the selected topic). Payments from the state budget into the EU budget (EUR 51.3 m) were above average³² (in 2012 and 2011, EUR 35 m). The largest part of Slovenia's expenditure was payments based on gross national income (EUR 39.2 m).

Figure 30: Planned and absorbed EU funds



³² The reason for the high expenditure level is the final adoption of two amendments to the EU budget for 2012 (DAB 5 and DAB 6) about financial assistance to Italy due to the earthquake and an increase in payment appropriations across headings 1a, 1b, 2, 3a and 4 of the multi-annual financial framework.

selected topics

Drawing on Cohesion Policy funds in the programming period 2007–2012

In the programming period 2007–2013, Slovenia received a grant of EUR 4.1 bn for the implementation of the Cohesion Policy, EUR 1.768.2 m of which was allocated for the Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials (OP RR), EUR 1,577.1 m for the Operational Programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development (OP ROPI) and EUR 755.7 m for the Operational Programme for Human Resource Development (OP RČV). EU funds are distributed according to the funding allocations for any given year and drawn in compliance with the N+3/2 rule.³³ Slovenia is thus, as other EU Member States, eligible to draw on Cohesion Policy funds until the end of 2015, although the current financial perspective formally ends in 2013. The extent to which Slovenia will be able to spend the allocated funds is largely dependent on the economic crisis and its effect on the ability of beneficiaries to provide own resources. Moreover, absorption capacity also depends on the roles of the government and its institutions in creating a friendlier environment for the implementation of the Cohesion Policy (improving regulations for the preparation of project documentation and simplifying lengthy bureaucratic procedures within ministries).

The current programming period is characterised by a relatively high level of allocated funds and relatively low reimbursements to the state budget. From the beginning of 2007 until the end of 2012 (as at 4 January 2013), EUR 3.4 bn was allocated for individual operations (83.4% of the available funds) and the total value of signed contracts was EUR 2.9 bn (71.5% of the available funds). Payments to the beneficiaries amounted to EUR 2,047.8 m (50.6% of the whole financial allocation for 2007–2013), while reimbursements to Slovenia's budget stood at EUR 1,793.4 m (43.7% of the allocation for 2007–2013): EUR 1,074.6 m for OP RR (60.8% of the allocation for 2007–2013), EUR 373 m for OP ROPI (23.7% of the allocation for 2007–2013) and EUR 345.8 m for OP RČV projects (45.8% of the allocation for 2007–2013). The largest delays³⁴ in reimbursements were recorded for OP RR projects, despite the highest absorption with regard to the allocation for 2007–2013; the smallest for OP ROPI projects, although these had the lowest absorption with regard to the allocations for both the 2007–2013 and 2007–2011 periods. The slow implementation of projects (especially in transport and environmental infrastructure) is attributable to numerous appeals in procurement procedures, bankruptcies in the construction sector, liquidity problems of municipalities, etc. Oftentimes it is also due to the complicated bureaucratic procedures within ministries (in particular, Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning and Ministry for Agriculture). As a result of the poor absorption of cohesion funds (OP ROPI),

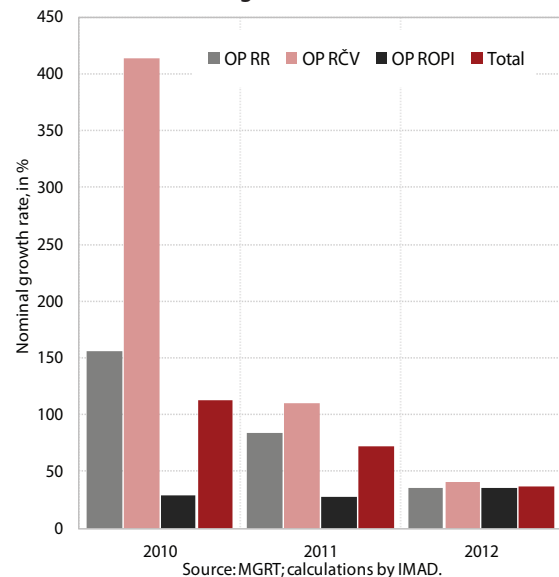
³³ Funds allocated in year N should be absorbed by the end of the second/third year.

³⁴ Delays in the reimbursement from the EU budget of payments paid to the beneficiaries from Slovenia's state budget.

Slovenia faces a risk of losing EUR 300–400 m of EU funds by the end of the programming period 2007–2013.³⁵ For this reason, extra appropriations were made, meaning that all Operational Programmes were allocated additional funds (OP ROPI – 16.56%, OP RR – 5% and OP RČV – 5% of the already earmarked amounts). At the same time, within the OP ROPI area, EUR 27 m of EU funds were transferred from the first development priority, Railway Infrastructure,³⁶ to the sixth development priority, Sustainable Use of Energy. The additional appropriations should close the gaps between the assessed project values and lower values of contracts, as well as ensure a sufficient level of publicly justified expenses by the end of the programming period to maximise absorption capacity and spend all available Cohesion Policy funds. By additional appropriations and faster confirmation of the already prepared and feasible projects, Slovenia could successfully replace some of the highly risky projects that have already been assigned EU funds.³⁷ Using this approach, Slovenia will be able to maximise the absorption of cohesion funds, but in doing so, it will also be re-allocating EU funds from the strategically vital projects to other, less important ones.

In 2007–2012, the dynamics of the absorption of cohesion funds relative to the reimbursement to Slovenia's budget were

Figure 31: Dynamics of reimbursements of cohesion funds to Slovenia's budget



³⁵ To comply with the N+3/2 rule, Slovenia has to certify EUR 46.8 m for the OP RR, EUR 144.8 m for the OP REV and EUR 325.8 m for the OP ROPI (EUR 295.8 m from the Cohesion Fund and EUR 30 m from the European Fund for Regional Development).

³⁶ The execution of railway infrastructure projects is marked by spatial problems and lengthy procedures in acquiring environmental documentation. The construction of the second track of the Divača–Koper railway has been, therefore, postponed from the current to the next financial perspective. In the meantime, the appropriate environmental documentation will be acquired.

³⁷ The Commission developed a methodology for assessing the risks associated with the implementation of individual projects, based on which it compiled a table of risk assessments for each project, divided into three categories (low risk 0%–25%, medium risk 26%–50% and high risk 56%–100%).

Table 9: Drawing on EU funds by operational programme in the period 2007–2012, in EUR m (as at 4 January 2013)

	OP RR	OP RČV	OP ROPI	OP-total
Eligible funds 2007–2013	1,768.2	755.7	1,577.1	4,101.0
Eligible funds 2007–2011	1,257.7	530.8	886.5	2,675.0
Allocated funds	1,534.2	696.1	1,188.9	3,419.2
Signed contracts	1,529.3	677.6	723.5	2,930.4
Payments to beneficiaries	1,212.1	410.5	425.1	2,047.7
Reimbursements to the state budget	1,074.6	345.8	373.0	1,793.4
Delays	137.5	64.7	52.1	254.3
Absorption relative to financial allocation 2007–2013	60.8	45.8	23.7	43.7
Absorption relative to financial allocation 2007–2011	85.4	65.1	42.1	67.0

Source: Ministry of Economic Development and Technology.

Table 10: Drawing on cohesion funds by year, in EUR m

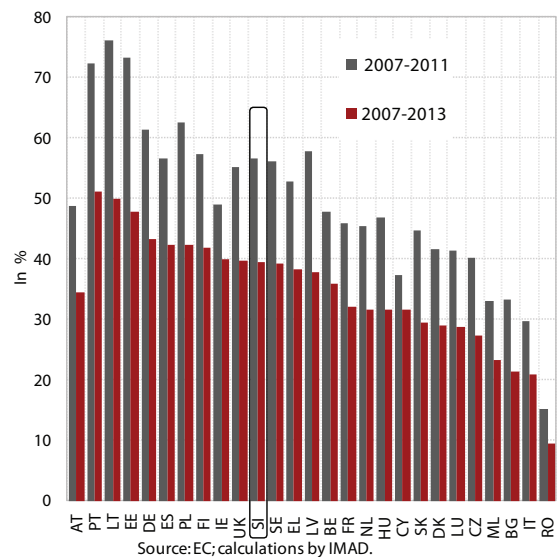
OP	Financial allocation 2007 - 2013	As at 31.12. 2012	As at 31.12. 2011	As at 31.12. 2010	As at 31.12. 2009	Increase in the last period, %
OP RR	1,768.2	1,074.6	790.9	430.8	168.1	35.9
OP RČV	755.7	345.8	245.6	116.6	22.7	40.8
OP ROPI	1,577.1	373	275.9	216.1	168.1	35.2
Total	4,101.0	1,793.4	1,312.4	763.5	358.9	111.9

Source: Ministry of Economic Development and Technology; calculations by IMAD.

fairly uneven. In 2007 and 2008, Slovenia mainly drew on funds under the previous financial perspective. Receipts under the current financial perspective were recorded only in 2009, when reimbursements to Slovenia's budget totalled EUR 358.9 m. The growth rate of receipts from the EU budget was highest in 2010 when the total absorption

rate for all programmes was double that in 2009 (112.7%). Within that, the funds for the OP RČV increased most notably (413.7%), while the funds for the OP ROPI grew the least (28.6%). In the following years, the absorption rate for cohesion funds declined, so that in 2011, Slovenia absorbed 71.9% more funds than in 2010, and in 2012, 36.7% more than in 2011.

Looking at funding by regions, in the current financial perspective, the most cohesion funds were allocated to Slovenia as a single region³⁸ (EUR 796.1 m). This region also recorded the highest payments from the total amount of

Figure 32: Dynamics of reimbursements of cohesion funds to Slovenia's budget 2007–2011 and 2007–2013 (as at 1 December 2012)

Source: EC; calculations by IMAD.

Table 11: Drawing on cohesion funds by statistical region in EUR m between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2012

Regions	Planned funds	Actual payments for OP RR, in EUR	Reimbursements to the state budget	Actual payments relative to the total amount of funds, in %	Actual payments relative to planned funds, in %
Slovenia	796.10	311.50	295.30	26.5	39.1
Osrednjeslovenska	204.70	155.70	88.80	13.2	76.1
Podravska	319.80	141.90	137.00	12.1	44.4
Savinjska	197.80	131.90	121.50	11.2	66.7
Gorenjska	179.30	97.90	95.30	8.3	54.6
Jugovzhodna Slovenija	221.50	69.10	67.90	5.9	31.2
Pomurska	245.50	63.00	62.00	5.4	25.7
Obalno-kraška	130.80	43.00	43.80	3.7	32.9
Goriška	74.80	42.30	44.80	3.6	56.6
Spodnjeposavska	54.90	38.00	39.50	3.2	69.2
Koroška	79.30	36.70	38.00	3.1	46.3
Notranjsko-kraška	32.90	25.50	26.20	2.2	77.5
Zasavska	28.50	18.90	16.60	1.6	66.3
TOTAL	2,565.90	1,175.40	1,076.70	100.0	45.8

Source: Ministry of Economic Development and Technology.

³⁸ The territorial unit of funds under the category Slovenia, stated in the data of the operation, is the entire Slovenia instead of the municipality or a statistical region, given that the operation is conducted in the area as a whole.

allocated funds (26.5%). The highest absorption relative to the level planned was posted by the Notranjsko-Kraška statistical region (77.7%), but these funds represent only 2.2% of the total available amount. The Osrednjeslovenska statistical region also had a very high absorption rate with regard to the level planned (76.1%), while the lowest absorption was recorded by the Pomurska statistical region (25.7%).

According to the EC's data, Slovenia is in the upper half of EU Member States in terms of the absorption capacity for Cohesion Policy funds. In the period between 1 January 2008 and 1 December 2012, Slovenia ranked 9th relative to the funding allocation for 2007–2011 (in 2011, 7th) and 10th relative to the allocation for 2007–2013 (in 2011, 9th). Among new EU Member States, it came fifth and fourth, respectively, with regard to the allocations for 2007–2011 and 2007–2013.

statistical appendix

MAIN INDICATORS	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
							Autumn forecast 2012	
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	7.0	3.4	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.3	-1.4	0.9
GDP in EUR million (current prices and current exchange rate)	34,594	37,244	35,556	35,607	36,172	35,466	35,495	36,129
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices and current exchange rate)	17,135	18,420	17,415	17,379	17,620	17,343	17,327	17,610
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	22,100	22,700	20,600	20,800	21,300			
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) ¹	88	91	87	85	84			
Gross national income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	33,859	36,262	34,868	35,029	35,670	35,022	34,626	35,235
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	33,618	35,923	34,693	35,085	35,776	34,980	34,946	35,271
Rate of registered unemployment	7.7	6.7	9.1	10.7	11.8	12.0	13.1	13.1
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	9.1	9.1
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	3.5	0.8	-6.1	3.5	2.2	-1.1	0.9	1.4
Inflation, ² year average	3.6	5.7	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.8
Inflation, ² end of the year	5.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.8
INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS								
Exports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	13.7	4.0	-16.7	10.1	7.0	0.3	1.9	4.7
Exports of goods	13.9	1.8	-17.4	11.9	8.5	-0.1	1.8	5.0
Exports of services	13.2	14.3	-13.7	3.7	1.4	2.1	2.3	3.2
Imports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	16.7	3.7	-19.5	7.9	5.2	-4.3	-1.0	3.8
Imports of goods	16.2	3.0	-20.7	8.9	6.1	-4.6	-1.0	3.9
Imports of services	19.7	8.2	-12.0	2.7	-0.3	-2.4	-0.8	3.2
Current account balance, in EUR million	-1,646	-2,295	-246	-209	2	874	1,363	1,142
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-4.8	-6.2	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	2.5	3.8	3.2
Gross external debt, in EUR million	34,783	39,234	40,294	40,723	40,241	40,632		
As a per cent share relative to GDP	100.5	105.3	113.3	114.4	111.2	114.6		
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.371	1.471	1.393	1.327	1.392	1.286	1.240	1.240
DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	6.3	2.3	0.1	1.3	0.9	-2.9	-3.6	0.2
As a % of GDP ⁴	52.5	52.6	55.7	57.2	57.8	58.3	57.7	57.7
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	0.6	5.9	2.5	1.5	-1.2	-1.6	-6.9	-1.9
As a % of GDP ⁴	17.3	18.1	20.1	20.7	20.8	20.6	19.1	18.6
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	13.3	7.1	-23.2	-13.8	-8.1	-9.3	1.3	1.5
As a % of GDP ⁴	27.8	28.6	23.1	20.1	18.5	17.4	18.0	18.3
Source of data: SORS, BS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Autumn Forecast, September 2012).								
Note: 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).								

PRODUCTION	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011				2012				2010	2011			
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	12	1	2	3	4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Industry B+C+D	6.2	2.2	0.0	7.4	8.7	3.6	0.1	-3.0	0.9	-0.7	0.6	-0.7	13.8	13.8	6.5	6.5	3.3
B Mining and quarrying	11.0	-8.1	-6.6	15.7	-5.6	-9.3	-9.3	-7.9	-10.0	-1.7	-3.0	-11.7	39.7	-6.4	-1.2	-8.4	-4.7
C Manufacturing	6.6	2.1	-1.0	7.1	9.1	3.7	-0.3	-3.6	0.3	-2.0	-1.0	-1.2	12.4	14.6	6.6	6.9	3.2
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	1.8	5.0	10.0	7.0	6.9	3.8	5.1	4.0	8.2	12.8	16.1	4.3	17.4	11.0	6.3	3.6	5.7
CONSTRUCTION,² real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Construction, total	-17.0	-25.6	-16.8	-16.2	-25.3	-31.1	-25.4	-20.1	-17.7	-16.4	-12.7	-20.5	-12.2	-20.9	-23.6	-29.7	-27.0
Buildings	-14.0	-39.7	-17.3	-19.2	-41.5	-46.5	-34.3	-35.9	-13.0	-6.7	-18.2	-30.0	-12.4	-25.9	-41.2	-53.1	-37.9
Civil engineering	-19.0	-15.3	-16.6	-14.1	-6.3	-20.7	-20.0	-10.0	-21.2	-20.9	-10.0	-16.2	-12.1	-15.4	2.7	-5.2	-19.0
TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Tonne-km in road transport	7.9	3.2	-	-6.3	-3.2	1.5	3.6	11.7	6.0	-5.3	-5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonne-km in rail transport	28.2	9.7	-	28.2	23.3	10.8	8.5	-1.6	-8.7	-8.0	-5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total real turnover*	3.6	3.1	-3.6	5.8	7.5	3.6	2.9	-0.5	0.6	-4.3	-3.2	-2.7	4.1	8.7	9.8	3.9	3.4
Real turnover in retail trade	-0.1	1.4	-2.3	1.8	3.4	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.5	-2.7	-1.7	-1.0	0.4	4.0	5.5	0.6	0.3
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	12.2	6.6	-6.2	15.0	15.8	9.9	4.4	-1.9	-2.8	-7.2	-5.7	-6.3	14.1	19.2	18.3	9.8	9.8
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	1.4	5.8	0.5	3.7	12.2	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.4	-0.6	1.3	-1.7	5.3	11.2	15.4	10.4	4.2
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %, new methodology from 2009 onwards																	
Total, overnight stays	-1.5	5.3	-4.0	0.4	3.1	6.6	6.6	3.1	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.9	-7.2	4.9	-1.9	6.7	13.6
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	-4.2	0.5	-10.9	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	-0.5	-4.6	-7.5	-5.2	3.2	0.1	-2.0	2.7	9.3
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	0.7	9.1	0.9	1.0	6.5	11.3	10.2	5.5	2.0	5.1	6.3	8.1	-5.4	8.6	-1.7	11.0	17.2
Nominal turnover market services (without distributive trades)	2.8	3.7	-1.2	5.4	5.7	4.7	4.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.5	-0.4	-4.1	4.9	7.2	4.9	5.2	7.0
AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	454.5	478.9	481.7	137.5	100.4	113.3	125.7	139.5	108.4	110.4	128.4	134.5	47.7	32.9	30.5	36.9	36.9
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)																	
Sentiment indicator	-9	-7	-17	-8	-7	-4	-6	-10	-12	-16	-19	-21	-9	-7	-7	-6	-4
Confidence indicator																	
- in manufacturing	-1	0	-11	1	3	3	-1	-7	-6	-11	-14	-13	-1	3	3	3	5
- in construction	-57	-46	-41	-53	-53	-46	-44	-43	-41	-44	-39	-39	-56	-56	-51	-51	-49
- in services	-3	1	-12	-2	0	3	3	-4	-8	-8	-14	-18	-1	0	-2	3	4
- in retail trade	7	8	2	10	6	12	1	12	6	4	1	-3	11	7	12	-1	10
Consumer confidence indicator	-25	-25	-35	-26	-27	-25	-25	-24	-26	-36	-39	-37	-27	-26	-28	-26	-26

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

2011								2012												2013		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	
4.3	3.1	-1.5	-1.5	2.8	-1.9	0.6	-8.0	1.3	4.4	-2.3	3.3	-3.2	-2.0	4.3	4.3	-5.5	7.1	-3.8	-5.8	-	-	
-22.1	0.2	-8.5	-17.3	-1.7	-6.0	-2.5	-16.3	5.8	-11.5	-21.2	-7.5	10.2	-6.5	-5.2	2.0	-5.5	1.8	-17.6	-20.3	-	-	
4.9	3.1	-1.9	-2.4	3.0	-2.6	-0.5	-8.2	1.0	3.2	-2.7	3.3	-4.5	-4.2	2.6	2.8	-6.9	6.6	-4.2	-6.3	-	-	
3.2	2.4	4.4	11.8	-0.4	4.7	13.1	-4.0	3.4	16.2	5.2	5.7	9.5	24.0	22.6	16.3	9.8	11.8	2.3	-0.2	-	-	
-29.3	-36.2	-27.0	-31.2	-17.5	-25.4	-9.6	-24.6	-24.4	-26.6	-5.0	-14.5	-23.2	-10.9	-19.4	-14.4	-5.2	-21.4	-25.0	-13.6	-	-	
-48.0	-52.8	-36.0	-36.7	-30.0	-33.3	-28.6	-44.5	-31.1	-31.0	27.6	-7.2	-15.6	4.4	-23.9	-11.9	-18.6	-34.6	-19.4	-35.4	-	-	
-16.6	-25.9	-21.2	-28.0	-9.7	-21.0	0.7	-7.0	-18.1	-22.8	-22.0	-18.6	-26.5	-17.0	-17.1	-15.7	1.2	-15.0	-27.2	-2.1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.0	1.4	0.0	6.3	2.4	0.7	-0.5	-1.8	2.6	1.0	-1.8	-4.0	-5.2	-3.7	-0.6	-3.7	-10.2	-3.4	-5.4	-8.0	-	-	
1.8	-0.9	-1.1	5.6	2.1	0.5	1.3	-1.1	4.0	3.5	-0.1	-3.5	-3.1	-1.5	-0.6	-0.8	-6.5	-4.1	-5.9	-7.5	-	-	
14.0	5.9	2.2	8.0	3.0	1.3	-3.6	-3.4	-0.1	-3.5	-4.8	-5.1	-8.8	-7.7	-0.6	-10.6	-17.5	-1.8	-4.4	-9.3	-	-	
6.2	1.1	-0.3	8.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	-0.9	8.6	3.9	-0.9	0.1	0.4	-2.3	7.2	2.8	-5.3	4.8	-2.0	-8.0	-	-	
-4.2	10.6	4.1	7.0	9.8	1.9	7.0	1.2	0.2	-0.3	2.4	-0.9	7.9	-1.9	1.3	2.5	-1.4	-3.5	9.3	2.2	-	-	
-3.0	-3.4	-3.7	2.1	7.3	-2.9	8.6	-3.3	-0.3	-3.3	2.8	-14.3	-1.6	0.9	-9.9	-4.1	-9.8	-6.6	-8.1	-0.7	-	-	
-5.0	21.6	9.7	10.0	11.2	5.5	5.2	5.8	0.6	4.5	1.9	9.4	14.1	-3.7	8.4	6.3	3.1	-1.3	28.2	4.9	-	-	
0.5	6.8	2.1	4.7	7.6	-1.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	-3.6	1.4	-1.0	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	-3.0	-4.3	-0.4	-7.4	-	-	
39.6	36.8	42.2	39.8	43.7	48.9	44.0	46.7	34.3	35.1	39.0	37.0	38.3	35.1	47.2	37.9	43.3	47.1	41.0	46.3	-	-	
-3	-5	-5	-7	-6	-10	-10	-11	-12	-12	-12	-16	-14	-17	-16	-19	-21	-23	-22	-17	-16	-16	
3	1	0	-1	-1	-8	-7	-5	-3	-6	-8	-10	-11	-13	-12	-14	-15	-16	-14	-9	-12	-8	
-44	-45	-46	-43	-42	-42	-45	-41	-43	-40	-40	-45	-43	-43	-41	-36	-40	-42	-41	-35	-30	-31	
2	3	3	5	2	0	-2	-9	-11	-9	-5	-8	-7	-10	-11	-14	-17	-20	-19	-15	-13	-13	
15	12	1	-11	12	13	14	10	5	8	6	8	2	3	1	0	3	-3	-4	-3	-1	-7	
-25	-23	-24	-27	-23	-26	-26	-20	-27	-26	-26	-38	-33	-37	-36	-35	-45	-39	-38	-35	-30	-32	

LABOUR MARKET	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011				2012				2011		
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	935.5	934.7	920.2	0.0	936.8	937.5	931.1	933.3	926.6	923.7	915.2	915.2	936.0	937.3	937.1
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)¹	835.0	824.0	810.0	829.3	821.9	828.4	823.9	821.7	812.7	816.5	809.1	801.7	820.9	821.7	823.1
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	33.4	38.8	37.0	33.3	38.0	40.1	38.8	38.0	35.2	37.8	37.4	37.4	38.0	38.0	38.1
In industry, construction	287.3	272.9	263.1	281.9	273.7	274.2	272.7	271.0	265.4	266.3	263.1	257.5	274.4	273.6	273.1
Of which: in manufacturing	188.6	184.8	182.9	186.8	184.1	184.7	184.4	186.2	184.6	184.1	182.5	180.4	183.9	184.3	184.3
in construction	78.5	67.8	59.8	75.0	69.7	69.3	67.9	64.4	60.5	61.6	60.1	56.9	70.7	69.5	68.9
In services	514.3	512.3	510.0	514.1	510.2	514.1	512.4	512.7	512.1	512.4	508.6	506.8	508.5	510.1	511.9
Of which: in public administration	52.0	51.4	50.7	51.8	51.2	51.5	51.4	51.3	50.9	51.2	50.8	50.0	51.2	51.2	51.2
in education, health-services, social work	116.7	118.8	120.9	118.0	117.8	118.8	118.5	120.1	120.7	121.6	120.3	121.0	117.3	117.8	118.3
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)¹	747.2	729.1	717.0	740.6	728.1	731.9	728.9	727.4	720.9	722.7	716.2	708.4	727.3	727.8	729.0
In enterprises and organisations	685.7	671.8	662.6	681.3	671.4	673.9	671.3	670.7	666.4	667.4	661.4	655.1	670.7	671.3	672.1
By those self-employed	61.5	57.2	54.5	59.3	56.7	58.0	57.6	56.6	54.5	55.4	54.8	53.3	56.6	56.6	56.9
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	87.8	94.9	93.0	88.7	93.8	96.5	95.0	94.4	91.8	93.8	92.9	93.3	93.5	93.8	94.1
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	100.5	110.7	110.2	105.5	114.9	109.1	107.2	111.6	114.0	107.2	106.1	113.5	115.1	115.6	113.9
Female	47.9	52.1	52.2	50.2	52.9	50.9	51.1	53.3	53.2	51.0	50.9	53.8	53.2	53.2	52.4
By age: under 26	13.9	12.9	11.9	15.1	14.5	12.6	11.3	13.4	12.7	10.8	10.1	14.0	14.7	14.7	14.1
aged over 50	31.4	39.0	38.2	34.5	40.1	39.1	38.7	38.2	39.2	38.1	37.4	38.1	40.2	40.2	39.9
Unskilled	37.5	39.5	39.4	38.2	41.6	39.2	38.1	39.3	41.0	39.2	37.8	39.5	41.6	41.9	41.2
For more than 1 year	42.8	50.2	55.2	47.2	48.7	48.6	49.6	53.8	57.2	55.1	54.5	53.9	48.6	49.0	48.7
Those receiving benefits	30.0	36.3	33.9	29.7	39.7	36.4	34.9	34.4	37.8	33.2	31.5	33.0	39.2	40.2	39.8
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	10.7	11.8	12.0	11.3	12.3	12.2	11.5	12.0	12.3	11.6	11.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2
Male	10.1	11.4	11.5	10.7	12.0	11.9	10.9	11.3	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9
Female	11.6	12.4	12.6	12.1	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.3	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.5
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	13.3	2.7	5.3	12.1	3.9	-6.9	0.0	5.7	-1.9	-5.2	-0.2	12.6	5.1	0.5	-1.7
New unemployed first-job seekers	16.8	14.4	16.3	8.7	3.2	2.0	2.7	6.5	2.4	1.9	3.0	9.0	1.3	1.0	0.9
Redundancies	83.5	82.2	90.3	28.6	24.4	16.8	18.7	22.3	22.6	17.9	20.9	28.9	11.8	6.0	6.6
Registered unemployed who found employment	57.0	61.0	58.3	14.5	17.5	17.2	13.4	12.9	17.3	14.0	13.5	13.5	5.8	4.9	6.8
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	29.9	32.8	43.1	10.7	6.2	8.5	8.0	10.2	9.6	11.1	10.7	11.8	2.2	1.6	2.4
REGISTERED VACANCIES³	174.6	194.5	169.7	46.5	45.5	52.9	52.3	43.8	44.9	41.2	46.8	36.8	15.2	14.3	16.0
For a fixed term, in %	80.7	81.7	83.0	80.0	81.5	81.0	82.8	81.4	82.9	83.4	84.0	81.8	80.9	81.7	81.8
WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	41.6	35.6	33.9	39.4	38.0	35.5	34.7	34.3	34.2	34.4	33.9	33.2	38.3	38.1	37.7
As % of labour force	4.4	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.0
NEW JOBS	104.1	118.3	110.6	27.5	27.3	27.3	26.3	37.4	30.8	27.3	26.9	15.1	10.0	7.6	9.6

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

2011												2012											
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
938.4	937.7	936.3	931.7	930.0	931.5	935.3	934.5	930.1	927.5	927.1	925.4	926.0	923.7	921.3	917.4	914.5	913.8	918.0	916.5	911.0			
826.9	829.0	829.2	824.2	823.0	824.5	824.4	823.4	817.3	811.6	812.0	814.5	816.9	816.9	815.7	810.5	808.4	808.3	807.1	805.0	792.9			
40.1	40.1	40.1	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.1	38.1	37.9	35.2	35.1	35.3	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.4			
273.5	274.7	274.4	272.6	272.8	272.7	273.5	272.1	267.4	265.4	264.7	266.1	266.6	266.6	265.7	264.0	263.2	262.2	261.1	259.5	251.9			
184.3	185.1	184.6	183.8	184.0	185.2	186.8	186.6	185.1	184.6	184.6	184.6	184.4	184.2	183.8	182.9	182.5	182.1	181.8	181.2	178.4			
69.1	69.4	69.4	68.4	68.4	67.0	66.2	65.0	62.1	60.7	59.9	61.0	61.7	61.8	61.4	60.5	60.2	59.6	59.0	58.1	53.5			
513.3	514.3	514.7	512.7	511.4	513.1	512.8	513.2	512.0	510.9	512.2	513.1	512.6	512.5	512.1	509.3	507.9	508.5	508.5	508.1	503.7			
51.5	51.6	51.6	51.4	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.4	51.2	50.8	50.9	50.9	51.1	51.2	51.2	50.8	50.8	50.7	50.2	50.2	49.6			
118.6	118.9	119.0	118.2	118.1	119.3	119.8	120.2	120.3	119.9	120.8	121.5	121.6	121.7	121.4	120.3	119.8	120.8	121.1	121.3	120.6			
730.5	732.5	732.6	729.0	728.1	729.7	730.1	729.0	723.0	719.6	720.3	722.7	723.0	723.1	722.1	717.7	715.6	715.2	713.7	711.6	699.9			
672.9	674.3	674.4	671.1	670.5	672.2	672.7	671.9	667.6	665.2	666.1	667.9	667.7	667.7	666.7	662.8	660.9	660.5	659.2	657.7	648.3			
57.6	58.2	58.2	57.9	57.5	57.4	57.4	57.0	55.5	54.5	54.2	54.8	55.3	55.4	55.3	55.0	54.7	54.7	54.5	53.9	51.6			
96.4	96.5	96.6	95.1	95.0	94.8	94.3	94.5	94.3	91.9	91.8	91.8	93.9	93.8	93.6	92.8	92.8	93.1	93.4	93.4	93.1			
111.6	108.6	107.1	107.6	107.0	107.0	110.9	111.1	112.8	116.0	115.0	110.9	106.8	106.8	105.6	106.9	106.1	105.4	110.9	111.5	118.1			
51.8	50.7	50.2	50.9	51.0	51.3	53.5	53.4	53.2	54.2	53.4	52.0	51.7	50.9	50.5	51.2	50.9	50.5	53.3	53.3	54.9			
13.4	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.1	11.2	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1	14.2	14.0	13.8			
39.4	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.8	38.4	38.2	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.4	38.6	38.5	38.1	37.7	37.9	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.1	40.2			
40.1	39.1	38.4	38.1	37.9	38.3	38.7	39.0	40.1	41.4	41.6	40.0	40.0	39.0	38.4	38.2	37.7	37.5	38.3	38.7	41.6			
48.8	48.6	48.5	48.8	49.6	50.4	51.8	52.9	56.7	58.0	57.3	56.3	55.4	55.0	54.7	54.6	54.6	54.3	54.3	53.6	53.8			
37.5	36.4	35.3	35.2	35.1	34.4	33.9	33.7	35.5	38.5	38.3	36.7	34.2	33.4	31.9	32.1	31.4	31.2	31.5	31.9	35.6			
11.9	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.1	12.2	13.0			
11.5	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.6	12.1	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.4	11.6	12.7			
12.3	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.9	12.9	13.3			
-2.4	-2.9	-1.6	0.5	-0.6	0.1	3.9	0.2	1.7	3.2	-0.9	-4.2	-1.8	-2.3	-1.2	1.3	-0.8	-0.6	5.4	0.6	6.6			
0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	4.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	6.3	1.8	0.9			
5.4	5.6	5.7	6.4	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	8.2	10.6	6.1	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.6	8.0	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.2	12.2			
6.0	6.3	4.9	4.0	4.1	5.4	4.4	4.5	4.0	5.0	5.2	7.1	5.5	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	5.5	4.9	5.1	3.4			
2.5	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.2			
15.7	17.8	19.3	15.5	17.2	19.5	15.8	14.3	13.6	15.6	13.1	16.2	14.0	14.2	13.0	15.4	16.4	15.1	15.9	11.3	9.6			
81.5	82.1	79.3	80.9	83.5	83.9	84.0	81.6	78.5	80.3	82.7	85.7	83.3	83.9	83.0	83.7	84.6	83.8	83.0	81.0	81.3			
37.4	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.7	34.9	34.5	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.7	34.4	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.3	32.7			
4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6			
9.4	9.2	8.7	7.6	6.5	12.3	11.9	12.6	12.8	11.8	8.4	10.6	10.0	9.0	8.4	8.2	7.0	11.6	10.5	8.3	6.8			

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2010	2011	2012	2010					2011				2012			
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2	3	4	
				GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %												
Activity - Total	3.9	2.0	0.1	3.3	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.3	-0.7	-1.0	4.3	1.7	1.4	
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.8	3.1	-1.1	6.9	7.1	4.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	-1.0	-1.5	-2.0	8.0	5.7	2.5	
B Mining and quarrying	4.0	3.8	3.7	6.0	3.6	0.3	5.8	5.9	8.4	10.6	2.2	-5.2	0.4	6.8	9.0	
C Manufacturing	9.0	3.9	2.5	6.8	5.4	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	10.1	1.0	1.9	
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.7	2.3	3.3	4.4	1.6	5.2	3.5	-0.5	5.6	3.9	4.9	-0.5	1.2	3.7	1.6	
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.2	-0.1	0.1	1.3	-0.1	1.5	1.1	-2.7	2.1	-0.5	0.4	-1.4	0.1	-0.2	-1.1	
F Construction	4.4	2.0	-2.5	5.2	5.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-2.8	-2.8	-3.8	6.4	4.2	-0.5	
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.7	2.8	0.8	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.6	0.0	-0.3	4.3	1.5	2.2	
H Transportation and storage	2.0	2.7	-0.4	3.1	2.3	3.0	3.9	1.6	2.2	0.6	-1.7	-2.3	3.4	0.8	1.5	
I Accommodation and food service activities	4.0	2.1	-0.8	4.5	4.7	2.4	2.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	5.6	3.5	2.8	
J Information and communication	2.6	0.9	-0.4	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.8	-0.2	0.3	1.3	-1.2	-2.0	1.4	-0.6	1.2	
K Financial and insurance activities	1.0	0.6	1.1	-2.6	2.3	2.4	0.8	-2.4	4.5	-1.7	2.2	-0.3	1.6	0.3	2.6	
L Real estate activities	3.0	2.9	-0.5	1.0	4.1	2.9	3.4	1.6	1.1	-1.3	-0.6	-1.3	2.9	6.5	2.2	
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.6	-0.4	-1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	-0.6	-1.6	-0.5	-0.8	-1.7	-1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	
N Administrative and support service activities	4.1	3.5	0.6	4.8	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.7	3.0	0.3	-0.9	0.2	4.5	3.0	2.9	
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-0.6	0.3	-1.8	0.3	1.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-1.5	-3.2	-2.4	1.0	2.2	0.6	
P Education	0.6	0.2	-3.3	0.6	0.7	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	-2.2	-5.0	-5.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	
Q Human health and social work activities	-0.3	-0.7	-1.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-1.7	-2.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.9	
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.5	-0.7	-2.8	-1.2	-0.2	-1.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.6	-1.5	-4.4	-4.6	-0.3	0.3	-1.6	
S Other service activities	4.2	0.9	-0.9	3.3	2.7	1.5	0.6	-1.1	0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-2.4	3.8	1.7	0.0	
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS¹, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Effective exchange rate, ² nominal	-2.1	-0.1	-1.2	-2.4	-1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.5	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-1.3	-0.4	0.2	
Real (deflator HICP)	-1.8	-1.0	-1.1	-2.7	-1.8	-0.5	-1.2	-0.5	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	-2.0	-1.0	-1.0	
Real (deflator ULC)	-1.6	-2.3		-2.9	-2.9	-1.5	-2.3	-2.4	-2.8	-3.8	-3.5					
USD/EUR	1.3268	1.3917	1.2856	1.3593	1.3669	1.4393	1.4126	1.3480	1.3110	1.3196	1.2515	1.2974	1.3649	1.3999	1.4442	
Source of data: SORS, ECB; calculations by IMAD. Note: ¹ Change of the source for effective exchange rate series as of April 2012: a new source, ECB; before that, own calculations (IMAD). ² Harmonised effective exchange rate – a group of 20 EU Member States and 17 euro area countries; an increase in value indicates appreciation of the national currency and vice versa.																

2011								2012												
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2.8	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	2.2	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	-1.3	-0.1	-0.7	-1.2	0.4	-2.4	-0.7	
6.8	3.4	-1.5	3.8	1.1	0.2	4.1	-3.5	2.1	0.3	-2.1	-0.1	-0.5	-2.5	1.3	-1.9	-3.9	2.5	-5.9	-2	
-5.8	-1.4	6.4	4.3	6.6	9.7	2.2	6.8	10.0	11.9	3.8	4.0	14.9	13.2	1.4	5.4	-0.2	1.5	1.7	-18	
5.2	3.8	1.8	5.2	3.4	2.8	4.6	1.8	4.5	3.8	1.9	2.7	3.9	1.0	4.3	1.3	0.3	5.2	0.5	1.4	
7.2	6.8	3.6	4.7	2.2	3.7	-8.1	5.6	5.5	8.0	3.6	5.2	6.5	0.3	4.0	2.6	8.3	7.8	-6.6	-0.5	
3.4	2.3	-1.2	3.3	1.1	2.2	-7.5	-1.3	3.1	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	-2.5	4.0	-0.1	-2.6	2.2	-7.0	1.5	
1.6	3.4	-0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.5	2.3	-0.5	1.1	1.4	-3.1	-1.3	-0.4	-6.6	-1.4	-1.9	-5.1	0.2	-6.8	-4.6	
2.4	3.3	2.0	3.2	1.7	2.4	4.3	2.4	3.3	2.2	1.0	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.5	-1.0	0.5	-0.8	-0.6	
2.0	5.4	9.6	4.0	-1.5	3.5	0.8	0.8	3.7	0.8	2.0	1.5	2.1	-1.9	-6.3	-1.3	2.7	-1.1	-3.9	-1.6	
1.7	2.6	1.3	3.3	1.6	0.6	-1.9	-0.3	0.2	0.4	-1.7	-1.4	0.5	-1.2	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.4	
1.7	0.5	-0.3	2.5	3.1	1.2	-0.4	-1.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.3	1.7	-0.1	0.8	-1.2	-3.1	0.1	-7.1	1.6	
9.0	-4.0	-1.7	3.2	0.9	-0.6	-6.2	0.5	1.5	8.4	3.8	-0.4	-4.4	-0.2	1.8	1.8	3.0	3.5	-4.0	0.3	
4.4	2.3	2.0	4.7	3.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	-1.5	-0.1	-1.3	-2.4	0.1	-1.0	-1.1	0.1	-2.3	-1.6	
0.9	-0.3	-1.2	0.2	-0.9	0.5	-2.9	-2.3	0.0	-0.5	-1.1	-0.7	1.0	-2.7	-0.8	-1.9	-2.4	-0.9	-1.9	-1.0	
2.8	3.8	3.5	3.1	5.2	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.1	5.1	2.0	-0.2	1.7	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-2.5	1.4	-1.1	0.5	
0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.6	-1.3	0.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-3.5	-3.4	-3.3	-2.9	-2.9	-2.6	-1.6	
-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	1.0	-0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-1.5	-0.4	-4.6	-4.8	-5.0	-5.2	-5.8	-5.8	-5.3	
-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-1.6	-2.2	-2.0	-1.0	-2.8	-3.0	-0.4	
-2.1	0.1	-0.2	-1.2	-1.4	1.6	-1.6	-0.8	-1.3	-1.9	1.3	-0.9	0.0	-3.5	-4.1	-3.6	-5.4	-6.3	-3.9	-3.7	
2.4	2.0	-1.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	-1.6	-1.8	2.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.6	0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-2.2	-0.7	-1.2	-4.0	-1.9	
0.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-2.1	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-0.9	
-0.1	-0.5	-1.6	-1.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.4	-1.0	-1.3	-0.2	
1.4349	1.4388	1.4264	1.4343	1.3770	1.3706	1.3556	1.3179	1.2905	1.3224	1.3201	1.3162	1.2789	1.2526	1.2288	1.2400	1.2856	1.2974	1.2828	1.3119	

PRICES	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011				2012				2010		2011		
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	11	12	1	2	3
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.9
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	1.0	4.4	4.1	2.0	3.9	5.0	3.7	5.1	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.4	1.9	2.2	3.7	4.1	3.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	7.2	5.7	6.5	8.1	8.1	6.3	3.7	4.9	4.2	5.1	7.2	9.5	8.0	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.3
Clothing and footwear	-1.9	-1.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-2.4	-4.2	0.9	-2.2	1.6	0.7	-0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-2.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas	10.2	5.6	3.8	9.0	6.8	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.2	4.4	1.8	7.1	8.3	7.4	6.6	6.5
Furnishings, household equipment	1.4	2.7	0.1	2.1	2.7	3.9	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.3
Medical, pharmaceutical products	2.1	1.6	0.4	4.6	2.9	2.6	0.8	0.3	-0.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.0	2.6
Transport	-0.3	1.0	3.3	-0.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.2	3.9	3.5	-1.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.7
Communications	1.4	1.2	-2.4	2.8	2.7	1.6	2.3	-1.8	-1.2	-2.9	-3.6	-2.0	2.8	3.2	1.4	3.3	3.3
Recreation and culture	0.4	-1.5	1.4	0.1	-2.6	-1.0	-1.7	-0.8	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.9	-6.5	-0.4
Education	1.6	1.7	2.9	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	4.3	4.8	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Catering services	-2.5	-6.8	4.5	-11.0	-11.0	-10.9	-6.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.7	9.4	-11.0	-11.1	-11.1	-11.1	-10.9
Miscellaneous goods & services	1.4	2.2	2.4	0.7	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.2	3.3	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.3
HCPI	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.0	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.4
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	0.3	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total	2.1	4.5	0.9	3.8	5.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	3.8	4.2	5.2	5.9	6.0
Domestic market	2.0	3.8	1.0	3.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	2.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.8	4.8
Non-domestic market	2.2	5.3	0.7	4.4	6.9	5.5	4.6	4.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	4.5	4.9	6.4	7.1	7.2
euro area	2.2	6.1	0.1	4.8	8.2	6.5	5.1	4.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	-0.5	4.8	5.6	7.5	8.6	8.6
non-euro area	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.5	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.5	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.2
Import price indices	7.4	5.4	1.9	8.9	8.9	5.5	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	8.9	10.3	10.4	8.5	7.9
PRICE CONTROL,¹ y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Energy prices	16.5	10.9	12.7	15.3	15.1	9.9	8.3	10.8	12.1	12.5	14.5	11.6	12.2	15.7	15.5	15.6	14.3
Oil products	17.3	11.9	13.0	14.6	15.7	10.5	9.9	11.7	12.3	12.7	14.4	12.6	11.6	15.6	15.8	16.3	15.2
Transport & communications	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other controlled prices	1.3	0.0	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Direct control – total	14.2	2.8	9.2	12.2	7.2	1.5	0.5	2.1	7.3	9.5	11.0	8.9	9.2	11.8	11.8	5.4	4.5

Source of data: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

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

2011												2012												2013
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1			
1.7	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.4			
4.2	6.3	4.6	2.9	3.8	4.4	5.6	4.8	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.2			
6.3	6.4	6.2	5.4	2.8	3.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.1	7.4	7.1	7.0	9.6	9.5	9.4	11.2			
-2.8	-1.5	-3.0	-4.2	-4.9	-3.4	2.0	2.1	-1.5	-2.2	-3.5	-1.2	0.2	3.0	1.6	0.8	1.8	-0.3	-1.5	-1.7	0.8	1.6			
6.3	5.9	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.0	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.9	3.9	4.2	5.2	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7			
3.5	4.2	3.9	3.5	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5			
2.5	2.6	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.1			
0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	4.5	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.0			
2.3	1.9	0.5	3.4	2.5	0.9	-1.8	-0.3	-3.3	-0.1	-1.2	-2.4	-2.6	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1	-4.4	-3.2	-1.6	-3.3	-1.1	-3.6			
-0.5	-1.1	-1.3	-1.8	-2.0	-1.2	-0.3	-0.9	-1.2	0.8	6.8	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	-0.4			
1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	5.7	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.6			
-11.2	-10.9	-10.5	-10.2	-9.8	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.4	0.9	8.9	9.1	9.7	9.3	9.3			
2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.6	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4			
2.0	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.8			
1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9			
5.7	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4			
5.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1			
6.4	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.3			
7.9	5.8	5.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	2.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8			
3.0	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.2	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.0			
6.3	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.0	1.8	0.9	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.0				
12.0	9.7	7.9	6.3	9.1	9.6	10.8	11.9	9.7	10.3	12.0	13.8	14.7	11.8	10.9	10.1	14.6	18.8	14.7	10.4	9.8	7.5			
12.7	10.2	8.7	7.7	10.8	11.3	12.3	12.7	10.3	10.5	12.2	14.2	15.3	11.9	10.8	9.2	14.4	19.4	15.8	11.4	10.5	8.1			
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.6	8.6			
0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-3.0	-1.1	-1.1	-3.9			
3.0	1.5	0.1	-1.0	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.9	1.3	2.0	9.5	10.6	11.1	9.0	8.5	7.9	11.0	14.0	10.1	8.5	8.1	5.0			

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011					2012				2010	2011		
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	12	1	2	3	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m																	
Current account	-209	2	874	-62	55	73	-91	-36	-28	260	270	373	18	37	-54	73	
Goods ¹	-997	-1,043	-295	-447	-227	-219	-214	-383	-228	-99	12	20	-186	-47	-91	-89	
Exports	18,762	21,265	21,446	4,962	5,179	5,486	5,245	5,354	5,332	5,503	5,259	5,352	1,525	1,582	1,655	1,942	
Imports	19,759	22,308	21,741	5,409	5,406	5,705	5,458	5,738	5,560	5,602	5,247	5,332	1,711	1,628	1,746	2,031	
Services	1,285	1,443	1,698	314	316	399	358	370	404	451	458	385	96	110	83	122	
Exports	4,616	4,839	5,085	1,174	1,052	1,186	1,381	1,219	1,113	1,246	1,434	1,292	425	341	317	394	
Imports	3,331	3,396	3,387	860	736	787	1,023	849	709	795	976	907	329	231	234	271	
Income	-599	-550	-555	-116	-85	-143	-238	-84	-175	-118	-127	-134	-37	-26	-31	-28	
Receipts	574	918	808	160	204	237	220	257	180	227	210	191	72	57	58	89	
Expenditure	1,173	1,469	1,362	276	289	380	459	341	355	345	337	325	109	83	89	117	
Current transfers	102	153	26	188	52	36	3	61	-30	27	-72	101	144	-1	-15	68	
Receipts	1,203	1,373	1,366	448	378	320	311	364	338	354	274	400	233	85	131	162	
Expenditure	1,100	1,220	1,340	260	326	284	308	302	368	327	347	298	89	86	146	95	
Capital and financial account	535	-452	-803	-2	48	-244	-84	-172	137	-173	-501	-266	135	-167	54	162	
Capital account	53	-102	-47	-37	-7	-6	-8	-82	6	26	1	-81	-61	-9	1	1	
Financial account	482	-350	-755	35	55	-239	-77	-89	131	-199	-502	-185	197	-158	52	161	
Direct investment	431	638	197	358	-9	240	246	160	190	48	35	-76	46	-117	-29	136	
Domestic abroad	160	-81	85	54	-15	31	55	-152	-8	82	19	-8	0	-57	22	20	
Foreign in Slovenia	271	719	112	304	6	209	191	313	198	-34	16	-68	46	-60	-51	116	
Portfolio investment	1,956	1,838	-53	392	2,592	-300	-440	-15	-935	213	-1,006	1,674	139	1,136	-206	1,662	
Financial derivatives	-117	-136	-34	-15	-80	-15	-24	-18	-20	-17	0	2	-4	-29	-31	-20	
Other investment	-1,806	-2,762	-896	-689	-2,457	-177	108	-236	857	-438	490	-1,805	29	-1,159	301	-1,599	
Assets	783	-1,461	-1,493	594	-1,525	-159	-349	572	-1,467	-81	256	-202	1,392	-1,040	352	-836	
Commercial credits	-174	-47	31	232	-322	-88	44	319	-349	-35	110	305	410	-218	29	-133	
Loans	203	-52	-311	20	-99	-22	48	22	4	-95	84	-303	56	-50	5	-54	
Currency and deposits	672	-1,315	-1,158	346	-1,109	-48	-408	250	-1,131	25	16	-68	912	-763	325	-671	
Other assets	81	-46	-55	-4	5	0	-33	-18	10	24	46	-135	14	-9	-7	21	
Liabilities	-2,589	-1,301	597	-1,283	-932	-18	457	-808	2,323	-357	233	-1,603	-1,363	-118	-51	-763	
Commercial credits	362	94	300	72	199	-18	-85	-3	168	138	-98	91	-124	-42	60	181	
Loans	-986	-1,235	-706	-385	-388	-298	203	-753	-122	-223	-177	-184	-388	-109	-88	-190	
Deposits	-1,954	-169	1,026	-928	-787	334	340	-57	2,287	-288	530	-1,503	-820	3	-8	-781	
Other liabilities	-11	9	-24	-42	42	-36	0	3	-10	16	-22	-8	-30	31	-15	27	
International reserves ²	19	72	31	-11	9	12	33	19	39	-6	-21	19	-13	10	17	-18	
Statistical error	-326	450	-72	64	-104	171	175	207	-108	-88	231	-107	-153	131	0	-235	
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m																	
Export of investment goods	1,834	1,999	n.p.	516	446	517	506	530	470	541	506	N/A	178	127	142	177	
Intermediate goods	10,044	11,906	n.p.	2,662	2,904	3,097	3,001	2,904	3,042	3,082	3,006	N/A	792	904	929	1,070	
Consumer goods	6,550	6,909	n.p.	1,694	1,737	1,757	1,622	1,792	1,681	1,724	1,599	N/A	523	522	553	663	
Import of investment goods	2,323	2,504	n.p.	671	563	616	589	736	557	583	568	N/A	252	151	174	238	
Intermediate goods	12,210	14,010	n.p.	3,339	3,500	3,588	3,452	3,471	3,629	3,572	3,403	N/A	1,039	1,051	1,130	1,319	
Consumer goods	5,522	5,938	n.p.	1,493	1,390	1,526	1,501	1,522	1,427	1,400	1,350	N/A	449	424	455	511	

Source of data: BS, SORS.

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

2011											2012										
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
49	-94	117	26	-127	10	70	2	-107	-57	-112	140	69	97	94	77	1	192	125	143	105	
-73	-162	16	20	-137	-97	-51	-108	-224	-118	-50	-60	-4	-44	-51	26	-89	74	0	68	-48	
1,747	1,882	1,857	1,782	1,534	1,929	1,830	1,901	1,622	1,638	1,716	1,979	1,794	1,848	1,861	1,820	1,599	1,840	1,948	1,902	1,502	
1,820	2,043	1,842	1,762	1,671	2,025	1,882	2,010	1,846	1,756	1,766	2,038	1,798	1,892	1,912	1,793	1,688	1,766	1,949	1,834	1,549	
145	122	132	81	122	155	151	125	94	147	99	158	142	183	126	116	157	185	188	112	86	
400	381	406	459	459	463	416	382	421	375	322	416	392	436	418	485	479	469	466	409	418	
255	258	274	378	337	308	265	257	327	228	223	258	251	253	292	368	323	285	278	297	332	
-49	-55	-39	-94	-89	-56	-31	-39	-14	-61	-58	-56	-43	-38	-37	-39	-43	-45	-47	-44	-44	
68	82	87	74	65	82	80	77	99	60	58	61	72	79	75	71	69	70	63	63	65	
117	137	126	167	154	138	111	116	114	121	117	117	115	118	112	110	112	115	110	107	109	
27	0	9	19	-23	7	0	24	37	-25	-102	97	-25	-3	56	-26	-25	-21	-16	7	111	
115	105	99	117	71	123	94	115	155	69	65	204	92	110	153	108	82	85	87	105	207	
88	105	91	98	95	115	93	91	118	95	167	107	117	113	97	134	106	106	103	99	96	
18	60	-322	55	-48	-92	-297	-60	185	85	191	-139	-136	-191	154	-63	-210	-227	-298	-120	152	
-2	0	-4	-7	-4	3	-2	9	-89	-6	9	3	26	1	0	0	2	-2	-2	5	-85	
20	60	-318	62	-44	-95	-295	-68	274	91	182	-142	-162	-192	154	-63	-213	-226	-296	-126	237	
89	111	39	65	69	113	-82	-50	292	-29	102	116	-93	87	53	34	-16	17	-17	67	-126	
-9	14	26	-44	41	57	-77	4	-79	-31	1	23	-27	37	72	6	32	-20	-22	42	-28	
98	98	13	109	27	55	-6	-53	372	3	102	93	-65	50	-19	28	-48	37	5	25	-98	
-361	288	-226	72	-64	-448	225	-179	-61	211	-820	-325	107	162	-56	-619	-168	-219	1,674	45	-45	
-5	-5	-5	-4	-4	-16	-2	-8	-8	-11	0	-9	-4	-2	-10	-2	-1	2	2	0	0	
283	-335	-125	-59	-59	227	-421	125	61	-12	841	28	-172	-437	172	565	-26	-49	-1,981	-249	425	
78	-87	-150	-498	-17	166	-361	301	632	-612	104	-958	-384	120	183	146	170	-60	-294	-422	514	
-83	31	-36	-39	202	-118	-135	42	412	-87	-86	-177	23	-32	-26	16	159	-65	-29	39	296	
12	-17	-18	-20	27	41	-48	23	46	21	129	-146	-153	-28	86	40	52	-8	16	-47	-273	
138	-97	-89	-424	-228	244	-187	234	203	-543	44	-632	-258	165	119	60	-56	13	-130	-410	472	
10	-3	-7	-14	-18	-1	9	3	-29	-3	17	-4	4	15	5	31	15	0	-151	-4	20	
205	-248	25	439	-42	61	-60	-177	-572	600	737	986	212	-557	-12	418	-196	11	-1,687	173	-89	
143	4	-165	-10	-263	188	-24	137	-116	-81	152	97	-17	-75	230	-8	-148	59	6	20	65	
-214	-226	142	240	-41	5	-201	-429	-122	77	-212	13	103	-213	-113	-83	-61	-32	15	-189	-10	
274	-26	86	202	237	-99	158	103	-319	550	833	904	115	-278	-126	527	12	-9	-1,726	359	-136	
2	0	-38	7	25	-33	7	12	-15	54	-36	-28	10	9	-2	-17	1	-6	18	-17	-9	
13	1	-2	-12	15	29	-15	44	-10	-68	59	48	0	-2	-4	-41	-3	23	26	11	-18	
-67	34	205	-82	175	82	227	58	-78	-29	-79	-1	67	94	-248	-14	210	35	173	-23	-257	
156	183	178	178	154	173	171	177	181	143	155	172	180	186	175	170	161	176	188	175	N/A	
996	1,060	1,042	1,005	903	1,093	1,026	1,052	826	950	989	1,102	1,002	1,044	1,035	1,046	932	1,028	1,110	1,052	N/A	
560	599	599	559	439	624	594	629	570	499	527	654	556	567	602	553	458	588	607	629	N/A	
185	227	205	204	166	219	203	226	307	174	159	224	186	201	196	216	162	190	217	202	N/A	
1,153	1,265	1,170	1,119	1,059	1,275	1,203	1,254	1,014	1,168	1,169	1,292	1,176	1,208	1,188	1,173	1,092	1,138	1,242	1,156	N/A	
477	557	491	475	474	552	504	536	482	445	456	526	448	474	478	441	447	462	530	514	N/A	

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2010	2011	2012	2010				2011						
				9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m														
Claims of the BS on central government	138	102	221	140	139	139	138	132	101	99	76	76	76	76
Central government (S. 1311)	3,419	4,299	5,057	3,422	3,447	3,453	3,419	3,332	3,326	3,409	3,319	3,327	3,282	3,276
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	526	584	610	417	434	497	526	538	536	541	532	530	533	534
Households (S. 14, 15)	9,282	9,454	9,267	9,119	9,149	9,225	9,282	9,226	9,233	9,276	9,304	9,383	9,425	9,507
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	21,646	20,876	19,472	21,862	21,848	21,790	21,646	21,793	21,775	21,772	21,782	21,714	21,725	21,656
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	2,497	2,229	2,135	2,488	2,496	2,497	2,497	2,454	2,402	2,372	2,350	2,341	2,325	2,323
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	5,811	5,445	5,194	5,399	5,079	5,688	5,811	5,674	5,740	6,504	5,179	5,275	5,259	5,224
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL														
In domestic currency	35,994	35,692	34,558	35,616	35,430	35,931	35,994	35,993	36,008	36,712	35,736	35,811	35,836	35,720
In foreign currency	1,843	1,536	1,309	1,828	1,742	1,777	1,843	1,760	1,739	1,691	1,689	1,751	1,724	1,794
Securities, total	5,345	5,659	5,864	5,263	5,282	5,444	5,345	5,265	5,266	5,470	5,043	5,008	4,990	5,007
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m														
Deposits in domestic currency, total	26,767	28,420	29,582	26,819	26,696	27,486	26,767	27,630	27,235	28,129	27,080	27,205	27,384	27,392
Overnight	8,155	8,245	8,678	8,031	7,926	8,119	8,155	8,245	8,179	8,799	8,206	8,237	8,259	8,303
With agreed maturity – short-term	8,193	7,868	7,056	8,096	8,100	8,256	8,193	8,816	8,483	8,724	8,477	8,614	8,615	8,471
With agreed maturity – long-term	10,337	12,248	13,780	10,532	10,587	11,003	10,337	10,496	10,550	10,583	10,375	10,324	10,470	10,567
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	82	59	68	160	83	108	82	73	23	23	22	30	40	51
Deposits in foreign currency, total	463	579	552	462	456	471	463	452	453	449	444	459	464	488
Overnight	285	386	372	277	286	291	285	282	287	284	286	295	304	317
With agreed maturity – short-term	121	133	123	125	113	118	121	115	116	113	107	111	107	113
With agreed maturity – long-term	55	59	56	57	55	59	55	53	49	51	50	52	52	57
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %														
New deposits in domestic currency														
Households														
Overnight deposits	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	1.81	2.15	2.31	1.85	1.86	1.88	1.94	2.04	1.98	2.04	2.08	2.15	2.20	2.20
New loans to households in domestic currency														
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	5.53	5.46	5.48	5.17	5.50	5.43	5.65	5.85	5.17	5.45	5.51	5.42	5.52	5.39
New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency														
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	5.76	5.69	5.32	4.98	5.72	6.00	5.44	5.83	5.45	5.40	5.25	5.82	5.97	6.17
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %														
Main refinancing operations	1.00	1.25	0.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES														
EURIBOR														
3-month rates	0.81	1.39	0.57	0.88	1.00	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.09	1.18	1.32	1.42	1.49	1.60
6-month rates	1.08	1.64	0.83	1.14	1.22	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.48	1.62	1.71	1.75	1.82
LIBOR CHF														
3-month rates	0.19	0.12	0.07	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
6-month rates	0.27	0.18	0.15	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24

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

2011					2012												2013	
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
76	77	76	83	102	111	119	182	169	188	204	227	227	207	226	224	221	232	
3,328	3,355	3,387	3,436	4,299	4,465	4,580	4,801	4,752	4,796	4,811	4,870	4,814	4,874	5,138	5,144	5,057	5,036	
536	535	541	554	584	588	589	588	591	580	584	589	590	585	583	580	610	609	
9,490	9,468	9,481	9,467	9,454	9,421	9,391	9,412	9,380	9,380	9,362	9,341	9,346	9,338	9,341	9,318	9,267	9,191	
21,537	21,369	21,444	21,434	20,876	20,976	20,896	20,933	20,922	20,843	20,693	20,561	20,506	20,398	20,294	20,044	19,472	19,424	
2,292	2,298	2,286	2,277	2,229	2,210	2,234	2,323	2,320	2,300	2,291	2,247	2,244	2,210	2,204	2,186	2,135	2,116	
5,422	5,375	5,491	5,224	5,445	5,111	4,846	5,644	5,527	5,613	5,918	5,248	5,229	5,210	4,930	5,012	5,194	5,085	
35,854	35,763	35,970	35,784	35,692	35,407	35,334	36,103	35,955	35,979	36,202	35,461	35,440	35,316	35,131	34,943	34,558	34,349	
1,705	1,628	1,586	1,557	1,536	1,529	1,505	1,492	1,472	1,458	1,439	1,423	1,402	1,372	1,354	1,348	1,309	1,263	
5,046	5,008	5,075	5,052	5,659	5,837	5,697	6,105	6,066	6,076	6,018	5,972	5,886	5,928	6,004	5,990	5,864	5,845	
27,423	27,337	27,631	27,376	28,420	28,359	27,926	30,197	30,165	30,208	30,322	29,703	29,591	29,354	29,457	30,062	29,582	29,575	
8,241	8,236	8,058	8,436	8,245	8,399	8,195	8,177	8,404	8,375	9,151	8,573	8,632	8,523	8,648	8,763	8,678	8,726	
8,468	8,369	8,372	7,791	7,868	7,688	7,468	7,553	7,362	7,441	7,111	7,134	7,052	6,964	6,980	7,417	7,056	6,905	
10,662	10,683	11,148	11,089	12,248	12,180	12,171	14,395	14,319	14,309	13,982	13,930	13,852	13,751	13,755	13,763	13,780	13,863	
52	49	53	60	59	92	92	72	80	83	78	66	55	116	74	119	68	81	
476	486	494	538	579	570	564	577	568	559	583	597	591	579	571	576	552	538	
305	320	329	365	386	391	384	384	385	381	397	410	412	397	388	399	372	372	
108	109	109	114	133	117	120	132	124	116	125	125	119	124	126	119	123	109	
62	57	55	58	59	61	59	60	58	61	60	61	59	57	56	57	56	56	
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
0.23	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.14	
2.18	2.17	2.24	2.27	2.28	2.39	2.35	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.29	2.27	2.23	2.23	2.28	2.28	2.24	2.28	
5.49	5.45	5.50	5.43	5.27	5.37	5.40	5.46	5.36	5.45	5.42	5.37	5.41	5.62	5.53	6.00	5.31	5.46	
6.48	5.91	4.25	5.20	6.51	3.79	3.00	6.04	5.81	6.27	5.83	3.94	5.06	6.52	6.51	5.48	5.57	3.75	
1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	
1.55	1.54	1.58	1.48	1.43	1.22	1.05	0.86	0.74	0.68	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.20	
1.75	1.74	1.78	1.71	1.67	1.50	1.35	1.16	1.04	0.97	0.93	0.78	0.60	0.48	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.34	
0.06	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	-	
0.12	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.07	-	

PUBLIC FINANCE	2010	2011	2012	2010 Q4	2011				2012				2011		
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	5	6	
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS-IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m															
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES															
TOTAL REVENUES	14,794.0	14,982.3	14,995.1	4,356.8	3,600.7	3,826.7	3,538.4	4,016.5	3,618.4	3,712.2	3,577.2	4,087.2	1,269.2	1,301.3	
Current revenues	13,771.5	14,037.9	14,027.3	3,784.8	3,364.6	3,638.6	3,319.1	3,715.6	3,410.8	3,485.9	3,367.4	3,763.2	1,208.5	1,244.8	
Tax revenues	12,848.4	13,209.2	13,117.6	3,489.9	3,155.9	3,451.0	3,129.7	3,472.7	3,172.7	3,314.0	3,170.4	3,460.5	1,141.3	1,177.8	
Taxes on income and profit	2,490.7	2,723.5	2,656.6	706.4	635.4	827.7	562.9	697.5	629.5	723.0	511.1	793.1	237.9	295.4	
Social security contributions	5,234.5	5,267.6	5,244.1	1,362.9	1,300.6	1,316.9	1,303.8	1,346.2	1,342.5	1,332.8	1,306.4	1,262.4	439.6	439.0	
Taxes on payroll and workforce	28.1	29.2	25.6	8.1	6.7	7.6	6.7	8.2	7.2	6.4	5.8	6.1	2.5	2.6	
Taxes on property	219.7	215.2	233.2	60.0	24.0	53.8	84.2	53.1	26.6	64.8	79.4	62.3	25.7	21.0	
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,780.7	4,856.2	4,876.0	1,325.9	1,165.5	1,217.4	1,148.4	1,324.9	1,164.0	1,164.5	1,244.1	1,303.3	426.2	410.9	
Taxes on international trade & transactions	90.7	100.2	82.5	24.8	23.7	27.6	23.8	25.1	22.3	21.9	17.9	20.5	9.4	9.0	
Other taxes	4.0	17.2	-0.4	1.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	17.6	-19.4	0.5	5.8	12.8	0.0	0.0	
Non-tax revenues	923.0	828.7	909.7	294.9	208.7	187.6	189.5	242.9	238.1	171.9	197.0	302.7	67.2	66.9	
Capital revenues	175.7	65.3	61.8	121.9	7.6	21.6	14.4	21.7	10.5	10.8	11.7	28.7	3.4	7.3	
Grants	12.6	10.4	9.2	5.0	2.4	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.3	1.8	1.6	4.5	1.1	0.8	
Transferred revenues	109.5	53.8	51.6	102.9	2.3	0.4	50.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	50.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	
Receipts from the EU budget	724.7	814.9	845.2	342.2	223.9	163.2	153.3	274.6	195.6	213.2	146.6	289.8	56.0	48.2	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES															
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,692.7	16,546.3	16,117.9	4,586.9	4,191.6	4,159.0	3,955.7	4,240.0	4,326.5	3,857.4	3,836.0	4,097.9	1,476.9	1,322.8	
Current expenditures	6,960.4	6,926.7	6,810.3	1,771.0	1,898.6	1,742.3	1,645.5	1,640.3	1,995.1	1,668.7	1,553.2	1,593.4	585.2	528.1	
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,912.4	3,882.7	3,728.0	980.0	967.0	1,010.3	955.0	950.4	958.3	973.9	910.8	885.1	377.7	320.3	
Expenditures on goods and services	2,512.4	2,443.4	2,370.3	743.1	585.3	615.7	603.4	638.9	589.7	599.1	551.1	630.5	203.2	199.5	
Interest payments	488.2	526.7	648.0	29.2	311.3	108.1	78.0	29.3	431.8	81.5	79.4	55.3	1.5	5.3	
Reserves	47.4	73.9	64.0	18.8	35.0	8.2	9.1	21.6	15.3	14.3	11.8	22.5	2.8	2.9	
Current transfers	7,628.5	7,818.9	7,684.7	1,973.6	1,942.5	2,076.4	1,855.7	1,944.4	1,957.3	1,878.7	1,903.2	1,945.5	781.7	658.8	
Subsidies	581.9	496.3	502.5	194.7	171.2	127.6	69.1	128.2	177.1	107.8	57.3	160.2	36.8	49.9	
Current transfers to individuals and households	6,277.7	6,533.5	6,383.6	1,562.9	1,606.6	1,745.6	1,583.0	1,598.3	1,609.2	1,588.7	1,636.6	1,549.1	673.0	537.8	
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	728.8	737.2	739.6	206.3	158.8	186.2	189.0	203.2	158.0	169.6	196.7	215.4	61.9	69.4	
Current transfers abroad	40.1	52.0	59.0	9.6	5.9	17.0	14.5	14.6	13.0	12.5	12.6	20.8	9.9	1.7	
Capital expenditures	1,310.6	1,023.5	912.3	584.3	168.8	196.5	266.5	391.6	165.3	179.2	223.4	344.5	62.0	80.3	
Capital transfers	396.4	372.1	320.2	176.9	42.4	73.3	97.0	159.4	47.0	44.3	74.3	154.6	21.1	31.8	
Payments to the EU budget	396.8	405.1	390.3	81.1	139.3	70.6	91.0	104.4	161.8	86.5	82.0	59.9	26.9	23.8	
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-1,898.7	-1,564.1	-1,122.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source of data: Bulletin of Government Finance.

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

Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

AJPES – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **BCI** – Business Climate Indicator, **BoE** – Bank of England, **BoJ** – Bank of Japan, **BS** – Bank of Slovenia, **CNY** – Chinese yuan, **DAB** – draft amending budget, **DESTATIS** – Statistisches Bundesamt - Federal Statistical Office, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EMU** – European Monetary Union, **ES** – European Council, **ESI** – Economic Sentiment Indicator, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **Euribor** – Euro Interbank Offered Rate, **EUROSTAT** – Statistical Office of the European Union, **FED** – Federal Reserve System, **GBP** – British pound, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **HICP** – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **ISTAT** – Italian National Institute of Statistics, **JPY** – Japanese yen, **KRW** – South Korean won, **Libor** – London Interbank Offered Rate, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **MIP** – Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, **MKO** – Ministry for Agriculture and the Environment, **MZIP** – Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia, **NEER** – Nominal Effective Exchange Rate, **NFI** – Non-monetary Financial Institutions, **PMI** – Purchasing Managers Index, **PRS** – The Slovenian Business Register, **REER** – Real Effective Exchange Rate, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **RULC** – Relative Unit Labor Cost, **SCA** – Standard Classification of Activities, **SMA** – Securities Market Agency, **SORS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **ULC** – Unit Labour Costs, **USD** – US Dollar, **ZUJF** – The Public Finance Balance Act.

Acronyms of Standard Classification of Activities (SCA)

A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing, **B** – Mining and quarrying, **C** – Manufacturing, **10** – Manufacture of food products, **11** – Manufacture of beverages, **12** – Manufacture of tobacco products, **13** – Manufacture of textiles, **14** – Manufacture of wearing apparel, **15** – Manufacture of leather and related products, **16** – Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials, **17** – Manufacture of paper and paper products, **18** – Printing and reproduction of recorded media, **19** – Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, **20** – Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, **21** – Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, **22** – Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, **23** – Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, **24** – Manufacture of basic metals, **25** – Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, **26** – Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, **27** – Manufacture of electrical equipment, **28** – Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c., **29** – Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, **30** – Manufacture of other transport equipment, **31** – Manufacture of furniture, **32** – Other manufacturing, **33** – Repair and installation of machinery and equipment, **D** – Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, **E** – Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, **F** – Construction, **G** – Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, **H** – Transportation and storage, **I** – Accommodation and food service activities, **J** – Information and communication, **K** – Financial and insurance activities, **L** – Real estate activities, **M** – Professional, scientific and technical activities, **N** – Administrative and support service activities, **O** – Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, **P** – Education, **Q** – Human health and social work activities, **R** – Arts, entertainment and recreation, **S** – Other service activities, **T** – Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use, **U** – Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

Acronyms of Countries

AT-Austria, **BA**-Bosnia and Herzegovina, **BE**-Belgium, **BG**-Bulgaria, **BY**-Belarus, **CH**-Switzerland, **HR**-Croatia, **CZ**-Czech Republic, **CY**-Cyprus, **DE**-Germany, **DK**-Denmark, **ES**-Spain, **EE**-Estonia, **GR**-Greece, **FR**-France, **FI**-Finland, **HU**-Hungary, **IE**-Ireland, **IL**-Israel, **IT**-Italy, **JP**-Japan, **LU**-Luxembourg, **LT**-Lithuania, **LV**-Latvia, **MT**-Malta, **NL**-Netherlands, **NO**-Norway, **PL**-Poland, **PT**-Portugal, **RO**-Romania, **RS**-Republic of Serbia, **RU**-Russia, **SE**-Sweden, **SI**-Slovenia, **SK**-Slovakia, **TR**-Turkey, **UA**-Ukraine, **UK**-United Kingdom, **US**-United States of America.

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