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Responsible Person: Boštjan Vasle, MSc, Director

Editor in Chief: Matevž Hribernik

Authors of Current Economic Trends (listed alphabetically):

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

Authors of Selected Topic:

Valerija Korošec. PhD (OECD well-being indicators – Better Life Index 2014); Matevž Hribernik (Slovenia's competitiveness according to the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2014); Rotija Kmet Zupančič, MSc, Janez Kušar (Business results of companies in 2013)

Editorial Board:

Marijana Bednaš, MSc, Lejla Fajić, 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 June 2014.

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

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

In the spotlight

The strengthening of economic activity in the euro area continued in the first quarter (0.2%), GDP being up 0.9% year-on-year. The continuation of GDP growth was underpinned particularly by strong growth in Germany, as the recovery in several other euro area countries slowed. Foreign trade continues to make a significant contribution to growth, with domestic demand also becoming a more and more important factor, which is in line with the expectations of international institutions. The values of confidence indicators in the euro area indicate a continuation of the recovery in the second quarter.

In Slovenia GDP was up 1.9% year-on-year in the first quarter amid stronger growth in exports and further signs of stabilisation in the domestic environment. Relative to the previous quarter, GDP declined (-0.3%, seasonally adjusted), but in our estimation mainly due to the negative contribution of changes in inventories. Amid further recovery in the international environment, year-on-year growth in goods exports picked up and, given the slower growth of imports, net exports made a relatively significant contribution to the year-on-year change in GDP (2.0 percentage points). Further improvement was also seen in some segments of domestic consumption. Investment consumption was up year-on-year for the second quarter in a row (2.4%), due to the continuation of strong growth in civil-engineering investment co-financed by EU funds. Private consumption persisted at the level seen in the final quarter of last year, but it was up year-on-year for the first time since the end of 2011 (0.6%). On the other hand, government consumption was down relative to the same period last year (-2.0%) and a negative contribution to growth (-0.7 percentage points) also came from changes in inventories.

The situation on the labour market showed the first signs of stabilisation in the past two months, but remains tight. The number of people in employment rose slightly in the first quarter, the most in market services and slightly in public services. The pronounced increase in registered unemployment seen particularly at the end of last year and the beginning of 2014 came to a halt in the past two months (seasonally adjusted). At the end of April, 123,636 persons were unemployed, an increase of 2,304 (1.9%) over the same month of last year. In the first four months of 2014 the share of young people under 29 years old among all unemployed was much higher than in the same period last year. In the first quarter the average gross earnings per employee rose further (seasonally adjusted), again mainly due to growth in private sector earnings, which have been strengthening steadily in the last year again after the stagnation in 2012.

Year-on-year inflation remained low in May. Consumer prices rose by 0.6% in May, mainly due to higher prices of tobacco products and public utility services, in addition to seasonal factors (higher prices of fruit and clothing). Weak year-on-year growth (0.7%) continues to be marked by sluggish economic activity and the absence of inflationary pressures from the domestic and international environments.

The decline in the volume of loans to domestic non-banking sectors at domestic banks continued to slow gradually in April, while the share of non-performing loans increases further. In April the volume of loans declined less than in previous months, while the decline in the first quarter was around 40% smaller relative to the same period last year, primarily as a result of slower corporate and NFI deleveraging. Banks continued to make debt repayments abroad and reduce their liabilities to the ECB. In March the share of bad claims strengthened again, by 0.6 percentage points, to 14.5% of the banking system's total exposure. The creation of additional provisions and impairments also increased substantially.

The general government deficit (EUR 658 m) in the first quarter of this year was lower year-on-year due to a larger increase in revenue (6.2%) than expenditure (3.7%). The higher revenue (year-on-year) was a result of improvement in all main revenue categories, with the exception of EU funds, which remained approximately at the same level as in 2013. The year-on-year increase in expenditure is explained mainly by the increase in interest payments (18.0%) and, to a lesser extent, higher expenditure on investment, other current domestic transfers and, to some extent, higher expenditure on the wage bill. Social transfers were down year-on-year in most categories, with the exception of pensions and social security.

Slovenia remains among the bottom-ranked countries on this year's international competitiveness scale. According to the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2014, Slovenia slipped to 55th place this year (among 60 countries), which is three places lower than last year and 23 places lower than in 2008. The key factor of this year's deterioration was macroeconomic data for 2013. Although the surveys among managers have ceased to deteriorate, the respondents remain dissatisfied with government efficiency and the possibilities for doing business in Slovenia. The survey finds Slovenia's key competitive advantages in its well-educated workforce and reliable infrastructure, while its international competitiveness is hindered by an inefficient legal and regulatory framework, policy instability and ineffective government and public institutions.

According to the OECD well-being indicators, Slovenia ranks in the middle of the countries analysed. In terms of the OECD Better Life Index 2014, Slovenia is placed 19th (among 36 countries), which is somewhat better than last year. It scores highest regarding civic engagement and education, and lowest in life satisfaction.

current economic trends

International environment

The strengthening of economic activity in the euro area continued in the first quarter. According to Eurostat's estimate, GDP rose by 0.2% (seasonally adjusted) and was 0.9% higher year-on-year. The greatest contribution to GDP growth in the euro area was made by Germany (0.8%), where GDP was up due to domestic consumption, particularly gross fixed capital formation, while the contribution of net exports was negative. In the first quarter GDP also increased in Austria (0.3%), while it fell in Italy (-0.1%) and remained at the same level as in the final quarter of last year in France.

The values of confidence indicators in the euro area indicate a continuation of the recovery in the second quarter. After April's decline, the Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) for the euro area strengthened again as a result of higher confidence among consumers, in industry and in construction. The Eurozone Composite Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) continues to indicate positive

Figure 1: GDP growth in Q1 and comparison with the EC forecasts

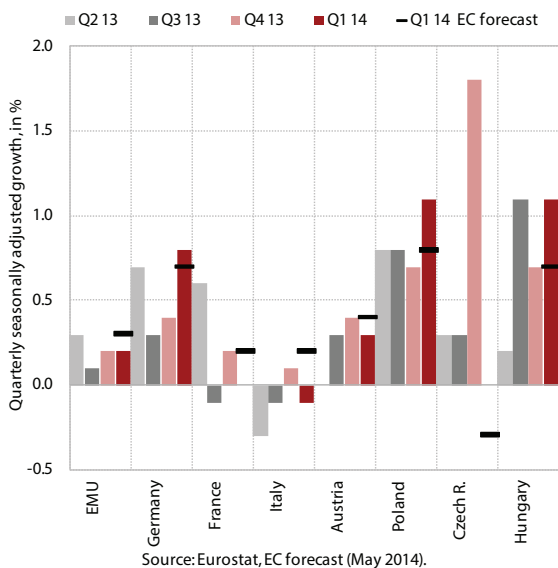


Figure 2: Economic sentiment in the euro area

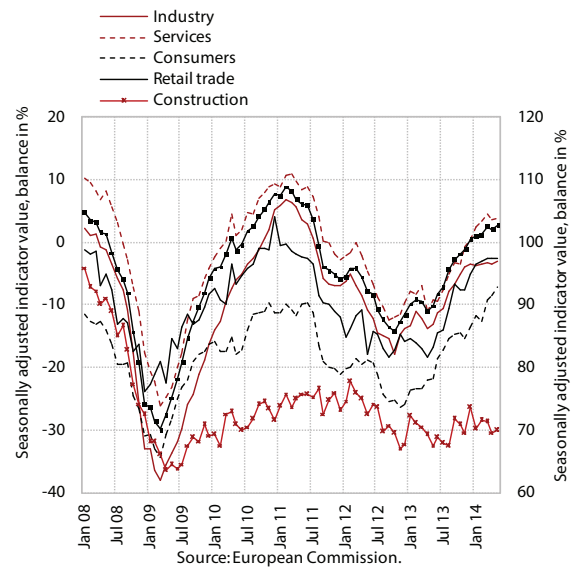


Figure 3: Yield to maturity of ten-year government bonds

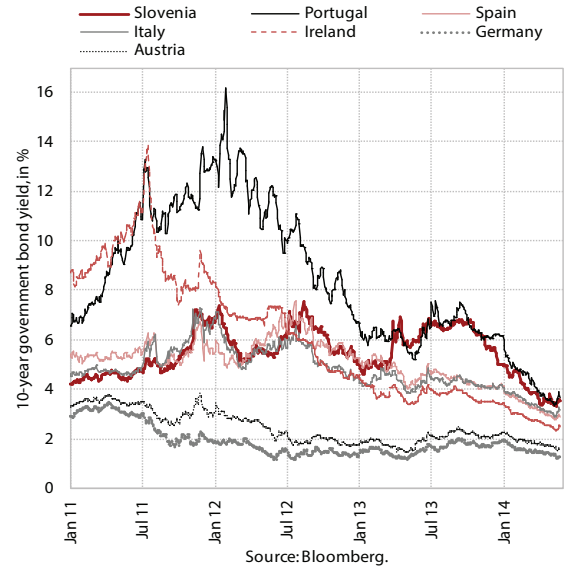


Table 1: Money market interest rates and the exchange rates of national currencies against the EUR

Interest rates	average, in %				change, in b. p.	
	2013	V 13	IV 14	V 14	V 14/IV 14	V 14/V 13
3-month EURIBOR rate	0.220	0.201	0.330	0.325	-0.5	12.4
3-month USD LIBOR rate	0.268	0.274	0.228	0.226	-0.2	-4.8
3-month CHF LIBOR rate	0.021	0.019	0.017	0.016	-0.1	-0.3
Exchange rates	average				change, in %	
	2013	V 13	IV 14	V 14	V 14/IV 14	V 14/V 13
EUR/USD	1.328	1.298	1.381	1.373	-0.6	5.7
EUR/CHF	1.231	1.242	1.219	1.221	0.1	-1.7
EUR/GBP	0.849	0.849	0.825	0.815	-1.2	-4.0
EUR/JPY	129.66	131.13	141.62	139.66	-1.4	6.5

Source: Euribor, ECB, calculations by IMAD.

Box 1: General government balance and government gross debt in EU Member States

In most EU countries, general government deficits have declined substantially since 2010, when they were highest, and they are also expected to gradually decline in the next two years. Last year the general government deficit in the euro area fell to 3.0% GDP and in the EU to 3.3%, which is almost half less than in 2010. Since 2010 general government deficits have declined in most EU countries, with the exception of Slovenia, Greece and Cyprus, the countries with significant public finance problems, and in Sweden and Estonia, where the deficits are still minimal. In its spring forecast for this year, the European Commission predicts a deficit reduction to below the upper ceiling of 3% of GDP for the euro area and the EU for the first time since 2008, though in some countries the deficits will remain higher.¹

Growth in general government debt in the euro area and the EU as a whole is projected to reach its peak this year. Since 2008, general government debt in the euro has risen by 22.5 percentage points and in the EU as a whole by 24.9 percentage points, which can be mainly explained by the snow ball effect,² particularly the effect of interest payments, which were otherwise slightly lower than in previous years, and of the stock-flow adjustment on debt growth. Since the beginning of the financial crisis, indebtedness within the EU rose most notably in Ireland, Cyprus, Portugal, Greece, Spain and Slovenia. According to the Commission's forecast, general government debt in the euro area and the EU will continue to grow this year, reaching its peak at 96% of GDP or 89.5% of GDP, respectively, before starting to decline next year for the first time since 2008.

Figure 4: Change in general government deficits in the period of 2010–2013, as a % of GDP

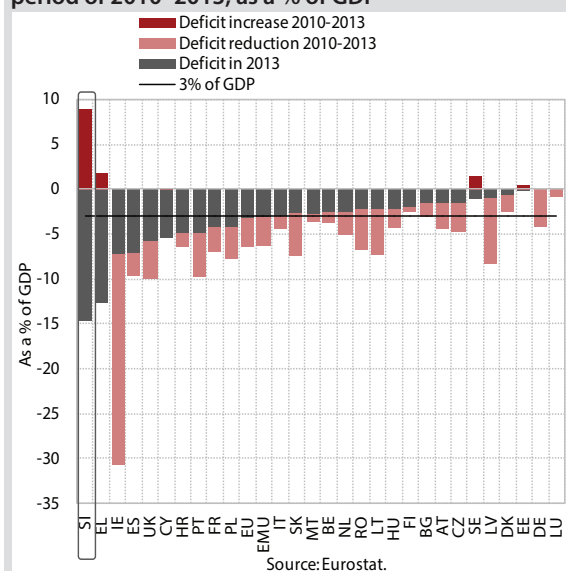
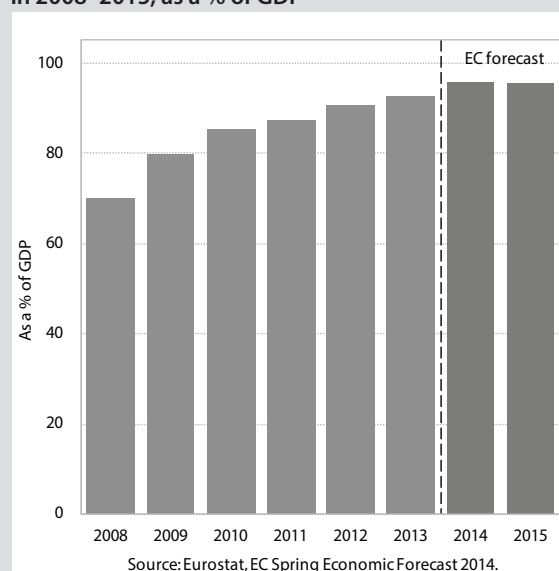


Figure 5: Consolidated gross general government debt in 2008–2015, as a % of GDP



¹ The deficit is expected to remain above the threshold of 3% of GDP in eight EU Member States: Cyprus, Spain, Ireland, Slovenia, Portugal, France, Croatia, the United Kingdom.

² An increase in debt due to a positive differential between the nominal interest rate and the nominal growth rate of GDP.

Table 2: Oil and non-energy commodity prices

Oil	average				change, in %	
	2013	V 13	IV 14	V 14	V 14/IV 14	V 14/V 13
Brent USD	108.56	102.56	107.76	109.52	1.6	6.8
Brent EUR	81.66	79.25	78.18	79.42	1.6	0.2
Commodities	change, in %					
	2013/2012		III 14/IV 14	IV 14/IV 13		
Non-energy commodities	-1.2		1.4	1.3		
Food	1.1		1.2	3.0		
Agricultural raw materials	1.4		0.0	7.7		
Metals	-4.2		2.7	-7.7		

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

trends, but it dropped slightly in May, primarily due to a lower value of the manufacturing index while the value of the services index was the highest in the last three years. The Ifo Economic Climate Index for the euro area for the second quarter reached the highest value since 2007.

The key interest rates of the ECB and the interbank interest rates remain unchanged. The European Central Bank kept its key interest rate at 0.25% in May. On the monetary market, interest rates with a shorter maturity otherwise decreased slightly at the beginning of the month, but remained similar to the previous month. Between the end of January 2013 and the beginning of May, banks repaid slightly more than half of liabilities (EUR 536.7 bn) of the total EUR 1.019 bn, obtained in both LTROs with a maturity at the beginning of 2015.

Figure 6: Prices of Brent crude oil and the USD/EUR exchange rate

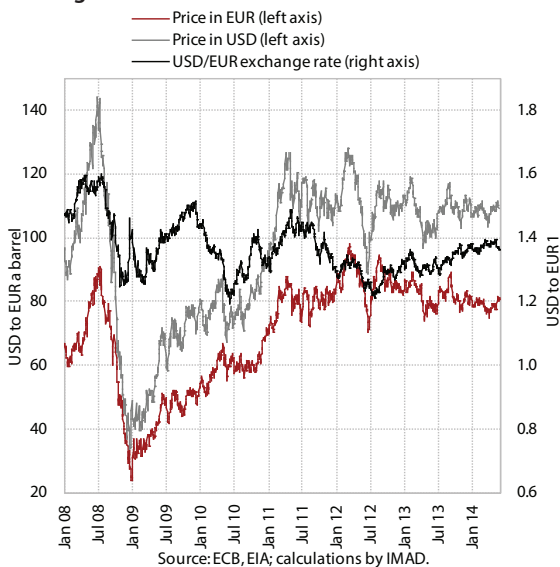
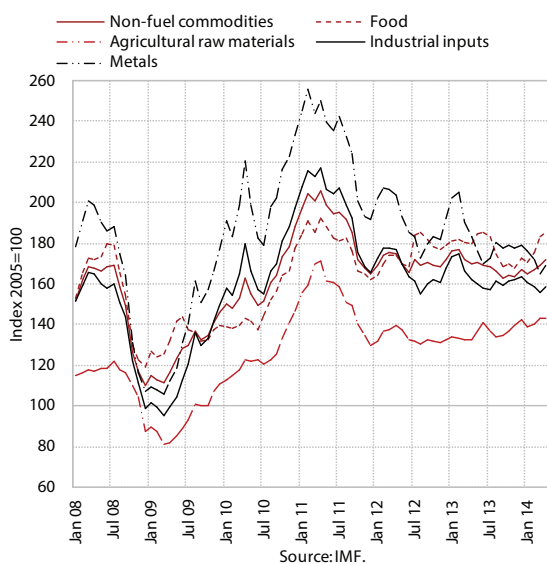


Figure 7: Non-energy commodity prices in dollars



Economic developments in Slovenia

Real growth in **merchandise exports** continued in the first quarter of this year, while real **merchandise imports** declined after two quarters of growth (seasonally adjusted).¹ With the continuation of growth in exports to the EU and stronger growth outside the EU, total real merchandise exports rose by 1.7% relative to the final quarter of 2013. Broken down by the most important products, exports of transport vehicles, electrical equipment and some chemical products rose in particular, according to our estimate.² Less favourable trends were recorded in exports of pharmaceutical products and re-exports of imported

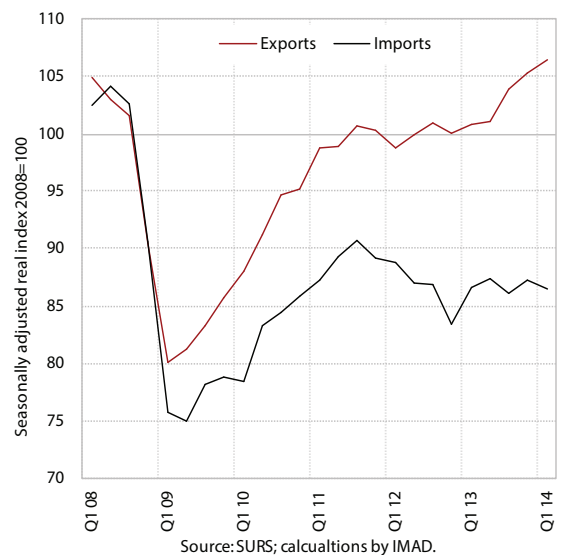
Table 3: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

in %	2013	III 14/ II 14	III 14/ III 13	I-III 14/ I-III 13
Exports ¹	2.7	14.6	3.4	4.3
-goods	2.2	11.9	5.1	5.8
-services	5.0	28.3	-3.5	-2.1
Imports ¹	-0.8	5.0	2.1	3.0
-goods	-1.2	4.2	1.6	2.1
-services	1.6	11.1	5.7	9.9
Industrial production	-0.6	2.0 ²	4.2 ³	1.7 ³
-manufacturing	-1.2	1.6 ²	4.6 ³	2.1 ³
Construction -value of construction put in place	-2.6	8.9 ²	44.7 ³	37.2 ³
Real turnover in retail trade	-3.7	0.1 ²	-0.4 ³	-1.0 ³
Nominal turnover in market services (without trade)	-0.1	2.6 ²	5.7 ³	2.8 ³

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

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

Figure 8: Merchandise trade – real

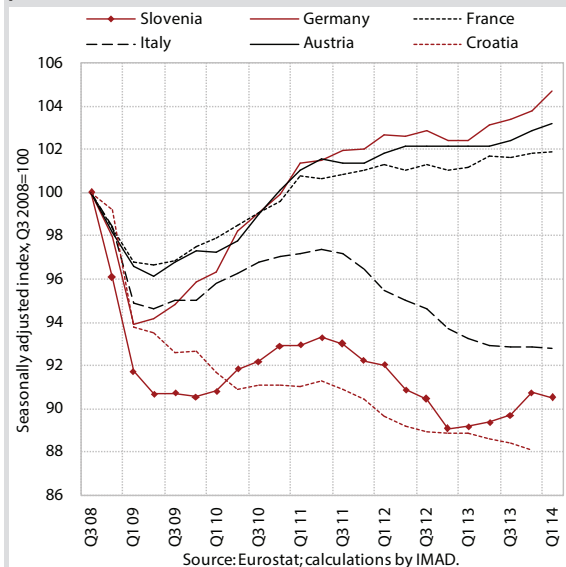
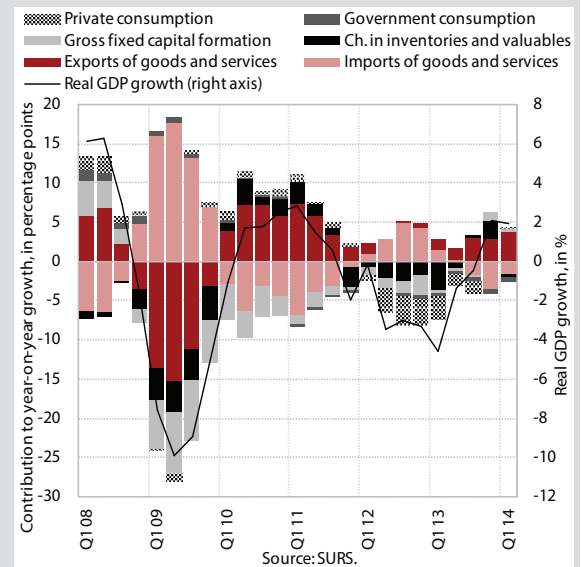


¹ According to the National Accounts Statistics.

² An estimate based on the available data on the structure of merchandise trade according to the external trade statistics for the first two months of this year.

Box 2: Gross domestic product, Q1 2014

In the first quarter GDP was up 1.9% year-on-year amid stronger growth in exports and further signs of stabilisation in the domestic environment. Relative to the previous quarter, it declined (-0.3%, seasonally adjusted), but in our estimation mainly due to the negative contribution of changes in inventories. Year-on-year growth in merchandise exports picked up amid further recovery in the international environment, and, with slower growth in imports, net exports made a relatively significant contribution to the year-on-year change in GDP (2.0 percentage points). Further improvement was also seen in some segments of domestic consumption. Gross fixed capital formation was up year-on-year for the second quarter in a row (2.4%), due to a continuation of strong growth in civil-engineering investments (38.4%)¹ co-financed by EU funds. Investment in machinery and equipment was much lower year-on-year (-15.3%), amid a further quarterly decline, and also as a result of the base effect.² Private consumption persisted at the level seen in the final quarter of last year, but it was up year-on-year for the first time since the end of 2011 (0.6%). Consumption of both durable and other goods was also higher, which had already been indicated by short-term indicators (the wage bill, turnover in food and non-food products, consumer confidence indicator). On the other hand, government consumption (-2.0%) was down again relative to the same period of last year, which was related to a further decline in expenditure on intermediate consumption and compensation of employees. In contrast to the last quarter of 2013, changes in inventories made a negative contribution to year-on-year GDP growth (-0.7 percentage points).

Figure 9: GDP level in Slovenia and its main trading partners**Figure 10: Expenditure structure of the year-on-year change in GDP, Slovenia**

¹ For the second consecutive quarter, they recorded more than 10% quarterly growth according to seasonally adjusted data.

² In the first quarter of 2013 it was up 17.7% quarter-on-quarter (seasonally adjusted) due to larger purchases of investment equipment for an energy facility.

oil and oil derivatives, the main factors of export growth in 2013. The decline in real imports (-0.9%) relative to the last quarter of 2013 was, in our estimation, attributable to lower imports of intermediate goods, which account for almost two thirds of total merchandise imports, while imports of investment and consumer goods increased. According to original data, real merchandise exports were up 6.7% year-on-year; imports were also slightly higher than in the same period of last year (1.5%).

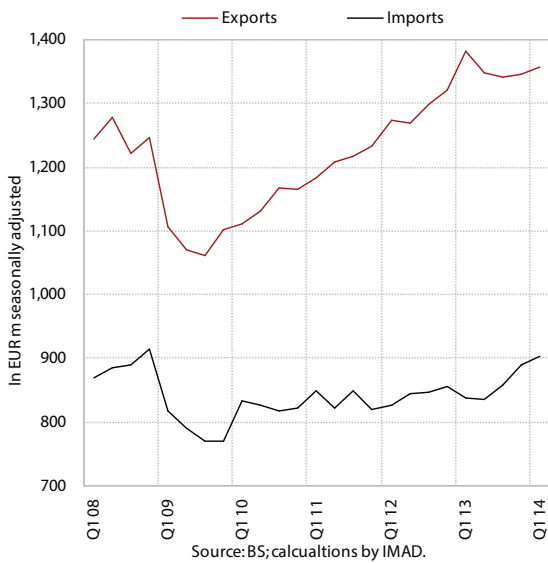
Real exports of services declined again in the first quarter, while real growth in **imports of services** continued (seasonally adjusted).³ Exports fell (-0.5%) as a

³ According to the National Accounts Statistics. The source of data by category of services is the balance of payments statistics.

consequence of lower exports of other business services, while exports of transport services recorded stronger growth and exports⁴ of other services increased. Imports continued to rise in real terms (1.9%) due to higher imports of other business and transport services, while imports of travel services declined. According to original data, real exports of services were down 3.6% year-on-year, while real imports were up 8.6%.

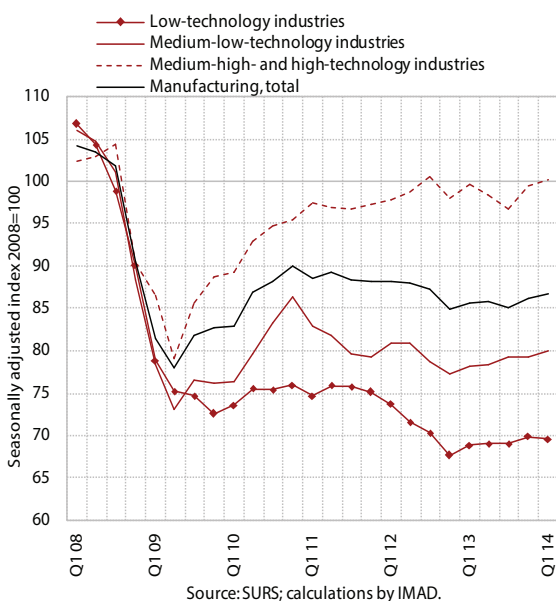
⁴ When adjusting data for seasonal effects, we placed communication, construction, financial, computer and information activities, personal service activities, arts, entertainment and recreation activities, government services, insurances and licences, patents and copyrights into the group of other services. Together, they account for almost a fifth of services exports and nearly a third of services imports.

Figure 11: Services trade – real



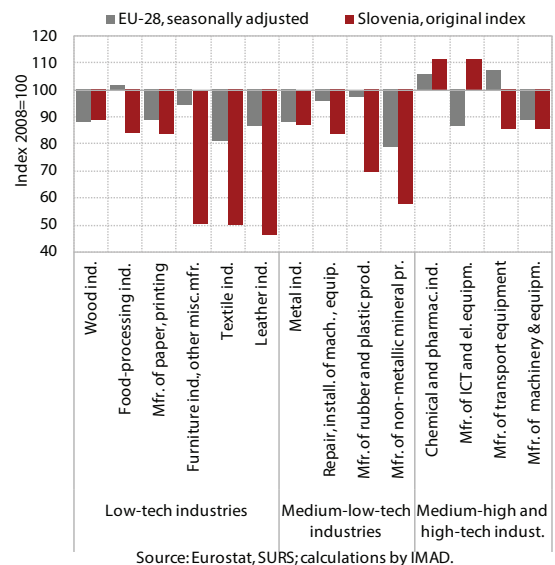
Production volume in **manufacturing** rose slightly again in the first quarter. Production in industries of higher technology intensity increased further and reached the level in 2008. Production also rose in medium-low-technology industries, where it has been steadily rising since the end of 2012, while it remained similar to the end of the year in low-technology industries, which lag most notably behind the levels in 2008. Manufacturing production volume in the first quarter was 2.0% higher than in the same period of 2013 (working-day adjusted), being up in all medium-low- and most low- (with the exception of the textile industry) and medium-high- and high-technology industries.

Figure 12: Production volume in manufacturing industries by technology intensity



Modest activity in low-technology industries is the main reason for a wider gap with the production levels in 2008 of the manufacturing sector in Slovenia compared with the EU. Low-technology industries in the EU have been increasing production since the beginning of last year, reaching, on average, almost 90% of the level seen in 2008. The gap in Slovenia is wider, primarily on account of the furniture, leather and textile industries, where production volume is almost 50% lower than in 2008.⁵ Wider gaps than in most industries (on average, the manufacturing industries have reached around 86% of the production level in 2008) are also recorded in the medium-low-technology rubber industry and in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products. On the other hand, similar to the EU, the 2008 levels are exceeded by some industries of higher technology intensity (alongside the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, the manufacturing of ICT and electrical equipment).

Figure 13: Production volume in manufacturing in Slovenia and in the EU-28 in Q1 of 2014



Construction activity picked up considerably in Q1 2014. The value of construction put in place rose by 5.5% in Q1 (seasonally adjusted). After increasing for the fourth consecutive quarter, activity was as much as 37.3% higher than in the same period last year. It was up in the construction of civil-engineering structures, while dropping slightly in the construction of buildings. The favourable developments in civil engineering are related to the construction of municipal infrastructure co-financed by EU funds, but they were also a consequence of ice damage repair.

At the end of March the stock of contracts in the construction sector was lower than at the end of last year.

⁵ The number of people employed in the furniture industry (C31, the manufacture of furniture) and textile industry has also dropped by half since the beginning of the crisis. In the first quarter it declined again, being more than a tenth lower than in the same period of last year.

Figure 14: Value of construction output, seasonally adjusted

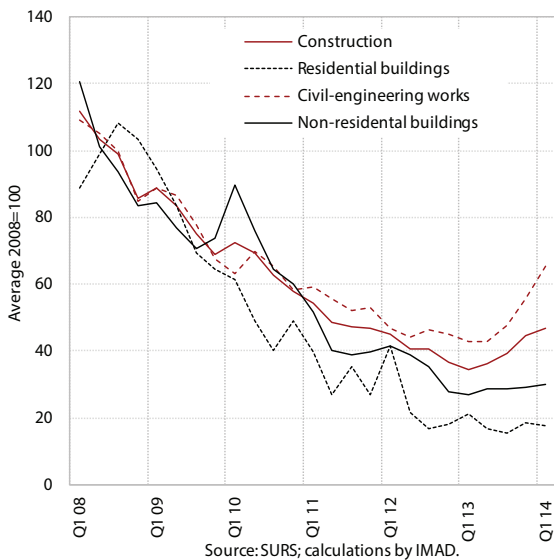
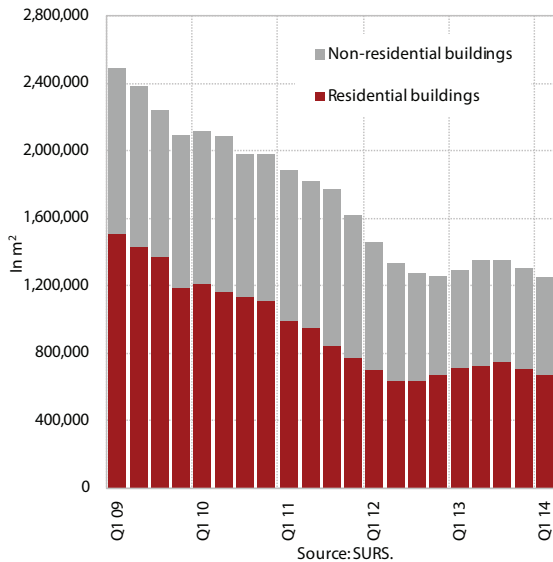


Figure 15: Total floor area of buildings for which building permits were issued in the last four quarters

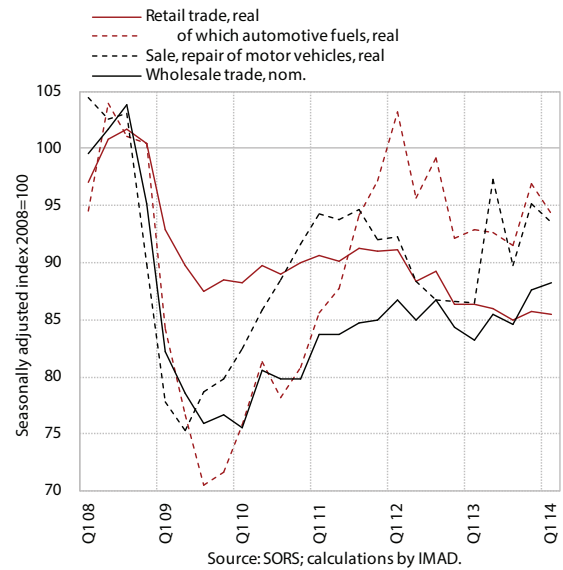


After rising strongly last year (up 35.5%), the stock of contracts in construction declined 10.5% this year. In civil-engineering, the stock of contracts remained unchanged this year, while it declined in residential and non-residential construction, where it was also lower than in the same period last year. Data on issued building permits indicate unfavourable trends: in both the final quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year, the total floor area for buildings planned by issued building permits was significantly lower than in the same period one year earlier.

The decline in **turnover in retail trade** came to a halt in the last two quarters, while turnover in wholesale trade

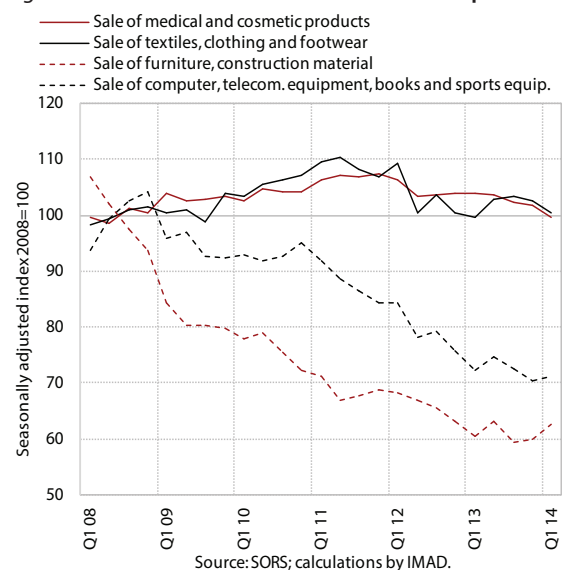
and in the sale of motor vehicles remained relatively high (seasonally adjusted). In the first quarter, turnover in retail trade remained similar to that in the previous two quarters (seasonally adjusted) and lower than in the same period a year earlier. Turnover in the sale and repair of motor vehicles declined slightly after strong growth in the final quarter of 2013, but remained much higher year-on-year. Turnover in wholesale trade was also considerably higher than in the same period of the previous year.

Figure 16: Turnover in trade sectors



In the first quarter turnover in retail trade increased in all sectors other than the sale of automotive fuels (seasonally adjusted). Turnover from the sale of non-food products rose in the first quarter, being up year-on-year for the first time in three years. Its year-on-year growth was largely

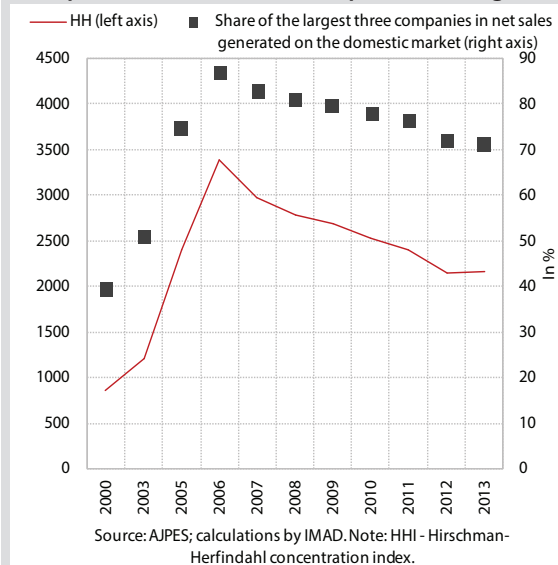
Figure 17: Turnover from the sale of non-food products



Box 3: Concentration in the retail sale in non-specialised stores with food predominating

The market concentration in stores with food predominating, which is typically high in Slovenia, has been decreasing since 2006 due to increased sales in discount stores. The market concentration in non-specialised stores, which mainly sell food (hypermarkets, markets, discount stores, etc.),¹ has increased since 2000, given that many smaller companies went out of business, merged, or were taken over by larger companies. The concentration ratio in this sector as measured by the Hirschman-Herfindahl Index/HHI exceeded the upper limit (1,800) in 2005, reaching the highest level in 2006. After declining in the following six years, it remained at the 2012 level in 2013. Despite the decline, it still indicates a high degree of concentration in all these years. The decline in the concentration level over the past six years is mainly attributable to increased sales in foreign discount stores that entered the Slovenian market in 2005 and 2007. By broadening their business network and changing the buying behaviour of Slovenian consumers during the economic crisis, the foreign discount stores combined generated 17.9% of total sales revenues in this sector in 2013 (6.5% in 2007 and 16.4% in 2012). In contrast, the share of the largest three companies in total sales revenues in this sector declined.

Figure 18: Concentration indices for the retail sale in non-specialised stores with food predominating



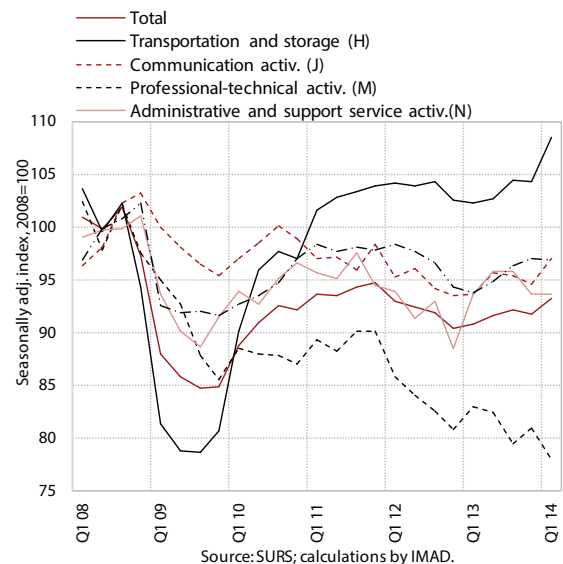
¹ Companies registered under SCA 47.110.

attributable to higher sales in specialised stores selling furniture, household appliances, construction material and audio and video recordings, which were still more than a third lower than before the crisis. Turnover from the sale of food, beverages and tobacco products also rose slightly after last year's decline, but remained down year-on-year. After increasing significantly at the end of last year,

turnover in the sale of automotive fuels declined, but was still higher than in the same period of last year. The decline in the sales of energy products for heating was impacted by the mild winter, while the sales of gasoline and automotive fuels increased relative to the same time a year earlier.

After a small decline at the end of last year, nominal turnover in market services (excluding trade)⁶ rose significantly again in the first quarter (seasonally adjusted), being up year-on-year in most services. The largest increase was recorded for turnover in transport services (3.9%), the only turnover in main services to be higher than before the crisis.⁷ In the first quarter turnover was also up significantly in information and communication services, where it was also higher year-on-year. The year-on-year growth was also contributed by telecommunication services,⁸ in addition to computer programming. Turnover in administrative and support service activities remained unchanged in the first quarter, with turnover in employment services standing out, being a fifth higher than on average in 2008. Turnover in accommodation and food service activities also stagnated after last year's growth, but remained higher than a year earlier. In the first quarter, turnover in professional and technical services decreased (-3.7%), mainly due to a further decline in engineering services.

Figure 19: Nominal turnover in market services (other than trade)



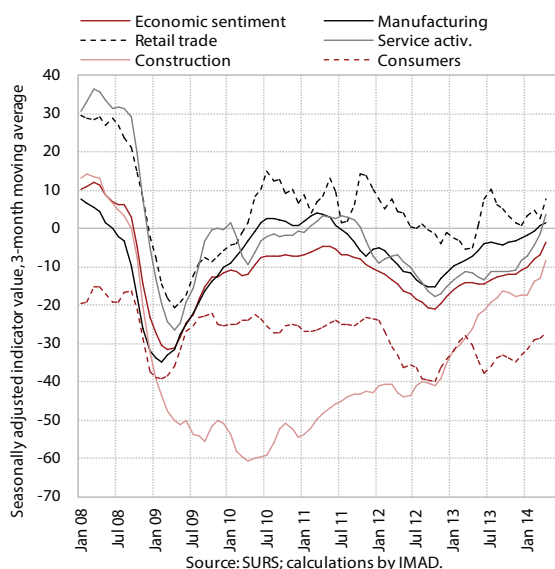
⁶ Activities from H to N (SCA 2008) subject to the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

⁷ Turnover in transport services was 7.4% higher year-on-year, but some other indicators are also rising at a rapid pace. Exports of transport services thus increased by 7.6% year-on-year, the number of trucks passing through toll stations in Slovenia by 4.9% (according to the Bank of Slovenia and DARS).

⁸ Telekom Slovenije, the largest telecommunication services provider, reported 3.9% year-on-year growth in operating revenues; all other providers together recorded even higher growth, which indicates further improvement in this sector's competitiveness (total revenue growth in telecommunications was 6.8%).

Economic sentiment continued to improve in May. Confidence increased in all activities, notably in retail trade and construction. Consumer confidence is also improving steadily.

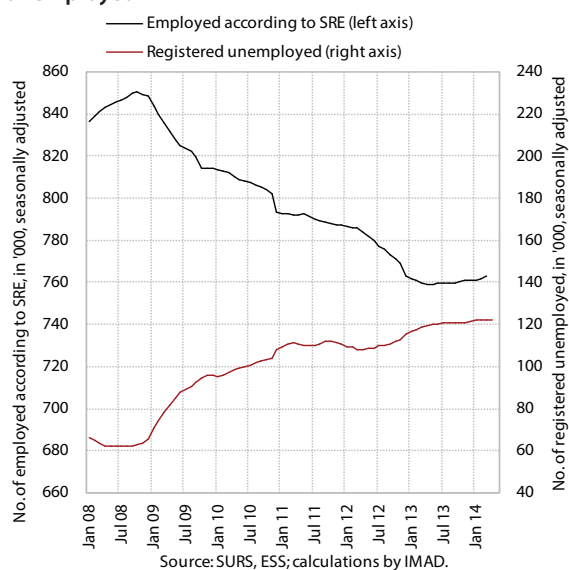
Figure 20: Business trends



Labour market

The number of **persons in employment** rose slightly in the first quarter. The decline in the number of persons in employment, which started at the end of 2008, came to a halt in the first half of last year. According to the Statistical Register of Employment (SRE),⁹ the number has been

Figure 21: Employed according to SRE and registered unemployed



⁹ The Statistical Register of Employment: these are employed and self-employed persons excluding self-employed farmers.

growing slightly since the second quarter last year (in the first quarter of this year by 0.1%, seasonally adjusted). It has risen the most in market services, but a slight increase has also been seen in public services. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) also indicates an increase in the number of employed persons in the first quarter (by 0.4%, seasonally adjusted), according to our estimate, mainly due to a higher number of self-employed people and unpaid family workers. Employment also increased slightly (0.1%, seasonally adjusted) according to the national accounts statistics.

Table 4: Indicators of labour market trends

in %	2013	III 14/ II 14	III 14/ III 13	I-III 14/ I-III 13
Labour force	-0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0
Persons in formal employment	-2.0	0.2 ¹	-0.3	-0.6
Employed in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-2.6	0.6	0.0	-0.3
Registered unemployed	8.8	-0.1 ¹	3.3	4.1
Average nominal gross wage	-0.2	0.0 ¹	0.4	0.9
- private sector	0.6	-0.1 ¹	1.2	1.8
- public sector	-1.3	-0.3 ¹	-0.6	-0.3
-of which general government	-2.5	0.1 ¹	-0.7	-1.0
	2013	III 13	II 14	III 14
Rate of registered unemployment (in %), seasonally adjusted	13.1	13.1	13.5	13.5
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,523.18	1,520.08	1,520.88	1,526.41
Private sector (in EUR)	1,404.40	1,400.93	1,406.47	1,418.26
Public sector (in EUR)	1,740.78	1,736.33	1,730.63	1,725.71
-of which general government (in EUR)	1,716.48	1,721.15	1,701.42	1,708.70

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

The increase in the **number of registered unemployed** came to a halt in the last two months (seasonally adjusted), but the share of young people under 29 years old among all unemployed increased. Their number, having risen more strongly at the end of last year and early this year, did not change in March; in April it declined slightly (seasonally adjusted) but was still higher than a year earlier. A total of 123,636 persons were registered as unemployed at the end of April. The seasonally adjusted decline in April was mainly attributable to a higher outflow from unemployment, mainly into employment, while the inflow into unemployment was as usual at this time of the year. In the first four months slightly fewer people registered as unemployed than in the same period of 2013, mainly as fewer persons lost work, but there were more first-time jobseekers. The total outflow from unemployment was larger, particularly the outflow into employment. With the increase in the number of unemployed at the beginning of the year, the registered unemployment rate rose in the first quarter to the highest level since 1999 (to 13.5%, seasonally adjusted). The Labour Force Survey

Table 5: Employed persons by activity

	Number in '000				Change in Number			
	2013	III 13	XII 13	III 14	2013/ 2012	III 14/ II 14	III 14/ III 13	I-III 14/ I-III 13
Manufacturing	177.7	177.9	177.0	177.5	-5,235	57	-364	-505
Construction	54.3	52.4	52.0	52.6	-5,541	1,917	290	-559
Market services	333.1	332.2	333.5	334.7	-5,260	2,126	2,528	1,080
-of which: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	104.2	105.5	103.8	103.2	-3,656	28	-2,308	-2,387
Public services	170.1	170.2	170.2	170.9	-1,489	466	735	417
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	49.1	49.2	48.9	48.9	-1,559	120	-364	-518
Education	65.4	65.7	65.6	66.3	-71	239	609	488
Human health and social work activities	55.6	55.3	55.7	55.8	141	107	490	448
Other	58.4	57.4	58.6	51.8	1,121	-188	-5,607	-5,484

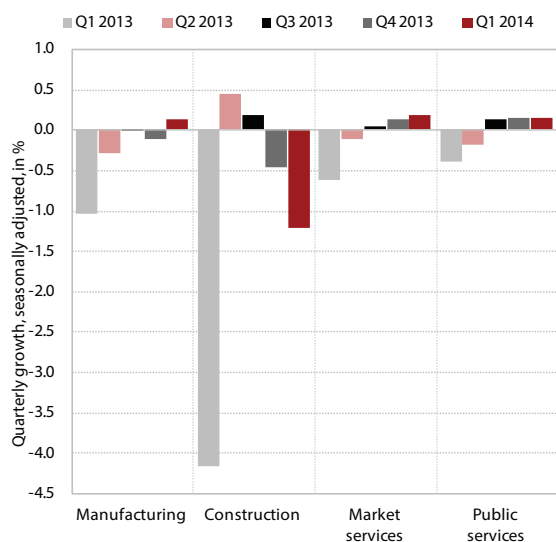
Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Table 6: Unemployment flows

	I-XII 13	I-IV 13	I-IV 14	IV 14
INFLOW OF UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	108,344	39,081	37,319	7,159
First-time jobseekers	19,071	4,772	5,240	1,015
Jobseekers who lost work	88,710	34,245	32,025	6,138
Bankruptcy of the company	3,732	1,339	1,090	137
Business reasons or compulsory settlement	17,896	6,564	6,155	1,333
Termination of fixed-term contracts	54,004	21,559	20,069	3,565
Other reasons	13,078	4,783	4,711	1,103
Other (transitions between records)	563	64	54	6
OUTFLOW OF UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	102,390	35,810	37,698	10,253
Unemployed who found work	65,054	23,509	27,956	7,272
Public works	5,423	2,865	3,797	485
Self-employment	5,789	1,565	1,206	352
Transitions into inactivity	13,295	3,700	3,536	748
Retirement	8,511	2,397	1,980	450
Breaches of regulations	14,772	5,315	3,131	1,146
Other (transfer to other registers, other)	9,269	3,286	3,075	1,087

Source: ESS.

Figure 22: Employed persons by activity



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

figures also show a stronger increase in unemployment in the first quarter (seasonally adjusted), again particularly among the young.

The average gross **earnings** per employee rose further in the first quarter (seasonally adjusted). The increase was again mainly a result of higher private sector earnings,¹⁰ which have been rising gradually again in the last year after the stagnation in 2012.¹¹ The average earnings in the government sector, which have been declining since mid-2011, dropped slightly again, while the average earnings in the public sector as a whole rose due to growth in

¹⁰ As of June 2012, we only comment on data on wages in the private sector and public sector (within the latter, particularly in the general government), and only exceptionally on wages 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.

¹¹ The growth rates in 2009, 2010 and 2011 were highly influenced by changes in employment structure and, in the last two years, particularly the increase in the minimum wage.

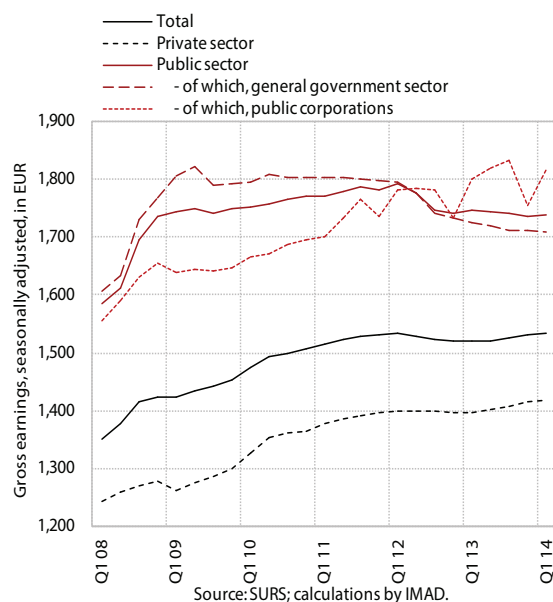
Table 7: Earnings by activity

	Gross wage per employee, in EUR		Change, in %			
	2013	III 2014	2013/2012	III 14/II 14	III 14/III 13	I-III 14/I-III 13
Private sector activities (A–N; R–S)	1,473.47	1,481.31	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.7
Industry (B–E)	1,482.76	1,498.85	2.6	-2.1	2.1	3.7
- of which manufacturing	1,436.53	1,452.93	2.8	-2.0	2.4	3.9
Construction	1,188.38	1,178.29	-1.4	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Traditional services (G–I)	1,355.65	1,368.49	0.1	3.0	1.7	1.2
Other market services (J–N;R–S)	1,691.40	1,681.53	-1.3	1.1	-1.4	-0.4
Public service activities (O–Q)	1,670.91	1,660.09	-2.3	0.5	-0.9	-1.1
- Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1,727.19	1,709.96	-1.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.9
- Education	1,621.86	1,618.25	-3.3	0.7	-1.2	-1.2
- Human health and social work activities	1,677.78	1,664.60	-2.0	0.9	-1.0	-1.2

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

public corporations.¹² Earnings in public corporations rose noticeably this time, the increase compensating for almost the entire decline in the final quarter of 2013. In year-on-year terms, growth in the average earnings in public corporations rose somewhat¹³ (1.4%), similar to growth in the private sector (1.8%), while in the government sector the year-on-year decline continued to decrease (-1.0%). Looking at individual activities, stronger year-on-year growth was also recorded by earnings in industry and traditional market services, while earnings in other market services remained lower than in the same period last year.

Figure 23: Average gross earnings per employee



¹² Public corporations are corporations controlled by units of the general government sector, the basic criterion for determining control being majority ownership (owning more than half of the voting shares). They include companies, banks, insurance corporations, old people's homes, pharmacies, etc.

¹³ Of which only in public non-financial corporations (1.4%); in public financial corporations it was down year-on-year (-0.2%).

Prices

Year-on-year inflation, which remained low in May (0.7%), continues to be marked by sluggish economic activity and the absence of inflationary pressures from the domestic and international environments. In addition to the absence of global commodity price shocks, which was mainly reflected in a smaller contribution of food and energy prices (together 0.2 percentage points), modest price growth is thus also due to the continuation of weak domestic demand, which shows particularly in the year-on-year decline in prices of durables (-0.1 percentage points) whose purchases have declined in view of the uncertainty during the recession. Amid the aforementioned disinflationary pressures, price growth has been, for quite a while, mainly driven by prices of services. This year, their contribution to year-on-year growth (0.6 percentage points) strengthened under the impact of some one-off factors in services related to

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

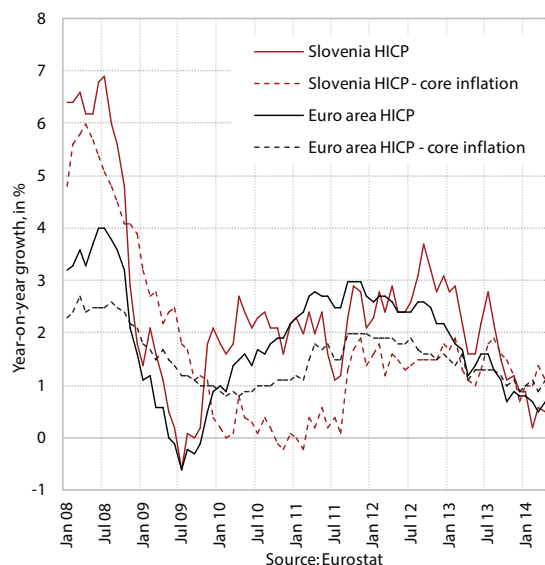


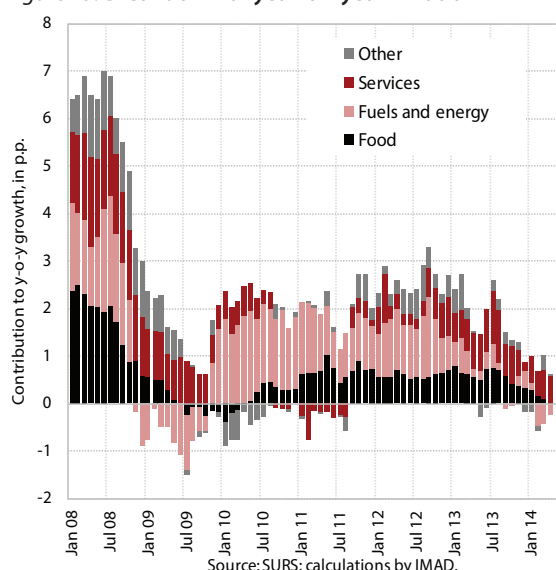
Table 8: Breakdown of the HICP into sub-groups – March 2014

	Slovenia			Euro area		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	0.6	100.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	0.3
Goods	0.1	64.8	0.1	0.2	57.2	0.1
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	-0.4	16.1	-0.1	0.5	12.3	0.1
Non-processed food	2.3	7.5	0.2	-0.5	7.5	0.0
Non-energy industrial goods	0.2	26.4	0.1	0.4	26.7	0.1
Durables	0.4	8.7	0.0	-0.1	8.4	0.0
Non-durables	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.2	8.1	0.0
Semi-durables	0.9	9.2	0.1	1.9	10.2	0.2
Energy	-0.6	14.7	-0.1	-0.3	10.8	0.0
Electricity for households	-2.9	2.8	-0.1	1.0	2.7	0.0
Natural gas	0.5	1.1	0.0	-1.0	1.8	0.0
Liquid fuels for heating	-0.5	1.3	0.0	-2.9	0.9	0.0
Solid fuels	-0.5	1.0	0.0	-0.8	0.1	0.0
District heating	-1.7	0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.6	0.0
Fuels and lubricants	0.2	7.6	0.0	-0.4	4.8	0.0
Services	1.6	35.2	0.6	0.4	42.8	0.2
Services – dwellings	0.3	3.2	0.0	1.0	10.5	0.1
Services – transport	3.5	6.2	0.2	1.6	7.3	0.1
Services – communications	-0.2	3.6	0.0	-1.4	3.1	0.0
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	1.1	14.3	0.2	-0.2	14.7	0.0
Services – other services	2.4	8.0	0.2	1.1	7.2	0.1
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	0.7	77.8	0.5	0.4	81.7	0.3

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

transport, and higher prices of public utility and other services. Commodity prices and weak domestic demand have also marked inflation in the euro area, which, according to Eurostat's flash estimate, dropped to 0.5% relative to the previous month (after March this year, the lowest level in the last four years).

Figure 25: Breakdown of year-on-year inflation

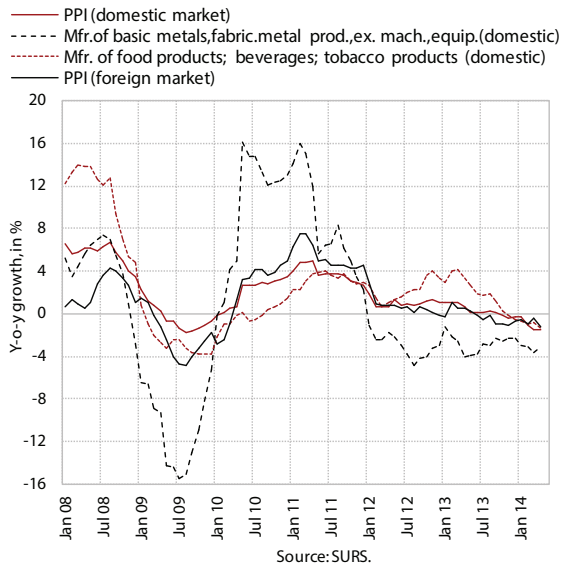


Amid the current level of food and energy prices, core inflation is hovering above actual inflation and remains moderate and marked by weak demand.

The absence of price pressures is also reflected in the movement of **industrial producer prices**, which declined again on the domestic and foreign markets. The decline in prices on the domestic market remained at the previous month's level (-1.5%). The main factors in the decline were lower prices in the manufacture of food products (-1.3%) and metals (-3.1%). Alongside lower prices in the manufacture of ICT and electrical equipment (-2.1%), the latter also contributed to the year-on-year decline on foreign markets, which deepened slightly relative to March (-1.2%).

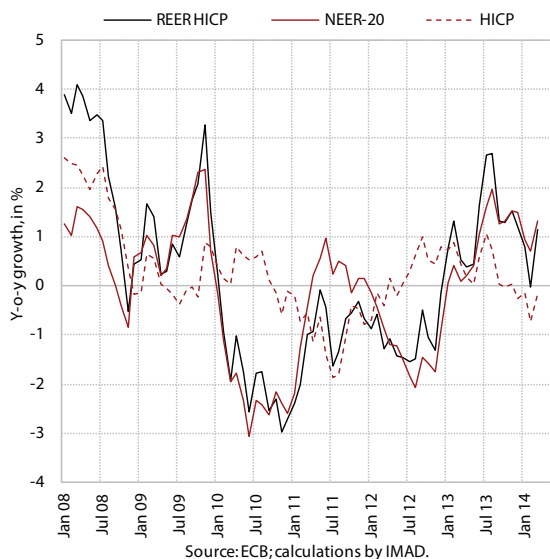
Prices of imported products were down again year-on-year in April (-1.9%). The smaller decline relative to the previous month was largely a result of lower prices in the manufacture of metals (-6.3%) and ICT and electrical equipment (-1.6%).

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



Slovenia remains in the group of euro area countries¹⁴ with relatively smaller losses in the price competitiveness of the economy. The real effective exchange rate as measured by the relative HICP¹⁵ was up year-on-year in March (by 1.1%). Growth in the nominal exchange rate of the euro picked up, while the decline in relative prices slowed. The year-on-year deterioration in price competitiveness seen since January 2013 (with the exception of February this year) has been steadily easing since September 2013. A smaller group of euro area countries recorded improvement in price competitiveness in this period.¹⁶

Figure 27: Real effective exchange rate deflated by the HICP



¹⁴ In March it was ranked 12th in terms of the year-on-year-deterioration; in the first quarter 11th; in the final quarter of last year 13th.

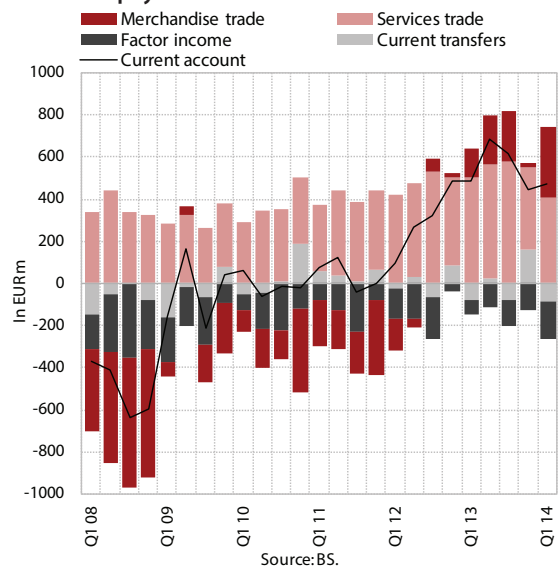
¹⁵ In Slovenia, in comparison with its trading partners.

¹⁶ In two in the final quarter of 2013, and in three in the first quarter of this year.

Balance of payments

The surplus of the **current account** remained high at the beginning of this year. In the first quarter, it was otherwise down in year-on-year terms despite a higher surplus in external trade, which was due to a higher surplus in merchandise trade, while the surplus in services trade declined. Owing to the accelerated borrowing of the government sector, the deficit in the balance of factor income widened substantially. The balance of current transfers also deteriorated slightly.

Figure 28: Components of the current account of the balance of payments



In the first quarter of this year, the surplus in **external trade** widened again due to a higher surplus in merchandise trade. Amid the otherwise modest growth in imports, the year-on-year increase in the surplus of merchandise trade was mainly underpinned by stronger nominal growth in exports to the EU,¹⁷ while exports to the markets outside the EU continued to fall. The higher surplus in merchandise trade was mainly attributable to volume factors,¹⁸ though it also reflected better terms of trade.¹⁹ Export prices declined, particularly in the manufacturing sector, but prices of imported goods were falling even faster. The surplus of trade in services narrowed year-on-year, primarily on account of the group other business services. Among these, the trade surplus of intermediation services and services related to trade declined,²⁰ while the trade deficits of administrative and support service activities and professional, scientific and technical activities increased.²¹

¹⁷ The growth of exports to EU countries has been increasing year-on-year for the fourth quarter in a row. In our estimation, more than a fifth of the increase was accounted for by growth in exports to Croatia.

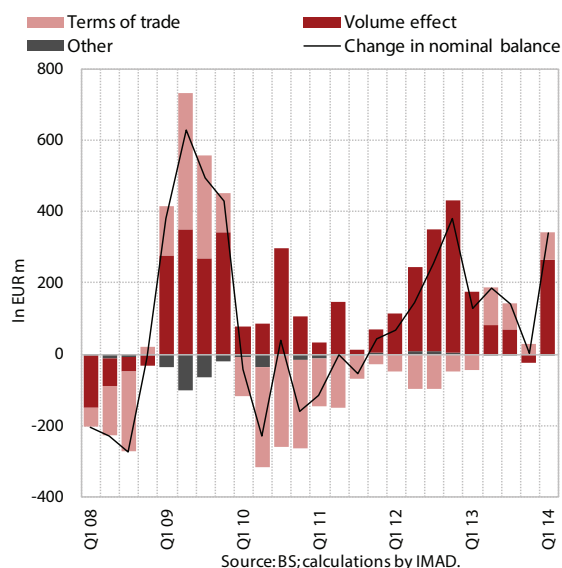
¹⁸ Real growth in exports was much higher than growth in imports.

¹⁹ Import prices declined more (-2.9%) than export prices (-0.9%)

²⁰ All payments related to monetary intermediation, commission for other financial intermediation services and other costs.

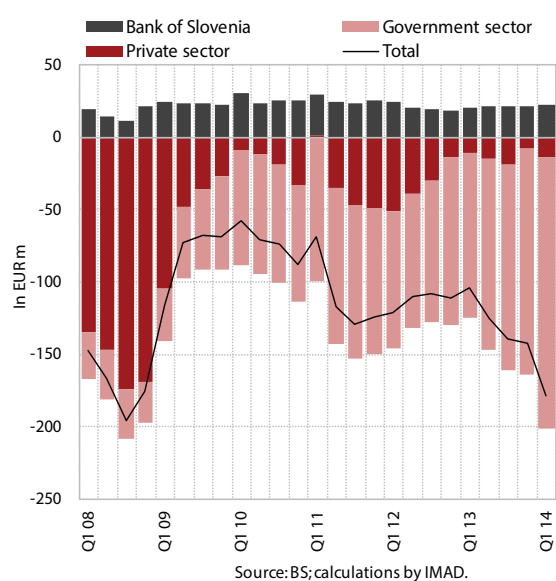
²¹ Due to the increased payments related to the review of the bank asset quality and stress tests: accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy.

Figure 29: Breakdown of changes in the nominal merchandise balance



The substantially higher deficit (year-on-year) in the balance of **factor income** in the first quarter was mainly a consequence of a larger outflow of income from capital. The wider deficit in factor income in the first quarter was mainly underpinned by higher net payments of interest on external debt related to the increased government sector borrowing. Commercial banks continued to make repayments abroad,²² and their interest receipts exceeded their interest payments abroad. Net interest payments of other sectors and affiliated companies were higher. Despite the low interest rate, the Bank of Slovenia reported stable, positive, net interest income. The total net payments of interest abroad stood at EUR 178.5 m in the first quarter of the year (at EUR 104.1 m in the same period of 2013).

Figure 30: Net interest income by sector



The somewhat higher deficit in **current transfers** was mainly due to a higher deficit of the general government sector. The deficit in private sector transfers narrowed year-on-year due to lower net payments of non-life insurance premiums and claims, and a decline in other transfers.

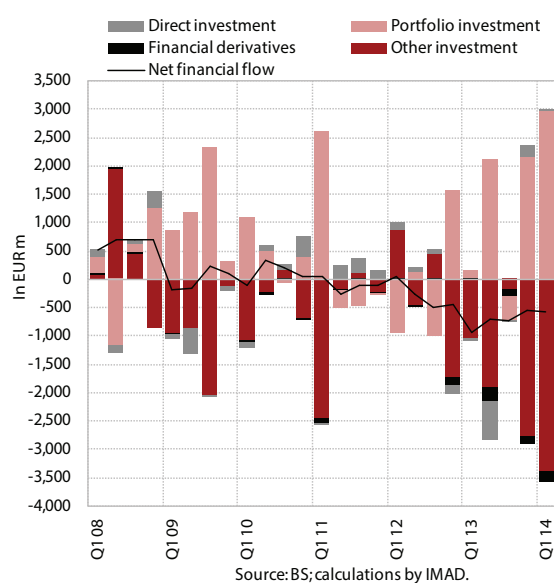
International financial transactions²³ recorded a substantial net inflow from portfolio investment and a high net outflow from other investment. Foreign direct investment flows remain modest. In the first quarter, financial transactions recorded a net outflow of EUR 572.6 m.

Portfolio investment posted a net inflow of EUR 2.962.4 m. In February the government issued 5- and 10-year bonds in the total amount of USD 3.5 bn (EUR 2.7 bn).

Other investment registered a net outflow of EUR 3.390.8 m. The net outflow was mainly attributable to an increase in currency and deposits of the banking sector and, to some extent, deposits of other sectors. Furthermore, short-term trade credits increased as a result of export growth, and banks continued to deleverage abroad.

The flows of **direct investment** remained weak, but this time there was a net inflow in the amount of EUR 40.0 m. In outward FDI, inter-company loans prevailed, with an increase in net claims of Slovenian investors against the affiliated companies abroad. The bulk of foreign investment in Slovenia was in equity.

Figure 31: Financial transactions



²² Between the deepening of the financial crisis in September 2008 and the end of March 2014, Slovenia's gross external debt rose by EUR 15.4 bn to EUR 19.2 bn. The external debt of commercial banks declined by EUR 11.3 bn in the same period, to EUR 7.2 bn.

²³ Excluding international monetary reserves and statistical errors.

At the end of March, Slovenia's **net external debt** amounted to EUR 13.2 bn (37.0% of the estimated GDP), and was EUR 0.7 bn higher relative to December 2013. The increase was a result of the accelerated borrowing of the government sector, while the net external debt of the private sector continues to decline. The increase in the net claims of the Bank of Slovenia against the rest of the world is a consequence of the changed Target position.

Slovenia's **gross external debt** totalled EUR 42.0 bn at the end of March (117.8 % of estimated GDP) and was EUR 2.4 bn higher than in December 2013. The increase was the result of general government borrowing by selling bonds. The external debt of the private sector declined, with commercial banks repaying foreign loans and non-residents withdrawing deposits from Slovenian banks. Moreover, the Bank of Slovenia's liabilities to the Eurosystem declined substantially (short-term deposits).²⁴ **Gross claims in debt instruments** totalled EUR 28.8 bn at the end of March (80.8% of estimated GDP), EUR 1.7 bn more than at the end of last year. The increase was mainly due to higher financial assets of the Bank of Slovenia and commercial banks' assets in the form of deposits in accounts abroad. The volume of short-term trade credits also increased, which is related to stronger exports of goods and services.

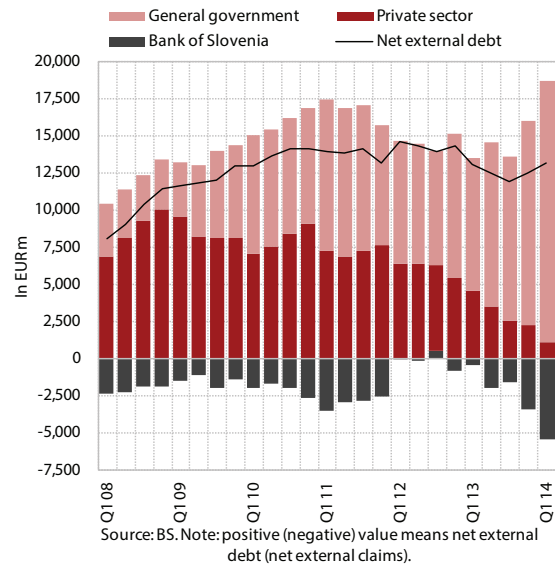
Table 9: Balance of payments

III 14, in EUR m	Inflows	Outflows	Balance ¹	Balance, III 13
Current account	7,406.5	6,936.9	469.6	484.2
- Trade balance (FOB)	5,701.1	5,370.9	330.2	131.2
- Services	1,183.7	776.3	407.4	503.3
- Income	199.1	380.0	-180.9	-71.7
Current transfers	322.6	409.6	-87.1	-78.6
Capital and financial account	3,135.3	-3,865.6	-730.3	-879.3
- Capital account	83.1	-83.4	-0.3	-5.3
- Capital transfers	60.6	-66.8	-6.2	-15.7
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	22.6	-16.6	5.9	10.4
- Financial account	3,052.2	-3,782.2	-730.0	-874.0
- Direct investment	78.2	-38.3	40.0	-62.1
- Portfolio investment	2,870.5	92.0	2,962.4	131.1
- Financial derivatives	-8.5	-175.6	-184.2	23.4
- Other investment	112.0	-3,502.8	-3,390.8	-1,033.4
- Assets	65.5	-1,797.3	-1,731.8	-1,284.0
- Liabilities	46.5	-1,705.6	-1,659.0	250.6
- Reserve assets	0.0	-157.5	-157.5	66.9
Net errors and omissions	260.6	0.0	260.6	395.1

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.

²⁴ The Slovenian central bank recorded only EUR 0.2 bn in foreign liabilities at the end of March.

Figure 32: Slovenia's net external debt



Financial markets

The decline in the volume of loans to domestic non-banking sectors at domestic banks continued to ease gradually in April. The decline, at EUR 62.1 m, was largely the result of further corporate and NFI deleveraging. Household and government deleveraging was low. Loans to domestic non-banking sectors fell by EUR 337.2 m in the first four months of this year, which is approximately 40% less than in the same period last year, the main factor being slower corporate and NFI deleveraging. Banks continued to make debt repayments abroad and reduce their liabilities to the ECB. Household deposits also declined, while government deposits increased due to new borrowing.

After a modest increase in March, the volume of household loans fell slightly in April, but the decline (EUR 3.7 m) was much smaller than in previous months. A slight increase (by EUR 4.2 m) was recorded only in housing loans, while both consumer loans and loans for other purposes declined by a similar amount. Household net repayments at domestic banks totalled EUR 67.8 m in the first four months of 2014, largely as a result of deleveraging in the first two months.

The volume of corporate and NFI loans fell again in April, similar to previous months. Both corporate and NFI loans were down this time. The latter accounted for approximately a third of the total decline. In the first four months of the year, the volume of corporate and NFI loans dropped by EUR 262.8 m, of which by EUR 56.8 m in April.

In March enterprises and NFIs increased net repayments abroad; the gaps between domestic and foreign interest rates remain relatively high. Net repayments totalled almost EUR 140 m, which is the highest monthly amount in the last four years and almost solely the result of net repayments of long-term loans. Net repayments of short-term loans (around EUR 10 m) were much smaller.

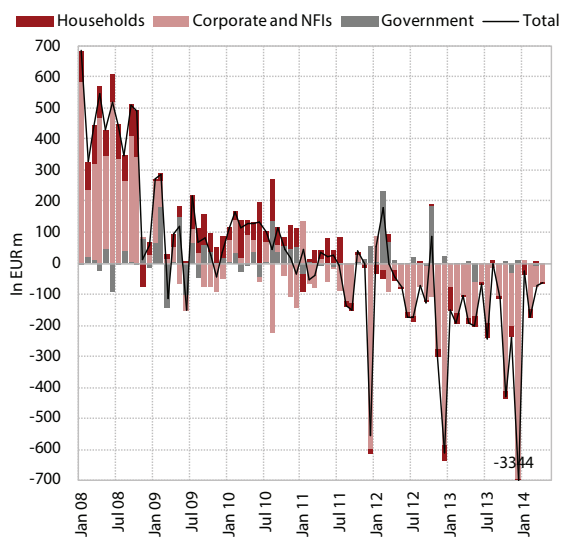
Table 10: Financial market indicator

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 13	30. IV 14	30. IV 14/31. III 14	30. IV 14/31. XII 13	30. IV 14/30. IV 13
Loans total	26,176.0	25,838.8	-0.2	-1.3	-16.2
Enterprises and NFI	15,594.8	15,332.0	-0.4	-1.7	-23.1
Government	1,664.0	1,657.4	-0.1	-0.4	-4.6
Households	8,917.3	8,849.5	0.0	-0.8	-3.2
Consumer credits	2,213.4	2,199.2	-0.2	-0.6	-8.6
Lending for house purchase	5,306.5	5,293.7	0.1	-0.2	1.1
Other lending	1,397.3	1,356.6	-0.3	-2.9	-9.3
Bank deposits total	14,588.1	14,845.2	-0.1	1.8	0.3
Overnight deposits	6,446.6	6,640.9	-0.2	3.0	4.0
Short-term deposits	3,681.9	3,627.9	-0.6	-1.5	-6.8
Long-term deposits	4,456.1	4,572.6	0.2	2.6	1.3
Deposits redeemable at notice	3.5	3.8	6.4	8.2	-49.2
Mutual funds	1,854.6	1,889.2	0.9	1.9	1.8
Government bank deposits, total	1,284.1	1,938.7	33.2	51.0	-28.2
Overnight deposits	22.9	429.1	499.2	1,774.9	-17.4
Short-term deposits	512.8	1,077.9	37.8	110.2	34.9
Long-term deposits	738.5	402.9	-31.4	-45.4	-70.6
Deposits redeemable at notice	9.8	28.7	99.2	191.6	170.5

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

Corporate net repayments abroad thus amounted to EUR 122.5 m in the first three months, being nearly two fifths lower than corporate net repayments at domestic banks. The differences between domestic and foreign interest rates²⁵ remained relatively significant in March. They have not narrowed much since the beginning of the banking system stabilisation, while the rapid decline in interest rates on long-term deposits²⁶ continued.

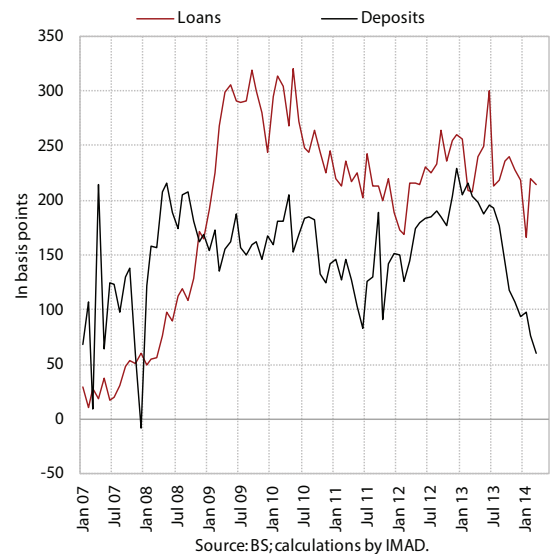
Figure 33: Increase in household, corporate and NFI and government loans



²⁵ Interest rates on loans over EUR 1 m, with a variable, or up to one year, with a fixed interest rate.

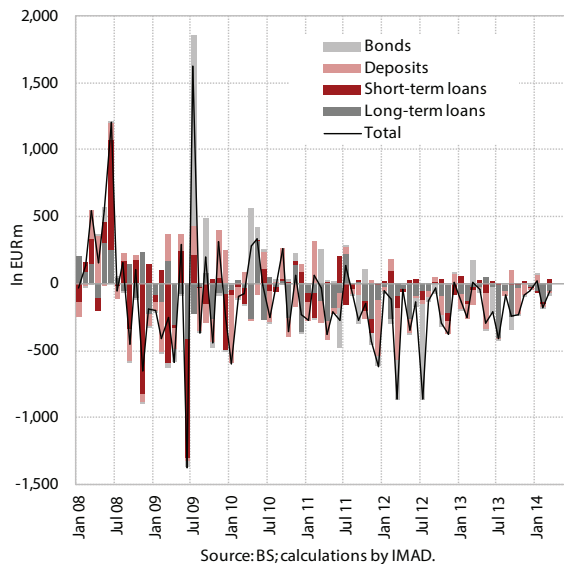
²⁶ With a maturity over two years.

Figure 34: Differences between domestic and foreign interest rates



Bank deleveraging abroad is slowing. Net repayments in March totalled just over EUR 50 m, while net repayments in the first quarter of the year amounted to more than EUR 200 m. Net repayments were fairly evenly split between loans and deposits. The difference in the maturity structure of loans is more visible, given that net repayments were only recorded for long-term loans and banks were borrowing short-term from abroad in March.

Figure 35: Net repayments of foreign liabilities of Slovenian banks



Household deposits declined in April, while government deposits increased due to the new borrowing. The volume of household deposits at banks declined by EUR 21.7 m. Short-term deposits and overnight deposits declined, while long-term deposits rose by a solid EUR 9 m. Given the high inflows early this year, household deposits at domestic banks rose by EUR 257.1 m in the first four months. Government deposits rose by almost EUR 500 m in April. In contrast to household deposits, particularly overnight and short-term deposits were up (around EUR 360 m and EUR 300 m, respectively), while long-term deposits declined. Such an increase in government deposits is attributable to the issue of two new bonds in the total amount of EUR 2 bn, most of which (EUR 1.5 bn) was used to repay maturing debt. In the first four months government deposits rose by more than EUR 650 m.

In March the share of non-performing claims in the Slovenian banking system rose again and the creation of additional impairments and provisions increased significantly. The increase amounted to EUR 58.2 m, the highest figure this year. In the first quarter of this year their volume rose by almost EUR 90 m, which is nearly 15% less than in the comparable period last year. The share of non-performing claims rose to 14.5% and totalled EUR 6.0 bn, approximately EUR 0.5 bn more than at the end of last year.

In May the yield to maturity of the Slovenian 10-year euro bond and the spread with respect to the German bond remained at a similar level as in April. The yield averaged 3.44% in May, 8 basis points less than in April, while the spread vis-à-vis the German bond was 214 basis points. At the end of May the yield of the Slovenian 10-year euro bond dropped to 3.3%, the lowest value since these bonds were first issued.

Figure 36: Creation of impairments and provisions and the proportion of arrears of more than 90 days in the Slovenian banking system

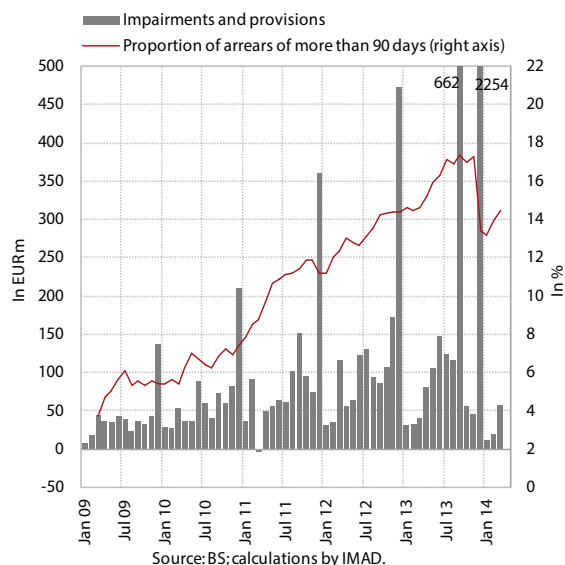
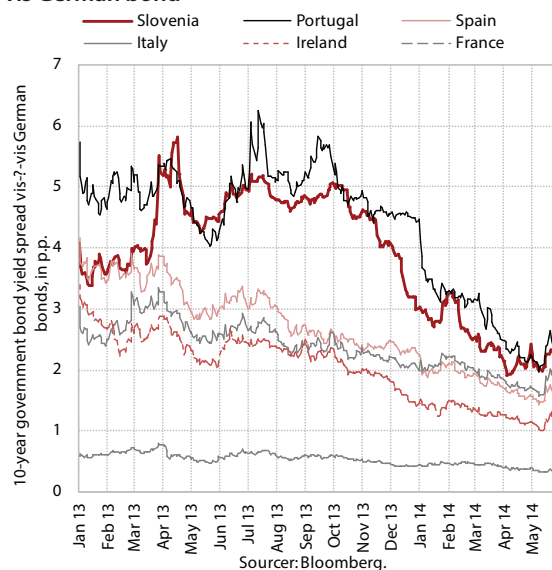


Figure 37: 10-year government bond yield spread vis-à-vis German bond



Public finance

The general government deficit in the first quarter of 2014 compared with one year earlier was lower due to a higher increase in revenue than expenditure.²⁷ It totalled EUR 658 m, which is 8.4% less than in the same period of 2013. Revenue was 6.2% higher, while expenditure was 3.7% higher, mainly due to the increase in interest payments.

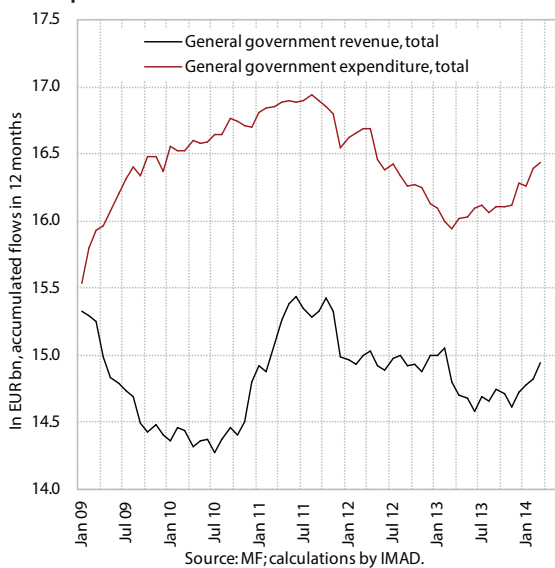
²⁷ According to the consolidated balance on a cash basis.

Table 13: Taxes and social security contributions

	EUR m	Growth, %		Structure, %	
	I-III 2014	III 2014/III 2013	I-III 2014/I-III 2013	I-III 2013	I-III 2014
General government revenue - total	3,632.8	10.2	6.2	100.0	100.0
Corporate income tax	103.3	-0.7	4.4	2.9	2.8
Personal income tax	493.5	4.8	3.3	14.0	13.6
Value added tax	710.1	35.8	13.6	18.3	19.5
Excise duties	320.2	23.4	6.8	8.8	8.8
Social security contributions	1303.9	1.7	3.1	37.0	35.9
Other general government revenues	701.7	10.1	7.5	19.1	19.3

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

Figure 38: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure



The higher revenue in the first quarter of 2014 (year-on-year) is explained by revenue improvement in all main revenue categories with the exception of EU funds, which remained approximately at the same level as in 2013. The largest contribution to positive revenue performance came from tax revenue (6.8%, year-on-year), followed by non-tax revenue (10%, year-on-year) and social security contributions (3.1%, year-on-year). Social security contributions increased for the second consecutive quarter after a long period of decline. Revenue across all main tax categories increased in the first quarter compared to the same quarter one year earlier. The largest contributor to the increase was VAT revenue²⁸ (by EUR 85 m or 13.6%, year-on-year) and higher revenue from excise duties (by EUR 20.2 m or 6.8%, year-on-year), which was also the result of the increase in excise duty rates for diesel and fuel oil in the second half of March. The year-on-year increase in tax revenue was also due to higher revenue from personal income tax (3.3%) and corporate income tax (4.4%), which registered positive quarterly growth for the first time since the first quarter of 2012. Revenue from

²⁸ The VAT revenue improvement also reflects the effect of VAT rate increases that took place in July 2013.

corporate income tax has been affected by the economic slowdown as well as by changes in the tax system that took place in 2012 (the lowering of the tax rate and the tax base).

The increase in expenditure in the first quarter of 2014 (year-on-year) is explained mainly by higher interest payments (18% or EUR 132 m). Total expenditure without considering interest payments (i.e. primary expenditure) increased only by 0.5% or EUR 20 m year-on-year. The increase in total expenditure was also attributable to higher expenditure in other categories, namely, a sizable increase in expenditure on investment²⁹ and other current domestic transfers. The quarterly growth of the wage bill (1.3%) was positive again in the first quarter, which is related to the wage settlement based on the Supreme Court decision, according to which public sector employees had to be paid half of the third quarter of funds earmarked to eliminate disparities in basic wages among public sector employees.³⁰ On the other hand, there was a decline in expenditure in goods and services (-5.1% or EUR 36 m) and transfers to individuals and households (-0.9%). The year-on-year reduction in social transfers took place in most categories with the exception of pensions and social security. The most important reductions in social transfers concerned family benefits, unemployment, sick benefits and scholarships.³¹ The increase in pension expenditure was smaller than on average in the previous year, which was the result of changes in pension legislation and compulsory retirement due to fiscal consolidation measures. Social security transfers increased in the first quarter (6%) for the first time since the final quarter of 2011.

In April Slovenia's net budgetary position was positive again, as Slovenia received EUR 96.5 m from and paid EUR 32.7 m into the **EU budget**. The bulk of receipts were funds under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies (EUR 67.1 m); receipts from Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund amounted to EUR 11.1 m³² and EUR 17.0 m,

²⁹ Expenditure on investment rose by EUR 46.4 m (32.8%, year-on-year), while investment transfers declined by EUR 11.0 m (-26.0%).

³⁰ Payment of the third quarter of disparities in basic wages for the period from 1 October 2010 to 31 May 2012

³¹ Since May 2013 expenditure on scholarships has been covered from direct government funds or from reserves.

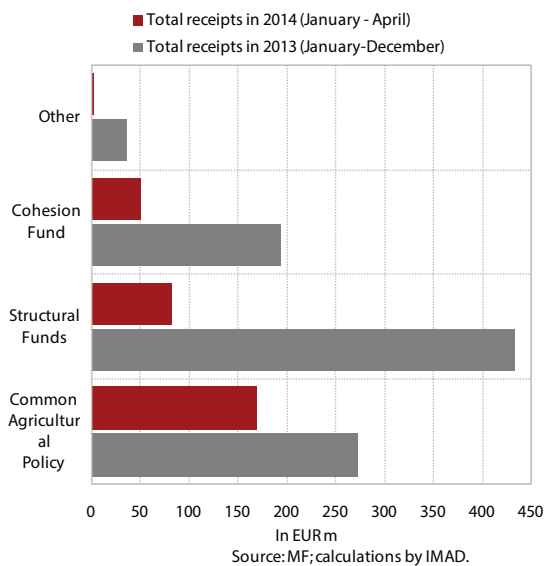
³² Of which, 65.7% from the European Regional Development Fund and 34.3% from the European Social Fund.

Table 12: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure

	2013			2014	
	EUR m	% of GDP	Growth, %	I-III 14 v mio EUR	I-III 14/I-III 13
Revenue - total	14,725.1	41.7	-1.8	3,632.8	6.2
- Tax revenues	12,647.9	35.9	-3.6	3,147.0	6.8
- Taxes on income and profit	2,137.4	6.1	-19.5	595.6	3.2
- Social security contributions	5,127.2	14.5	-2.2	1,303.9	3.1
- Domestic taxes on goods and services	5,027.3	14.3	3.1	1,170.9	12.7
- Receipts from the EU budget	938.2	2.7	11.0	209.8	-0.7
Expenditure - total	16,282.7	46.2	1.0	4,290.4	3.7
- Wages and other personnel expenditure	3,617.0	10.3	-3.0	920.5	1.3
- Purchases of goods and services	2,237.4	6.3	-5.7	530.7	-5.1
- Domestic and foreign interest payments	840.1	2.4	29.7	451.8	41.6
- Transfers to individuals and households	6,343.0	18.0	-0.6	1,562.2	-0.9
- Capital expenditure	1,030.8	2.9	12.7	188.0	32.8
- Capital transfers	319.0	0.9	-0.3	31.5	-25.9
- Payment to the EU budget	425.5	1.2	9.0	162.7	0.5
Deficit	-1,557.6	-4.4	38.3	-657.6	-8.4

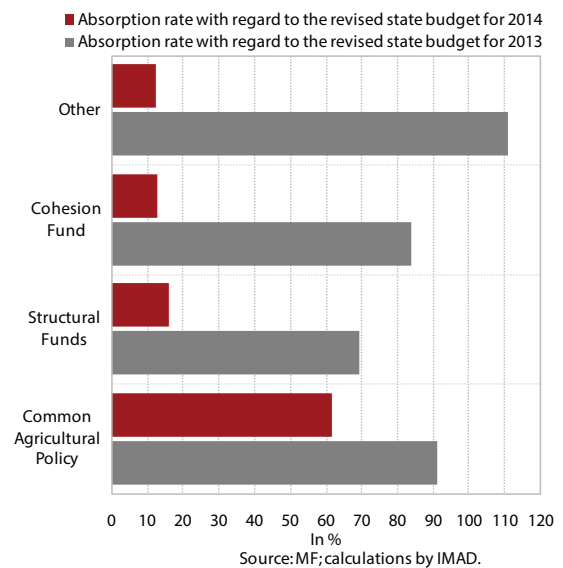
Source: MF, Public Finance Bulletin.

Figure 39: Receipts from the EU budget in 2013 and 2014



respectively, other receipts to EUR 0.5 m. In the first four months as a whole Slovenia received EUR 304.9 m from the EU budget, 25.4% of the level envisaged in the budget for 2014, and paid EUR 195.1 m into the EU budget, 47.2% of the total amount planned. Its net budgetary position against the EU budget in the first four months of this year was positive in the amount of EUR 109.4 m (EUR 88.9 m in the same period of last year). Almost half (55.6%) of all receipts were funds under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies, which recorded the highest absorption compared with the plan (61.5%). A total of 26.7% of all received funds came from the Structural Funds (16.0% absorption with regard to the budget for 2014), and 16.6% from the Cohesion Fund (12.3% absorption).

Figure 40: Planned and absorbed EU funds, 2013 and 2014



selected topics

OECD well-being indicators – Better Life Index 2014

In 2014 Slovenia ranks in the middle of the countries according to the OECD Better Life Index (BLI). The well-being indicators were first presented at the 50th anniversary of the OECD in 2011, when Slovenia was ranked 21st among the 34 countries surveyed. This year Slovenia is 19th among the 36 countries;³³ 12th among the EU countries that are also members of the OECD. As last year, Australia ranks the highest of all, while Sweden is the top-ranking country in the EU. The lowest ranking country is Turkey and, among the EU countries, Greece.

The Better Life Index, which makes it possible to monitor well-being preferences by country, shows that the users from Slovenia attribute the greatest significance to education, safety and life satisfaction. The composite index is divided into two dimensions, material living conditions and quality of life. Together, they comprise 11 components on the basis of 24 indicators.³⁴ Most indicators are based on statistical data, while some are obtained using opinion polls. The OECD Better Life Index is an online interactive platform that allows users to assign their own weight to individual components, which is then monitored and analysed by the OECD. The online results show that life satisfaction, health and education matter most to the BLI users around the world, while in Slovenia

education, safety and life satisfaction are at the top of the list. Together with Germany, Slovenia also stands out in significance attributed to the environmental quality component.

In terms of the OECD well-being indicators, in 2014 Slovenia scores highest regarding civil engagement³⁵ and lowest in life satisfaction. However, it should be noted that changes in a country's ranking do not necessarily indicate its progress/deterioration in a certain area as they can also be a result of faster/slower progress in other countries. The improvement in the civil engagement component, where Slovenia is placed highest, is thus a result of a slight deterioration in other countries in the last year, rather than a change of indicators. The deterioration in education, where Slovenia ranked highest in 2013, is mainly due to the slightly lower scores achieved by Slovenian pupils in the PISA survey, amid a concurrent improvement in the educational attainment indicator. Slovenia improved both its ranking and the actual situation in two above-average components (social connections and personal security), as well as in the components of income and housing, where it is below the OECD average. On the other hand, the work-life balance and life satisfaction components, where Slovenia ranks lowest, deteriorated from both aspects, while Slovenia's rankings in other components remained unchanged.

Table 13: Performance of men and women according to OECD indicators, 2014

	Slovenia		OECD	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
HEALTH STATUS				
Life expectancy	83	77	83	77
Share of people in good/very good self-reported health conditions (%)	58	64	67	72
EDUCATION AND SKILLS				
Tertiary degrees awarded (all fields) (%)	65	35	58	42
JOBS AND EARNING				
Employment rates (tertiary educated individuals) (%)	86	90	79	88
Share of poor poor single-adult households (%)	56	37	37	30
WORK-LIFE BALANCE				
Number of hours dedicated to household tasks (per week)	33	27	32	21
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE				
Share of seats in national parliament (%)	32	68	27	73
PERSONAL SECURITY				
Share of people feeling safe when walking alone at night	79	92	61	79
LIFE SATISFACTION				
Levels of life satisfaction on a 0 to 10 scale	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.6

Source: <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>

³³ Alongside the 34 OECD countries, the OECD included Brazil and Russia in the 2013 ranking. In the next few years it is also going to add other key partners of the OECD (China, India, Indonesia and South Africa).

³⁴ The composite index consists of two dimensions: material living conditions (or economic well-being), determined by three components (income and wealth, job and earnings and housing), which are described by nine indicators; the quality of life dimension, which comprises eight components (health status, work and life balance, education and skills, social connections, civic engagement and governance, environmental quality, personal security and subjective well-being) described by 15 indicators. The composite index is calculated as an un-weighted average of all 24 well-being indicators. For more on the methodology, see: OECD Better Life Initiative; Compendium of OECD Well-Being Indicators. See also SEM, May 2011, No. 5, vol. XVI, IMAD and SEM, July/August 2013, No. 7, vol. XIX, IMAD.

³⁵ The civic engagement component includes two indicators, consultation on rule-making and voter turnout.

Table 14: Rankings of OECD countries, Brazil and Russia, according to the BLI and 11 components, 2014

Country	BLI	Income and wealth	Jobs and earning	Housing	Education and skills	Civic engagement and governance	Social connections	Personal security	Work and life balance	Environmental quality	Health status	Life satisfaction
Australia	1	12	6	4	11	1	10	5	30	2	2	11
Norway	2	15	2	3	17	8	11	17	5	7	14	2
Sweden	3	10	13	14	6	2	17	27	6	1	6	7
Denmark	4	16	9	17	9	5	3	20	1	6	21	3
Canada	5	0	10	2	12	13	8	4	25	10	4	4
Switzerland	6	0	1	13	15	32	6	21	19	14	3	1
United States	7	0	11	1	19	16	20	14	29	17	10	17
Finland	8	18	17	15	1	12	9	9	14	5	20	9
Netherlands	9	8	3	7	8	20	15	24	4	25	12	10
New Zealand	10	25	16	9	16	4	1	8	24	4	1	12
Iceland	11	18	4	19	18	19	2	11	27	8	7	5
United Kingdom	12	13	15	18	23	6	7	3	23	3	11	19
Belgium	13	0	18	6	14	14	19	30	3	22	18	16
Germany	14	7	8	12	5	29	12	15	7	9	22	18
Ireland	15	20	25	5	20	11	4	7	9	13	8	20
Austria	16	9	5	22	22	15	5	13	26	20	19	6
Luxembourg	17	0	7	16	31	7	27	25	10	16	15	14
France	18	11	21	11	27	25	18	26	12	11	16	22
SLOVENIA	19	24	22	21	13	10	13	16	22	23	23	27
Japan	20	0	12	24	7	27	21	1	31	24	32	28
Spain	21	21	35	8	29	21	14	22	2	27	9	24
Italy	22	14	28	23	30	23	16	23	13	26	17	26
Czech Republic	23	27	23	25	10	30	29	10	18	19	26	21
Israel	24	17	20	28	28	34	24	31	33	29	5	15
Korea	25	23	14	20	4	3	34	6	34	30	31	25
Slovak Republic	26	28	32	29	24	31	26	12	16	15	27	29
Poland	27	29	30	34	2	17	23	2	28	31	29	30
Estonia	28	33	29	26	3	35	25	32	15	12	34	32
Portugal	29	22	33	10	32	33	30	28	20	18	24	33
Hungary	30	30	31	31	21	22	28	18	11	21	35	34
Chile	31	32	26	32	33	26	31	33	32	35	25	23
Brazil	32	36	27	27	35	24	22	35	21	28	33	13
Russian Federation	33	31	19	35	26	36	32	34	8	34	36	31
Greece	34	26	36	30	25	28	36	19	17	32	13	36
Mexico	35	34	24	33	36	18	35	36	35	33	30	8
Turkey	36	35	34	36	34	9	33	29	36	36	28	35

Source: <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>

The Better Life Index is part of a larger OECD Better Life Initiative³⁶ and the "beyond GDP" paradigm, which, among other things, provides insight into the distribution of well-being according to different criteria. The OECD selected a set of indicators that are focussed on the well-being of individuals and households, and on well-being

³⁶ For more information see the OECD website Better life initiative; <http://www.oecd.org/statistics/betterlifeinitiative/measurewell-beingandprogress.htm>

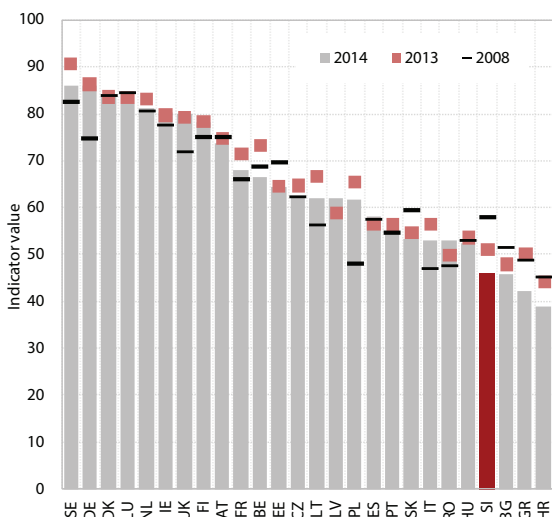
outcomes, rather than macroeconomic aggregates. The distribution of well-being by gender is thus measured by nine indicators. In Slovenia, men score higher than women on seven indicators. Women score higher than men on two, life expectancy and the share of tertiary degrees awarded, while in the OECD, women score higher than men in life expectancy and life satisfaction. The share of those satisfied with life is also one of the three indicators (together with the number of hours per week

spent on domestic chores and the share of poor single-adult households) where the results for women across the OECD are better than for women in Slovenia. Men in Slovenia are better off than men across the OECD when it comes to personal security and the employment rate of those with tertiary education, while they score lower on the other six indicators and the same on life expectancy.

Slovenia's competitiveness according to the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2014

Slovenia's ranking according to the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2014 declined again this year and Slovenia remains at the bottom of the scale. This year's survey monitors 262 indicators,³⁷ among which statistical data represent a weight of slightly more than one half. The rest are data from the surveys. As in previous years, the US, Switzerland, and highly developed Asian economies (Singapore, Hong Kong) top the list, and among EU countries, Sweden, Germany and Denmark. Among the 60 countries included in the survey, Slovenia slipped to 55th place, which is 3 ranks lower than last year and 23 ranks lower than in 2008.³⁸ Only Bulgaria, Greece and Croatia fare worse than Slovenia among the EU countries analysed. This year's report shows deterioration in the overall ranking in most of the countries surveyed, among them also in 20 of 26 countries in the EU.

Figure 41: Comparison of Slovenia's and EU countries competitiveness according to the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook – overall ranking



Source: IMD. Note: The value of the IMD world competitiveness indicator is between 0 and 100. A higher value is better.

Government efficiency and business efficiency remain the key weaknesses of Slovenia's international competitiveness, but the indicators based on surveys have improved slightly for the first time since the beginning of the crisis. In this year's report, Slovenia fell again in economic performance and government efficiency, while it remained at the bottom of the analysed countries in business efficiency. This year's deterioration was mainly attributable to the less favourable statistical data, as the results of the surveys did not change significantly, or were even slightly better. The report finds Slovenia's key competitive advantages in its well-educated workforce and reliable infrastructure, while its international competitiveness is hindered by an inefficient legal and regulatory framework and inefficient government and public administration.

Economic performance in Slovenia has deteriorated again in the last year compared with other countries. The deterioration in both the rank and the indicator value, also relative to other countries, is mainly attributable to the strong worsening of some key macroeconomic indicators. In the last year Slovenia has fallen particularly in the category of employment, which is linked to the further tightening of labour market conditions. Its ranking also remains low on the indicators of domestic economy, where Slovenia has slipped as much as 36 places since the beginning of the crisis.³⁹ In the area of international investments, direct investment flows (inward) remain modest. However, the managers surveyed are less pessimistic when it comes to moving production, services and research abroad, the values of these indicators being the highest in the last three years. The ranking in international trade improved substantially, which can be attributed to the higher values of export competitiveness indicators (world market share, unit labour costs) and the increased current account surplus.

Government efficiency, which is essential for the proper functioning of the economy, declined in comparison with other countries. The deterioration is mainly linked to the tightened public finance situation (by 13 places in the last year) as a result of the increase in public debt and the general government deficit, which was the highest thus far in 2013, amid one-off high expenditure due to bank recapitalisations. The managers surveyed expressed dissatisfaction with the 2013 increase in the VAT rate, which showed in Slovenia slipping by 3 ranks in the area of fiscal policy. Slovenia continues to score very low in institutional competitiveness, as the managers remain dissatisfied with institutions (the government and the central bank), the low adaptability of government policies to changes in the economy, bureaucracy and the level of corruption. Although the values remain low, the surveys show that the managers' confidence has stopped deteriorating in most of these areas. Higher confidence

³⁷ Among 355 indicators listed in the IMD report, 262 were used in calculating the world competitiveness index; 144 of them are statistical indicators, while 118 are indicators based on surveys. Statistical data are largely based on data for 2013.

³⁸ In 2008, 55 countries were analysed.

³⁹ The pre-crisis benchmark is the IMD survey from 2008, which is based on the statistical data from 2007 and the survey data from the first half of 2008; it has to be noted that, due to this time lag, certain macroeconomic indicators also improved in the survey from 2009.

Table 15: IMD world competitiveness indicators by main categories

	2008	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Rank	Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank	
Overall competitiveness	32	32	o	52	-	51	+	51	o	52	-	55	-
Economic performance	25	21	+	42	-	43	-	43	o	51	-	52	-
Domestic economy	22	16	+	52	-	50	+	56	-	58	-	58	o
International trade	10	19	-	29	-	41	-	26	+	37	-	17	+
International investment	54	53	+	55	-	58	-	57	+	60	-	59	+
Employment	39	29	+	36	-	46	-	49	-	47	+	51	-
Prices	8	12	-	15	-	8	+	2	+	7	-	10	-
Government efficiency	43	38	+	53	-	53	o	53	o	53	o	56	-
Public finance	21	14	+	44	-	42	+	56	-	47	+	60	-
Fiscal policy	51	49	+	53	-	53	o	51	+	49	+	51	-
Institutional framework	33	30	+	46	-	53	-	52	+	54	-	54	o
Business legislation	47	39	+	49	-	50	-	47	+	48	-	45	+
Social framework	37	30	+	46	-	34	+	42	-	37	+	31	+
Business efficiency	32	39	-	57	-	56	+	57	-	58	-	58	o
Productivity & efficiency	18	21	-	50	-	37	+	40	-	45	-	43	+
Labour market	39	40	-	54	-	54	o	51	+	54	-	58	-
Financial markets	28	41	-	53	-	56	-	57	-	58	-	59	-
Management practices	30	39	-	54	-	57	-	56	+	58	-	59	-
Attitudes and values	46	47	-	57	-	57	o	56	+	59	-	59	O
Infrastructure	29	27	+	34	-	31	+	33	-	33	O	32	+
Basic infrastructure	33	35	-	40	-	40	o	38	+	39	-	41	-
Technological infrastructure	28	31	-	36	-	37	-	40	-	42	-	42	O
Scientific infrastructure	32	30	+	38	-	37	+	35	+	32	+	31	+
Health and environment	30	25	+	30	-	29	+	29	o	29	o	29	O
Education	27	23	+	25	-	26	-	26	o	30	-	29	+

Source: IMD World Competitiveness Yearbooks between 2008 and 2014.

Note: Rank means Slovenia's ranking among 55 countries in 2008, 57 countries in 2009, 58 countries in 2010 and 59 countries in 2011 and 2012 and 60 countries in 2013 and 2014; "+" means a rise in Slovenia's ranking relative to the previous year, while "-" indicates a fall. "o" that there was no change.

is also reflected in a slight improvement of Slovenia's ranking in business legislation and societal framework, but the managers nevertheless cited undeclared work and labour market legislation as significant obstacles to their business operations.

Slovenia retained its place in business efficiency, remaining at the bottom of the countries covered in the survey on this indicator. Its low rank is related to the lack of corporate values and basic ethical practices, as well as the deficiencies related to business finance and labour market regulation. Slovenia continues to be at the bottom of the scale in corporate governance, particularly regarding the effectiveness of corporate boards, credibility of managers and political interference in the management of public companies, as well as in terms of employment opportunities for promising workforce. Despite the beginning of the banking system stabilisation at the end of last year, the managers continue to estimate financial risks as high, among the highest in all countries analysed. The main barriers in the category of business finance are poor banking and financial services, banking and financial regulation and high corporate debt, which has been pointed out as a serious imbalance of Slovenia by international institutions for several years.

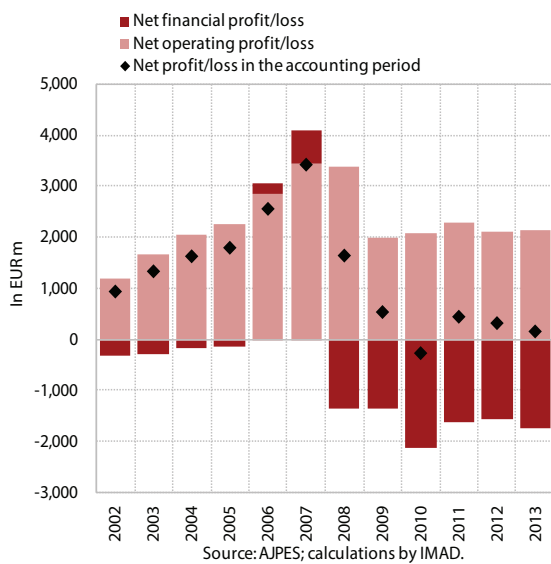
Slovenia continues to score best in infrastructure (32nd), where its ranking has even improved slightly in the last year. The report highlights education, health, environment and scientific infrastructure among Slovenia's strengths in this category. Slovenia has increased the volume of R&D investment significantly in recent years, as well as the number of researchers and the share of population with a tertiary education, but this has not yet yielded sufficient results. Slovenia thus lags behind other countries in the category of technological development, particularly with regard to the efficiency of regulation and knowledge transfer to the business sector.

Business results of companies in 2013

In 2013 commercial companies' performance deteriorated further due to slightly higher loss from financial operations. The overall net business result otherwise remained positive, but was, at EUR 169.2 m, the lowest since the beginning of the crisis, with the exception of 2010 when it was negative. Last year's deterioration reflected an increase in financial loss, after it had already started to decline in the previous two years. The result from

extraordinary activities also declined, but this is a relatively less important component of the overall performance than financial and operating items. The positive business result was thus mainly due to the operating profit, which has not increased much since 2009 when it declined by approximately four tenths. The comparison of the overall business results over time is also significantly impacted by the results of failed companies. Companies that ceased their business operations last year had generated approximately EUR 400 m in losses in the previous year, which is less than in the preceding two years.

Figure 42: Net profit/loss of companies and its main components

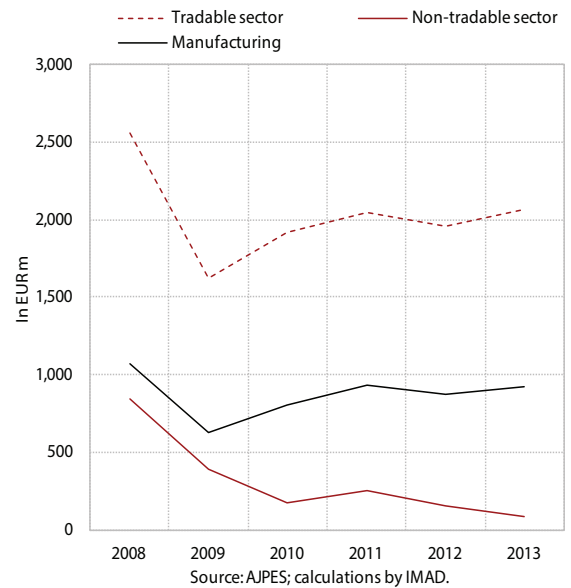


The increase in the operating profit in 2013 was, as in the entire period since 2009, mainly underpinned by activities of the tradable sector. After deteriorating in 2012, business results improved in most major activities in the tradable sector⁴⁰ (transportation, industry, trade and accommodation and food service activities). The operating profit in the non-tradable sector declined further, in the last two years mainly on account of companies in financial activities (excluding banks and other financial intermediaries⁴¹) and real estate. For the first time in three years, the construction sector recorded operating profit last year (although it accounted for only slightly more than a tenth of that in 2008). With improved operating efficiency, value added in the tradable sector also rose again last year, after a one-year break (in nominal terms by 1.5%, in all companies by 0.5%), while value added in the non-tradable sector continues to decline.

⁴⁰ The tradable sector includes: A agriculture, forestry and fishing; B-E industry excluding construction; G-I trade, transportation, accommodation and food service activities; J information and communication (European Commission, Quarterly report on the euro area, Volume 12 N. 2, 2013).

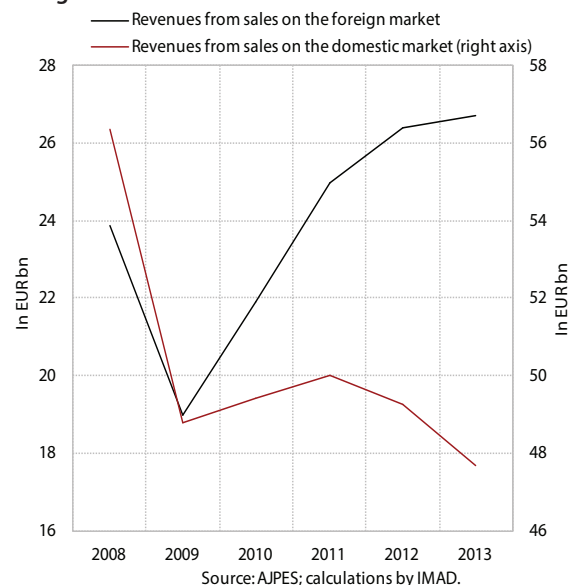
⁴¹ Banks and other financial intermediaries are not included in the AJPES database of statistical data on companies' performance.

Figure 43: Operating profit of companies



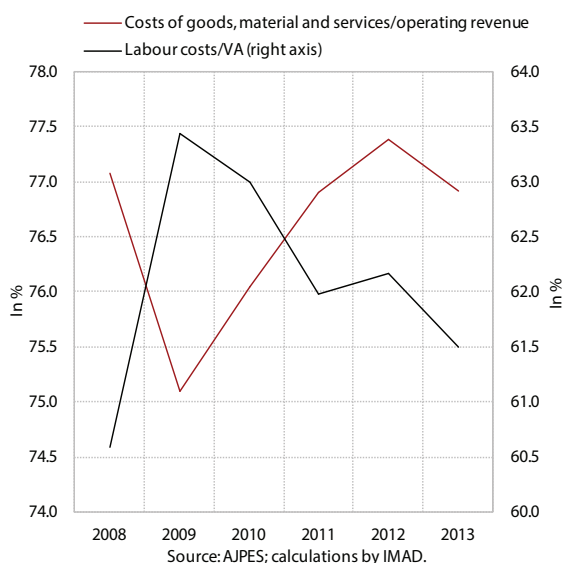
In 2013 companies' performance continued to be favourably impacted by the rising export revenues. Among the operating revenue components, net revenues from sales on the foreign market continued to increase (albeit at a slower pace than in previous years), while net sales revenues on the domestic market declined further. Having been rising since 2009, in 2013 the sales on the foreign market thus exceeded the 2008 level by slightly more than a tenth in nominal terms, while the sales on the domestic market, where no visible improvement has yet been seen since the beginning of the crisis, lagged 15% behind. In the circumstances of subdued domestic demand, the sales on the foreign market increase in both tradable and non-tradable sector activities.

Figure 44: Revenues from sales on the domestic and foreign markets



The negative impact of cost pressures on profitability has also been declining in the recent period. Since the beginning of the crisis, the profitability of companies was, in addition to weak demand, also negatively impacted by cost pressures. Until 2010 they were mainly a consequence of the rising unit labour costs. These have declined in the last three years, but remain higher than in 2008. Owing to the growth of commodity prices and the depreciation of the euro, the terms of trade also deteriorated significantly in 2010–2012, as did, in turn, the ratio of costs of goods, material and services to operating revenues, which improved slightly only in 2013.

Figure 45: Unit labour costs and the costs of goods, material and services per operating revenue



In the structure of the overall business result, financial loss continues to account for a relatively significant share. At EUR 1.72 bn, it was otherwise around a fifth lower than in 2010, when it had deepened substantially, but still exceeded the level in the initial period of the crisis (2008–2009) when the first signs of deterioration had already been seen.⁴² The substantial financial loss is also accounted for by the persistently high level of financial expenses and falling financial revenues, which in 2013 were already half lower than in 2008.

Among financial expenses, write-offs and impairment are relatively high, in particular, while expenses from financial liabilities declined notably in the last two years. Expenses related to impairment and write-offs accounted for half, and expenses from financial liabilities (especially bank loans) for around 40% of all financial expenses. Both categories of expenses increased substantially during the crisis. Impairment and write-offs, having reached the highest level in 2010, started to rise again in 2013 and were only 5% lower than their peak in 2010. In the

⁴² The financial loss in 2008 was mainly due to the deterioration in the values of stocks, companies' shares and other financial assets as a consequence of the international financial crisis.

last two years impairment and write-offs increased primarily in the tradable sector (most notably in activities of manufacturing and trade). In the non-tradable sector they decreased, largely due to the decline in companies in financial activities⁴³ (excluding the banks and other financial intermediaries). Since 2008 (when they were highest), expenses from financial liabilities have mainly been falling. Expenses attributable to bank loans, accounting for the largest share, have almost halved since the beginning of the crisis. They declined the most in the last two years, reaching EUR 760 m in 2013, which is a sign of intense deleveraging processes in the Slovenian corporate sector.

Figure 46: Breakdown of financial expenses and financial revenues

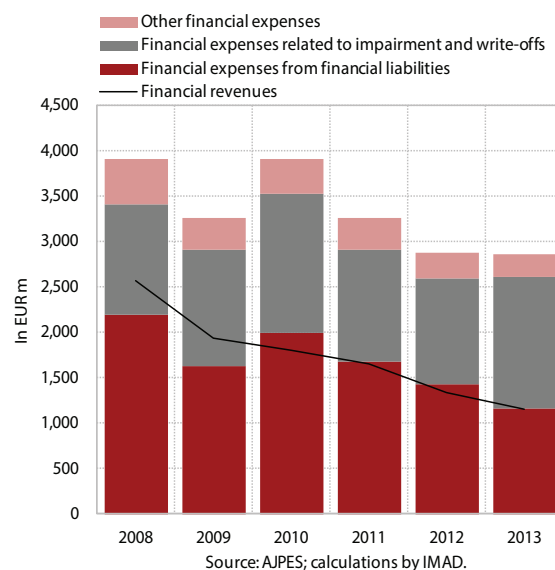
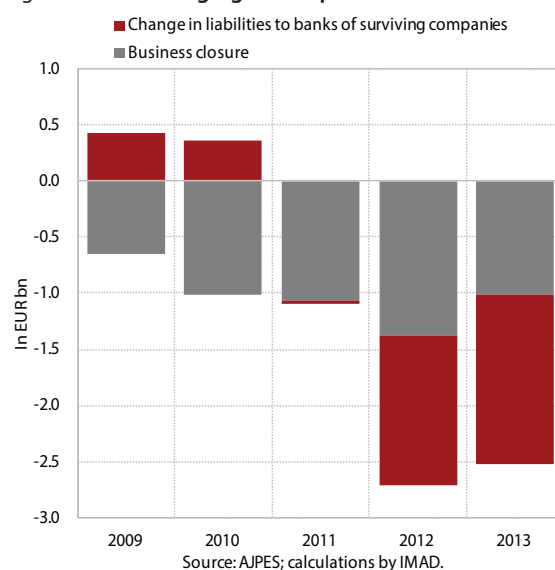


Figure 47: Deleveraging of companies at banks



⁴³ Impairments and write-offs in this sector declined by half relative to the peak in 2010, but were in 2013 still at a similar level as in manufacturing and trade.

In 2013 companies continued to deleverage. The ratio of debt to total liabilities declined further in 2013 (to 60.0%, by 5.2 percentage points in five years). Given the extremely unfavourable situation in the banking system, financial liabilities to banks, in particular, declined substantially in 2012 and 2013. The surviving companies were also deleveraging strongly in these two years. Until and including 2011, the indebtedness of companies at banks declined due to the closures of failing companies, while the surviving companies continued to increase their exposure to banks, in contrast to 2012 and, even more, 2013, when they were reducing their liabilities to banks.

statistical appendix

MAIN INDICATORS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
						Spring forecast 2014		
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	-7.9	1.3	0.7	-2.5	-1.1	0.5	0.7	1.3
GDP in EUR million (current prices)	35,420	35,485	36,150	35,319	35,275	35,634	36,255	37,219
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices)	17,349	17,320	17,610	17,172	17,128	17,270	17,551	18,001
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	20,200	20,600	21,200	21,400				
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) ¹	86	84	84	84				
Gross national income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	34,823	35,028	35,759	34,931	35,069	34,916	35,353	36,253
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	34,519	34,875	35,680	34,721	34,796	35,004	35,396	36,149
Rate of registered unemployment	9.1	10.7	11.8	12.0	13.1	13.6	13.5	13.1
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.1	10.2	10.0	9.7
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	-6.2	3.5	2.4	-1.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Inflation, ² year average	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.3	1.1	1.5
Inflation, ² end of the year	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.6
INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS								
Exports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	-16.1	10.2	7.0	0.6	2.9	4.2	4.8	5.2
Exports of goods	-16.6	12.0	8.2	-0.1	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.5
Exports of services	-14.0	3.5	1.9	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	4.2
Imports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	-19.2	7.4	5.6	-4.7	1.3	3.5	5.2	5.3
Imports of goods	-20.2	8.3	6.6	-5.1	1.5	3.6	5.5	5.6
Imports of services	-12.4	2.6	-0.6	-2.2	-0.4	2.9	3.2	3.6
Current account balance, in EUR million	-173	-50	146	1,159	2,279	2,442	2,338	2,328
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	3.3	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.3
Gross external debt, in EUR million	40,318	40,723	40,100	40,849	39,566	41,966*		
As a per cent share relative to GDP	113.8	114.8	110.9	115.7	112.2			
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.393	1.327	1.392	1.286	1.328	1.365	1.366	1.366
DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	-0.1	1.5	0.8	-4.8	-2.7	-0.4	0.7	1.8
As a % of GDP ⁴	54.8	56.4	56.8	56.3	56.0	55.2	55.1	55.3
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	2.5	1.3	-1.6	-1.3	-2.0	-1.5	-0.9	-0.9
As a % of GDP ⁴	20.2	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.2	19.9	19.5	19.1
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	-23.8	-15.3	-5.5	-8.2	0.2	-0.5	1.0	0.0
As a % of GDP ⁴	23.1	19.7	18.6	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.8	17.7
Sources of data: SURS, BS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Spring Forecast, March 2014).								
Notes: ¹ Measured in purchasing power standard.								
² Consumer price index.								
³ Balance of payments statistics (exports F.O.B., imports F.O.B.); real growth rates are adjusted for inter currency changes and changes in prices on foreign markets.								
⁴ Shares GDP are calculated for GDP in current prices at fixed exchange rate (EUR=239.64).								
⁵ End March 2014.								

PRODUCTION	2011	2012	2013	2012				2013				2014	2012			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	4	5	6	7
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Industry B+C+D	1.3	-1.1	-0.7	-0.2	-1.6	-0.4	-2.3	-2.3	-1.4	-0.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	-3.9	-2.6	3.6
B Mining and quarrying	-7.9	-7.4	1.3	-10.2	-2.3	-3.5	-13.3	6.7	-9.6	-7.1	16.8	-2.7	-8.2	9.8	-7.0	-5.7
C Manufacturing	1.1	-2.3	-1.3	-1.0	-3.0	-2.1	-3.1	-3.6	-1.7	-1.1	1.4	2.8	1.9	-5.5	-4.9	1.8
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	5.0	10.5	3.9	8.3	12.7	16.1	6.1	7.0	1.9	3.2	3.1	0.1	5.6	9.4	24.0	22.6
CONSTRUCTION,² real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Construction, total	-24.8	-16.8	-2.6	-15.3	-16.7	-13.2	-21.6	-24.5	-10.5	-3.4	22.4	37.2	-13.5	-23.8	-11.7	-19.6
Buildings	-39.7	-17.3	-20.4	-13.0	-6.7	-18.1	-30.0	-40.9	-25.1	-16.6	5.1	4.0	-7.2	-15.6	4.4	-23.9
Civil engineering	-15.3	-16.6	6.2	-21.2	-20.9	-10.1	-16.2	-8.5	-2.6	1.7	26.6	54.6	-18.6	-26.5	-17.0	-17.1
TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Tonne-km in road transport	3.2	-3.4	0.1	6.0	-5.3	-5.9	-7.8	-2.9	-1.8	3.9	1.8		-	-	-	-
Tonne-km in rail transport	9.7	-7.5	9.5	-8.7	-8.0	-5.8	-7.5	-0.1	0.4	13.4	24.9		-	-	-	-
Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Total real turnover*	3.3	-3.6	-1.0	0.6	-4.3	-4.9	-5.6	-7.1	2.1	-2.2	3.2	2.5	-4.0	-5.2	-3.7	-0.6
Real turnover in retail trade	1.5	-2.2	-3.7	2.5	-2.7	-2.7	-5.8	-7.0	-2.6	-4.6	-0.8	-0.9	-3.5	-3.1	-1.6	-0.6
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	7.0	-6.3	4.7	-2.8	-7.2	-10.1	-5.3	-7.2	11.1	3.4	11.6	8.7	-5.0	-8.8	-7.7	-0.6
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	6.0	0.8	-0.2	3.8	-0.6	1.4	-1.3	-5.1	1.1	-1.4	4.7	6.2	0.0	0.4	-2.2	7.2
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %, new methodology from 2009 onwards																
Total, overnight stays	5.3	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.9	-3.4	-1.5	2.9	0.6	-2.0	-0.9	7.9	-1.9	1.3
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	0.5	-4.9	-3.4	-0.5	-4.6	-7.5	-5.2	-6.1	-5.3	-2.4	0.5	-3.4	-14.3	-1.6	0.9	-9.9
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	9.1	5.6	2.8	2.0	5.1	6.3	8.1	-0.6	0.9	5.6	0.7	-0.6	9.4	14.1	-3.7	8.4
Nominal turnover market services (without distributive trades)	3.7	-1.1	-1.4	-0.6	0.5	-0.4	-3.7	-6.1	-3.0	0.5	2.9	3.2	-0.9	2.6	-0.1	1.1
AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	478.9	480.4	478.4	108.4	110.4	128.4	134.5	104.4	111.1	123.2	139.6	113.6	37.0	38.3	35.1	47.2
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)																
Sentiment indicator	-7	-17	-13	-12	-16	-19	-20	-15	-14	-13	-12	-8	-16	-15	-18	-18
Confidence indicator																
- in manufacturing	-1	-11	-5	-6	-11	-14	-13	-9	-6	-4	-3	-1	-10	-10	-13	-12
- in construction	-46	-41	-22	-41	-44	-40	-39	-30	-22	-18	-18	-14	-43	-45	-44	-41
- in services	1	-12	-12	-8	-9	-14	-17	-12	-13	-11	-11	-4	-8	-7	-11	-12
- in retail trade	8	2	1	5	4	1	-4	-3	1	6	2	5	9	-1	4	-2
Consumer confidence indicator	-25	-35	-33	-27	-36	-39	-36	-29	-34	-34	-35	-29	-39	-33	-37	-36

Source of data: SURS. 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.

2012					2013												2014					
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	
3.1	-6.7	5.2	-4.9	-7.5	0.2	-0.4	-6.1	3.1	-2.2	-4.9	1.4	-5.4	1.0	-1.3	-0.1	8.1	1.3	0.2	5.4	-	-	
1.4	-5.8	1.2	-17.9	-24.9	-11.6	9.9	23.2	-4.0	-11.0	-13.7	2.4	-1.1	-21.7	-8.0	6.0	74.1	31.1	-0.3	-30.7	-	-	
1.6	-8.4	4.7	-5.5	-9.1	-1.0	-0.6	-8.3	2.9	-2.5	-5.2	1.4	-6.4	0.8	-1.9	-0.1	7.8	1.8	0.4	5.9	-	-	
16.2	9.8	11.8	2.3	4.9	11.3	0.0	10.2	6.1	0.7	-0.9	1.9	1.7	6.2	5.1	-1.3	5.5	-4.8	-0.9	6.3	-	-	
-14.4	-6.4	-22.5	-26.1	-14.8	-23.2	-14.0	-31.7	-18.7	-11.6	-2.0	1.8	-5.3	-5.9	28.2	31.4	5.6	35.2	29.2	44.7	-	-	
-11.9	-18.6	-34.6	-19.4	-35.4	-38.2	-28.0	-50.1	-36.2	-24.2	-14.1	-19.1	-19.6	-11.4	10.8	3.0	0.7	6.4	3.4	2.8	-	-	
-15.7	1.2	-15.0	-27.2	-2.1	-8.6	-0.6	-13.6	-6.3	-5.9	3.5	11.0	2.2	-5.5	31.8	41.5	4.8	50.2	42.6	66.5	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-3.7	-10.3	-3.4	-5.4	-7.9	-4.9	-8.6	-7.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	-4.3	-3.4	1.4	2.2	2.7	4.7	2.4	1.9	3.1	-	-	
-0.8	-6.6	-4.1	-5.8	-7.4	-4.4	-9.4	-7.2	-1.8	-2.0	-4.0	-5.2	-4.6	-4.0	-1.0	-1.4	0.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7	-	-	
-10.8	-17.9	-2.1	-4.5	-9.2	-5.7	-7.4	-8.5	11.3	6.8	15.4	-2.7	-0.2	14.0	8.4	10.4	16.3	8.8	7.0	10.1	-	-	
2.8	-5.4	4.9	-2.1	-6.5	1.6	-5.6	-10.9	5.8	-0.9	-1.3	0.7	-4.6	-0.2	2.3	1.8	10.2	5.1	5.7	7.8	-	-	
2.5	-1.4	-3.5	9.3	2.2	-10.5	0.2	0.6	-11.6	9.2	-2.4	3.4	2.2	3.2	4.0	-3.2	0.1	-0.4	-3.4	-2.1	-	-	
-4.1	-9.8	-6.6	-8.1	-0.7	-10.0	-1.3	-8.2	-6.0	2.0	-10.0	0.7	-4.6	-3.5	4.3	-2.3	-0.9	-6.9	-5.7	2.4	-	-	
6.3	3.1	-1.3	28.2	4.9	-10.8	2.5	9.3	-15.0	13.3	2.6	4.8	5.8	6.4	3.8	-4.0	1.1	4.3	-0.2	-5.8	-	-	
0.6	-2.9	-4.2	-0.3	-6.6	-7.4	-3.5	-7.3	-2.7	-3.1	-3.3	0.9	-0.6	1.3	4.0	0.7	4.1	1.6	2.4	5.7	-	-	
37.9	43.3	47.1	41.0	46.3	33.9	32.2	38.4	37.5	38.7	34.9	45.1	37.1	41.0	49.3	41.7	48.5	38.4	36.0	39.2	-	-	
-19	-21	-22	-20	-17	-16	-15	-13	-14	-15	-14	-14	-12	-12	-13	-11	-12	-9	-9	-6	-5	0	
-15	-16	-15	-14	-10	-11	-8	-8	-9	-5	-3	-4	-4	-4	-5	-2	-2	-3	0	1	1	3	
-38	-41	-42	-40	-35	-30	-30	-31	-25	-22	-20	-22	-16	-16	-17	-17	-19	-16	-17	-8	-14	-3	
-14	-16	-19	-18	-14	-13	-13	-11	-9	-15	-14	-11	-9	-13	-12	-9	-11	-5	-6	-2	4	9	
-2	8	-7	-5	0	2	-9	-2	-5	-8	15	16	0	3	13	-6	-2	10	2	3	3	17	
-36	-45	-38	-37	-34	-31	-31	-26	-27	-38	-38	-37	-33	-31	-35	-35	-34	-30	-30	-27	-29	-25	

LABOUR MARKET	2011	2012	2013	2012				2013				2014	2012		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	4	5	6
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	934.7	920.2	913.4	926.6	923.7	915.2	915.2	912.9	913.8	910.5	916.5	912.9	926.0	923.7	921.3
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)¹	824.0	810.0	793.6	812.7	816.5	809.1	801.7	789.2	795.0	794.4	795.8	784.2	816.9	816.9	815.7
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	38.8	37.0	38.2	35.2	37.8	37.4	37.4	37.4	38.9	38.1	38.4	31.7	37.7	37.8	37.9
In industry, construction	272.9	263.1	252.2	265.4	266.3	263.1	257.5	249.9	252.5	253.5	252.9	249.0	266.6	266.6	265.7
Of which: in manufacturing	184.8	182.9	177.7	184.6	184.1	182.5	180.4	177.8	177.6	177.5	177.8	177.3	184.4	184.2	183.8
in construction	67.8	59.8	54.3	60.5	61.6	60.1	56.9	52.0	54.6	55.7	54.6	51.5	61.7	61.8	61.4
In services	512.3	510.0	503.2	512.1	512.4	508.6	506.8	502.0	503.6	502.8	504.6	503.5	512.6	512.5	512.1
Of which: in public administration	51.4	50.7	49.1	50.9	51.2	50.8	50.0	49.3	49.3	49.1	48.9	48.7	51.1	51.2	51.2
in education, health-services, social work	118.8	120.9	121.0	120.7	121.6	120.3	121.0	120.7	121.1	120.5	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.7	121.4
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)¹	729.1	717.0	698.7	720.9	722.7	716.2	708.4	696.1	700.0	699.6	699.2	693.8	723.0	723.1	722.1
In enterprises and organisations	671.8	662.6	647.6	666.4	667.4	661.4	655.1	645.8	648.5	647.9	648.1	645.2	667.7	667.7	666.7
By those self-employed	57.2	54.5	51.1	54.5	55.4	54.8	53.3	50.2	51.5	51.7	51.1	48.6	55.3	55.4	55.3
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	94.9	93.0	94.9	91.8	93.8	92.9	93.3	93.1	95.0	94.7	96.6	90.4	93.9	93.8	93.6
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	110.7	110.2	119.8	114.0	107.2	106.1	113.5	123.7	118.8	116.1	120.7	128.8	109.1	106.8	105.6
Female	52.1	52.2	57.4	53.2	51.0	50.9	53.8	57.0	56.7	57.0	58.9	61.2	51.7	50.9	50.5
By age: under 26	12.9	11.9	13.8	12.7	10.8	10.1	14.0	14.2	13.0	12.3	15.6	16.1	11.4	10.7	10.3
aged over 50	39.0	38.2	38.9	39.2	38.1	37.4	38.1	40.7	39.3	38.1	37.3	39.0	38.5	38.1	37.7
Osnovnošolska izobrazba ali manj	34.1	33.3	34.2	35.2	32.9	31.8	33.2	36.5	34.1	32.6	33.6	36.4	33.6	32.8	32.3
For more than 1 year	50.2	55.2	54.9	57.2	55.1	54.5	53.9	54.4	54.3	55.0	57.7	60.7	55.4	55.0	54.7
Those receiving benefits	36.3	33.9	33.0	37.8	33.2	31.5	33.0	39.3	33.7	30.3	28.7	32.7	34.2	33.4	31.9
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	11.8	12.0	13.1	12.3	11.6	11.6	12.4	13.5	13.0	12.8	13.2	14.1	11.8	11.6	11.5
Male	11.4	11.5	12.5	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.9	13.4	12.5	11.9	12.4	13.5	11.3	11.0	10.9
Female	12.4	12.6	13.8	12.7	12.3	12.3	13.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.8	12.4	12.2	12.2
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	2.7	5.3	6.0	-1.9	-5.2	-0.2	12.6	4.6	-6.0	-1.9	9.3	2.7	-1.8	-2.3	-1.2
New unemployed first-job seekers	14.4	16.3	19.1	2.4	1.9	3.0	9.0	3.7	2.6	3.4	9.4	4.2	0.7	0.6	0.6
Redundancies	82.2	90.3	88.7	22.6	17.9	20.9	28.9	27.1	18.5	19.6	23.5	25.9	6.5	5.8	5.6
Registered unemployed who found employment	61.0	58.3	65.1	17.3	14.0	13.5	13.5	17.2	18.1	15.8	14.1	20.7	5.5	4.7	3.9
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	32.8	43.1	37.3	9.6	11.1	10.7	11.8	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.9	6.8	3.5	4.1	3.5
WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	35.6	33.9	30.5	34.2	34.4	33.9	33.2	32.6	31.7	29.8	27.8	26.3	34.7	34.4	34.1
As % of labour force	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.7

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

2012						2013												2014		
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
917.4	914.5	913.8	918.0	916.5	911.0	913.0	912.9	912.7	914.3	914.0	913.1	911.5	909.8	910.2	916.7	917.5	915.3	911.4	913.0	914.4
810.5	808.4	808.3	807.1	805.0	792.9	788.7	788.9	790.1	793.0	795.4	796.5	794.4	793.2	795.5	798.0	798.2	791.3	781.6	783.3	787.7
37.2	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.4	38.7	39.0	39.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.5	38.4	38.4	31.6	31.7	32.0
264.0	263.2	262.2	261.1	259.5	251.9	249.8	249.5	250.3	251.6	252.6	253.1	253.4	253.1	254.0	254.8	254.6	249.3	248.3	248.5	250.0
182.9	182.5	182.1	181.8	181.2	178.4	177.8	177.8	177.9	177.5	177.7	177.7	177.6	177.3	177.6	178.1	178.3	177.0	177.1	177.4	177.5
60.5	60.2	59.6	59.0	58.1	53.5	52.0	51.8	52.4	54.0	54.8	55.2	55.5	55.5	56.0	56.1	55.8	52.0	51.1	50.7	52.6
509.3	507.9	508.5	508.5	508.1	503.7	501.4	502.1	502.4	502.6	503.8	504.3	502.9	502.0	503.4	504.7	505.3	503.7	501.7	503.1	505.7
50.8	50.8	50.7	50.2	50.2	49.6	49.2	49.4	49.2	49.3	49.3	49.4	49.1	49.2	48.9	48.8	49.0	48.9	48.6	48.7	48.9
120.3	119.8	120.8	121.1	121.3	120.6	120.4	120.8	121.0	120.9	121.2	121.3	120.3	120.0	121.2	121.6	121.8	121.3	121.1	121.7	122.1
717.7	715.6	715.2	713.7	711.6	699.9	695.5	695.8	696.9	698.2	700.3	701.5	699.8	698.6	700.5	701.7	701.5	694.4	691.5	693.0	696.9
662.8	660.9	660.5	659.2	657.7	648.3	645.3	645.8	646.4	647.0	648.7	649.7	648.0	647.0	648.6	649.7	649.9	644.8	643.1	644.8	647.8
55.0	54.7	54.7	54.5	53.9	51.6	50.3	50.0	50.5	51.1	51.5	51.8	51.8	51.6	51.9	52.0	51.7	49.6	48.5	48.2	49.1
92.8	92.8	93.1	93.4	93.4	93.1	93.2	93.0	93.2	94.8	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6	95.0	96.3	96.7	97.0	90.1	90.3	90.7
106.9	106.1	105.4	110.9	111.5	118.1	124.3	124.1	122.6	121.3	118.6	116.6	117.1	116.6	114.7	118.7	119.3	124.0	129.8	129.8	126.7
51.2	50.9	50.5	53.3	53.3	54.9	57.2	56.9	56.9	57.3	56.7	56.2	57.3	57.4	56.5	58.5	58.7	59.4	61.4	61.2	61.0
10.2	10.1	10.1	14.2	14.0	13.8	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.1	13.1	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.1	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.3	15.8
37.9	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.1	40.2	41.2	40.9	40.1	39.5	39.5	38.9	38.6	38.3	37.5	37.0	36.8	37.9	39.2	39.1	38.8
32.1	31.7	31.5	32.2	32.5	35.0	36.7	36.8	35.9	35.1	34.0	33.2	32.9	32.7	32.3	32.7	33.0	35.2	36.5	36.9	35.7
54.6	54.6	54.3	54.3	53.6	53.8	54.7	54.4	54.2	54.6	54.4	53.9	54.7	54.5	55.7	56.6	57.1	59.4	61.0	60.6	60.5
32.1	31.4	31.2	31.5	31.9	35.6	40.3	39.2	38.4	35.8	33.9	31.4	31.0	30.5	29.4	28.2	28.0	29.9	33.8	33.0	31.3
11.7	11.6	11.5	12.1	12.2	13.0	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.5	14.2	14.2	13.9
11.0	11.0	10.9	11.4	11.6	12.7	13.4	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.7	12.1	12.1	13.0	13.7	13.7	13.2
12.4	12.4	12.3	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.6	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.9	14.8	14.7
1.3	-0.8	-0.6	5.4	0.6	6.6	6.2	-0.2	-1.4	-1.3	-2.8	-2.0	0.5	-0.5	-1.9	4.1	0.6	4.7	5.8	-0.1	-3.0
0.8	0.8	1.4	6.3	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	6.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
8.0	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.2	12.2	14.2	6.3	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.3	7.7	5.5	6.4	7.2	7.0	9.3	13.1	6.6	6.2
4.0	4.0	5.5	4.9	5.1	3.4	6.2	4.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.3	5.3	4.1	6.4	5.4	5.2	3.5	6.2	6.0	8.5
3.5	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.1	1.9
33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.3	32.7	32.9	32.8	32.2	32.3	32.0	31.0	30.4	29.8	29.3	28.5	27.9	27.1	26.4	26.3	26.2
3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2011	2012	2013	2012				2013				2014	2012		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	4	5	6
GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %															
Activity - Total	2.0	0.1	-0.2	1.6	0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	-1.3
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.1	-1.1	0.9	0.1	-1.0	-1.5	-2.0	-0.8	1.1	0.0	3.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-2.5
B Mining and quarrying	3.8	3.7	-2.0	8.4	10.6	2.2	-5.2	4.1	-6.8	-2.9	-2.4	2.9	4.0	14.9	13.2
C Manufacturing	3.9	2.5	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.9	2.7	3.9	1.0
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.3	3.3	3.0	5.6	3.9	4.9	-0.5	6.2	2.8	3.6	-0.1	5.2	5.2	6.5	0.3
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-0.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	-0.5	0.4	-1.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.3	-0.2	0.4	0.7	-2.5
F Construction	2.0	-2.5	-1.4	-0.3	-2.8	-2.8	-3.8	-2.4	-2.1	0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-1.3	-0.4	-6.6
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.8	0.8	0.4	2.1	1.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	2.9	1.8	0.0
H Transportation and storage	2.7	-0.4	-0.2	2.2	0.6	-1.7	-2.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.1	-1.9
I Accommodation and food service activities	2.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	0.9	0.6	-1.4	0.5	-1.2
J Information and communication	0.9	-0.4	-1.5	0.3	1.3	-1.2	-2.0	-0.6	-2.7	-1.1	-1.4	-2.8	2.3	1.7	-0.1
K Financial and insurance activities	0.6	1.1	0.2	4.5	-1.7	2.2	-0.3	-2.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-4.4	-0.2
L Real estate activities	2.9	-0.5	-0.3	1.1	-1.3	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-1.3	-2.4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	-0.4	-1.1	-2.4	-0.5	-0.8	-1.7	-1.3	-2.2	-3.4	-1.5	-2.6	0.1	-0.7	1.0	-2.7
N Administrative and support service activities	3.5	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.3	-0.9	0.2	-2.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	3.3	-0.2	1.7	-0.6
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0.3	-1.8	-1.4	-0.2	-1.5	-3.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-3.5
P Education	0.2	-3.3	-3.3	-0.3	-2.2	-5.0	-5.6	-5.4	-4.2	-2.0	-1.3	-1.2	-1.5	-0.4	-4.6
Q Human health and social work activities	-0.7	-1.3	-2.0	-0.5	-1.0	-1.7	-2.1	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.3	-1.0	-1.6
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.7	-2.8	-3.0	-0.6	-1.5	-4.4	-4.6	-5.7	-3.8	-1.4	-1.0	-0.4	-0.9	0.0	-3.5
S Other service activities	0.9	-0.9	-0.4	0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-2.4	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	0.9	-1.4	-0.6	0.1	-1.2
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS¹, y-o-y growth rates, %															
Effective exchange rate, ² nominal	-0.1	-1.2	1.0	-0.5	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.8	-1.2	-1.2	-1.5
Real (deflator HICP)	-1.0	-1.1	1.3	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.5	-1.1	-1.4	-1.4
Real (deflator ULC)	-2.3	-3.0	-1.6	-2.0	-3.3	-3.7	-2.8	-2.2	-1.3	-1.0	-2.0				
USD/EUR	1.3917	1.2856	1.3282	1.3110	1.3196	1.2515	1.2974	1.3204	1.3066	1.3246	1.3611	1.3602	1.3162	1.2789	1.2526
Source of data: SURS, ECB; calculations by IMAD. Note: ¹ Change of the source for effective exchange rate series as of April 2012: a new source, ECB; before that, own calculations (IMAD). ² Harmonised effective exchange rate – a group of 20 EU Member States and 17 euro area countries; an increase in value indicates appreciation of the national currency and vice versa.															

2012						2013												2014		
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
-0.1	-0.7	-1.2	0.4	-2.4	-0.7	-0.3	-1.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.4
1.3	-1.9	-3.9	2.5	-5.9	-2.0	1.8	-4.6	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.1	2.2	-3.6	1.5	0.9	1.9	6.2	-1.7	2.3	0.9
1.4	5.4	-0.2	1.5	1.7	-18.0	10.4	0.6	1.1	-5.4	-10.3	-4.8	-1.8	-4.9	-1.8	5.1	-13.0	3.3	-8.1	19.1	-0.9
4.3	1.3	0.3	5.2	0.5	1.4	3.5	0.3	1.1	4.4	2.3	2.0	3.4	2.0	3.7	2.4	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.3	2.4
4.0	2.6	8.3	7.8	-6.6	-0.5	5.0	2.6	10.9	6.6	0.7	1.3	10.0	3.1	-2.1	7.4	-0.9	-5.9	1.8	11.9	2.3
4.0	-0.1	-2.6	2.2	-7.0	1.5	2.7	-1.1	-0.8	1.6	-0.2	-1.1	-0.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.2	0.5	-1.3
-1.4	-1.9	-5.1	0.2	-6.8	-4.6	-1.2	-3.0	-2.9	-2.2	-3.2	-0.9	1.1	-1.7	0.9	-1.1	-2.5	-0.5	-1.4	0.5	0.6
0.7	0.5	-1.0	0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	2.2
-6.3	-1.3	2.7	-1.1	-3.9	-1.6	-1.1	-1.4	-0.8	0.7	0.3	-0.4	1.7	0.3	-4.7	2.5	-2.7	3.0	1.3	0.8	0.5
-0.1	-1.1	-1.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.4	-2.4	-1.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	-1.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.1	0.8	-0.6	2.4	-0.1	1.4	0.5
0.8	-1.2	-3.1	0.1	-7.1	1.6	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	-4.3	-1.9	-1.9	-0.8	-1.8	-0.6	-1.1	-2.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-6.9
1.8	1.8	3.0	3.5	-4.0	0.3	-1.0	-3.6	-1.6	0.4	3.5	-0.1	4.0	-1.4	1.0	2.7	-3.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	-1.1
0.1	-1.0	-1.1	0.1	-2.3	-1.6	-0.4	-2.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.5
-0.8	-1.9	-2.4	-0.9	-1.9	-1.0	-0.3	-3.5	-2.8	-3.0	-4.1	-3.0	-2.3	-2.4	0.3	-2.1	-2.6	-3.0	-1.6	-0.3	2.3
-0.1	0.0	-2.5	1.4	-1.1	0.5	-0.5	-4.3	-2.3	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.0	2.1	-0.3	3.2	3.8	2.8
-3.4	-3.3	-2.9	-2.9	-2.6	-1.6	-1.7	-2.9	-2.6	-2.2	-3.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	0.8	-1.0	-1.5	-1.5	-0.8	-0.3
-4.8	-5.0	-5.2	-5.8	-5.8	-5.3	-5.9	-5.0	-5.4	-4.2	-5.8	-2.5	-2.4	-2.2	-1.3	-1.5	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	-1.5	-1.2
-2.2	-2.0	-1.0	-2.8	-3.0	-0.4	-2.7	-2.5	-1.6	-3.0	-2.1	-1.7	-2.2	-1.8	-2.4	-1.8	-0.4	-1.8	-1.3	-1.4	-1.1
-4.1	-3.6	-5.4	-6.3	-3.9	-3.7	-4.7	-4.7	-7.5	-4.0	-3.2	-4.2	-0.7	-2.6	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	-1.1	-0.4	0.8	-1.6
-0.1	-2.2	-0.7	-1.2	-4.0	-1.9	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	1.0	-1.2	-1.9	-0.8	-1.2	-1.2	0.9	-0.5	2.3	-1.6	-1.0	-1.7
-1.8	-2.1	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.3
-1.6	-1.5	-0.5	-1.0	-1.3	-0.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.6	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.1
1.2288	1.2400	1.2856	1.2974	1.2828	1.3119	1.3288	1.3359	1.2964	1.3026	1.2982	1.3189	1.3080	1.3310	1.3348	1.3635	1.3493	1.3704	1.361	1.3659	1.3823

PRICES	2011	2012	2013	2012				2013				2014	2012			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	4	5	6	7
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.1	2.3	1.0	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	5.7	6.5	7.0	4.2	5.1	7.2	9.5	10.6	7.5	7.4	3.0	2.7	5.1	5.2	5.1	7.4
Clothing and footwear	-1.5	-0.2	0.2	-2.2	1.6	0.7	-0.8	2.1	-1.2	1.0	-0.8	-0.9	0.2	3.0	1.6	0.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas	5.6	3.8	3.1	4.9	4.2	4.4	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	4.6	1.4	4.0	3.7	4.9	3.9
Furnishings, household equipment	2.7	0.1	-1.2	1.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-1.8	-1.2	-0.6	-0.9	0.7	0.1	-0.7	-0.3
Medical, pharmaceutical products	1.6	0.4	-0.5	-0.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-2.1	0.4	0.1	-0.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.1
Transport	1.0	3.3	0.3	2.6	3.2	3.9	3.5	1.5	-0.5	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.4
Communications	1.2	-2.4	-1.2	-1.2	-2.9	-3.6	-2.0	-3.8	-1.9	1.2	-0.1	-1.4	-2.6	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
Recreation and culture	-1.5	1.4	0.1	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3
Education	1.7	2.9	2.6	1.1	1.3	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	1.4	-0.1	-0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Catering services	-6.8	4.5	6.5	2.3	2.5	3.7	9.4	9.2	8.8	7.0	1.6	0.9	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.4
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.2	2.4	1.3	2.5	1.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	0.5	-0.5	1.8	1.9	1.1	0.6	2.5
HCPI	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	1.8	2.2	1.1	0.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.6
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Total	4.5	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8
Domestic market	3.8	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9
Non-domestic market	5.3	0.7	-0.2	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
euro area	6.1	0.1	-0.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.7	-1.3	-1.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
non-euro area	3.6	2.0	0.3	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.0	1.1	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.0
Import price indices	5.4	1.9	-0.4	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.5	-2.1	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.1
PRICE CONTROL,¹ y-o-y growth rates, %																
Energy prices	10.9	12.7	0.2	12.1	12.5	14.5	11.6	5.6	0.1	-0.7	-4.1	-4.6	14.7	11.8	10.9	10.1
Oil products	11.9	13.0	1.7	12.3	12.7	14.4	12.6	6.4	0.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.9	15.3	11.9	10.8	9.2
Transport & communications	1.1	1.6	11.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	8.6	8.6	17.3	10.9	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other controlled prices	0.0	-0.6	-1.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-1.8	-3.9	-2.9	-0.8	1.5	2.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.1
Direct control – total	2.8	9.2	1.2	7.3	9.5	11.0	8.9	4.3	0.5	1.0	-0.8	-1.0	11.1	9.0	8.5	7.9

Source of data: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

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

2012					2013												2014			
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
2.9	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.4
3.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.0
7.1	7.0	9.6	9.5	9.4	11.2	10.7	10.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4
1.8	-0.3	-1.5	-1.7	0.8	1.6	6.5	-1.3	0.0	-3.1	-0.5	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	-2.9	-2.2	-3.2	2.5	-0.6
4.2	5.2	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.9	4.8	5.2	3.6	0.4	0.1	-0.9
0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-1.1	-2.2	-1.9	-1.4	-1.3	-0.8	-1.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.7
4.5	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.0	1.9	0.6	-0.9	-0.9	0.2	2.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.2	1.3
-4.4	-3.2	-1.6	-3.3	-1.1	-3.6	-4.6	-3.2	-2.2	-2.3	-1.3	0.0	2.5	1.1	1.6	-0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2
1.2	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5
5.9	5.7	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
0.9	8.9	9.1	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.6	9.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4
3.7	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	-3.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
3.1	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.6
2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3
0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-1.4
0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1	-1.5	-1.5
0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-1.2
-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.5	-1.4	-1.2	-1.8	-1.2	-2.0
1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.6
1.1	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-1.3	0.5	1.2	-0.4	-1.6	-1.5	-2.0	-0.9	-1.5	-2.0	-2.7	-1.9
14.6	18.8	14.7	10.4	9.8	7.5	6.4	2.9	-0.6	-0.7	1.8	3.8	-1.3	-4.2	-5.9	-3.8	-2.5	-3.4	-5.7	-4.6	-2.9
14.4	19.4	15.8	11.4	10.5	8.1	7.7	3.6	-0.8	-0.9	3.1	5.5	-0.3	-3.5	-2.4	-0.2	1.6	0.8	-2.5	-0.9	1.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	8.0	8.0	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.8
0.1	0.1	-3.0	-1.1	-1.1	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.8	-3.8	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	2.7	0.8	0.8	3.7	1.4	1.4	6.4
11.0	14.0	10.1	8.5	8.1	5.6	4.9	2.4	-0.1	-0.3	2.0	4.3	0.5	-1.6	-1.4	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	-2.0	-1.2	0.6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2011	2012	2013	2012				2013				2014	2012			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	3	4	5	6
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m																
Current account	146	1,159	2,224	96	262	320	482	484	683	616	440	470	195	89	23	150
Goods ¹	-957	-110	632	-149	-45	60	24	131	236	246	19	330	4	7	-31	-21
Exports	21,450	21,631	22,105	5364	5559	5283	5424	5,390	5,644	5,444	5,626	5,701	1,992	1,807	1,862	1,891
Imports	22,407	21,741	21,473	5514	5604	5223	5400	5,259	5,408	5,199	5,607	5,371	1,988	1,800	1,892	1,912
Services	1,476	1,803	2,004	418	444	528	414	503	540	572	388	407	161	148	156	140
Exports	4,842	5,166	5,422	1118	1237	1502	1310	1,209	1325	1,558	1,330	1,184	417	392	410	434
Imports	3,365	3,363	3,418	700	793	974	896	706	785	985	942	776	256	244	254	295
Income	-524	-552	-435	-145	-168	-198	-42	-72	-115	-120	-128	-181	-68	-44	-99	-25
Receipts	936	699	857	131	188	174	206	225	206	214	213	199	48	54	63	72
Expenditure	1,460	1,251	1,292	276	356	372	247	296	320	334	342	380	116	98	162	97
Current transfers	151	18	23	-28	31	-70	86	-79	22	-82	161	-87	98	-23	-3	56
Receipts	1,404	1,410	1,452	348	366	285	411	333	356	294	469	323	207	97	113	156
Expenditure	1,253	1,392	1,429	377	336	355	325	412	334	375	308	410	110	120	116	100
Capital and financial account	-474	-1,206	-2,979	67	-249	-540	-484	-879	-777	-847	-476	-730	-172	-168	-162	81
Capital account	-85	-92	-37	-24	11	-30	-49	-5	-40	-31	39	0	-14	24	5	-18
Financial account	-389	-1,114	-2,942	91	-260	-511	-434	-874	-737	-816	-515	-730	-158	-193	-167	100
Direct investment	633	166	-555	146	98	84	-162	-62	-673	-16	196	40	123	-92	144	45
Domestic abroad	-85	212	-44	41	127	39	5	-110	51	-2	16	-38	36	-6	53	80
Foreign in Slovenia	718	-46	-511	105	-29	45	-167	48	-725	-14	180	78	87	-86	91	-35
Portfolio investment	1,839	-218	3,981	-923	124	-982	1564	131	2,100	-424	2,173	2,962	-324	76	133	-86
Financial derivatives	-155	-203	-453	-23	-21	-31	-129	23	-224	-120	-133	-184	-31	-6	-7	-7
Other investment	-2,777	-890	-5,910	851	-455	439	-1726	-1,033	-1,920	-174	-2,782	-3,391	27	-171	-435	151
Assets	-1,490	-1,474	-1,907	-1466	-95	205	-118	-1,284	-633	141	-131	-1,732	-956	-383	119	169
Commercial credits	-49	65	-35	-347	-35	109	339	-364	-50	91	288	-242	-176	24	-32	-27
Loans	-55	-319	-20	3	-95	84	-310	25	-178	89	43	65	-147	-153	-28	86
Currency and deposits	-1,341	-1,177	-1,699	-1131	11	-33	-24	-928	-332	-46	-393	-1,505	-629	-258	164	105
Other assets	-46	-45	-153	10	24	45	-124	-17	-73	7	-69	-51	-4	4	15	5
Liabilities	-1,287	584	-4,003	2317	-359	234	-1608	251	-1,287	-315	-2,651	-1,659	983	212	-554	-18
Commercial credits	107	265	-146	161	136	-96	63	-300	93	-200	260	-172	93	-16	-72	224
Loans	-1,234	-729	441	-121	-223	-178	-208	374	602	-530	-6	-358	14	103	-213	-114
Deposits	-169	1,026	-4,246	2287	-288	530	-1503	188	-1,981	429	-2,883	-1,176	904	115	-278	-126
Other liabilities	9	23	-52	-11	17	-22	39	-12	-2	-15	-23	47	-29	10	9	-2
International reserves ²	72	31	-5	39	-6	-21	19	67	-19	-83	30	-157	48	0	-2	-4
Statistical error	328	47	756	-163	-13	220	2	395	94	231	36	261	-23	80	139	-231
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m																
Export of investment goods	2,042	2,112	2,136	477	569	514	552	517	525	522	572	N/A	175	183	189	196
Intermediate goods	12,008	12,138	12,522	3,063	3,101	3,019	2,955	3,078	3,182	3,139	3,123	N/A	1,110	1,009	1,049	1,042
Consumer goods	6,950	6,811	6,970	1,685	1,734	1,604	1,788	1,673	1,817	1,668	1,811	N/A	657	559	572	603
Import of investment goods	2,505	2,402	2,558	562	584	570	687	645	665	562	686	N/A	228	186	201	197
Intermediate goods	14,107	14,005	13,690	3,636	3,578	3,410	3,382	3,477	3,462	3,297	3,454	N/A	1,294	1,177	1,209	1,192
Consumer goods	5,943	5,671	5,949	1,435	1,400	1,350	1,486	1,394	1,488	1,480	1,587	N/A	533	449	475	475

Source of data: BS, SURS.

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

2012						2013												2014		
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
59	61	200	196	230	56	64	80	340	298	133	252	251	161	204	168	57	216	106	21	342
48	-73	84	43	98	-117	-50	58	124	135	-21	122	139	16	91	62	-13	-29	86	50	193
1,829	1,606	1,848	1,961	1,926	1,537	1,718	1,737	1,935	1,963	1,844	1,837	1,960	1,554	1,930	2,034	1,911	1,681	1,851	1,817	2,033
1,781	1,679	1,764	1,918	1,828	1,654	1,768	1,680	1,811	1,828	1,866	1,715	1,821	1,538	1,839	1,973	1,924	1,710	1,765	1,766	1,840
147	189	192	183	145	86	170	122	212	173	186	181	199	208	165	151	124	114	117	109	181
512	512	477	467	415	427	391	354	464	433	438	455	532	537	488	456	411	463	386	349	448
366	323	285	284	270	341	221	232	253	259	251	274	333	329	324	306	287	349	269	240	267
-110	-32	-56	-8	-14	-19	-25	-24	-23	-30	-44	-41	-39	-40	-41	-44	-42	-42	-48	-59	-74
54	55	65	58	59	88	75	73	77	69	69	68	75	69	70	70	69	74	66	63	70
164	87	121	66	73	108	100	97	100	99	112	109	113	109	111	114	112	116	114	122	144
-25	-24	-21	-21	1	106	-30	-76	27	21	11	-10	-48	-23	-11	0	-11	172	-49	-79	42
112	85	88	90	109	212	86	95	152	139	115	102	101	91	102	102	88	279	78	86	159
137	109	109	112	108	106	116	171	125	118	104	112	149	114	113	102	98	107	127	166	117
-55	-243	-242	-384	-348	248	-397	-89	-393	-324	-153	-299	-232	-298	-318	-390	-98	13	-94	36	-673
9	-10	-29	-13	-40	3	-1	-5	0	0	-27	-13	4	-12	-23	10	-3	33	1	0	-2
-65	-233	-213	-372	-308	245	-397	-84	-393	-324	-127	-286	-236	-285	-295	-400	-95	-20	-95	36	-671
87	-28	25	-45	31	-149	51	25	-138	-701	-3	31	44	-4	-56	295	-68	-31	8	71	-39
13	43	-16	-6	42	-32	-8	-7	-94	-8	22	38	-4	-2	4	62	-12	-34	-35	4	-7
74	-71	41	-39	-11	-117	60	32	-45	-693	-25	-7	48	-1	-61	233	-56	3	43	68	-33
-644	-152	-187	1,674	-54	-56	-156	17	270	-143	2,589	-346	-129	-90	-204	-24	1,823	374	410	2,740	-188
-9	-3	-19	-44	-40	-44	-34	65	-8	-7	-67	-151	-84	-56	20	-59	-5	-69	9	-72	-121
541	-46	-56	-1,982	-256	512	-281	-201	-551	510	-2,671	241	15	-138	-51	-613	-1,839	-330	-460	-2,587	-343
122	147	-64	-294	-422	597	-337	-374	-574	-218	-404	-11	-3	206	-62	-444	-131	444	-499	-1,155	-78
16	158	-65	-28	37	330	-62	-86	-217	-25	55	-80	-2	182	-90	-55	19	325	-56	-105	-80
40	51	-8	17	-49	-277	4	8	13	-69	-68	-41	11	75	4	-34	-17	94	-12	29	48
36	-77	8	-132	-406	514	-274	-297	-357	-55	-396	120	-11	-59	24	-287	-85	-21	-388	-1,113	-3
30	15	0	-151	-4	31	-5	1	-13	-69	6	-10	-1	8	0	-68	-48	47	-43	34	-42
419	-193	8	-1,688	166	-85	55	172	23	728	-2,267	252	18	-344	11	-169	-1,708	-774	39	-1,432	-266
-8	-144	56	6	18	40	-234	86	-152	-5	35	64	-127	-137	64	76	136	48	-279	95	13
-83	-62	-32	14	-194	-28	34	-151	492	675	-14	-59	-372	43	-201	12	-6	-11	20	-218	-159
527	12	-9	-1,726	358	-136	274	234	-319	68	-2,299	251	524	-250	155	-259	-1,843	-780	224	-1,296	-104
-17	1	-6	18	-17	38	-18	3	2	-10	12	-4	-7	0	-8	3	5	-31	74	-12	-16
-41	-3	23	26	11	-18	22	11	33	17	25	-61	-82	3	-4	1	-6	35	-62	-116	21
-4	182	42	188	118	-304	333	9	53	26	20	47	-20	137	114	223	41	-228	-13	-57	330
172	164	179	193	191	168	156	159	202	181	176	169	200	146	176	195	194	182	166	179	N/A
1,052	935	1,032	1,116	1,062	777	1,008	988	1,082	1,109	1,054	1,019	1,116	924	1,098	1,173	1,073	877	1,089	1,031	N/A
554	460	590	610	628	550	507	554	611	633	576	609	601	448	619	626	603	583	560	569	N/A
217	163	190	219	209	259	196	195	254	218	259	188	203	154	205	221	240	225	182	197	N/A
1,175	1,096	1,140	1,244	1,160	978	1,223	1,110	1,144	1,199	1,201	1,062	1,176	988	1,132	1,243	1,209	1,002	1,127	1,068	N/A
442	447	461	530	508	448	445	467	483	491	490	506	510	440	530	552	519	516	474	522	N/A

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012									
				12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m														
Claims of the BS on central government	102	221	233	102	111	119	182	169	188	204	227	227	207	226
Central government (S. 1311)	4,299	5,057	6,563	4,299	4,465	4,580	4,801	4,752	4,796	4,811	4,870	4,805	4,874	5,138
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	584	610	581	584	588	589	588	591	580	584	589	590	585	583
Households (S. 14, 15)	9,454	9,267	8,917	9,454	9,421	9,391	9,412	9,380	9,380	9,362	9,341	9,346	9,338	9,341
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	20,876	19,470	14,902	20,876	20,976	20,896	20,933	20,922	20,843	20,693	20,561	20,488	20,398	20,294
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	2,229	2,135	1,763	2,229	2,210	2,234	2,323	2,320	2,300	2,291	2,247	2,244	2,210	2,204
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	5,445	5,194	5,020	5,445	5,111	4,846	5,644	5,527	5,613	5,918	5,248	5,237	5,210	4,930
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL														
In domestic currency	35,692	34,558	29,620	35,692	35,407	35,334	36,103	35,955	35,979	36,202	35,461	35,422	35,316	35,131
In foreign currency	1,536	1,309	1,097	1,536	1,529	1,505	1,492	1,472	1,458	1,439	1,423	1,402	1,372	1,354
Securities, total	5,659	5,862	7,026	5,659	5,837	5,697	6,105	6,066	6,076	6,018	5,972	5,886	5,928	6,004
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m														
Deposits in domestic currency, total	28,420	29,582	27,051	28,420	28,359	27,926	30,197	30,165	30,208	30,322	29,703	29,591	29,354	29,460
Overnight	8,245	8,678	8,558	8,245	8,399	8,195	8,177	8,404	8,375	9,151	8,573	8,633	8,523	8,651
With agreed maturity – short-term	7,868	7,056	6,689	7,868	7,688	7,468	7,553	7,362	7,441	7,111	7,134	7,052	6,964	6,980
With agreed maturity – long-term	12,248	13,780	11,569	12,248	12,180	12,171	14,395	14,319	14,309	13,982	13,930	13,851	13,751	13,755
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	59	68	235	59	92	92	72	80	83	78	66	55	116	74
Deposits in foreign currency, total	579	552	487	579	570	564	577	568	559	583	597	591	579	571
Overnight	386	372	324	386	391	384	384	385	381	397	410	412	397	388
With agreed maturity – short-term	133	123	91	133	117	120	132	124	116	125	125	119	124	126
With agreed maturity – long-term	59	56	72	59	61	59	60	58	61	60	61	59	57	56
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %														
New deposits in domestic currency														
Households														
Overnight deposits	0.22	0.20	0.11	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	2.15	2.31	1.86	2.28	2.39	2.35	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.29	2.27	2.23	2.23	2.28
New loans to households in domestic currency														
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	5.46	5.48	5.40	5.27	5.37	5.40	5.46	5.36	5.45	5.42	5.37	5.41	5.62	5.53
New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency														
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	5.69	5.32	3.86	6.51	3.79	3.00	6.04	5.81	6.27	5.83	3.94	5.06	6.52	6.51
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %														
Main refinancing operations	1.25	0.88	0.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES														
EURIBOR														
3-month rates	1.39	0.57	0.22	1.43	1.22	1.05	0.86	0.74	0.68	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.21
6-month rates	1.64	0.83	0.34	1.67	1.50	1.35	1.16	1.04	0.97	0.93	0.78	0.60	0.48	0.41
LIBOR CHF														
3-month rates	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.02
6-month rates	0.18	0.15	-	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.11

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

2012		2013												2014			
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
224	221	232	233	229	233	233	233	233	232	231	232	233	233	239	239	245	209
5,144	5,057	5,036	5,111	5,048	5,451	5,361	4,999	5,108	5,024	4,995	4,965	4,881	6,563	6,448	6,437	6,476	6,154
580	610	609	613	609	610	600	600	601	601	604	610	570	581	585	585	584	582
9,318	9,267	9,191	9,160	9,159	9,141	9,107	9,099	9,050	9,059	9,052	9,031	8,996	8,917	8,879	8,849	8,853	8,850
20,044	19,470	19,425	19,265	19,152	19,022	18,889	18,832	18,639	18,633	18,501	18,102	17,918	14,902	14,691	14,599	14,543	14,531
2,186	2,135	2,116	2,102	2,028	2,000	1,990	1,999	1,992	1,983	1,978	1,962	1,966	1,763	1,993	1,968	1,962	1,945
5,012	5,194	5,085	5,300	5,389	4,957	5,423	5,255	5,190	5,320	5,311	5,198	4,752	5,020	5,014	5,294	4,818	5,012
34,943	34,558	34,349	34,342	34,336	33,765	34,040	33,902	33,612	33,754	33,705	33,198	32,569	29,620	29,594	29,706	29,154	29,298
1,348	1,309	1,263	1,277	1,264	1,236	1,235	1,223	1,203	1,192	1,177	1,152	1,144	1,097	1,090	1,075	1,046	1,036
5,990	5,862	5,846	5,927	5,780	6,177	6,091	5,657	5,762	5,669	5,554	5,513	5,366	7,026	6,921	6,944	7,028	6,731
30,062	29,582	29,575	29,961	30,070	29,665	30,497	29,943	30,228	30,184	30,194	30,091	29,645	27,051	27,255	27,501	27,034	27,187
8,763	8,678	8,726	9,185	8,997	8,919	8,806	8,923	9,124	9,055	8,812	8,861	8,729	8,558	8,779	9,066	8,979	9,278
7,417	7,056	6,905	6,827	7,140	7,148	7,712	7,626	7,652	7,696	8,260	8,222	8,110	6,689	6,730	6,888	6,893	7,215
13,763	13,780	13,863	13,829	13,775	13,424	13,787	13,189	13,203	13,159	12,843	12,688	12,495	11,569	11,422	11,264	10,852	10,389
119	68	81	120	158	174	192	205	249	274	279	320	311	235	324	283	310	305
576	552	538	554	549	520	548	536	520	541	521	506	511	487	493	488	490	496
399	372	372	383	363	361	354	340	342	362	333	324	334	324	328	324	333	335
119	123	109	114	128	103	103	113	97	95	109	104	98	91	93	93	90	94
57	56	56	56	57	55	91	82	81	84	79	78	79	72	72	71	67	67
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.17	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	-
2.28	2.24	2.28	2.18	2.10	2.01	2.01	1.97	1.89	1.78	1.65	1.56	1.48	1.46	1.36	1.22	1.15	-
6.00	5.31	5.46	6.40	5.03	5.49	5.39	5.30	5.34	5.31	5.11	5.49	5.17	5.36	5.38	5.42	5.26	-
5.48	5.57	3.75	3.76	3.70	3.48	5.68	..	3.03	2.66	3.37	3.73	4.71	4.59	6.58	3.96	4.21	-
0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.19	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.33
0.36	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.37	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.43
0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
0.12	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	-	-

PUBLIC FINANCE	2011	2012	2013	2012				2013				2014	2012	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		8	9
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS-IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m														
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES														
TOTAL REVENUES	14,982.3	14,999.1	14,725.1	3,618.4	3,712.2	3,577.2	4,091.3	3,419.9	3,495.0	3,733.1	4,077.2	3,632.8	1,234.9	1,153.5
Current revenues	14,037.9	14,030.6	13,634.7	3,410.8	3,485.9	3,367.4	3,766.5	3,184.6	3,293.1	3,510.9	3,646.1	3,408.8	1,189.9	1,057.5
Tax revenues	13,209.2	13,118.3	12,647.9	3,172.7	3,314.0	3,170.4	3,461.2	2,946.8	3,107.4	3,188.1	3,405.6	3,147.0	1,107.5	1,003.9
Taxes on income and profit	2,723.5	2,656.6	2,137.4	629.5	723.0	511.1	793.0	577.1	510.9	442.5	606.9	595.6	210.5	209.0
Social security contributions	5,267.6	5,244.1	5,127.2	1,342.5	1,332.8	1,306.4	1,262.4	1,264.9	1,283.4	1,261.3	1,317.6	1,303.9	446.0	428.2
Taxes on payroll and workforce	29.2	25.6	23.4	7.2	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.5	6.3	4.8	1.7	1.9
Taxes on property	215.2	233.9	253.5	26.6	64.8	79.4	63.1	24.2	67.8	91.3	70.3	19.2	26.4	26.6
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,856.2	4,876.1	5,027.3	1,164.0	1,164.5	1,244.1	1,303.4	1,039.2	1,224.7	1,357.0	1,406.4	1,170.9	414.2	333.2
Taxes on international trade & transactions	100.2	82.5	77.5	22.3	21.9	17.9	20.5	19.4	22.9	18.2	17.0	19.1	5.6	6.3
Other taxes	17.2	-0.6	1.5	-19.4	0.5	5.8	12.6	16.5	-8.4	12.4	-19.0	33.5	3.0	-1.4
Non-tax revenues	828.7	912.3	986.8	238.1	171.9	197.0	305.3	237.8	185.7	322.8	240.5	261.8	82.4	53.6
Capital revenues	65.3	62.5	67.0	10.5	10.8	11.7	29.5	10.7	13.1	12.8	30.4	11.6	2.9	4.1
Grants	10.4	9.2	32.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	4.5	12.9	2.7	14.7	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.4
Transferred revenues	53.8	51.7	52.9	0.1	0.5	50.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	50.9	1.1	1.4	0.1	49.8
Receipts from the EU budget	814.9	845.1	938.2	195.6	213.2	146.6	289.7	211.2	185.6	143.8	397.5	209.8	41.3	41.6
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES														
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,546.3	16,125.7	16,282.7	4,326.5	3,857.4	3,836.0	4,105.7	4,137.4	4,011.6	3,846.2	4,287.6	4,290.4	1,241.2	1,248.1
Current expenditures	6,926.7	6,813.5	6,836.4	1,995.1	1,668.7	1,553.2	1,596.6	1,842.8	1,819.0	1,496.7	1,677.8	1,923.5	507.0	516.2
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,882.7	3,727.7	3,617.0	958.3	973.9	910.8	884.7	908.5	936.6	871.2	900.6	920.5	305.0	282.5
Expenditures on goods and services	2,443.4	2,373.0	2,237.4	589.7	599.1	551.1	633.1	559.1	565.9	526.7	585.7	530.7	195.1	157.0
Interest payments	526.7	647.9	840.1	431.8	81.5	79.4	55.3	319.1	295.2	77.8	148.0	451.8	2.2	72.1
Reserves	73.9	64.9	141.9	15.3	14.3	11.8	23.4	56.2	21.3	20.8	43.6	20.5	4.7	4.6
Current transfers	7,818.9	7,687.0	7,671.1	1,957.3	1,878.7	1,903.2	1,947.8	1,948.5	1,893.7	1,922.4	1,906.4	1,984.6	607.4	598.8
Subsidies	496.3	502.7	519.3	177.1	107.8	57.3	160.5	190.5	111.9	77.5	139.4	205.5	20.6	22.0
Current transfers to individuals and households	6,533.5	6,384.2	6,343.0	1,609.2	1,588.7	1,636.6	1,549.7	1,576.7	1,585.9	1,626.0	1,554.3	1,562.2	519.8	505.1
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	737.2	741.0	734.4	158.0	169.6	196.7	216.8	158.1	185.2	185.7	205.5	204.5	62.3	67.0
Current transfers abroad	52.0	59.0	74.4	13.0	12.5	12.6	20.8	23.3	10.7	33.2	7.2	12.3	4.6	4.7
Capital expenditures	1,023.5	915.0	1,030.8	165.3	179.2	223.4	347.2	141.6	146.3	259.7	483.2	188.0	72.4	74.2
Capital transfers	372.1	319.9	319.0	47.0	44.3	74.3	154.3	42.5	52.0	69.3	155.1	31.5	24.5	26.3
Payments to the EU budget	405.1	390.3	425.5	161.8	86.5	82.0	59.9	161.8	100.5	98.0	65.0	162.7	29.9	32.6
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-1,564.1	-1,126.6	-1,557.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source of data: Bulletin of Government Finance.

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

Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

AJPES – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **BAMC** - Bank Asset Management Company, **BLI** – Better Life Index, **BoE** – Bank of England, **BoJ** – Bank of Japan, **BS** – Bank of Slovenia, **CHF** – Swiss Franc, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EFFS** - European Financial Stability Facility, **EFSM** – European Financial Stability Mechanism, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EMU** – European Monetary Union, **ES** – European Council, **ESI** – Economic Sentiment Indicator, **ESM** - European Stability Mechanism, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **ESSPROS** – European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics, **Euribor** – Euro Interbank Offered Rate, **EUROSTAT** – Statistical Office of the European Union, **FED** – Federal Reserve System, **GBP** – British pound, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **HICP**-Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **HUF** – Hungarian Forint, **ifo** – Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **JPY** – Japanese yen, **LFS** – Labour Force Survey, **Libor** – London Interbank Offered Rate, **LTRO** – Long-term refinancing operation, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **MZIP** – Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, **NEER** – Nominal Effective Exchange Rate, **NFI** – Non-monetary Financial Institutions, **OECD** – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, **OI** – core inflation, **OP RČV** – Operational Programme for Human Resource Development, **OP ROPI** – Operational Programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development, **OP RR** – Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials, **PDII** – Pension and Disability Insurance Institute, **PISA** – Programme for International Student Assessment, **PMI** – Purchasing Managers Index, **PRS** – the Slovenian Business Register, **REER** – Real Effective Exchange Rate, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **RULC** – Relative Unit Labor Cost, **SCA** – Standard Classification of Activities, **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **SURS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **Target** – Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system, **ULC** – Unit Labour Costs, **USD** – US Dollar, **ZEW** – Centre for European Economic Research, **ZUJF** – Fiscal Balance Act, **ZZZS** -The Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia.

Acronyms of Standard Classification of Activities (SCA)

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

Acronyms of Countries

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

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