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On January 2008, the new classification of activities of business entities NACE Rev.2, which replaced NACE Rev. 1.1, came into force in all EU Member States. In the Republic of Slovenia, the national version of the standard classification, SKD 2008, which includes the entire European classification of activities but also adds some national subclasses, came into force on the mentioned date. In the Slovenian Economic Mirror, all analyses are based on the SKD 2008, except when the previous SKD 2002 classification is explicitly referred to. More general information about the introduction of the new classification is available on the SORS website [http://www.stat.si/eng/skd\\_nace\\_2008.asp](http://www.stat.si/eng/skd_nace_2008.asp).

## In the spotlight

**As expected, the IMF and the European Commission published revised forecasts of economic trends, according to which GDP in the euro area is set to shrink by 4.0% this year.** The EC forecasts suggest a stabilisation of the economy in the second half of the year and a recovery of economic growth at the beginning of 2010. Certain signs of stabilisation are already in sight, as March saw smaller drops of indicators of economic activity in our main trading partners compared with the last months of 2008 and some sentiment indicators even improved. There are still significant risks that the crisis might be deeper, particularly if the measures adopted in response to the crisis did not take effect. The ECB cut interest rates in April and May, to 1.0%, and similar to other main central banks, announced the use of more conventional measures.

**Following steep declines in merchandise exports and the volume of industrial production in November and December, their values remained at similar levels in the first three months of this year, while they dropped significantly y-o-y due to negative movements at the end of 2008.** After strong monthly declines in November and December 2008, exports and the volume of industrial production remained at similar levels in the first three months of 2009, according to seasonally-adjusted data. As a result of the negative developments at the end of last year, the values of merchandise exports and industrial production were lower y-o-y by 22.9% and 18.9%, respectively. A similar situation can be seen in movements of the values of completed construction works in the construction sector and real turnover in retail trade. According to the data on business trends, in addition to insufficient demand, enterprises increasingly report financial difficulties and low availability of funds. In the first four months of this year, the average number of insolvent legal entities and the average total daily amount of their outstanding liabilities increased significantly again.

**In February, the number of persons in employment was lower, for the first time since the end of 2003; the number of the registered unemployed increased to 82,832 by the end of April.** Compared to January, the total number of persons in employment declined by 3,514; of that, 80% were manufacturing and construction. The number of the registered unemployed rose in March and April, contrary to previous years, when it dropped in this period for seasonal reasons. In the first three months of this year, the number of persons who lost work nearly doubled y-o-y and the outflow of unemployed persons to employment was considerably lower.

**The average nominal gross wage declined in February for the third month in a row (by 2.4%), this time also in the public sector. Its y-o-y growth slowed significantly as well (4.2%).** In February, the average wage in the private sector, where drops were recorded for all activities, declined by a nominal 3.0% and in the public sector by 1.3%. Y-o-y wage growth also slowed significantly in both sectors, but remained considerably higher in the public (9.5%) than in the private sector (2.0%). Developments in the first months suggest that the average wage in the private sector might drop in 2009 as a whole.

**Y-o-y inflation dropped again in April (1.1%), which is, in addition to lower pressures, due to declining economic activity mostly a result of the base effect related to last year's commodity price rises.** With oil prices around the current level and in the absence of other price shocks, y-o-y inflation will be slowing in the coming months as well. In the whole euro area, y-o-y inflation remained unchanged (0.6%) in April, according to the first estimate.

**In the first two months, the current account deficit was EUR 247.9 m lower y-o-y; financial transactions posted a net outflow, despite the issue of a government bond.** The narrowing of the current account deficit was largely a result of a lower deficit in merchandise trade, given that imports declined more than exports. The deficits in factor incomes and current transfers were also lower, and so was the surplus in the services balance. Owing to the issue of a three-year government bond in a nominal value of EUR 1 bn, February posted a high net capital inflow into the general government, but the net outflows from the private sector and Bank of Slovenia (decrease in its liabilities to the Eurosystem) were even higher.

**Lending activity slowed once again significantly in March, net flows of loans were negative largely due to repayment of general government loans, while net corporate and NFI borrowing was at the lowest level since 2005.** Contrary to January and particularly February, the government net repaid loans in the amount of EUR 144.4 m in March and net corporate and NFI borrowing only totalled EUR 5.3 m. Household deposits stagnated after four months of growth, while general government deposits, after posting a high net inflow (EUR 1.2 bn) in

the first two months, saw a net outflow of EUR 242.8 m in March. In the first quarter, turnover on the Ljubljana Stock Exchange was at the lowest level since data have been available (2005), and in April, the main index recorded modest growth after two months of decline.

**In the first quarter of 2009, revenue from taxes and social security contributions dropped by 2.1% relative to the same period last year; according to the non-consolidated data for February, the state budget deficit reached EUR 290 m in the first two months.** Y-o-y growth of general government revenue continued to slow in March (for the fifth consecutive month) in the first quarter particularly on account of revenues from corporate income tax (-10.5%) and VAT (-16.5%). In February, state budget revenue was 6.5% lower y-o-y, and expenditure 17.8% higher. The health fund also posted a deficit in February, according to the available data. The absorption of European funds was still modest in the first three months, but is expected to improve in the second half of the year as a result of adopted measures.

**current economic trends**

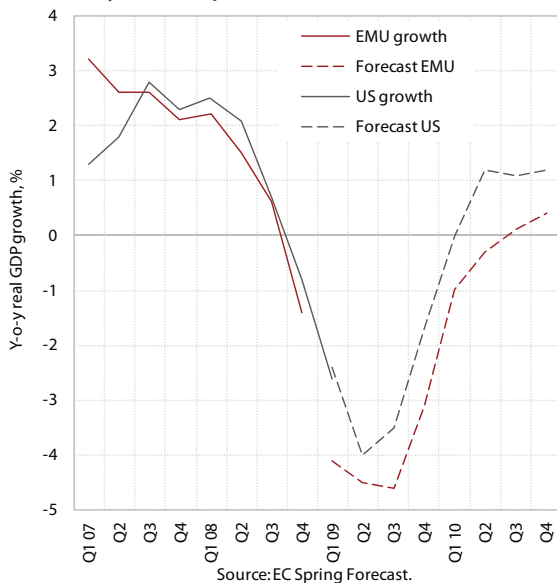


## International environment

The IMF and European Commission published revised forecasts of economic trends for 2009 and 2010, as expected. Both institutions predict the largest contraction of the world economy in the post-war period for this year, but the lowering of their 2009 growth forecasts has slowed in the last month; both institutions now predict a similar contraction of the economy as envisaged by the OECD in March. According to the EC forecast, all EU members are set to post negative growth in 2009, except Cyprus, but there are significant differences between the states. Export-oriented economies will be affected the most, due to the collapse in global trade. Some countries are more directly exposed to the financial and housing-market crisis, while some also face deterioration in external financing conditions following the build-up of imbalances. The most recent forecasts of all international institutions suggest a stabilisation of the situation and a subdued

recovery of the economy, which is also shown by certain indicators of economic activity and sentiment indicators. The European Economic Commission's forecast includes all measures that have been adopted by the countries thus far and without which economic growth in the EU would have been another 1.0 p.p. or 0.75 p.p. lower in 2009 and 2010, respectively, than anticipated now. All forecasts highlight a high uncertainty and the past experience that recovery is usually relatively sluggish when a recession is associated with a financial crisis. This holds all the more true for the current situation when we face the deepest and most globally synchronised recession to date. There are still considerable risks that might make the crisis even deeper, with the greatest danger that the adopted measures will not suffice in breaking the negative feedback loop between deteriorated financial conditions and shrinking economic growth.

Figure 1: Actual economic growth and the Spring Forecast by the European Commission



In the US, the GDP contraction was even more pronounced in Q1 than at the end of 2008, though there are already signs of stabilisation. GDP was down 2.6% in the year to Q1, largely due to further declines in private consumption and private investment. The drop in foreign trade deepened as well, more notably in imports than exports. However, there are signs of stabilisation, as certain sentiment indicators have already started to rebound. The situation on the housing market, where prices are already down by around one third relative to their June 2006 peaks, has started to improve as well. The results of the stress test conducted on the 19 largest American financial institutions have already been released, showing that, amid a further tightening of the situation, the banks need USD 75 bn in new capital to ensure capital adequacy, which is below market expectations. These results are an important step in lowering the uncertainty on financial markets.

The interest rates of central banks and interest rates on interbank markets continue to decline. The ECB cut its key interest rate by 0.25 p.p. to 1.25% in April, and by another 0.25 p.p. in May, to 1.0%, which is still substantially above the key interest rates of other main world central banks (Fed: 0.0%–0.25%, Bank of England: 0.5 %, Bank of Japan: 0.1 %). Along with the lowering of its key interest rate, the

Table 1: IMAD's assumptions for economic growth and forecasts by international institutions

	2009							2010						
	IMF Jan 09	EC Jan 09	IMAD Mar 09	OECD Mar 09	CONS Apr 09	IMF Apr 09	EC Apr 09	IMF Jan 09	EC Jan 09	IMAD Mar 09	OECD Mar 09	CONS Apr 09	IMF Apr 09	EC Apr 09
EMU	-2.0	-1.9	-4.1	-4.1	-3.4	-4.2	-4.0	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.1
EU	-1.8	-1.8	-3.9	N/A	-3.2	-4.0	-4.0	0.5	0.5	-0.3	N/A	0.3	-0.3	-0.1
DE	-2.5	-2.3	-5.1	-5.3	-4.5	-5.6	-5.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	-1.0	0.3
IT	-2.1	-2.0	-4.2	-4.3	-3.6	-4.4	-4.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.1
AT	N/A	-1.2	-3.5	N/A	-2.3	-3.0	-4.0	N/A	0.6	-0.3	N/A	0.1	0.2	-0.1
FR	-1.9	-1.8	-3.3	-3.3	-2.5	-3.0	-3.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.2
UK	-2.8	-2.8	-3.5	-3.7	-3.3	-4.1	-3.8	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
US	-1.6	-1.6	-4.0	-4.0	-2.7	-2.8	-2.9	1.6	1.7	2.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9

Source: Eurostat, European Commission Interim Forecast (January 2009), IMF World Economic Outlook (January 2009), Consensus Forecasts (February 2009), Consensus Forecasts (March 2009), OECD Economic Outlook (March 2009), IMAD Spring Forecast (April 2009).



ECB announced that, similar to other main central banks, it would start buying covered bonds issued by banks in the euro area, in the amount of EUR 80 bn. The ECB will also double the maximum term of its loans to banks from six to twelve months. The value of the three-month EURIBOR totalled 1.42% on average in April, down 0.21 p.p. from March.

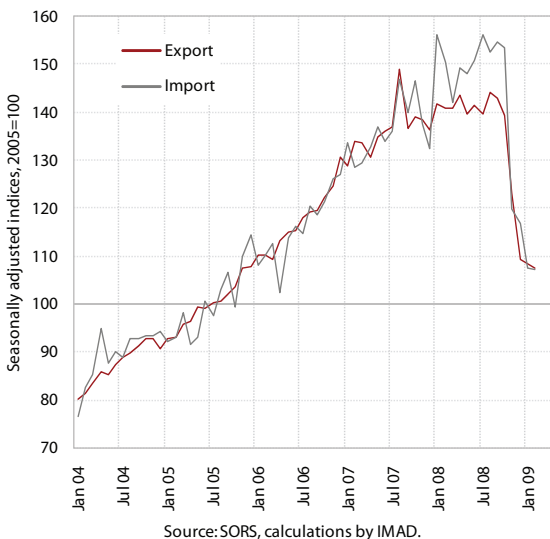
In April, oil prices increased to an average of USD 50.2 a barrel. The average oil price was up 7.8% from March and down 54.0% y-o-y.

The euro appreciated against other main world currencies in April. The euro gained value against the US dollar again, by 1.1% (the average exchange rate of USD 1.3190 to EUR 1). The euro also appreciated against the Japanese yen (the average exchange rate of JPY 130.24 to EUR 1) and Swiss franc (the average exchange rate of CHF 1.5147 to EUR 1), while the value of the euro dropped relative to the British pound sterling (the average rate of GBP 0.8976 to EUR 1).

## Economic developments in Slovenia

In February, the decline in **merchandise trade** slowed noticeably at the monthly level for the second month in a row, while in y-o-y terms the value of merchandise trade was considerably lower.<sup>1</sup> Following the significant November and December drops (by -11.3% on average), the lowering of merchandise exports (monthly seasonally adjusted) slowed in the first two months of the year (-0.9%); February also saw a lower decline in merchandise imports. In February, merchandise exports were by a nominal 25.1% lower y-o-y, and merchandise imports by 29.1%.

Figure 2: Merchandise exports and imports

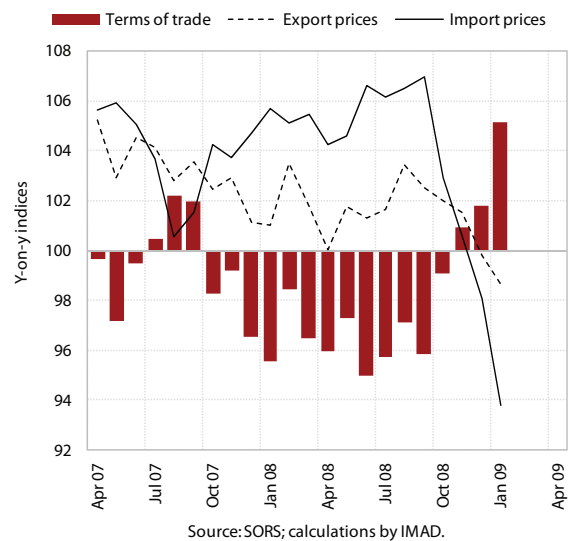


<sup>1</sup> According to the external trade statistics.

In February, exports and imports dropped y-o-y in nominal terms. The largest contributions to both declines came from trade in road vehicles. In February, merchandise exports to the EU declined by a nominal 25.9% y-o-y, and to non-EU countries by a nominal 23.3%. According to the available data on the structure of exports by SITC, only electricity exports made a visible positive contribution to export growth, while the largest negative contribution came from road vehicle exports, whose growth has been falling y-o-y since May 2008. Similar movements as for export flows were recorded for import flows, with an even greater decline. Merchandise imports from EU Member States dropped by 32.8% y-o-y in February, and from non-EU countries by 14.5%. The breakdown of imports by end-use product groups shows that in January the greatest negative contribution came from imports of road vehicles. In the first two months this year, total merchandise exports were down 25.3% y-o-y and imports as much as 30.2%.

In January, the terms of merchandise trade improved, as import prices dropped at a faster pace than prices of exports.<sup>2</sup> The terms of merchandise trade have otherwise been improving y-o-y since last November, when oil and non-oil commodity prices started to plunge. In January, export prices were down by 1.4% y-o-y and import prices by 6.2%; the terms of trade thus improved noticeably, by 5.1%.

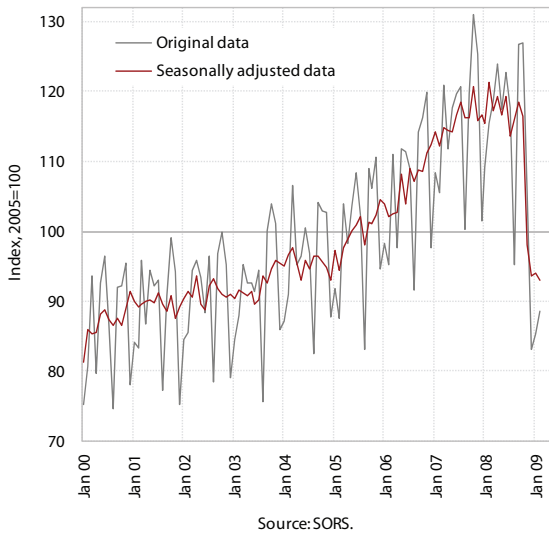
Figure 3: Terms of merchandise trade



The value of **trade in services** is dropping in y-o-y terms, albeit at a slower pace than the value of merchandise trade. The decline in service exports is mainly due to slower exports of transport services, which are fairly closely linked to the movements of merchandise exports. As a result of the financial and economic crisis, trade in financial,

<sup>2</sup> According to the external trade statistics.

Figure 4: Industrial production in manufacturing



insurance and construction services also began to slow this year. In February, the largest negative contributions to export growth came from exports of road and maritime transport services and construction services. Looking at imports, the largest negative contributions came from imports of maritime and railway transport services and insurance. In the first two months of 2009, exports of services fell by a nominal 9.6% y-o-y and imports of services by 6.7%.

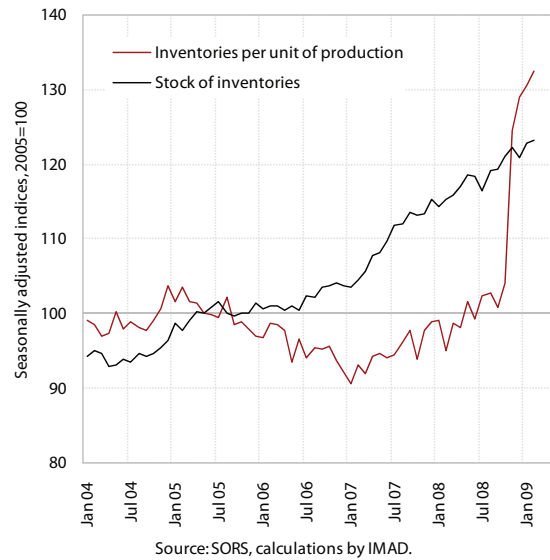
In February, the decline in **production activity in manufacturing** slowed, but production activity was again

Table 2: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

In %	2007	2008	II 09/ I 09	II 09/ II 08
<b>Exports<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-23.1</b>
-goods	16.3	1.2	6.4	-25.1
-services	20.1	20.8	-8.3	-13.1
<b>Imports<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-26.3</b>
-goods	18.1	5.5	5.5	-29.3
-services	20.1	9.8	8.3	-2.6
Industrial production	7.2	-1.2	-0.9 <sup>2</sup>	-22.3 <sup>3</sup>
-manufacturing	8.5	-1.3	-1.2 <sup>2</sup>	-24.2 <sup>3</sup>
Construction -value of construction put in place	18.5	15.7	1.1 <sup>2</sup>	-25.0 <sup>3</sup>
Distributive trade - turnover in distributive trade and the sale and repair of motor vehicles	9.5	10.4	-5.5 <sup>2</sup>	-11.9 <sup>3</sup>
Hotels and restaurants - turnover in hotels and restaurants	0.3	-4.0	-1.6 <sup>2</sup>	-10.9 <sup>3</sup>

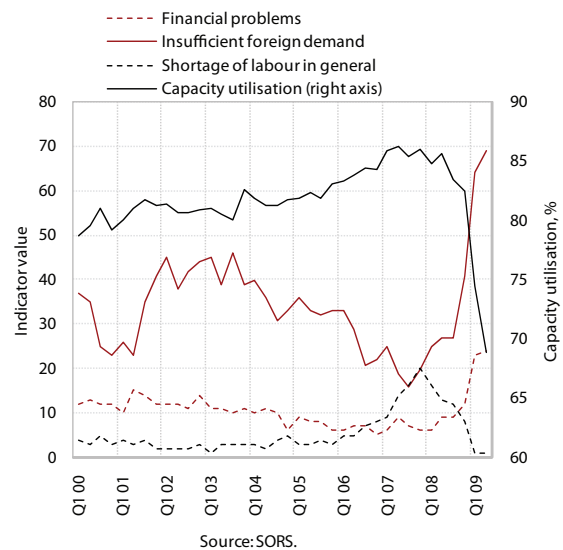
Sources: BS, SORS; calculations by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup>balance of payments statistics, <sup>2</sup>seasonally adjusted, <sup>3</sup>working-day adjusted data.

Figure 5: Movement of inventories in manufacturing



notably lower y-o-y. Relative to January, it went down by 1.2% according to the seasonally-adjusted data, while relative to February 2008, the volume of production was 24.2% lower (working-day adjusted data), which largely reflects the fast production decline over the last months of 2008. The volume of production was lower than in February 2008 in all manufacturing industries, most notably in certain predominantly export-oriented and less technology-intensive activities, such as the leather (-51.2%), textile (-40.2%) and furniture industries (-36.3%). A considerable decline was also seen in turnover from sales (-24.1%), both on domestic and foreign markets.

Figure 6: Limiting factors and capacity utilisation in manufacturing according to business trends



<sup>2</sup> According to the external trade statistics.

## Box 1: (In)solvency

The number of insolvent legal entities increased in the first quarter of 2009 relative to the final quarter of 2008. The average monthly number of legal entities which had outstanding matured liabilities for more than five consecutive days in a month increased by 5.4%. The total number of bankruptcy procedures filed against legal entities was up 4.8%, while the total number of personal bankruptcy procedures filed against sole proprietors rose by one third. The number of legal entities with outstanding matured liabilities for more than five days in a month was highest in March 2009 (3,902); most of them were in construction, trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and manufacturing. In Q1 2009, two compulsory settlement procedures<sup>1</sup> were launched against long-term insolvent legal entities (both against legal persons), 65 bankruptcy procedures (35.4% in trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; 16.9% in manufacturing and 15.4% in construction) and 20 personal bankruptcy procedures against sole proprietors (within that 40.0% in hotels and restaurants and 20%, respectively, in trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, and construction).

Figure 7: Legal entities with outstanding matured liabilities for more than 5 days in a month

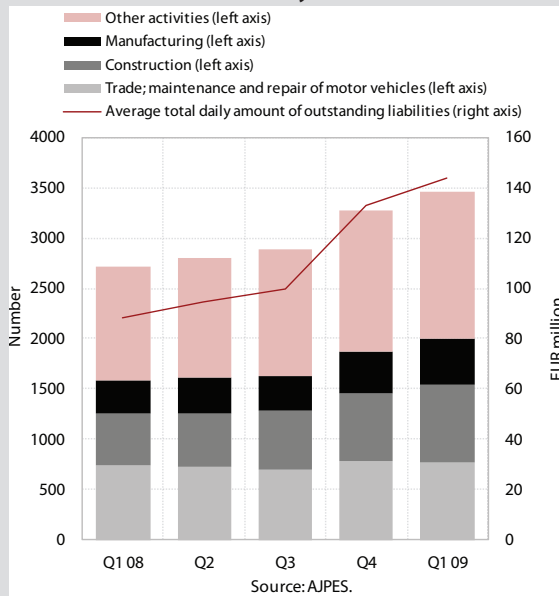
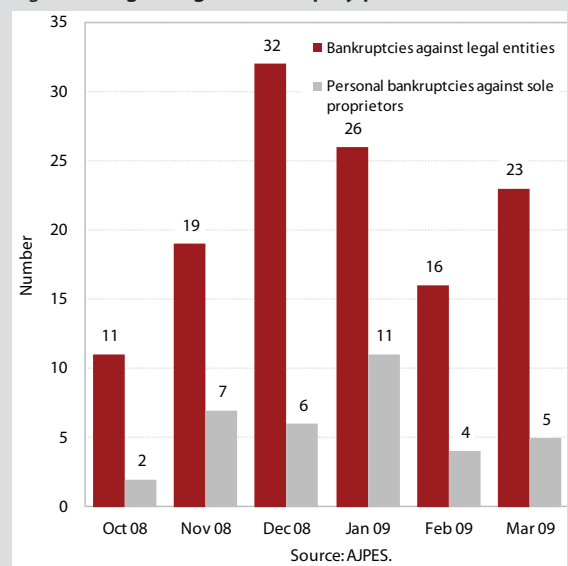


Figure 8: Beginning of bankruptcy procedures



<sup>1</sup> For more on the characteristics of these procedures, see SEM, March 2009.

In recent months, the level of inventories posted somewhat slower growth, but inventories are still rising. Inventories of finished and intermediate products in industry are increasing and were 7.1% higher in the first two months than in the same period last year. Amid a sharp drop in demand, inventories per unit of production increased notably in the last analysed months, despite a considerable decline in production activity. If there is no significant pick-up in demand, we can expect further adjustments of the volume of production, due to increased inventories.

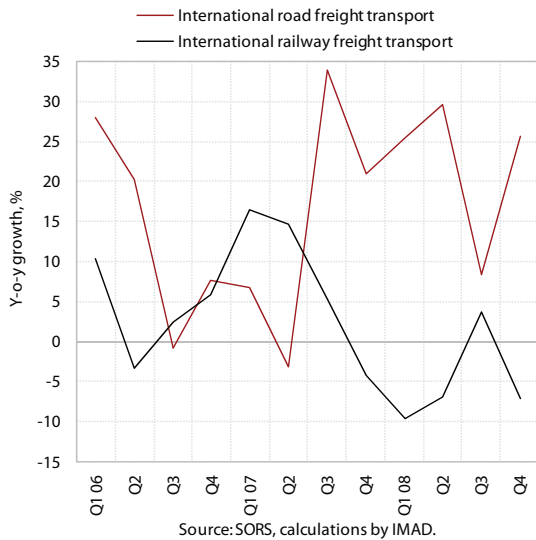
According to the quarterly data on business trends, insufficient foreign demand remained the most frequently reported limiting factor to production in April, and capacity utilisation dropped once again. Based on data from April's business tendency survey in manufacturing, similar to January, enterprises cited insufficient demand, particularly foreign demand, as the most limiting factor to production. Nearly 70% of the surveyed enterprises were faced with this limitation. Compared with January,

enterprises also more frequently reported uncertain economic conditions as a factor limiting production (47%), followed by financial problems (24%) and unpaid bills (20%). Enterprises also estimated that at the beginning of Q2, their competitive positions continued to deteriorate on all markets, compared with Q1 2009, most notably outside the EU. The low capacity utilisation in January (74.5%) dropped further in April, to 68.9%, a new record low (data since Q1 1996).

In March, **electricity** production increased largely on account of higher hydro-energy output, while electricity consumption dropped y-o-y for the 13<sup>th</sup> month in a row. Electricity output was up 8.6% y-o-y in March, in hydroelectric power plants by more than half. Electricity consumption was 12.0% lower y-o-y, as a result of lower production in manufacturing. Of the total, 44% of the decline still came from decreased consumption in aluminium production, while all direct consumers together (production of iron and steel, in addition to aluminium production)

contributed almost two thirds to the total consumption decline. Electricity consumption from the distribution network (4.8% lower y-o-y) contributed one third. Monthly net exports of electricity strengthened further in March, to 249 GWh (more than 20% of output). In Q1, the total electricity output was 6.6% higher y-o-y, while consumption was 10.4% lower.

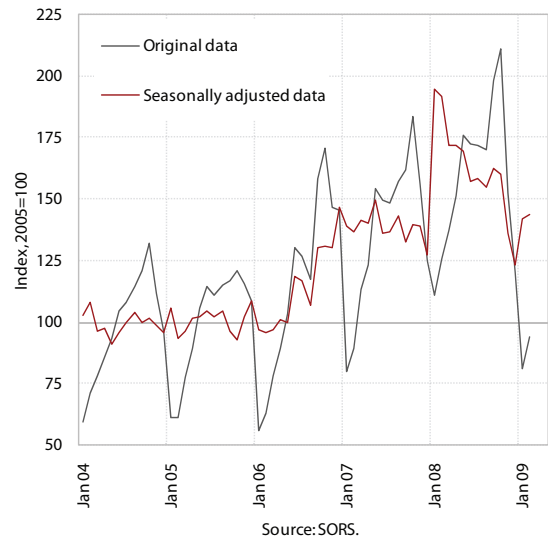
Figure 9: International road and rail freight transport (measured in tonne-km)



Certain indicators suggest a significant decline in road transport in Q1; in Q4 2008, road freight **transport** still posted strong y-o-y growth, while the growth of rail transport declined. In Q4, the volume of rail freight transport dropped by 3.6% due to a decline in international transport (-7.0%); at the annual level, it was lower as well (-2.3%). The volume of road freight transport increased by 17.2% in Q4, almost solely on account of further strong growth in international transport (25.7%), which is the main reason for strong growth in the total year 2008 (18.4%). The effects of the crisis are also visible in the road transport sector and had already been suggested by lower rolling stock renovation in Q4 2008, which decreased further in Q1 2009, when the number of new truck registrations dropped by 46.7% y-o-y (by 78.1% for road tractors and 64.5% for trailers). The decline is also indicated by other indicators such as the volume of German industrial production, the volume of domestic construction activity, exports of road transport services and data by the national motorway company DARS on the passage of trucks through highway toll stations. As a result of the crisis and in the wake of the Slovenian presidency of the EU in 2008, the volume of air transport and airport traffic continued to decline at an accelerating pace in the first two months of this year (in February by 18.7% and 25.7%, respectively).

In February, **construction activity** was at a similar level as a month earlier. According to the seasonally-adjusted data,

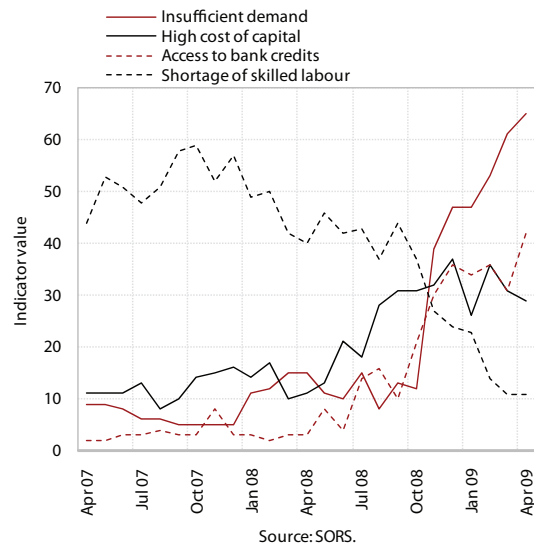
Figure 10: Value of construction put in place



the value of construction put in place was up 1.1% from that in January, but was still considerably lower than at the beginning of 2008. In the first two months, the value of construction put in place was 25.9% lower than in the same period last year. The largest decline was posted for non-residential construction (-32.8%), while in residential construction<sup>3</sup> the value remained at a similar level as last year.

New contracts and orders in construction declined at the beginning of the year. According to the construction

Figure 11: Limiting factors in construction according to business trends



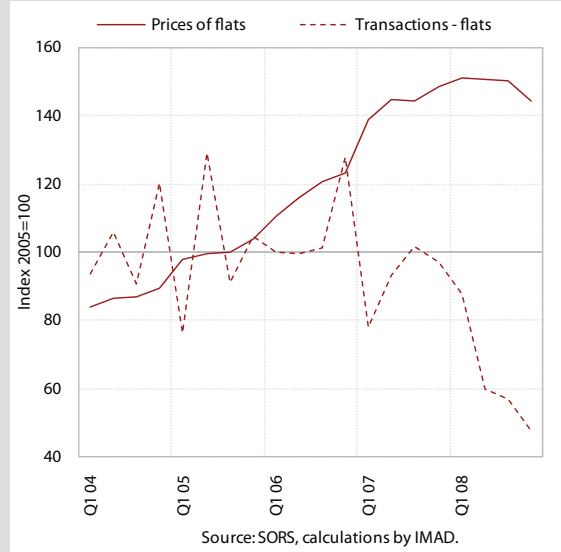
<sup>3</sup> In interpreting data on the value of residential construction, it should be noted that these figures exclude the activity of smaller enterprises, where the main activity is judged to be the construction of residential buildings.

Box 2: **Movements on the Real Estate Market**

According to the SORS data, housing prices continued to drop gradually in Q4 2008 from their peak values of Q1 2008. The decline was also recorded by the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia (SMARS) and Slonep.<sup>1</sup> The decline in the prices of flats thus accelerated somewhat in Q4 2009, also according to the data by SORS; for the first time, prices also dropped y-o-y (-2.9%). Prices started to mirror, albeit with a time lag and to a smaller extent, the drop in demand, which was evidenced by a further strong decline in the number of transactions (sales). The number of market transactions in second-hand dwellings taken into account in the calculation by SORS (omitting less probable and outlier prices) had been declining for a year and a half, and was in Q4 2008 at the lowest level since data have been available (January 2004). The continuation of the strong decline in the number of transactions had already been highlighted in our February analysis of SMARS data for Q4 2008. With regard to prices, the SMARS data on the average value of transactions in flats and houses indicated a drop relative to Q3 2008, but nevertheless still showed some y-o-y growth. The Q4 2008 price drop was also evidenced by the Slonep data on advertised prices of flats in Ljubljana representing the largest share, around one third of the whole Slovenian market of flats. In Q4 2008, these prices declined by an average of 2.3%, the first quarterly decline since the average value of advertised prices of Ljubljana's dwellings started to be calculated in 2003. The available SMARS and Slonep figures for Q1 2009 indicate that the downward trends in the number of transactions and prices of flats continue. The first (still uncleaned) SMARS data suggest a further decline in the number of transactions, and the Slonep data a further gradual drop in prices of Ljubljana's flats.

<sup>1</sup> For more on the differences between the methodologies of these institutions, see SEM, December 2008.

Figure 12: **Movements of second-hand dwelling prices and transactions on the housing market**



statistics, the value of the stock of contracts was 11.0% lower in January than a year before, and the value of new contracts decreased by 28.8% y-o-y in the first two months. Seasonally-adjusted data on business trends show a similar picture, as both the overall order-book and the expected order-book indicators dropped to their lowest values since the beginning of measurement (March 2002). The most important limiting factor is insufficient demand, which also hit a new high again in April.

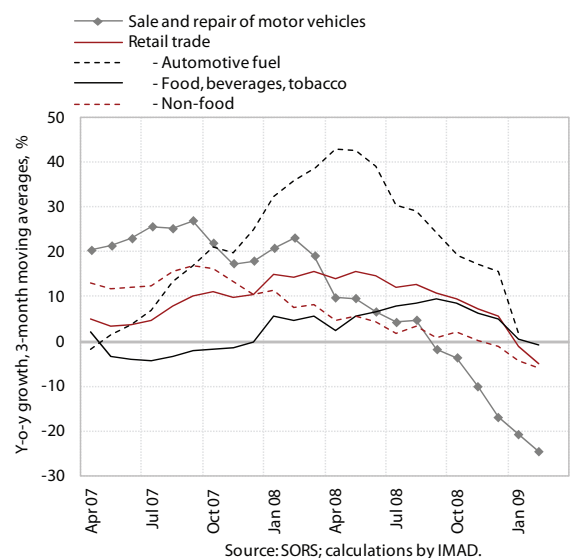
Real turnover dropped in February at the monthly level and for the year as a whole in all sectors of **retail trade**.<sup>4</sup> The total real turnover recorded the largest y-o-y decline in the whole period observed (since January 2001). In the sale of non-food products, which saw the largest y-o-y turnover decline in the past eight years (-8.7%), only specialised stores with pharmaceutical, medical and cosmetic products posted turnover growth. In the sale of motor vehicles, turnover declined for the fifth consecutive month (-25.0%), which is also indicated by the number of new passenger car registrations, which was more than a fifth (-21.9%) lower than a year earlier. Turnover in the sale of automotive fuels also declined (-21.3%), and so did turnover in the sale of food products, beverages and tobacco (-6.4%). The confidence indicator in retail trade

<sup>4</sup> In retail trade, sale and repair of motor vehicles (47+45).

improved somewhat in April, but remained at a lower level than in the first months of the year.

Activity in **hotels and restaurants** slowed in February, according to the available data. Real turnover declined

Figure 13: **Real turnover in retail trade**

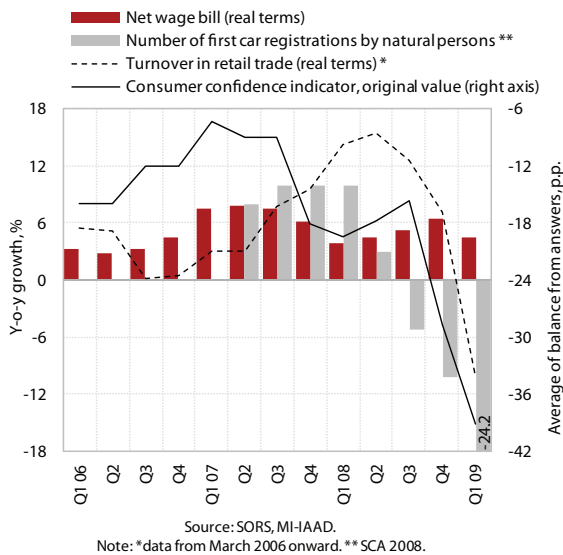




again, in monthly and y-o-y terms. The lower y-o-y turnover in hotels and restaurants and accommodation services was strongly underpinned by lower numbers of tourists' arrivals (-18.8%) and overnight stays (-15.2%), which posted the largest drops since data have been available (since January 1991), mainly as a result of fewer arrivals and overnight stays by foreign tourists. In the first two months of the year, real turnover in hotels and restaurants dropped by nearly a tenth y-o-y (-8.9%), also due to a lower number of tourists' overnight stays (-6.3%).

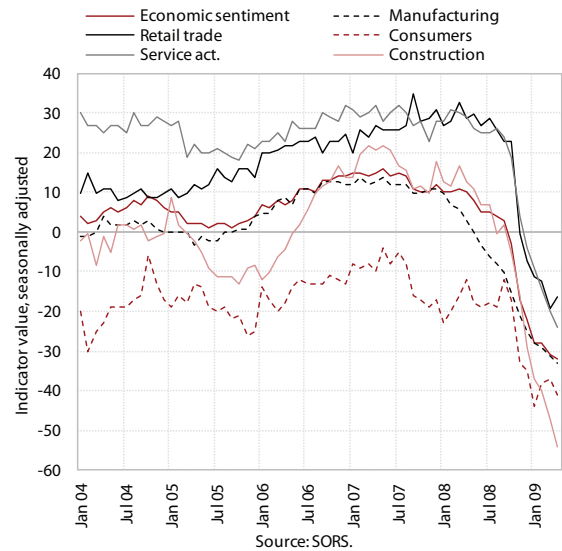
In Q1, **household** expenditure was significantly lower than a year before. Turnover in retail trade went down by 5.1% and natural persons registered nearly 25% fewer new cars. Consumer borrowing was modest and households made net repayments of consumer loans (in the amount of EUR 30 m). The consumer confidence indicator was also much lower than a year earlier: consumers were the most pessimistic about the economic situation, increased unemployment and major purchases in the next 12 months. The y-o-y real rise in the net wage bill was still relatively high on average in Q1 (4.6%), largely due to the base effect in public sector wages. In April, consumption did not become any stronger, according to the available data, given that the number of new car registrations by natural persons dropped by more than a third relative to the previous April, and consumer confidence declined once again.

Figure 14: Private consumption indicators



The **business sentiment indicator** fell to a new low in April (January 2000), even though in recent months its decline slowed month-on-month. The overall indicator declined again, chiefly due to lower values of indicators in service sectors and construction. The consumer confidence indicator also dropped, showing the largest increase in

Figure 15: Business tendency



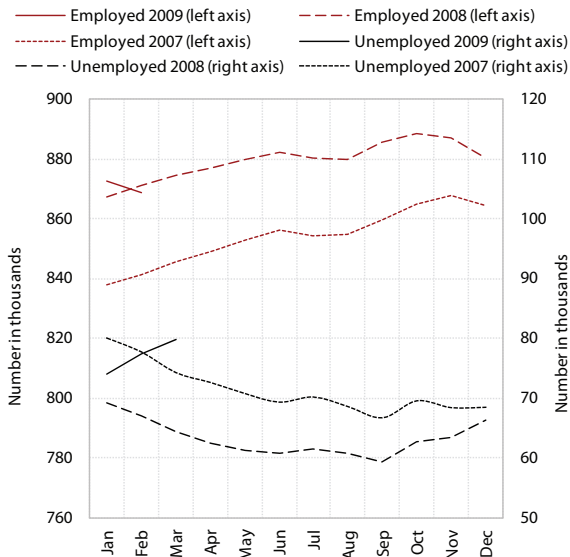
consumers' pessimism about their financial situation in the next 12 months. The values of all situation indicators fell once again in manufacturing, while the indicators of expectations rose, except for expected employment.

## Labour market

In February, the number of **persons in employment** was lower than in the same month of 2008 (-0.3%), for the first time since the end of 2003. The number of employed persons dropped notably y-o-y in manufacturing (by 14,315) and in agriculture and mining, while in other sectors it was still higher than a year before. Relative to January, the number of persons in employment dropped by a further 0.4% in February (3,514 persons); within that as much as 80% in manufacturing and construction. The number of vacancies and the number of persons hired rose for seasonal reasons in March, but remained about a third lower y-o-y. The number of work permits for foreigners increased again, to 92,642 in March, 28.5% more than a year earlier. Most foreign workers work in activities with the lowest average wages.

The number of the **registered unemployed** increased again in March, unlike the past years when it had already started to decline for seasonal reasons in February. In March, the number of registered unemployed persons increased by a further 2,500 to 79,682 and in the first quarter as a whole, by a total of 13,443. The number of persons who lost work almost doubled (24,836) relative to the first quarter of 2008. The outflow of unemployed persons to employment was lower as well (9,472), and so was the number of persons struck off the unemployment register for other reasons. In Q1, the number of registered vacancies was 38.2% lower than in the same quarter of 2008, and the number of persons hired dropped by 32.7%.

Figure 16: Formally employed and registered unemployed persons



Source: SORS, calculations by IMAD.

In February, the registered unemployment rate was at 8.2%, already 1.9 p.p. higher than in September, when it hit the lowest value to date (6.3%). In April, the number of the registered unemployed increased by another 3,204, to 82,832.

In February, **wages** declined for the third month in a row, this time in both sectors; their y-o-y growth also decelerated significantly again. The gross wage per employee declined in February, except in the public administration, by 2.4% on average in nominal, and by a further 0.5 p.p. in real terms. At the y-o-y level, nominal growth decelerated,

Table 3: Labour market indicators

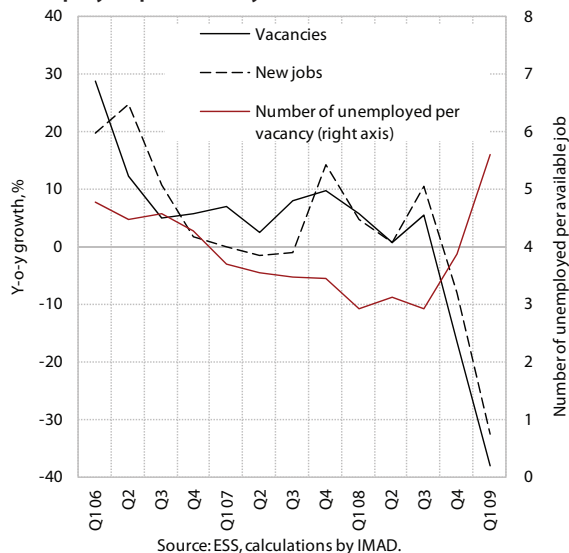
in %	2007	2008	II 09/ I 08	II 09/ II 08
Labour force	1.6	-0.6	0.0	0.8
Persons in formal employment	3.5	3.1	-0.4	-0.3
- Employed in in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	3.3	3.1	-0.4	-0.2
Registered unemployed	-16.9	11.4	4.4	15.2
Average nominal gross wage	5.9	8.3	-2.4	4.2
- private sector	6.9 <sup>1</sup>	7.8 <sup>1</sup>	-3.0	2.0
- public sector	4.1 <sup>1</sup>	9.7 <sup>1</sup>	-1.3	9.5
	<b>2008</b>	<b>II 08</b>	<b>I 09</b>	<b>II 09</b>
Rate of registered unemployment, in %	6.7	7.1	7.0	8.2
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,391.43	1,325.73	1,416.40	1,381.87
Private sector (in EUR)	1,315.49	1,246.83	1,310.70	1,271.42
Public sector (in EUR)	1,642.58	1,583.46	1,756.23	1,733.31

Sources: ESS, SORS; calculations by IMAD. Note: <sup>1</sup>SCA2002.

dropping to 4.2% (9.3% in February 2008), totalling 5.5% in the first two months as a whole. The largest contribution (5.5%) came from public sector wages.

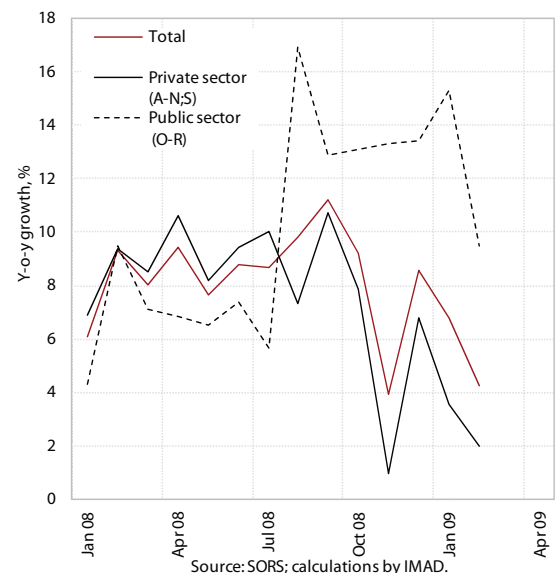
The private sector posted negative wage growth for the third consecutive month. In previous years, the gross wages in the private sector were usually somewhat lower in February than in January, but there are typically fewer working days in February. This February saw a 3.0% nominal drop in the average gross wage, despite the same number of working days, which is attributable to a decline in economic activity, which has already led to

Figure 17: Vacancies, people hired and the number of unemployed per vacancy



Source: ESS, calculations by IMAD.

Figure 18: Nominal gross wage per employee



Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

Table 4: Persons in formal employment by activity

	Number in 1,000			Y-o-y growth rates, %			
	2008	XII 08	II 09	2008/ 2007	II 09/ XII 08	II 09/ I 09	II 09/ II 08
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39.7	38.8	37.8	-1.8	-2.6	0.0	-7.3
B Mining and quarrying	3.6	3.4	3.4	-5.2	-0.2	-0.2	-8.0
C Manufacturing	222.4	216.3	209.6	-0.5	-3.1	-1.1	-6.4
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.7	7.7	7.8	-1.1	1.1	1.1	2.4
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8.8	9.0	8.9	4.7	-1.0	0.0	2.5
F Construction	87.9	89.5	87.7	12.2	-2.0	-0.6	5.5
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	115.8	116.9	115.9	3.5	-0.8	-0.3	1.0
H Transportation and storage	51.2	51.4	50.8	5.4	-1.3	-0.5	0.7
I Accommodation and food service activities	33.8	34.3	33.9	1.7	-1.1	0.1	1.5
J Information and communication	21.9	22.4	22.5	4.8	0.3	0.2	4.8
K Financial and insurance activities	24.3	24.6	24.7	4.2	0.1	-0.9	3.4
L Real estate activities	4.2	4.3	4.3	9.6	0.2	-1.0	10.8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	42.8	44.4	44.2	7.1	-0.5	-0.4	6.0
N Administrative and support service activities	26.0	26.0	25.5	5.2	-2.2	-0.8	1.2
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	51.0	50.8	51.0	1.3	0.3	-0.3	0.2
P Education	60.0	61.0	61.4	1.5	0.7	0.4	2.5
Q Human health and social work activities	51.0	51.6	51.8	2.7	0.3	0.5	1.8
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	13.8	14.0	14.0	6.5	-0.1	0.2	1.8
S Other service activities	12.8	13.1	13.1	1.3	-0.4	0.3	4.8
T Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.4	-1.2	0.8	10.1

Source: SORS, calculations by IMAD.

the implementation of a shorter workweek. The average wage dropped in all sectors. The y-o-y rise in private sector wages totalled 2.0% in nominal terms and almost halved relative to January. These movements suggest that the average wage in the private sector may drop in 2009.

*In the public sector, wages were lower in February than in January and their growth also slowed noticeably y-o-y.* The average gross wage in the public sector was 1.3% lower compared with the month before. The gross wage in the public administration saw a modest increase (0.4%), while in education the gross wage practically stagnated (-0.2%). Unexpectedly high declines were posted by the health and social care sector (-4.4%) and cultural, recreational and sporting activities (-2.8%)<sup>5</sup>. In the health sector, payments for overtime work declined by more than a tenth, but the largest part of the wage decline was a result of January's high base (due to the

disbursement of performance bonuses and payments for increased workload for the past year). Y-o-y growth of the gross wage in the public sector otherwise slowed from January's 15.3% to 9.5%, which is attributable to the high base of February 2008<sup>6</sup> and a significant February decline of wages in the aforementioned sectors; however, it was still notably higher than in the private sector. The Ministry of Public Administration<sup>7</sup> found that upon the transition to the new wage system, the level of difficulty had been (in some units) increased for certain jobs<sup>8</sup>, and the government has requested the line ministries to conduct appropriate inspections based on which these irregularities will be rectified.

<sup>5</sup> Particularly due to the decline in wages in sectors carrying out special gambling activities (-6.1%).

<sup>6</sup> Last February, public sector wages were adjusted for higher-than-anticipated inflation in 2007, by 3.4%, with payment for the difference accrued since January.

<sup>7</sup> 'Actualised estimate of financial consequences of the introduction of the new wage system on the basis of data by ministries on job systemisation and paid wages', March 2009.

<sup>8</sup> Particularly in the fields of education and sports, health, social care, agriculture and forestry and compulsory social security.



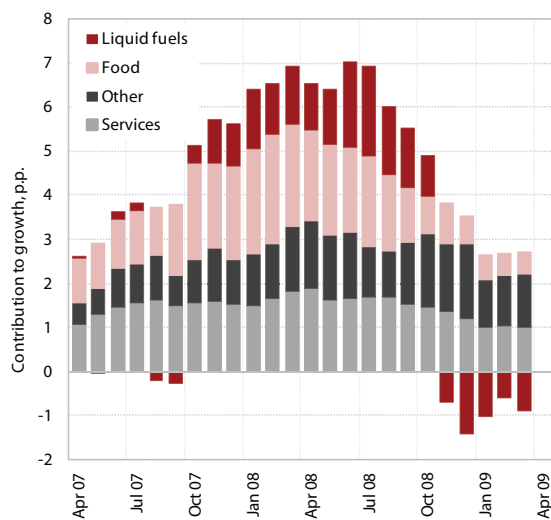
## Prices

Y-o-y **inflation** dropped again in April, to 1.1%, while consumer prices remained almost unchanged relative to February (0.1%). The moderation of inflation is partly a consequence of the high base, given that commodity prices (oil prices, in particular) increased significantly in the same period of 2008, which is this year, in the absence of these shocks, reflected in lower inflation. The ease of inflationary pressures is also in great part related to the decline in economic activity, which was even faster in the

first months of the year. In the first four months of 2009, consumer prices increased by 1.2% (2.1% last year).

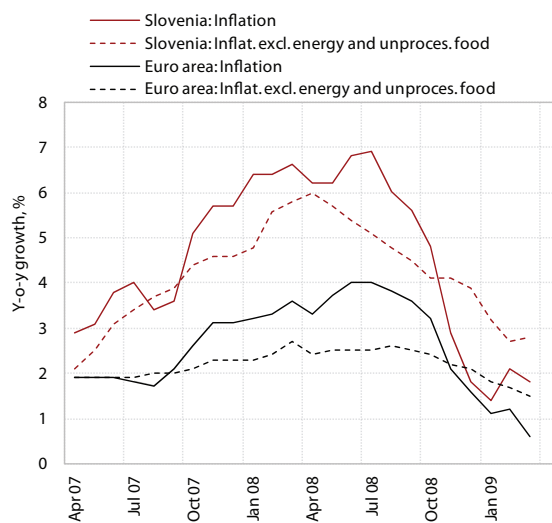
**Inflation** was relatively high (1.0%) in March, as usual for this period of the year, while y-o-y inflation continued to slow (1.8%). The expected further slowing of y-o-y inflation is, in addition to the ease in upward pressures on prices as a result of deteriorated economic conditions, in large part a consequence of the base effect, which is mainly related to the rising prices of oil in the first half of last year. This effect is reflected in a negative contribution to

Figure 19: Breakdown of y-o-y inflation



Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

Figure 20: Inflation in Slovenia and in the total euro area



Source: SORS, Eurostat.

Table 5: Prices

in %	2008		2009		
	XII 2008/ XII 2007	Φ (I 08–XII 08)/ Φ (I 06–XII 07)	III 09/ II 09	III 09/ III 08	Φ (II 08–III 08)/ Φ (II 06–III 07)
Consumer prices (CPI)	2.1	5.7	1.0	1.8	4.5
Goods	1.3	6.0	1.1	1.1	4.4
- Fuel and energy	-7.2	10.6	0.2	-4.6	4.5
- Other	3.2	5.0	1.5	2.1	4.1
Services	3.8	5.0	0.9	3.3	4.5
Consumer prices (HICP)	1.8	5.5	1.1	1.6	4.3
Administered prices <sup>1</sup>	-7.8	9.6	-0.5	-6.4	4.7
- Energy	-11.9	14.4	-0.9	-11.0	7.5
- Other	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2
Core inflation					
- trimmean	2.6	3.9	0.6	2.0	3.3
- excluding (fresh) food & energy	3.9	4.6	1.1	3.1	4.2
Consumer prices in the EMU	1.6	3.3	0.4	0.6	2.7
Producer prices of domestic manufacturers					
- domestic market	3.5	5.6	0.0	0.8	4.4
- EMU	0.1	2.2	-1.7	-1.7	1.7

Sources: SORS, Eurostat, calculations by IMAD. Note: <sup>1</sup> due to annual changes of the administered price index, figures are not directly comparable across years.

inflation of rises in prices of liquid fuels for transport and heating (-0.9 p.p.). Service price rises contributed 1.0 p.p. to inflation; food price rises, 0.5 p.p.; and rises of prices of other goods, 1.2 p.p.

Domestic producer prices of manufactured goods on the domestic market remained unchanged in March and their y-o-y growth continues to slow. Electricity prices increased for the second successive month (by 1.3% in March), but prices in the manufacture of metals and metal products declined. Compared with February, y-o-y producer price growth dropped by 0.4 p.p. y-o-y, to 0.8%. Manufacturing even posted negative y-o-y price growth in March (-0.7%), mainly as a consequence of negative y-o-y growth rates in the manufacture of food products (-2.3 %) and in the manufacture of metals and metal products (-8.9%).

**The price competitiveness of the Slovenian economy** was stable in the first two months of 2009. The real effective exchange rate deflated by relative consumer prices<sup>9</sup> was at December's level in February, given that the nominal

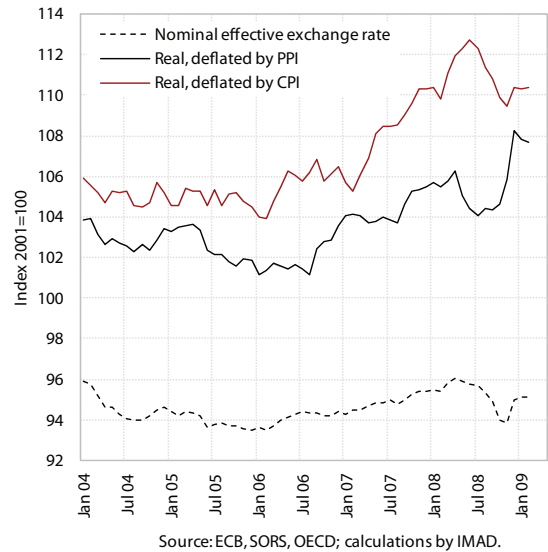
Figure 21: Producer prices of manufactured goods on the domestic market



effective exchange rate was stable in the first two months and consumer price growth in Slovenia was similar to that in Slovenia's trading partners. In the first two months, the real effective exchange rate was only slightly higher y-o-y (0.2%), as given a slight decline in the nominal effective exchange rate, the increase of relative prices was low as well (0.6%). In terms of price competitiveness, Slovenia was one of the middle-ranked euro area countries this year. Six Member States boasted better cost competitiveness than a year earlier, while in all other EU countries cost competitiveness declined. Slovenia's price competitiveness against its partners outside the EU was improving, owing to the significant euro volatility on

<sup>9</sup> In Slovenia, compared with its trading partners.

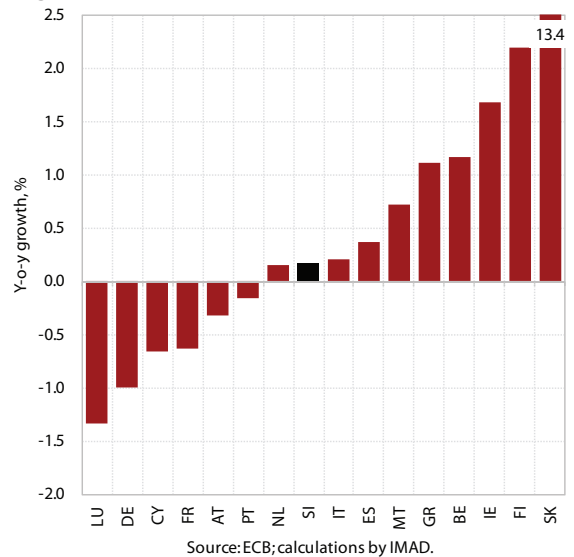
Figure 22: Real and nominal effective exchange rates



foreign exchange markets (depreciation against the USD, CHF and JPY with a concurrent appreciation against the CZK, PLN, HUF and SEK), while its price competitiveness against the EU countries outside the euro area continued to deteriorate.

**Price competitiveness in manufacturing** improved in the first two months of 2009 and its y-o-y deterioration slowed. In February, the real effective exchange rate deflated by relative producer prices in manufacturing (on the domestic market)<sup>10</sup> was lower than in December (0.5%), while in the first two months of 2009 it was higher than in the comparable period of 2008 (2.0%).

Figure 23: Real effective exchange rates of euro-area members in the first two months of 2009, deflated by HICP



<sup>10</sup> In Slovenia, compared with its trading partners.

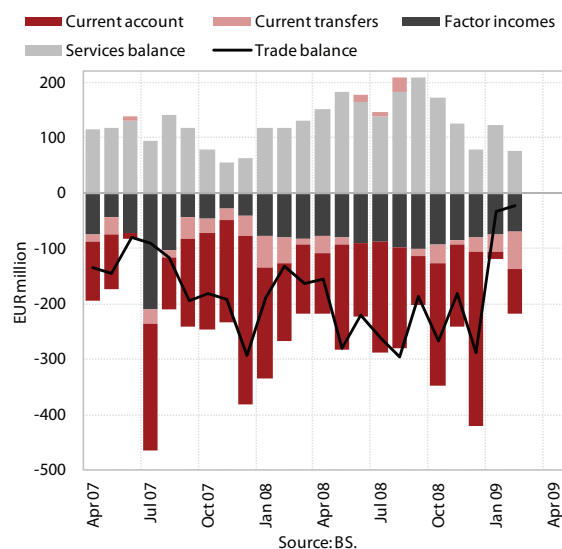
The y-o-y deterioration resulted from a producer price drop in Slovenia's trading partners (-1.9% in the first two months), amid notably slower growth of producer prices in Slovenia (down to 0.5 %).

## Balance of payments

In the first two months, the **current account deficit** (EUR 94.2 m) narrowed by EUR 247.9 m y-o-y. The decline was largely a result of a lower deficit in merchandise trade. The deficits in factor incomes and current transfers also declined, but so did the surplus in the services balance. In February, the current account deficit was higher than in the previous month, totalling EUR 80.3 m, EUR 59.9 m less than in February last year.

The merchandise deficit was lower y-o-y than last November and totalled EUR 22.4 m in February, the lowest figure since May 2006. Also in February, the decline was mainly due to a lower deficit in trade with the EU and in part to a lower surplus in trade with non-EU countries. In the first two months, the total trade deficit was EUR 266.5 m lower y-o-y, dropping to EUR 54.0 m. Following January's modest growth, the surplus in the services balance was at EUR 78.1 m in February, EUR 39.2 m lower y-o-y. It posted EUR 200.6 m in the first two months of 2009, EUR 36.4 m less than in the same period last year. The decline was mainly underpinned by lower net exports of transport services. In the first two months of 2009, the factor income deficit

Figure 24: Components of the current account balance



dropped chiefly on account of net interest payments on foreign loans, despite lower net interest receipts from portfolio investment, both as a result of declining interest rates on international financial markets. The somewhat lower deficit in current transfers was largely linked to a lower deficit in other general government current transfers (lower net payments of taxes and contributions to the rest of the world).

Table 6: Balance of payments

I-II 09, EUR m	Inflows	Outflows	Balance <sup>1</sup>	Balance, I-II 08
Current account	3,359.7	3,453.9	-94.2	-342.1
- Trade balance (FOB)	2,483.6	2,537.6	-54.0	-320.6
- Services	629.0	428.5	200.6	237.0
- Income	170.0	314.1	-144.2	-157.6
Current transfers	77.2	173.7	-96.6	-100.9
Capital and financial account	1,591.3	-1,605.7	-14.4	335.4
- Capital account	21.5	-31.0	-9.5	8.3
- Capital transfers	21.2	-29.6	-8.4	9.1
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	0.3	-1.4	-1.1	-0.9
- Financial account	1,569.8	-1,574.7	-4.9	327.1
- Direct investment	44.1	-85.1	-41.0	51.5
- Portfolio investment	734.5	181.9	916.4	705.1
- Financial derivatives	-20.0	0.8	-19.2	5.7
- Other investment	728.6	-1,672.3	-943.7	-472.4
- Assets	724.9	0.0	724.9	-825.0
- Liabilities	3.7	-1,672.3	-1,668.6	352.6
- Reserve assets	82.6	0.0	82.6	37.1
Net errors and omissions	108.6	0.0	108.6	6.7

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

Following three months of net financial inflows, **financial transactions** posted net outflows in February. February saw a pronounced inflow of capital into the general government due to the issue of a government bond, but net capital outflows from the private sector and Bank of Slovenia were even higher. International financial transactions (excluding international monetary reserves) reached a net capital outflow of EUR 87.5 m in the first two months of 2009. Direct investment posted net outflows in the amount of EUR 41.0 m in the first two months. Outward foreign direct investment was somewhat higher y-o-y, while inward foreign direct investment flows declined, largely due to modest investment in equity capital. Portfolio investment reached a net capital inflow of EUR 916.4 m in the first two months. In January, the Republic of Slovenia issued a benchmark three-month government bond in a nominal value of EUR 1 bn. The government spent EUR 200 m on the final repayment of debt based on the issued RS56 bond, putting the rest in domestic commercial banks, which placed the bulk of assets in foreign accounts and short-term liquid investment – money market instruments. The net capital outflow from other investment also continued in February and totalled EUR 943.7 m in the first two months of 2009. The net outflow of currency and household deposits reached EUR 969.2 m, in great part as a result of February's payment of liabilities of the BS to the Eurosystem (EUR 935.7 m). The stock of the BS's short-term gross external debt thus declined, to EUR 2.8 bn at the end of February. This is also why Slovenia's gross external debt was lower at the end of February, totalling EUR 38.1 bn (104.3% of estimated GDP), while gross external assets in debt instruments amounted to EUR 28.6 bn (78.2% of GDP). The net external debt position totalled EUR 9.5 bn at the end of February (26.0% of estimated GDP), dropping by EUR 40 m compared to January.

## Financial markets

The **lending** activity slowed significantly again in March. Net flows were negative, as a consequence of net repayment of general government loans (EUR 144.4 m), which was most probably the reason for a net outflow of general government deposits in the amount of EUR 242.8 m in March. Net borrowing of enterprises and NFI from domestic banks almost ceased, posting the lowest figure since comparable data have been available (2005). Sources on foreign interbank markets remained rather limited and household deposits stagnated in March. Looking at positive movements, the maturity structure continued to change in favour of long-term deposits.

The volume of **net household borrowing** remained rather low in March. In the currency structure, stronger growth was otherwise posted for borrowing in the form of euro loans, which was the highest in the last eight months (EUR 64.5 m), most probably as a result of swaps of foreign currency loans with loans nominated in euros, as the former were repaid in a net amount of EUR 48.2 m. The volume of housing loans continued to slow, and was, reaching EUR 20.4 m, by EUR 1.4 m lower than in February. Once again households strengthened net repayment of consumer loans, which had thus already posted a negative net flow for the fourth consecutive month.

**Enterprises and NFI** borrowed only EUR 5.3 m in net in March, just slightly over 2% of the monthly average for the last 12 months. While corporate borrowing accounted for the largest part of net flows in previous months, enterprises repaid loans in a net amount of EUR 29.9 m this time, solely as a result of repayment of working capital loans; the volume of investment loans remained modest as well. By contrast, net borrowing by NFI increased slightly in March, amounting to EUR 35.7 m, the highest figure in

Figure 25: Financial transactions of the balance of payments

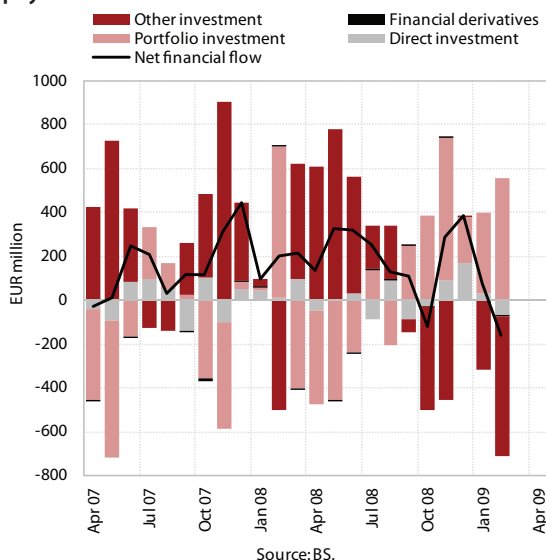
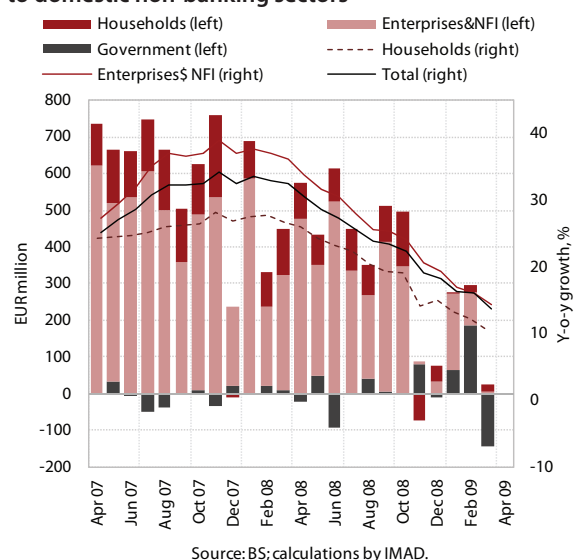


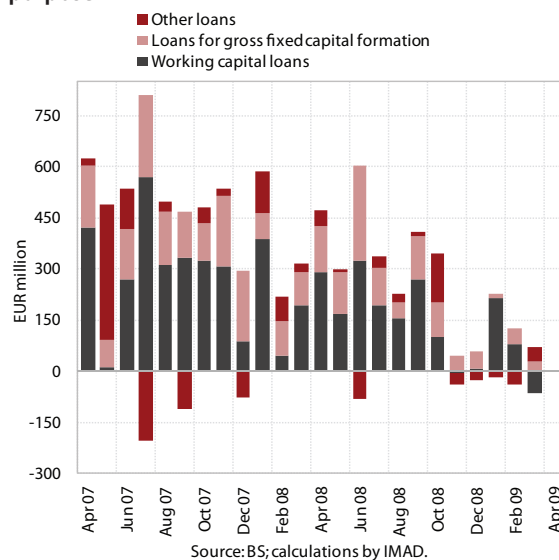
Figure 26: Net flows and growth of domestic bank loans to domestic non-banking sectors



the last four months. In terms of structure by purpose, only NFI investment loans stood out slightly, totalling EUR 14.2 m. Enterprises and NFI thus borrowed EUR 302.5 m in net from domestic banks in Q1, nearly three quarters less than in the comparable period last year. A much less noticeable decline was recorded for corporate and NFI borrowing abroad, which even strengthened somewhat in February. Enterprises and NFI raised foreign loans in a net amount of EUR 69.5 m, the highest value in the last three months. In the first two months of 2009, enterprises thus raised foreign loans in a net amount of EUR 110.0 m, almost a tenth lower figure than in the comparable period last year. The maturity structure of corporate borrowing abroad is quite favourable, given that practically the total volume of net flows comes from long-term loans, while short-term loans were repaid in a net amount of EUR 0.5 m in the first two months of the year. Contrary to enterprises, banks continue to net repay foreign loans. February's net repayments were otherwise at the lowest level (EUR 39.3 m) in the past four months of repayment, but banks had net repaid long-term loans already for the third month in a row; raising of short-term loans is, on the other hand, fairly modest as well. In the first two months of 2009, banks thus repaid foreign loans in a net amount of EUR 178.5 m, while they borrowed EUR 223.3 m in net in the comparable period last year.

*The y-o-y growth rate of the volume of loans is still falling at an accelerated pace and was at 13.6% in March, the lowest since comparable data have been available (2005). The volume of foreign currency loans declined for the third consecutive month, while the volume of euro loans stagnated for the first time since the adoption of the euro. In Q1 2009, banks granted loans to domestic non-banking sectors in a net amount of EUR 445.9 m, slightly over 30% of the value posted in the comparable period last year. The slowdown of credit activity in the euro area as a whole*

Figure 27: Net flows of corporate and NFI borrowing by purpose



was even more pronounced, as net flows of loans reached only 5% of the value posted in the comparable period last year and the y-o-y growth rate had already dropped to a low figure of 3.2%. Households in the euro area net repaid loans in the first three months of 2009, while enterprises and NFI reached only slightly over 15% of the 2008 level.

*In March, household deposits in banks practically stagnated, after rising continuously in the previous four months. March was thus strongly marked by a flow of assets from short-term (-EUR 103.5 m) into long-term deposits, which otherwise recorded the lowest net inflows (EUR 109.6 m) in the last four months. After posting high net flows in the first two months of 2009 (EUR 1.2 bn),*

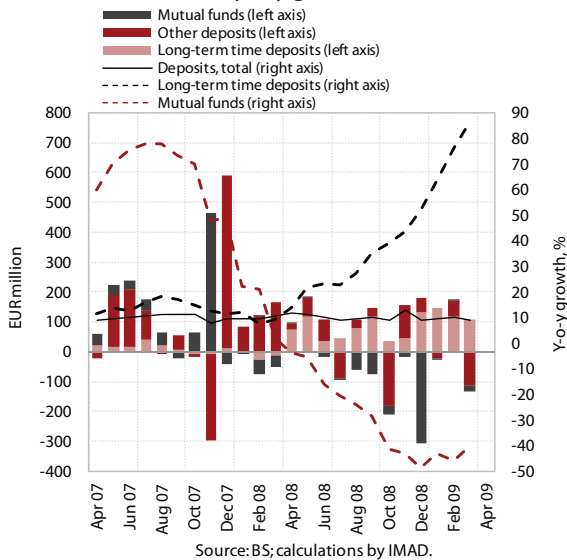
Table 7: Financial market indicators

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 08	31. III 09	31. III 09/ 28. II 09	31. III 09/ 31. XII 08	31. III 09/ 31. III 08
Loans total	31,551.0	31,996.9	-0.4	1.4	13.6
Enterprises and NFI	23,139.4	23,441.9	0.0	1.3	14.4
Government	584.6	686.8	-17.4	17.5	25.6
Households	7,827.0	7,868.2	0.2	0.5	10.3
Consumer credits	2,883.9	2,854.4	-0.4	-1.0	2.9
Lending for house purchase	3,395.3	3,461.6	0.6	2.0	20.1
Other lending	1,547.7	1,552.2	0.5	0.3	5.2
Bank deposits total	13,689.1	13,994.3	0.0	2.2	8.6
Overnight deposits	5,249.4	5,276.5	1.4	0.5	-1.9
Short-term deposits	5,644.8	5,742.7	-1.8	1.7	5.9
Long-term deposits	1,957.7	2,333.1	4.9	19.2	86.4
Deposits redeemable at notice	837.2	642.1	-10.9	-23.3	-22.5
Mutual funds	1,513.4	1,420.1	-0.1	-6.2	-39.6

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



Figure 28: Net flows of household deposits into banks and mutual funds and y-o-y growth rates



Source: BS; calculations by IMAD.

general government deposits in domestic banks posted a net outflow of EUR 242.8 m in March. After February's net inflows, mutual funds recorded net outflows once again in March, in the amount of EUR 21.7 m, the highest value in the past four months. Outflows were mainly posted for stock and mixed mutual funds. Despite a relatively high outflow, the volume of assets managed by mutual funds shrank by a mere EUR 1.8 m (0.1 %), as in this period, mutual funds recorded positive yields, mainly as a result of favourable developments on foreign capital markets. By the end of March, the volume of assets in mutual funds managed by domestic administrators dropped to EUR 1.4 bn, almost two fifths less than in the year before.

Figure 29: Movement of the SBI20 and other main indices



Source: Finance.yahoo.com, www.msctbarra.com, Lbo.

Turnover on the **Ljubljana Stock Exchange** strengthened somewhat in March. Posting EUR 72.7 m, it nevertheless fell behind the 12-month average by more than a tenth. In Q1 2009, the total turnover stood at EUR 162.5 m, the lowest value since the last quarter of 2005. Following two consecutive months of growth, market capitalisation dropped by 1.4% in March, chiefly as a result of a lower market capitalisation of shares (by 2.6%) due to the negative movements on the Ljubljana Stock Exchange, while the market capitalisation of bonds remained unchanged. In April, the main index on the Ljubljana Stock Exchange recorded 2.7% growth, after two months of decline. Even stronger growth was posted by indices on developed markets, in the interval between 7.3% (DOW JONES) and 16.7% (DAX), which can largely be attributed to positive expectations for measures adopted in response to the crisis and relatively better-than-expected business results.

## Public finance

In the first three months of the year, revenue from **taxes and social security contributions** dropped by 2.1% relative to the same period last year. According to the data on paid taxes and social security contributions,<sup>11</sup> the payments totalled EUR 3.1 bn. The slowdown of growth in general government revenue, which had already been pronounced in the previous four months, continued in March, for all categories of taxes and contributions. In the first three months of 2009, the fastest y-o-y increase was recorded for revenue from excise duties (13.3%), largely as a result of several increases of excise duties on liquid fuels for transport and heating in recent months and the increase in excise duties on alcohol in March. In the first three months, relatively strong growth was also recorded for revenue from wage-related taxes, specifically from personal income tax (7.9%) and social security contributions (6.4%), although revenues from both these sources had already slowed noticeably in March compared with February. Advance payments of corporate income tax are declining from month to month, largely due to the statutory possibility of using a different method of their determination, which enables enterprises to take account of deteriorated business results. In March, the advance payment reached less than 60% of the value recorded for this tax in the year before. In the first three months as a whole, the advance payments were by a high percentage of 10.5% lower than in the same period last year. Revenue from value added tax declined for the third month in a row; in the first three months, it decreased by 16.5% on average y-o-y, which (amid the problems regarding the timing of tax payments and refunds) mainly reflected a decline in economic activity.

<sup>11</sup> Based on the Report on Payments of All Public Revenues, January–February 2009, Public Payments Administration.

Table 8: Consolidated general government revenues and expenditure

	2008			2009	
	EUR m	% of GDP	Growth, %	I 2009 in EUR m	I 09/ I 08
Revenues - total	15,335.0	41.3	9.5	1,123.1	1.0
- Tax revenues	13,937.2	37.5	9.2	1,068.5	-1.1
- Taxes on income and profit	3,442.1	9.3	18.0	249.4	-11.9
- Social security contributions	5,095.0	13.7	10.8	433.4	-9.8
- Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,805.3	12.9	6.8	370.7	8.4
- Receipts from the EU budget	365.4	1.0	5.0	7.5	57.4
Expenditure - total	15,434.7	41.6	10.9	1,119.8	-8.7
- Wages and other personnel expenditure	3,580.6	9.6	9.3	305.5	-13.7
- Purchases of goods and services	2,525.9	6.8	14.2	171.7	-10.8
- Transfers to individuals and households	5,616.2	15.1	10.3	463.1	-10.8
- Capital expenditure	1,252.0	3.4	10.7	57.4	-6.9
- Capital transfers	458.0	1.2	37.0	12.8	-42.5
- Payment to the EU budget	427.9	1.2	20.2	32.1	42.7

Source: MF.

According to the consolidated balance,<sup>12</sup> general government revenue and expenditure totalled EUR 1.1 bn in January. Revenue declined y-o-y (-1.0%), while expenditure increased (8.7%). In the last seven years, revenue declined in y-o-y terms only in January 2002. This January, expenditure growth almost doubled relative to last year. In terms of the economic structure of expenditures, in January the largest increase was seen in expenditure on investment transfers; as expected, wages and other personnel expenditures also posted noticeable increases. High growth was also recorded for expenditure on goods and services and transfers to individuals and households. Among transfers, January saw the highest rise in expenditure on transfers to the unemployed (30.9%) and expenditure on other transfers to individuals and households (29.1%), within which free meals for secondary school students were introduced in September and free kindergarten care for the second child in a family. Strong growth (18.0%) was also recorded for family benefits and parental allowances, given the increases in the number of beneficiaries as well as in their bases (wages). In January, growth of expenditure on pensions was 9.7%, while expenditure on social security transfers was modest (4.1%); expenditure on sickness benefits even declined (-0.8). Expenditure on interest payments declined by 6.6% in January. Payments to the EU budget were also significantly lower than in January last year.

According to the first non-consolidated data for February, state budget revenue declined by 6.4% y-o-y in the first

<sup>12</sup> The consolidated balance (according to the cash flow methodology) includes revenues and expenditures of state and local government budgets, and revenues and expenditures of the pension and health funds.

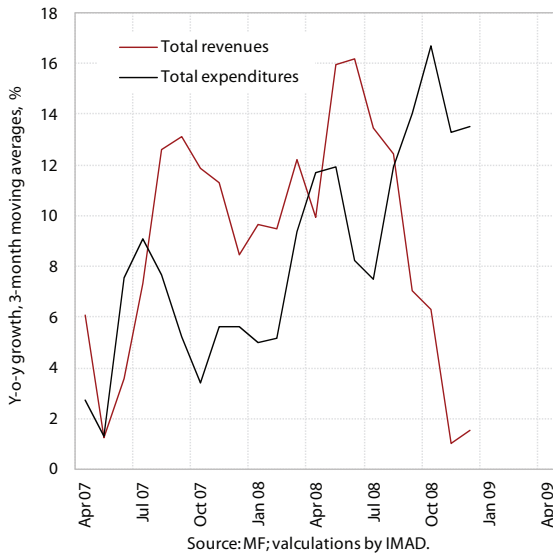
Figure 30: Taxes and social security contributions



Source: PPA; calculations by IMAD, (the figures were adjusted to match the given period)

two months of 2009, while state budget expenditure concurrently increased by 17.8%. The state government deficit climbed to EUR 290 m in the first two months. The health fund also posted a deficit (EUR 33 m) at the end of the first two months, given that revenue increased by 7.3% and expenditure by 25.3%. With the transfer from the state budget in the amount of EUR 193 m, the pension fund was balanced at the end of the first two months; revenue and expenditure rose by 8.8%. The total balance of local government budgets was also negative in January, when local government budgets posted a deficit of EUR 16 m, given that revenue declined by 15.5% and expenditure increased by 17.2% y-o-y.

Figure 31: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure



Slovenia's contribution to **the EU budget** amounted to EUR 32.4 m in March. In the first three months as a whole, Slovenia had already paid nearly one third of all funds it is bound to pay into the EU budget in 2009 according to the approved supplementary budget. Based on the supplementary budget, Slovenia's obligations to the EU budget increased by EUR 52.9 m with regard to the adopted budget, as a result of the adopted EU budget for 2009 and a new system of own resources.<sup>13</sup>

Slovenia received EUR 21.6 m from the EU budget. More than half came from funds under the Common Agricultural Policy, mainly for rural development programmes. Slightly less than 30% was funded by the pre-accession ISPA programme, and slightly more than 15% from the structural funds; within that, two thirds were from the European Social Fund and one third from the Regional Development Fund. Slovenia did not receive any funding under the Cohesion Policy in March.

The first three months of 2008 still show poor absorption of European funds, which is expected to improve in the second part of the year. Along with the supplementary budget, the National Assembly also adopted the Act

Amending the Republic of Slovenia Budget for 2008 and 2009 Implementation Act, which introduces solutions to enhance the absorption of EU funds. Absorption is to be accelerated by enabling advance payments from EU funds. If determined that cohesion policy funds are not used in line with the planned dynamics and set goals, the government will be able, on a request from the managing authority, to reallocate the rights to use not only the earmarked EU funds, but also the funds for national participation. In line with the European Commission recommendations, at the end of March, the government office for regional policy launched a media campaign for the promotion of the European Cohesion Policy for operational programmes from the financial 2007–2013 perspective; the deadline for the implementation of cohesion policy programmes under the previous financial perspective has been extended to the end of 2010, and for structural funds to the end of June 2009.

<sup>13</sup> In March, the Council Decision of 7 June 2007 on the system of the European Communities' own resources (2007/436/EC, Euratom) entered into force with retroactive effect from 1 January 2007, along with a new regulation on the system of own resources. The most important changes related to the adjustment of the system are a reduction of the call-in rate for VAT-based own resources to 0.30%, gross reductions in annual GNI-based contributions of the Netherlands and Sweden for 2007–2013 and full participation of the UK in financing costs of enlargement, except in certain cases as stipulated by the Decision, with a phased introduction in 2009 and 2010. The Decision also determines new ceilings of GNI-based contributions and adjustments in case of modifications to the ESA 95, which entail a significant change in the level of GNI.





**selected topics**



## Possible Measures in Response to the Financial and Economic Crisis – Unemployment Benefits

*In response to the financial and economic crisis, numerous European countries are implementing measures to increase the social security of the most vulnerable population groups, including the unemployed. In the period of strong economic growth and low unemployment, it was relatively easy for the unemployed to find jobs. Being unemployed for relatively short periods of time, they could more easily survive on low employment benefits which were also meant to stimulate workers to quickly find new jobs. However, in a time of crisis, unemployment increases at a rapid pace and people remain jobless for increasingly longer periods of time, which makes it harder to subsist on low unemployment benefits. In Slovenia, a particularly vulnerable group is the young unemployed who receive the lowest unemployment benefits and that for an extremely short period of time.*

*Within the framework of integrated flexicurity policies, the EC's report "Flexicurity in Times of Crisis"<sup>13</sup> highlights the importance of implementing measures to support the most vulnerable groups. The EC stresses that, in light of the growing number of the unemployed, it is especially important to maintain an appropriate level of social security benefits for groups that are hit the hardest by the crisis. Among possible measures, it cites extended coverage (increase in the number of recipients) or a longer duration of unemployment benefits. In the "Inventory of Member States Policy Responses to the Crisis in the Field of Employment and Social Policies,"<sup>14</sup> the EC states that some Member States are expanding the eligibility for full or earnings-related benefits to persons with a short employment history (France, Finland, Portugal). Certain Member States are providing an allowance to compensate workers in part-time employment seeking full-time contracts (Portugal), or to cover the lost earnings of workers working short time due to the crisis. Many Member States are extending either the length of benefit eligibility (Lithuania, Portugal, Romania) or the amount received (Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Portugal). Some countries are also extending the scope of unemployment insurance in favour of young people whose fixed-term employment contracts expired (France) and some have introduced "partial" unemployment (France).*

*In Slovenia, the unemployment benefit is regulated by the EUJA,<sup>15</sup> under which the right to cash benefit may be claimed by an insured person whose employment contract with one or more employers lasted at least 12 months during the last 18 months prior to its termination, provided that general requirements are satisfied. The cash benefit assessment*

*basis is the average monthly wage earned by the insured person in 12 months prior to unemployment. The cash benefit totals 70% of the assessment basis for the first three months and 60% in the subsequent months. The duration of the right to cash benefit shall not exceed:*

- 3 months for insurance of 1 to 5 years;*
- 6 months for insurance of 5 to 15 years;*
- 9 months for insurance of 15 to 25 years;*
- 12 months for insurance of over 25 years;*
- 18 months for insured persons older than 50 years and for insurance over 25 years;*
- 24 months for insured persons older than 55 years and for insurance of over 25 years.*

*A comparison of possible unemployment benefit durations by countries shows that the unemployed in Slovenia are eligible for unemployment benefits for a shorter time than in most other European countries. The comparison shows that in Slovenia the unemployed receive unemployment benefits for a shorter time than the unemployed in most other European countries. Altogether 15 out of 31 countries have longer benefit durations for all the above-stated six categories, and 22 for the first four categories. Slovenia ranks lowest for the first category ('insurance of 1 to 5 years'), with the duration of eligibility for benefits of only three months. Among 31 countries, the time of receiving unemployment benefits is only shorter in Hungary and Malta.*

*The condition under the EUJA which regulates the right to cash unemployment benefit is very tough, particularly on people on fixed-term employment contracts many of whom are young. For example, a person who has been on a fixed-term contract for less than 12 months (it may be his/her first job) and was unemployed for 9 months before that job, is not entitled to any cash unemployment benefits after his/her employment contract expires. Various authors<sup>16</sup> state that unemployment insurance systems that are more universal and less rigorously bound to the principles of insurance offer better protection for atypical workers. For example, fixed-term employees are disadvantaged if the payment benefit is strongly tied to the length of time worked. This is also characteristic of the Slovenian unemployment insurance system, which is insurance-based. The comparison thus reveals that as part of anti-crisis measures, it might be worth considering an extension of the duration of entitlement to cash benefits for young insured persons or the unemployed, particularly for the first category of insured persons (insurance of 1 to 5 years), who are eligible for cash benefits for only 3 months. The conditions to obtain the right to cash benefit should be loosened as well, to cover workers with atypical and uncertain forms of employment, including the employees on fixed-term employment contracts.*

<sup>13</sup> Flexicurity in Times of Crisis, EMCO/16/260309/EN.

<sup>14</sup> Inventory of Member States Policy Responses to the Crisis in the Field of Employment and Social Policies, EMCO/04/160209/EN-rev.

<sup>15</sup> Employment and Unemployment Insurance Act.

<sup>16</sup> Schulze Buschoff K., Protsch P.: (A-)typical and (in-)secure? Social protection and "non-standard" forms of employment in Europe. International Social Security Review, Vol. 61, 4/2008)

Table 9: Duration of eligibility to unemployment benefit compared with Slovenia

Country	Longer	Shorter
Luxembourg	for all categories of insured persons	
Ireland	for insurance of 1 to 5 years including insurance of over 25 years	for insured persons older than 50 and 55 years and insurance over 25 years
Netherlands	for all categories of insured persons	
Austria	for all categories of insured persons	
Sweden	for insurance of 1 to 5 years including insurance of over 25 years	for insured persons older than 50 and 55 years and insurance over 25 years
Denmark	for all categories of insured persons	
Belgium	for all categories of insured persons	
Finland	for all categories of insured persons	
United Kingdom	for all categories of insured persons	
Germany	for all categories of insured persons	
France	for all categories of insured persons	
Spain	for all categories of insured persons	
Italy	for all categories of insured persons	
Greece	for all categories of insured persons	
Cyprus	for insurance of 1 to 5 years	for other categories of insured persons
Czech Republic	for insurance of 1 to 5 years	for other categories of insured persons
Malta		for all categories of insured persons
Portugal	for all categories of insured persons	
Estonia	for insurance of 1 to 5 years including insurance of over 25 years	for insured persons older than 50 and 55 years and insurance over 25 years
Slovakia	for insurance of 1 to 5 years	for other categories of insured persons
Hungary		for all categories of insured persons
Lithuania	for insurance of 1 to 5 years	for other categories of insured persons
Latvia	for insurance of 1 to 5 years	for other categories of insured persons
Poland	for insurance of 1 to 5 years	for other categories of insured persons
Romania	for insurance of 1 to 5 years including insurance of over 25 years	for insured persons older than 50 and 55 years and insurance over 25 years
Bulgaria	for insurance of 1 to 5 years including insurance of over 25 years	for insured persons older than 50 and 55 years and for insurance of over 25 years
Norway	for all categories of insured persons	
Iceland	for all categories of insured persons	
Switzerland	for insurance of 1 to 5 years including insurance of over 25 years	for insured persons older than 50 and 55 years and insurance of over 25 years
Liechtenstein	for insurance of 1 to 5 years including insurance of over 25 years	for insured persons older than 50 and 55 years and insurance of over 25 years

Source: MISSOC – Social protection systems in Member States as per 1 July 2008. Note: The starting point for the comparison is the unemployment benefit duration for the above-mentioned six categories of insured persons in Slovenia compared with benefit durations for similar categories of insured or unemployed persons elsewhere in Europe. The EU Member States are ranked by GDP per capita in PPP in 2007 (Source: IMAD, Development Report 2008) from the country with the highest to the country with the lowest value.

## Possible Measures in Response to the Financial and Economic Crisis – Shortening Working Time

*Shortening of the working time may be one form of adjusting to the changed situation on markets and to the crisis.* The purpose of promoting shorter working hours is to keep jobs despite a temporary decline in demand. Certain countries have thus decided to support employment contracts for shorter working time, compensating for the lost hours in different ways, even though some economists view this measure as costly and inefficient in the long run. In its survey of measures implemented by the EU Member States in the field of employment and social policies in response to the crisis, the European Commission states that this measure has thus far been implemented in Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia. How some of these countries are implementing this measure is presented in the further text.

*Germany has a long tradition of social partnership agreements on the use of various working time flexibility instruments.* In Germany, the implementation of a federal scheme supporting shorter working hours dates back to 1990, when this measure was instituted to retain employment and provide training after the unification of Germany into a single state. In the present economic crisis, this programme is intended for enterprises deciding to move workers to shorter working hours outside the provisions of the collective agreements. After exhausting all possibilities for flexible working time provided by the collective agreement, enterprises can apply for subsidies from "the short time working fund." Enterprises are eligible for subsidies: (i) if they would have to reduce employment by one-third and wages by 10%; (ii) if the reduction in hours results from a shortage of orders; and (iii) after having reached agreement with the works council. Under this scheme, employers are subsidised in the amount of 60–67% of employees' wages. Employees keep all their rights deriving from the health and pension systems, as employers are obliged to pay employers' social security contributions for employees receiving the benefit, and the state pays employees' social security contributions for the whole wage. The state also supports enterprises that provide additional training to employees working shorter hours. The period of eligibility to receive benefits for shorter working time was extended from 12 to 18 months in January 2009 and this measure is in force until the end of 2009. The state supports the shortening of working hours instead of layoffs by refunding one half of employers' social security contributions. For enterprises which provide workers with the possibility of further education and training, the state refunds all of the employers' social contributions. Under a special programme for training workers on shorter hours, Germany simultaneously co-funds the training costs in the amount of 25%–80%; this programme is co-financed by the European Social Fund.

*Austria introduced a similar system as Germany, although it is somewhat more restrictive.* Support for the employer is limited up to a maximum of 6 months. The system will be in force until the end of 2010. The duration of the support was initially limited to a maximum of three months, but was extended in February of this year. Workers can now also obtain grants for training.

*The Netherlands broadened the scheme whereby enterprises are assisted from public unemployment funds, and extended the coverage under the regulation on short-time work from situations of force majeure (flood, fire) to enterprises affected by the financial and economic crisis.* Expecting only a temporary decline in demand, enterprises are willing to retain workers if the loss of their income is compensated from public unemployment funds. To qualify for the compensation of the loss of income, enterprises must prove that they experienced a fall in profits of 30% in the last two months before applying for the financial support. Enterprises are eligible for the compensation for the loss of income for a period of 6–24 weeks. The compensation for temporary unemployment accounts for three quarters of the employee's wage in the first two months, and 70% thereafter. Only permanent employees are eligible for this compensation, for a maximum period of 24 months.

*France gives subsidies for work hours lost covering 50%–80% of hourly gross wages.* In most sectors, the government subsidises 800 hours lost per worker per year, and 1000 hours per worker per day in the textile, clothing and footwear and automobile industries. In 2009, France also introduced partial unemployment (eligibility for partial unemployment benefit for workers working less than 18 hours per week).

*Slovenia also adopted the Act on Partial Subsidising of Full-Time Jobs, which should be revamped and upgraded to improve the efficiency of targeting.* Under this act, enterprises are eligible for a subsidy of EUR 60–120 per month per employee included in the short-time working scheme. Subsidies should not only be aimed at keeping jobs but should also give enterprises and individuals a possibility to restructure. It would be thus sensible to use the "non-working" time of employees for education and training to increase their possibilities to find employment in case of a dismissal as a result of restructuring or closing down of the enterprise. Compared with other countries, the subsidy in Slovenia is relatively low and should be increased, while at the same time clearer rules should be set for determining eligibility and proving that troubles are related to the financial and economic crisis.



# **statistical appendix**





MAIN INDICATORS	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
						Spring forecast 2009		
						estimate	forecast	forecast
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	4.3	4.3	5.9	6.8	3.5	-4.0	1.0	2.7
GDP in EUR million (current prices and current exchange rate)	27,073	28,704	31,008	34,471	37,126	36,598	37,427	39,266
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices and current exchange rate)	13,599	14,346	15,446	17,076	18,204	18,015	18,377	19,239
GDP per capita (PPS) <sup>1</sup>	18,700	19,600	20,700	22,200	23,100	-	-	-
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) <sup>1</sup>	86	87	88	89	92	-	-	-
Gross national income (current prices and current exchange rate)	26,760	28,460	30,640	33,792	36,299	35,736	36,314	38,074
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current exchange rate)	26,716	28,316	30,424	33,531	36,018	35,598	36,236	38,000
Rate of registered unemployment	10.3	10.2	9.4	7.7	6.7	8.9	10.3	10.2
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	6.3	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.4	6.0	7.0	7.0
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	4.0	4.5	4.3	3.7	0.6	1.5	2.8	3.1
Inflation, <sup>2</sup> year average	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.6	5.7	0.4	1.6	2.6
Inflation, <sup>2</sup> end of the year	3.2	2.3	2.8	5.6	2.1	1.4	2.2	3.0
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS</b>								
Exports of goods and services <sup>3</sup> (real growth rates, in %)	12.4	10.6	12.5	13.8	3.3	-8.6	1.7	5.4
Exports of goods	12.8	10.3	13.4	13.1	1.0	-10.2	1.0	4.9
Exports of services	10.9	12.0	8.6	17.0	13.9	-2.1	4.4	7.0
Imports of goods and services <sup>3</sup> (real growth rates, in %)	13.3	6.6	12.2	15.7	3.5	-10.3	1.6	5.2
Imports of goods	14.6	6.8	12.7	15.1	3.4	-11.5	1.1	5.0
Imports of services	5.6	5.5	8.8	19.7	4.5	-2.6	4.3	6.1
Current account balance, in EUR million	-720	-498	-771	-1,455	-2,180	-809	-1,311	-1,528
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-2.6	-1.7	-2.5	-4.2	-5.9	-2.2	-3.5	-3.9
Gross external debt, in EUR million	15,343	20,496	24,067	34,752	38,997	38,157 <sup>4</sup>	-	-
As a per cent share relative to GDP	56.7	71.4	77.6	100.8	105.0	-	-	-
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.242	1.244	1.254	1.371	1.46	1.27	1.27	1.27
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS</b>								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	2.7	2.6	2.9	5.0	2.2	-0.6	1.0	2.0
As a % of GDP*	55.0	54.4	53.0	52.2	52.7	53.2	53.4	53.3
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	3.4	3.3	4.1	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.2
As a % of GDP*	18.9	19.0	18.8	17.7	17.9	19.6	20.8	21.1
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	5.6	3.8	10.4	11.9	6.2	-12.0	1.0	4.0
As a % of GDP*	24.9	25.3	26.3	27.5	28.0	25.0	25.1	25.5
Sources of data: SORS, BS, Eurostat-New Cronos, estimate, calculations and forecasts by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup> Measured in purchasing power standard; <sup>2</sup> Consumer price index; <sup>3</sup> 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; <sup>4</sup> End February 2009; *Shares GDP are calculated for GDP in current prices at fixed exchange rate (EUR=239.64).								

PRODUCTION	2006	2007	2008	2007				2008				2009	2007				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	1	2	3	4	5
<b>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Industry B+C+D	5.7	7.2	-1.3	8.5	7.5	7.5	5.3	2.2	4.2	-0.5	-10.7	-	8.8	9.0	8.0	13.0	4.1
B Mining and quarrying	7.5	5.5	0.2	5.9	18.5	8.1	-7.3	9.2	-4.1	-1.4	-2.3	-	-22.3	5.7	40.3	28.4	12.5
C Manufacturing	6.2	8.5	-1.5	10.0	8.8	8.2	7.2	2.4	4.3	-0.4	-11.8	-	10.3	10.8	9.0	14.4	5.2
D Electricity, gas & steam supply <sup>1</sup>	-1.0	-11.1	2.1	-8.1	-14.8	-5.0	-15.9	-2.3	8.2	-1.1	4.5	-	0.2	-11.9	-13.1	-10.9	-16.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION,<sup>2</sup> real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Construction, total	15.7	18.5	15.7	43.8	32.6	16.2	0.2	32.5	17.0	15.7	4.2	-	42.9	42.3	45.7	38.5	49.8
Buildings	17.1	14.3	11.5	22.2	31.0	7.3	4.2	37.8	7.3	11.5	-2.0	-	28.6	12.3	26.2	24.9	55.2
Civil engineering	14.6	21.9	18.9	70.0	33.8	23.3	-2.6	28.0	24.3	18.6	8.9	-	59.0	84.1	67.6	51.3	46.0
<b>TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Tonne-km in road transport	9.8	13.4	18.4	7.0	0.1	30.2	19.1	26.7	23.5	7.7	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonne-km in rail transport	3.9	6.8	-2.3	14.9	12.1	5.8	-3.7	-5.3	-2.9	2.9	-3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Total real turnover*	6.3	9.7	10.1	6.0	8.3	12.3	11.8	15.7	13.1	10.5	2.3	-	1.9	6.0	9.5	8.9	9.5
Real turnover in retail trade	2.7	6.1	12.2	3.4	3.2	7.8	9.6	14.0	15.5	12.7	7.2	-5.0	-0.2	2.2	7.7	3.6	3.4
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	17.8	19.2	6.2	12.8	21.3	24.8	17.9	22.0	9.6	5.6	-9.9	-24.4	7.5	15.8	14.4	22.3	24.6
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	10.5	16.1	17.1	19.6	15.0	15.1	15.2	20.7	23.9	20.9	4.8	-	19.6	19.0	20.2	21.7	15.5
<b>TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Total, overnight stays	2.0	7.0	1.8	4.8	10.1	6.8	5.5	4.2	1.0	1.8	0.6	-7.4	1.7	7.2	5.4	19.7	7.6
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	1.9	4.9	5.2	0.5	13.7	2.3	5.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	7.2	0.8	-8.4	5.4	2.3	23.4	8.6
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	2.0	8.4	-0.5	9.0	7.9	9.8	5.5	3.6	-1.3	0.1	-4.8	-15.0	8.9	9.8	8.4	17.6	7.0
Turnover in hotels and restaurants	6.1	0.4	-4.1	-1.4	-0.5	2.3	0.9	-2.7	-2.8	-4.9	-5.9	-	-3.1	-2.0	0.5	-0.8	-2.0
<b>AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	106.7	492.2	529.9	101.3	109.7	120.8	160.3	117.9	125.6	134.1	152.3	-	32.2	31.1	37.9	37.5	38.4
<b>BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)</b>																	
Sentiment indicator	10	13	2	15	15	13	11	10	8	4	-14	-29	15	15	14	15	16
Confidence indicator																	
- in manufacturing	10	12	-5	13	13	11	11	8	0	-8	-20	-29	12	14	12	13	14
- in construction	4	17	3	19	21	15	13	14	10	3	-17	-41	14	20	22	21	22
- in services	27	29	22	30	30	30	26	30	27	25	6	-14	31	29	30	32	28
- in retail trade	22	27	22	23	26	29	29	29	29	26	5	-14	20	26	24	27	26
Consumer confidence indicator	-14	-11	-20	-8	-7	-10	-18	-20	-16	-16	-28	-40	-8	-9	-8	-10	-4
Source of data: SORS. Notes: <sup>1</sup> Only companies with activity of electricity supply are included. <sup>2</sup> The survey covers all larger construction enterprises and some other enterprises that perform construction work. *Total real turnover in retail trade, the sale and repair of motor vehicles, and retail sale of automotive fuels; **Seasonally adjusted data.																	

2007							2008												2009			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
6.1	9.7	9.3	3.8	11.0	3.0	1.3	0.5	8.8	-2.0	10.4	-0.2	2.7	-2.1	-5.8	5.7	-3.0	-14.7	-15.8	-20.0	-21.2	-	-
15.3	3.8	30.6	-7.2	-0.9	-5.9	-16.4	18.9	14.1	-1.1	3.8	-11.8	-4.2	22.9	-29.4	10.4	-0.8	-16.3	16.9	-8.6	-4.2	-	-
7.4	10.6	9.6	4.7	12.7	4.4	4.0	0.7	9.3	-2.0	10.8	-0.1	2.4	-2.5	-5.2	5.8	-3.1	-15.7	-18.1	-21.9	-23.1	-	-
-17.4	-5.1	-1.6	-8.2	-10.9	-14.4	-21.5	-6.3	1.2	-1.2	8.1	4.2	12.2	0.2	-5.5	1.9	1.0	4.7	7.5	-5.7	-2.0	-	-
14.9	17.3	33.5	2.3	7.3	6.2	-14.3	39.4	40.5	21.4	22.8	13.8	15.4	15.9	8.6	22.4	15.1	-2.3	-3.6	-26.9	-25.0	-	-
17.2	16.7	17.1	-8.7	0.5	18.4	-5.4	56.3	44.8	18.6	10.5	3.1	8.9	0.2	10.7	24.2	12.0	-11.5	-6.9	-32.7	-17.4	-	-
13.1	17.7	48.5	10.5	11.7	-2.3	-21.0	23.9	36.8	23.8	32.4	21.7	20.4	28.0	7.0	21.3	17.0	5.4	-0.6	-20.3	-31.8	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.5	10.6	12.9	13.4	16.8	11.7	7.0	18.1	23.8	7.2	17.4	11.8	10.3	12.6	5.8	12.8	2.8	1.0	3.1	-6.0	-15.4	-	-
2.5	4.5	6.3	12.8	11.0	9.5	8.5	12.8	23.8	7.0	16.2	19.1	11.4	13.4	10.8	13.8	7.3	7.0	7.1	2.8	-12.2	-5.3	-
17.2	27.3	32.7	16.0	32.7	17.7	3.4	34.7	26.3	9.4	22.0	-1.1	9.0	12.3	-7.4	10.6	-7.4	-12.5	-10.1	-27.0	-23.9	-22.5	-
8.4	19.7	12.7	13.2	19.5	19.2	7.5	21.6	30.1	12.3	31.9	20.6	19.2	22.9	11.2	28.0	11.6	2.1	0.5	-15.7	-18.9	-	-
6.0	6.0	9.6	3.6	4.6	8.3	4.0	2.9	9.0	0.5	-8.5	14.0	-2.4	3.6	3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-4.4	8.7	3.6	-15.2	-12.0	-
12.0	0.9	7.2	-3.7	4.2	2.6	9.6	12.1	11.7	-8.5	8.5	10.5	-2.1	1.1	8.9	3.9	6.0	4.4	11.0	9.6	-8.3	5.0	-
2.1	9.8	11.0	7.8	4.8	13.7	-0.9	-2.6	5.6	8.9	-18.3	16.2	-2.6	5.3	-0.2	-6.8	-7.4	-11.9	6.5	-0.6	-24.8	-25.0	-
1.2	0.5	4.7	1.7	1.3	0.1	1.1	-3.4	2.6	-6.7	-3.1	1.7	-6.6	-4.7	-5.6	-4.4	-3.2	-5.7	-8.4	-	-	-	-
33.8	38.3	41.8	40.7	46.2	53.1	61.0	38.5	39.3	40.0	42.6	43.0	39.9	44.5	42.2	47.4	49.0	45.3	58.1	32.9	32.6	-	-
14	15	14	11	10	10	12	10	10	11	10	8	5	5	4	3	-3	-17	-22	-28	-28	-31	-32
12	12	12	10	10	11	11	10	7	6	3	0	-3	-6	-8	-10	-15	-21	-25	-28	-29	-31	-33
21	17	16	11	12	10	18	13	12	17	13	11	7	7	0	2	-5	-16	-29	-37	-40	-47	-54
30	32	30	27	28	23	28	28	31	30	29	26	25	25	26	24	19	4	-4	-9	-14	-20	-24
26	26	27	35	28	29	31	27	28	33	29	30	27	29	26	23	23	0	-7	-11	-12	-19	-16
-8	-5	-8	-16	-17	-19	-17	-23	-20	-16	-12	-18	-19	-18	-19	-12	-17	-33	-35	-44	-38	-37	-41

LABOUR MARKET	2006	2007	2008	2007				2008				2007			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
<b>FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)</b>	910.7	925.3	942.5	919.1	923.5	924.6	934.2	937.7	940.9	942.2	949.2	918.0	919.2	920.0	921.6
<b>PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)<sup>1</sup></b>	824.8	854.0	879.3	841.8	852.7	856.1	865.4	870.8	879.4	881.7	885.1	838.0	841.5	845.8	849.0
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	37.7	40.4	39.7	41.8	40.8	39.9	39.2	40.8	39.9	39.2	38.9	41.7	41.7	41.9	40.8
In industry, construction	310.9	321.9	330.4	315.6	321.4	324.1	326.8	327.1	331.2	333.0	330.4	313.9	315.4	317.3	319.6
Of which: in manufacturing	221.7	223.6	222.4	222.8	223.9	223.4	224.2	224.0	224.0	222.3	219.1	222.2	222.8	223.3	223.6
in construction	69.5	78.4	87.9	72.9	77.5	80.6	82.5	83.2	87.1	90.5	91.1	71.9	72.8	74.1	76.1
In services	476.2	491.6	509.1	484.4	490.5	492.1	499.4	503.0	508.3	509.4	515.9	482.4	484.3	486.6	488.7
Of which: in public administration	50.4	50.3	51.0	49.9	50.3	50.4	50.6	50.8	51.0	51.1	51.0	49.9	49.9	49.9	50.1
in education, health-services, social work	108.0	108.8	111.1	118.6	118.8	116.6	119.2	119.9	120.1	118.4	121.9	108.0	108.4	108.7	108.9
<b>FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)<sup>1</sup></b>	741.6	766.0	789.9	753.1	764.7	768.6	777.8	781.2	790.3	792.7	795.3	749.5	752.9	757.0	761.3
In enterprises and organisations	675.1	696.1	717.6	685.8	695.0	697.5	706.2	710.4	718.0	719.8	722.0	682.8	685.6	689.0	692.4
By those self-employed	66.5	69.9	72.3	67.3	69.8	71.1	71.6	70.8	72.2	73.0	73.2	66.7	67.3	68.0	68.9
<b>SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)</b>	83.3	87.9	89.4	88.7	87.9	87.6	87.6	89.6	89.2	88.9	89.8	88.5	88.6	88.8	87.8
<b>REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)</b>	85.8	71.3	63.2	77.3	70.9	68.4	68.8	66.8	61.4	60.5	64.1	80.0	77.7	74.2	72.6
Female	47.0	39.1	33.4	42.0	39.3	38.0	37.3	35.6	32.8	32.1	33.0	43.2	42.1	40.7	40.2
By age: under 26	18.2	11.9	9.1	14.0	11.6	10.3	11.7	10.3	8.4	7.7	10.0	15.1	14.2	12.8	12.2
aged over 50	21.8	22.2	21.9	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.6	21.9	21.7	21.6	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.3
Unskilled	33.7	28.0	25.4	30.4	27.7	27.0	26.9	26.8	24.6	24.3	25.8	31.6	30.7	29.0	28.2
For more than 1 year	41.9	36.5	32.3	38.8	36.7	35.5	35.0	34.0	32.5	31.9	31.0	39.6	39.0	37.9	37.4
Those receiving benefits	22.7	16.6	14.4	19.1	16.8	15.8	14.7	15.0	13.6	13.9	15.1	19.9	19.1	18.3	17.2
<b>RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %</b>	9.4	7.7	6.7	8.4	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.8	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.9
Male	7.7	6.2	5.6	6.9	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.3
Female	11.5	9.6	8.1	10.3	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.6	7.9	7.8	7.9	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.8
<b>FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE</b>	5.2	21.5	13.7	8.7	5.4	0.6	6.7	5.7	4.2	1.9	1.9	6.7	1.2	0.8	1.6
New unemployed first-job seekers	18.6	14.7	12.5	2.9	2.4	2.3	7.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	6.5	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0
Redundancies	63.8	52.5	53.0	15.4	11.6	12.6	12.9	12.5	10.7	12.5	17.4	7.6	3.8	4.0	4.0
Registered unemployed who found employment	57.4	49.1	41.7	14.8	12.1	11.3	10.9	12.4	9.7	9.9	9.6	5.1	4.4	5.2	4.2
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	39.2	28.0	26.1	7.6	6.9	6.2	7.4	6.4	6.3	5.9	7.4	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.4
Increase in number of work permits for foreigners	7.8	15.3	24.6	3.9	4.9	4.3	2.2	6.0	9.5	7.0	2.1	0.3	1.2	2.5	3.6
Retirements <sup>2</sup>	20.6	20.7	22.5	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.4	4.8	6.3	6.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.7
Deaths <sup>2</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others who found employment <sup>2</sup>	24.8	14.4	16.0	14.3	9.1	4.5	9.9	8.8	3.2	4.4	6.0	9.1	3.5	1.8	0.8
<b>REGISTERED VACANCIES<sup>3</sup></b>	19.0	20.2	20.0	20.5	21.0	20.4	19.1	21.6	21.1	21.5	15.9	20.0	17.8	23.6	20.6
For a fixed term, in %	75.3	76.5	74.5	76.7	77.5	77.2	74.4	73.0	74.0	76.5	74.7	77.1	75.1	77.5	76.9
<b>WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS</b>	48.3	60.2	81.1	52.6	59.3	63.0	65.8	68.7	79.0	86.3	90.5	51.0	52.2	54.7	58.3
As % of labour force	5.3	6.5	8.6	5.7	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.4	9.2	9.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.3
<b>NEW JOBS</b>	155.9	160.0	162.7	39.1	40.7	38.7	41.5	40.9	41.0	42.7	38.1	13.5	11.6	13.9	14.4

Sources of data: SORS, PDII, ESS. Notes: <sup>1</sup>In January 2005, the SORS adopted new methodology of obtaining data on persons in paid employment. The new source of data for employed and self-employed persons excluding farmers is the Statistical Register of Employment (SRE), while data on farmers are forecast using the ARIMA model based on quarterly figures for farmers from the Labour Force Survey. Data for previous years dating back to January 2000 have also been calculated according to the new methodology. <sup>2</sup>Estimated by IMAD, based on data by PDII and ESS; <sup>3</sup>according to ESS.

2007								2008												2009	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
923.6	925.4	924.5	923.1	926.0	934.0	935.8	932.8	936.6	937.9	938.5	939.1	940.8	942.7	941.4	940.5	944.6	950.7	950.3	946.5	946.2	945.9
852.9	856.2	854.4	854.6	859.4	864.5	867.4	864.4	867.3	870.9	874.2	876.6	879.6	882.0	879.9	879.8	885.3	888.1	886.9	880.3	872.2	868.7
40.8	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.3	39.3	39.2	40.7	40.8	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.3	39.2	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.8	37.8	37.8
321.5	323.1	323.5	323.6	325.2	327.1	327.9	325.3	325.8	327.1	328.5	330.0	331.2	332.6	332.5	332.5	333.9	333.7	331.5	325.9	320.1	317.4
224.0	224.0	223.5	223.1	223.5	224.4	224.7	223.5	223.7	224.0	224.2	224.1	223.9	224.0	222.7	222.2	222.2	221.3	219.8	216.3	211.8	209.6
77.5	78.9	79.9	80.5	81.5	82.5	83.1	81.8	82.1	83.1	84.2	85.8	87.1	88.4	89.7	90.2	91.6	92.2	91.5	89.5	88.3	87.7
490.6	492.3	491.0	491.1	494.3	498.1	500.3	499.9	500.9	503.1	504.9	506.8	508.6	509.6	508.1	508.1	512.2	515.5	516.5	515.6	514.4	513.6
50.3	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.5	50.5	50.7	50.9	50.9	50.7	50.9	50.9	51.1	50.9	51.0	51.2	51.1	51.1	50.8	51.2	51.0
109.0	109.1	107.9	107.6	109.1	109.7	109.9	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.2	111.0	110.9	109.7	109.4	111.4	112.0	112.5	112.6	112.8	113.2
764.9	768.1	767.0	767.1	771.6	777.0	779.7	776.7	777.9	781.3	784.3	787.6	790.5	792.8	791.1	790.9	796.1	798.5	797.0	790.2	783.0	779.5
695.1	697.5	696.2	696.1	700.1	705.2	707.7	705.9	707.8	710.5	713.0	715.8	718.2	720.2	718.5	718.2	722.6	724.6	723.4	718.1	712.6	709.7
69.8	70.6	70.8	71.0	71.5	71.8	72.0	70.8	70.2	70.8	71.3	71.8	72.3	72.6	72.7	72.7	73.5	74.0	73.5	72.2	70.4	69.7
88.0	88.1	87.3	87.5	87.8	87.5	87.7	87.7	89.4	89.6	89.9	89.1	89.2	89.2	88.8	88.9	89.2	89.6	89.9	90.0	89.2	89.3
70.7	69.3	70.1	68.5	66.7	69.5	68.4	68.4	69.2	67.0	64.3	62.4	61.2	60.7	61.6	60.7	59.3	62.6	63.4	66.2	73.9	77.2
39.2	38.5	39.3	38.1	36.7	38.0	37.1	36.7	36.9	35.7	34.3	33.5	32.6	32.4	33.0	32.3	31.1	32.7	32.6	33.7	37.2	38.5
11.5	11.1	11.1	10.4	9.5	12.2	11.6	11.2	11.1	10.3	9.5	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.3	9.8	9.9	10.2	11.7	12.3
22.3	22.0	22.2	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.3	22.8	22.7	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.9	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.9	23.6	24.1
27.7	27.1	27.2	27.0	26.7	27.0	26.8	27.1	27.6	26.9	25.9	25.0	24.6	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.9	25.5	27.0	30.1	31.4
36.8	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.0	35.3	35.0	34.7	34.7	34.0	33.3	32.7	32.5	32.2	32.1	31.8	31.6	31.4	30.9	30.8	31.2	31.0
16.9	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.2	14.8	14.5	14.7	15.6	15.1	14.2	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.9	13.9	13.7	14.1	14.4	16.8	20.9	22.8
7.7	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.8	8.2
6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.9	7.3
9.6	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.1	9.0	9.3
2.0	1.8	-0.9	-1.4	2.9	8.0	1.8	-3.0	3.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.0	-1.3	-0.9	4.1	6.1	-0.5	-3.8	-0.3	-0.2
0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	5.3	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	4.6	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.0
4.0	3.7	4.9	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.1	5.8	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.6	3.4	4.5	5.2	5.5	6.6	10.4	6.9
4.1	3.7	3.0	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	2.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.3	3.1	4.5	4.0	3.2	2.4	3.2	2.7
2.5	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.2	0.7	1.9
1.7	-0.5	2.2	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	-0.2	2.4	3.8	4.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5
1.6	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.8
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
3.3	5.0	-0.7	-0.9	6.1	5.5	4.6	-0.3	7.1	1.6	0.0	-0.4	1.7	2.0	-0.8	-0.7	6.0	4.3	2.7	-1.1	1.3	1.9
19.3	23.1	18.8	19.7	22.8	24.4	18.7	14.2	22.4	22.8	19.8	21.6	21.6	20.2	19.8	20.1	24.7	19.7	15.7	12.3	13.7	12.2
79.1	76.6	78.4	77.1	76.5	76.4	75.2	69.8	71.9	73.0	74.2	72.7	74.4	74.9	76.9	76.8	76.0	74.9	75.6	73.1	72.0	75.0
60.1	59.5	61.7	63.3	63.9	65.6	65.9	66.1	65.8	68.3	72.1	76.3	79.1	81.6	83.8	86.7	88.6	90.3	90.4	90.7	90.7	91.2
6.5	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
13.4	13.0	11.8	9.9	16.9	18.2	13.6	9.7	14.5	13.0	13.4	15.4	13.1	12.5	12.7	10.4	19.6	17.8	11.4	8.9	10.2	8.1

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2006	2007	2008	2007				2008				2007			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
<b>GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>															
Activity - Total	4.8	5.9	8.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.7	7.8	8.6	9.9	7.1	6.4	4.8	5.0	5.9
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.6	8.3	9.2	6.8	7.4	7.0	11.4	10.3	9.3	10.8	6.7	9.4	5.8	5.3	9.2
B Mining and quarrying	4.5	6.4	13.6	3.2	3.8	5.3	12.6	9.4	13.8	16.0	14.8	3.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
C Manufacturing	5.6	7.0	7.6	6.0	6.1	7.0	8.6	8.2	9.7	9.3	3.4	8.0	5.4	4.7	7.2
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.5	6.2	9.4	2.3	4.9	5.2	11.1	9.3	10.1	9.8	8.8	3.6	1.9	1.5	2.8
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3.7	7.1	7.8	5.5	5.6	6.8	10.0	8.3	9.1	9.0	5.2	6.6	6.6	3.3	7.7
F Construction	6.4	6.6	7.6	7.2	6.7	5.7	6.7	7.7	9.6	9.1	4.3	8.6	6.3	6.7	7.7
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.3	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	9.0	8.8	6.1	9.1	6.8	8.2	8.6
H Transportation and storage	3.6	6.0	8.5	5.9	4.6	5.7	7.7	8.7	8.5	10.4	6.6	6.8	5.1	5.8	5.1
I Accommodation and food service activities	4.1	5.3	8.4	3.7	5.1	4.6	7.8	9.3	9.6	10.0	4.9	3.6	2.5	5.0	5.1
J Information and communication	3.9	5.7	7.3	7.4	5.4	5.7	4.6	6.8	7.8	8.7	6.2	10.4	7.5	4.4	6.0
K Financial and insurance activities	8.6	7.4	6.1	8.1	7.8	6.2	7.6	8.6	8.8	8.2	0.0	8.8	8.9	6.6	6.4
L Real estate activities	4.6	7.0	6.0	7.6	7.8	7.4	5.6	6.8	8.6	5.3	3.6	6.7	3.7	12.4	6.7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.9	7.0	8.4	5.0	6.8	7.1	8.9	9.7	8.6	9.1	6.4	5.2	4.8	5.1	6.9
N Administrative and support service activities	2.5	7.5	9.5	4.7	5.9	9.4	9.8	8.6	11.4	10.2	8.0	4.5	4.1	5.6	5.1
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2.9	5.1	12.2	2.5	4.9	6.5	6.4	11.1	10.8	13.2	13.7	2.6	1.7	3.2	3.9
P Education	4.8	3.9	7.0	4.8	5.6	3.1	2.4	5.5	5.8	7.7	9.0	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.4
Q Human health and social work activities	2.4	3.1	12.0	2.6	3.7	4.0	2.1	5.5	4.3	16.8	21.0	3.0	1.9	2.9	3.1
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.3	3.6	5.4	5.2	2.3	4.0	3.0	2.4	5.8	8.3	5.1	2.3	2.2	11.2	1.7
S Other service activities	1.5	3.3	8.1	2.2	2.9	3.0	5.1	6.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	3.6	1.2	1.8	3.0
<b>INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>															
Effective exchange rate, <sup>1</sup> nominal	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	-1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8
Real (relative consumer prices)	0.7	2.3	2.8	1.4	1.8	2.3	3.7	4.5	4.2	2.6	-0.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4
Real (relative producer prices) <sup>2</sup>	-0.6	2.4	1.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.8	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.1
USD/EUR	1.256	1.371	1.471	1.311	1.348	1.374	1.449	1.500	1.562	1.504	1.317	1.300	1.307	1.324	1.352
Sources of data: SORS, AP, BS, OECD Main Economic Indicators, calculations IMAD.															
Notes: <sup>1</sup> Change of methodology: the calculation of domestic currency's effective exchange rate includes the currencies/prices of Slovenia's 17 trading partners (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, France, Netherlands, Spain, Denmark, United Kingdom, Sweden, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, USA, Switzerland, Japan); weights are the shares of individual trading partners in Slovenian exports and imports of goods within manufacturing (5-8 SITC) in 2001-2003; exports are double weighted; a rise in the index value indicates an appreciation of domestic currency and vice versa. <sup>2</sup> Producer prices in manufacturing activities															

2007								2008												2009	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
5.8	5.2	6.9	5.7	4.9	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.1	9.3	8.0	9.5	7.6	8.8	8.7	9.8	11.2	9.2	3.9	8.6	6.8	4.2
7.7	5.4	8.4	9.0	3.6	7.4	16.1	10.2	8.3	16.1	6.7	10.3	9.7	7.9	13.5	6.3	12.9	11.3	-0.1	10.2	1.1	-3.3
4.3	4.2	6.1	3.3	6.6	8.8	9.4	20.6	5.2	9.7	13.3	11.8	17.0	12.5	17.3	10.0	20.7	39.0	-4.7	16.0	10.1	5.3
6.0	5.2	7.6	7.1	6.2	8.1	9.4	8.2	6.0	10.2	8.5	11.3	8.4	9.6	11.0	6.4	10.8	6.7	-1.4	5.7	0.1	-0.5
2.4	9.5	2.0	5.0	8.5	12.1	9.9	11.8	8.4	10.2	9.3	13.2	9.6	7.8	15.3	8.3	6.2	25.2	2.2	3.2	9.4	6.1
5.5	3.7	7.7	6.1	6.8	8.2	12.6	8.5	7.2	9.8	8.1	10.7	6.8	9.8	10.5	5.5	11.3	14.0	-1.0	4.8	4.4	3.6
7.8	4.6	8.6	5.4	3.3	6.7	7.7	5.5	7.5	8.8	6.7	11.9	7.5	9.5	10.0	6.0	11.3	7.3	-1.0	7.2	1.7	-0.6
6.9	6.8	7.9	7.8	6.9	7.1	8.5	6.9	6.5	8.8	7.1	10.0	8.0	8.9	9.1	7.0	10.2	8.0	3.9	6.6	6.1	3.5
5.4	3.4	6.4	5.3	5.4	6.2	8.6	8.2	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.0	10.2	7.8	13.1	10.2	7.1	7.5	5.2	3.9	2.4
4.6	5.7	5.7	4.9	3.2	7.0	8.8	7.5	9.8	10.4	7.9	9.5	10.3	8.9	10.3	9.0	10.7	7.5	2.0	5.4	3.9	3.0
4.1	6.2	7.6	6.3	3.2	8.1	-2.6	10.1	3.3	6.4	10.5	8.9	6.1	8.3	7.9	8.1	10.3	7.8	5.5	5.4	6.9	1.8
10.1	6.8	8.9	7.7	2.2	13.8	8.0	1.8	7.4	7.9	10.6	11.8	6.4	8.5	7.1	6.3	11.4	1.2	-6.3	8.1	3.8	0.6
7.7	8.9	8.6	7.7	5.9	5.0	7.6	3.9	6.3	8.3	5.8	10.1	8.3	7.5	4.7	4.6	6.7	4.5	1.5	5.0	2.9	1.4
7.1	6.2	8.0	6.7	6.6	8.3	10.0	8.3	9.2	10.5	9.3	8.7	7.9	9.2	9.9	7.3	10.3	9.3	1.8	8.8	3.1	4.3
6.6	5.9	8.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	10.2	9.6	8.7	9.5	7.7	10.8	11.2	12.2	11.1	8.3	11.2	8.4	8.6	7.1	9.1	5.1
5.2	5.7	8.7	4.9	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.8	14.3	12.0	12.0	10.0	10.4	7.6	18.8	13.3	12.9	16.0	12.3	15.2	8.8
6.3	5.1	4.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	3.1	7.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.0	10.9	7.3	8.0	9.4	9.6	9.3	4.2
3.6	4.3	5.4	3.4	3.2	1.8	1.8	2.6	3.1	7.2	6.1	3.2	3.8	6.0	4.6	24.5	21.5	21.3	20.5	21.4	25.5	18.9
0.8	4.4	5.0	3.2	3.7	1.7	3.3	3.8	4.5	5.9	-2.8	3.9	6.9	6.6	4.1	11.3	9.4	10.7	-3.2	9.1	8.2	6.4
2.6	2.9	3.8	2.2	2.9	2.9	7.4	4.9	6.6	6.2	6.9	10.3	8.8	6.7	9.0	8.0	8.3	9.0	6.3	11.3	2.6	5.3
0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	-0.1	-1.3	-1.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
1.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.6	1.6	0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.5
2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.6	0.5	2.7	2.0	2.1
1.351	1.342	1.372	1.362	1.390	1.423	1.468	1.457	1.472	1.475	1.553	1.575	1.556	1.555	1.577	1.498	1.437	1.332	1.273	1.345	1.324	1.279



PRICES	2006	2007	2008	2007				2008				2007					
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2	3	4	5	
<b>CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>	2.5	3.6	5.7	2.3	3.0	3.6	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.1	3.3	1.8	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	2.3	7.8	10.1	3.7	6.5	8.2	12.6	14.0	12.0	9.8	4.9	3.2	4.0	3.0	3.9	6.3	6.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	3.7	6.5	3.2	5.5	6.0	8.0	6.5	5.4	5.0	0.7	2.1	3.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.2
Clothing and footwear	-0.5	2.1	4.4	1.8	0.9	3.3	2.5	4.9	5.2	2.1	5.2	1.8	3.6	2.6	-0.5	-0.7	1.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas	5.3	2.6	9.7	-0.2	1.0	2.2	7.6	10.5	11.4	11.5	5.3	1.7	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	1.0	0.4
Furnishings, household equipment	4.1	4.5	5.8	5.0	5.2	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.2
Medical, pharmaceutical products	-1.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.4	-0.5	1.7	4.9	5.8	8.7	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.1
Transport	1.3	0.3	1.9	-0.2	0.8	-0.9	1.6	2.9	2.9	4.1	-2.2	-3.7	-0.4	-0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
Communications	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	2.2	1.9	0.1	-1.7	-4.3	1.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	0.2
Recreation and culture	2.1	3.6	4.4	2.5	2.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.8	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	3.0
Education	3.1	1.9	5.2	1.1	0.6	2.2	3.6	4.7	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.1	0.5	1.5	1.1	-1.1	1.4
Catering services	4.5	7.3	9.6	6.9	6.6	7.0	8.7	9.3	10.0	10.4	8.7	6.3	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.8
Miscellaneous goods & services	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.8	5.0	4.7	3.0	2.9	3.1
HCPI	2.5	3.8	5.5	2.6	3.3	3.7	5.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	3.1	1.7	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1
Core inflation (trim mean)	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.1	4.4	4.4	4.1	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	1.1	2.6	4.6	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.9
<b>PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Total	2.3	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	5.1	3.2	1.1	3.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8
Domestic market	2.4	5.5	5.6	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.2	4.2	1.5	3.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.1
Non-domestic market	2.1	3.0	2.2	4.0	4.3	2.9	0.7	0.9	1.5	3.9	2.3	0.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4
euro area	2.4	5.1	2.2	7.0	7.4	4.8	1.5	1.4	1.7	4.2	1.5	-0.6	7.0	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.7
non-euro area	1.6	-0.5	2.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	1.0	3.4	3.9	3.5	-0.4	-0.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.8
Import price indices	5.8	4.0	1.3	7.0	6.7	2.5	0.1	-0.2	0.3	3.8	1.4	-2.1	7.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.8
<b>PRICE CONTROL,<sup>1</sup> y-o-y growth rates, %</b>																	
Energy prices	8.0	0.6	12.4	-2.0	-0.1	-1.6	6.2	13.1	16.9	21.1	-1.2	-12.9	-0.4	-4.6	-0.8	-0.3	-1.0
Oil products	10.3	-0.9	11.7	-4.0	-2.2	-4.3	7.4	14.8	17.4	21.1	-5.7	-16.3	-2.0	-7.5	-2.3	-2.6	-3.3
Basic utilities	-2.6	-2.3	0.6	-6.3	-6.2	-3.7	8.4	1.4	1.3	-1.3	1.1	1.7	-7.4	-5.8	-5.8	-6.5	-6.0
Transport & communications	1.5	0.6	-0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other controlled prices	2.6	2.9	1.8	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.4
Direct control – total	7.0	3.1	8.6	1.9	3.2	1.6	5.9	9.5	11.7	13.7	-0.2	-7.8	2.8	0.0	2.8	3.1	2.6

Source of data: SORS, calculations and estimates IMAD. Note: <sup>1</sup> the structure of groups varies, data published are not directly comparable to those published previously. The electricity market was liberalized on 1 July 2007. Data from July 2007 onwards are not comparable.

2007							2008												2009		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.4	7.0	6.9	6.0	5.5	4.9	3.1	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.8
6.9	7.6	6.9	10.0	13.3	11.7	12.9	13.9	14.6	13.5	12.3	12.1	11.6	12.2	10.1	7.2	5.3	5.6	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.0
6.0	8.1	8.5	7.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.1	-0.2	0.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.7	4.0
2.4	2.7	4.1	3.1	1.8	3.5	2.1	2.9	4.8	6.7	7.0	4.6	4.1	0.8	1.7	3.7	6.1	4.6	4.8	2.3	0.6	2.3
1.7	1.9	3.2	1.4	6.7	8.2	8.0	11.7	9.6	10.4	9.3	11.4	13.4	13.6	10.4	10.5	9.0	4.8	2.4	0.8	3.0	1.2
5.7	4.5	3.3	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.3	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.9	6.4	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.7	5.1
1.7	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	-0.9	-1.2	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.7	9.5	9.8	6.9
1.5	0.9	-1.6	-1.9	0.4	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.4	4.4	4.9	3.7	3.7	2.6	-3.6	-5.4	-5.1	-2.5	-3.6
1.2	1.2	1.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	1.9	1.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.5	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	-4.3	-3.7	-4.7	-4.6
3.3	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.9	4.9	5.4	4.4	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.0	2.8	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.4
1.4	1.4	1.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.8	7.0	7.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3	3.2
6.4	6.5	7.0	7.6	7.9	9.6	8.6	9.2	9.4	9.4	10.1	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	8.8	7.7	6.5	6.3	6.0
3.2	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.2
3.8	4.0	3.4	3.6	5.1	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.0	5.6	4.8	2.9	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.6
2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.0
2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.1
4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.5	4.8	4.2	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.3
5.3	5.3	5.2	5.9	6.4	6.9	6.4	6.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.7	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.3	1.2	0.8
4.0	3.5	3.1	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.1	2.8	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	1.0	1.5	1.0	-0.1
6.8	5.6	4.9	3.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	3.8	3.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-1.7
-0.5	0.0	0.3	-1.1	-0.4	-1.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.1	2.5	3.3	4.3	3.9	5.1	2.7	4.2	3.5	2.9
6.2	3.0	3.6	0.8	-0.2	0.0	0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.5	0.8	3.5	3.3	4.7	3.7	1.6	-1.0	-2.4	-1.3	-2.7
0.9	1.3	-2.6	-3.6	2.2	8.4	7.9	12.4	12.1	14.8	11.9	15.5	23.2	24.8	20.0	18.4	14.1	-4.3	-12.7	-15.0	-8.9	-14.6
-0.8	-0.8	-5.5	-6.6	2.1	10.3	9.8	14.0	14.1	16.4	12.6	15.3	24.1	25.5	20.0	17.7	12.2	-9.4	-18.9	-19.5	-11.2	-17.9
-6.0	-6.0	0.7	-5.7	14.3	6.5	4.8	2.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	-5.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.1
2.3	2.2	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
4.0	4.3	2.9	-2.3	3.9	7.1	6.6	9.3	8.8	10.4	8.5	10.8	15.7	16.3	12.2	12.4	9.7	-2.2	-7.8	-9.4	-5.0	-9.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2006	2007	2008	2007				2008				2007				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4	5
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m</b>																
Current account	-771	-1,455	-2,055	-96	-216	-480	-663	-468	-432	-472	-682	17	-109	-3	-105	-100
Goods <sup>1</sup>	-1,151	-1,666	-2,622	-242	-359	-401	-664	-485	-657	-744	-737	-82	-80	-80	-134	-146
Exports	17,028	19,798	20,033	4,783	5,027	4,927	5,062	5,083	5,349	5,034	4,568	1,471	1,514	1,798	1,586	1,729
Imports	18,179	21,464	22,655	5,025	5,386	5,328	5,726	5,568	6,006	5,777	5,305	1,553	1,594	1,878	1,720	1,874
Services	993	1,193	1,782	275	366	354	198	368	502	533	379	123	56	97	116	119
Exports	3,572	4,291	5,182	897	1,038	1,307	1,049	1,087	1,326	1,526	1,244	321	254	323	347	337
Imports	2,580	3,098	3,400	622	672	953	851	719	824	993	864	198	198	226	230	218
Income	-440	-708	-1,026	-52	-188	-356	-112	-239	-247	-284	-255	-16	-16	-20	-74	-43
Receipts	872	1,169	1,303	234	293	298	344	293	329	329	352	76	75	82	93	100
Expenditure	1,312	1,877	2,329	286	481	654	456	533	576	613	607	92	91	102	167	143
Current transfers	-173	-274	-188	-76	-34	-78	-86	-111	-30	22	-70	-7	-69	0	-14	-30
Receipts	785	905	804	197	237	219	252	148	193	232	230	51	59	87	75	65
Expenditure	958	1,178	992	273	271	296	338	259	223	210	300	58	128	87	89	95
Capital and financial account	1,092	1,713	2,221	281	177	339	915	419	823	441	537	-187	220	249	22	-66
Capital account	-131	-52	-84	15	-27	-32	-8	-1	-22	-39	-23	18	6	-9	0	-7
Financial account	1,223	1,765	2,305	266	204	371	923	420	845	480	560	-205	214	258	22	-59
Direct investment	-174	-269	256	-248	-64	-4	47	148	-22	-86	216	-114	-135	2	-43	-100
Domestic abroad	-687	-1,319	-983	-326	-296	-439	-257	-159	-324	-332	-168	-107	-157	-62	-148	-116
Foreign in Slovenia	513	1,050	1,239	79	232	435	304	306	302	246	384	-8	22	64	104	17
Portfolio investment	-1,442	-2,264	606	-624	-1,204	377	-814	301	-1,127	180	1,252	-902	-152	430	-414	-620
Financial derivatives	-13	-21	6	2	-2	-12	-10	2	1	3	0	6	-4	1	0	0
Other investment	1,571	4,179	1,416	1,080	1,484	-22	1,636	50	1,914	382	-930	620	628	-168	425	726
Assets	-1,939	-4,877	-772	-2,413	-455	-1,405	-605	-997	-207	350	82	-734	-836	-843	-847	481
Commercial credits	-442	-394	-212	-385	-180	32	139	-508	-166	-7	470	-27	-164	-194	-97	-10
Loans	-733	-1,890	-540	-372	-456	-435	-627	53	-441	162	-313	-21	-90	-261	-48	-213
Currency and deposits	-743	-2,601	-38	-1,675	182	-990	-118	-533	358	214	-77	-754	-575	-345	-685	701
Other assets	-21	7	17	18	0	-12	1	-9	42	-19	3	68	-7	-43	-16	3
Liabilities	3,510	9,057	2,189	3,493	1,939	1,383	2,241	1,047	2,121	32	-1,012	1,355	1,464	675	1,272	245
Commercial credits	479	503	167	269	55	-88	268	177	301	69	-380	-172	218	223	-19	89
Loans	2,064	3,840	1,848	32	1,554	910	1,345	640	1,467	234	-492	146	-52	-62	1,021	301
Deposits	998	4,727	190	3,208	338	567	613	253	346	-272	-137	1,406	1,282	521	279	-140
Other liabilities	-30	-14	-17	-16	-7	-6	16	-22	7	2	-3	-25	16	-6	-9	-5
International reserves <sup>2</sup>	1,281	140	21	55	-11	32	64	-81	80	1	21	185	-123	-7	55	-65
Statistical error	-321	-258	-167	-185	39	141	-252	48	-391	31	145	170	-110	-245	84	166
<b>EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m</b>																
Export of investment goods	1,680	1,933	2,229	456	508	466	504	523	577	595	534	136	134	185	159	176
Intermediate goods	9,368	10,438	10,755	2,609	2,670	2,560	2,593	2,751	2,892	2,729	2,383	811	835	963	854	921
Consumer goods	5,709	7,014	6,809	1,647	1,746	1,790	1,858	1,753	1,816	1,647	1,592	503	521	623	545	592
Import of investment goods	2,565	3,004	3,433	658	736	740	870	772	928	860	873	198	211	249	229	265
Intermediate goods	11,319	12,874	13,718	3,152	3,212	3,162	3,344	3,415	3,662	3,541	3,099	1,006	987	1,159	1,016	1,119
Consumer goods	4,456	5,609	5,852	1,238	1,446	1,413	1,508	1,456	1,514	1,467	1,415	359	402	477	478	494

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

2007						2008												2009		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
-10	-230	-93	-158	-173	-184	-306	-202	-140	-126	-110	-190	-132	-201	-183	-89	-221	-146	-315	-14	-80
-79	-89	-117	-195	-180	-191	-293	-188	-132	-164	-156	-281	-220	-261	-296	-186	-268	-180	-289	-32	-22
1,712	1,741	1,478	1,708	1,855	1,781	1,426	1,617	1,709	1,756	1,866	1,716	1,767	1,807	1,338	1,889	1,837	1,526	1,205	1,203	1,280
1,791	1,830	1,595	1,903	2,035	1,973	1,719	1,806	1,841	1,921	2,022	1,997	1,987	2,069	1,634	2,075	2,104	1,706	1,494	1,235	1,303
130	94	141	119	79	56	63	120	117	131	153	183	166	140	183	210	174	127	79	123	78
354	443	465	399	382	307	360	350	346	391	422	446	457	532	503	491	459	383	402	328	301
224	349	324	280	303	251	297	230	229	260	270	263	291	391	320	281	285	256	323	206	223
-71	-210	-102	-44	-45	-28	-39	-78	-80	-82	-78	-79	-91	-88	-96	-100	-91	-83	-80	-75	-69
100	97	91	110	112	112	120	97	96	100	109	110	110	113	107	108	119	116	117	88	82
171	307	193	154	157	139	159	175	176	182	187	189	200	201	203	208	211	199	197	163	151
10	-25	-15	-38	-27	-22	-37	-56	-45	-10	-30	-14	14	7	27	-12	-36	-10	-24	-30	-67
96	70	89	59	74	85	93	33	55	59	40	59	95	65	108	60	57	83	90	33	44
87	96	104	97	101	106	130	89	100	70	69	73	81	58	81	72	93	93	114	63	111
221	323	19	-2	139	286	491	96	240	84	221	329	273	166	232	43	-91	293	335	64	-79
-20	-11	3	-24	7	5	-20	5	3	-9	7	-6	-23	-10	0	-29	-1	28	-49	-8	-2
240	334	16	21	132	281	511	91	236	93	214	335	296	176	232	73	-89	265	385	72	-77
79	96	45	-145	99	-103	50	41	11	96	-50	-2	29	-90	96	-92	-32	86	162	28	-69
-32	-154	-61	-224	6	-159	-104	-43	-40	-76	-155	-132	-37	-210	-26	-96	-90	-18	-61	-33	-52
111	250	107	79	93	56	154	83	51	173	105	130	67	120	122	5	57	104	223	61	-17
-169	234	119	24	-360	-490	36	17	688	-404	-426	-457	-244	134	-207	253	379	657	216	366	550
-2	-7	-5	-1	-11	0	1	3	3	-3	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	-9	-11
333	-121	-136	235	384	901	351	30	-503	522	605	777	531	202	239	-59	-469	-461	1	-310	-633
-89	-605	-360	-439	-302	-372	70	139	-964	-172	388	182	-778	99	-97	348	-453	-3	538	130	595
-73	31	155	-154	-233	-18	390	-76	-224	-208	-23	-96	-46	16	144	-168	-40	128	382	164	-36
-194	-214	-148	-74	-131	-136	-359	174	-41	-80	17	-205	-253	257	-377	282	-286	73	-100	34	219
165	-408	-371	-211	53	-217	45	27	-694	134	346	493	-481	-179	138	255	-136	-209	268	-76	406
13	-14	3	-1	8	-1	-6	14	-5	-18	48	-9	3	5	-2	-22	9	5	-12	9	6
423	484	225	674	686	1,273	282	-108	461	695	217	595	1,309	103	336	-407	-17	-458	-537	-440	-1,228
-15	59	-303	156	163	97	8	-78	106	150	94	214	-8	29	-95	135	-3	-130	-246	-343	44
232	231	254	425	209	881	254	116	215	309	-175	511	1,131	108	225	-100	37	-485	-44	-102	28
199	188	281	98	328	299	-14	-134	150	236	294	-128	180	-40	206	-438	-51	159	-244	5	-1,303
6	7	-8	-6	-14	-4	34	-13	-10	0	4	-2	5	6	0	-5	0	-2	-2	0	4
-1	132	-8	-91	20	-28	72	0	37	-118	85	16	-21	-73	104	-30	33	-17	5	-4	86
-211	-93	74	160	34	-101	-185	106	-99	42	-111	-139	-142	36	-50	45	312	-146	-20	-50	159
174	166	140	160	180	165	159	147	178	199	194	192	191	202	151	241	198	181	156	126	N/A
895	918	778	864	959	927	707	891	934	926	1,015	925	953	976	755	998	980	815	589	633	N/A
610	619	520	651	679	653	526	561	580	612	635	577	603	607	411	629	638	510	444	431	N/A
242	246	199	295	303	299	268	247	251	273	316	312	300	293	225	342	288	278	307	166	N/A
1,077	1,105	955	1,102	1,161	1,185	998	1,116	1,143	1,156	1,224	1,219	1,219	1,291	1,028	1,222	1,307	1,015	777	739	N/A
475	478	424	511	576	492	440	466	473	517	515	501	498	519	402	546	543	439	433	350	N/A

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2006	2007	2008	2007									
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in SIT bn; since 1 January 2007 in EUR m</b>													
Claims of the BS on central government	16.6	67	68	69	69	69	68	68	68	68	68	67	67
Central government (S. 1311)	776.6	2,367	2,162	3,184	3,219	2,944	2,748	2,574	2,465	2,408	2,342	2,345	2,348
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	24.9	118	212	108	106	107	105	107	107	107	110	111	114
Households (S. 14, 15)	1289.4	6,818	7,827	5,428	5,488	5,633	5,748	5,892	6,015	6,157	6,323	6,468	6,607
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	3236.0	18,105	21,150	14,086	14,250	14,660	15,142	15,426	15,788	16,274	16,720	17,004	17,269
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	368.1	2,305	2,815	1,554	1,563	1,574	1,761	1,747	1,911	2,034	2,083	2,205	2,367
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	1158.7	2,401	3,663	3,505	2,770	2,267	2,033	2,257	2,211	2,218	2,439	2,448	2,460
<b>Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL</b>													
In domestic currency	2298.2	26,555	32,115	21,761	21,634	21,726	22,297	23,089	23,558	24,146	24,892	25,310	25,864
In foreign currency	3149.0	1,990	2,370	1,048	1,100	1,160	1,248	1,335	1,456	1,560	1,638	1,699	1,789
Securities, total	1286.8	3,570	3,344	5,055	4,662	4,299	3,992	3,577	3,484	3,492	3,488	3,573	3,511
<b>SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in SIT bn; since 1 January 2007 in EUR m</b>													
Deposits in domestic currency, total	2,903.4	20,029	23,129	17,823	17,912	17,914	18,066	18,367	18,446	18,880	19,299	19,386	19,579
Overnight	1,178.6	6,887	6,605	6,645	6,598	6,648	6,676	6,849	6,953	7,047	6,881	6,907	6,695
With agreed maturity – short-term	1,251.2	8,913	10,971	7,673	7,837	7,639	7,758	7,777	7,592	7,867	8,331	8,247	8,689
With agreed maturity – long-term	292.4	2,857	4,157	2,486	2,492	2,560	2,569	2,573	2,693	2,728	2,790	2,874	2,820
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	181.2	1,372	1,396	1,019	985	1,067	1,063	1,168	1,208	1,238	1,297	1,358	1,375
Deposits in foreign currency, total	1,454.5	559	490	634	614	607	597	615	610	605	628	608	589
Overnight	552.7	218	215	311	293	285	264	280	274	270	278	269	255
With agreed maturity – short-term	545.5	248	198	240	239	237	251	248	249	242	258	248	241
With agreed maturity – long-term	318.3	56	41	64	64	62	60	61	60	61	62	60	60
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	38.0	37	36	19	18	23	22	26	27	32	30	31	33
<b>INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %</b>													
<b>New deposits in domestic currency</b>													
<b>Households</b>													
Overnight deposits	0.32	0.36	0.43	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.42
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	2.96	3.36	4.45	2.83	2.91	3.01	3.07	3.15	3.26	3.36	3.41	3.61	3.89
<b>New loans to households in domestic currency</b>													
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	4.56	5.80	6.88	5.16	5.44	5.50	5.35	5.37	5.36	5.79	5.98	6.16	6.45
<b>New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency</b>													
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	4.64	5.76	6.03	5.49	6.53	..	..	4.86	5.12	6.49	..	5.76	5.59
<b>INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %</b>													
Main refinancing operations	2.78	3.85	3.85	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
<b>INTERBANK INTEREST RATES</b>													
<b>EURIBOR</b>													
3-month rates	3.58	4.28	4.63	3.75	3.82	3.89	3.98	4.07	4.15	4.22	4.54	4.74	4.69
6-month rates	3.58	4.35	4.72	3.89	3.94	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.28	4.36	4.59	4.75	4.66
<b>LIBOR CHF</b>													
3-month rates	1.51	2.55	2.58	2.15	2.21	2.26	2.32	2.41	2.55	2.72	2.80	2.82	2.79
6-month rates	1.65	2.65	2.69	2.26	2.32	2.36	2.44	2.54	2.70	2.85	2.86	2.90	2.89

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

2007		2008												2009		
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
67	67	67	67	66	66	66	65	66	66	67	69	69	68	69	87	103
2,374	2,367	2,412	2,397	2,392	2,123	2,162	2,052	2,030	2,069	2,046	2,058	2,176	2,162	2,702	2,868	3,132
112	118	123	124	124	128	129	133	136	143	178	184	181	212	223	229	233
6,830	6,818	6,918	7,009	7,133	7,235	7,318	7,409	7,521	7,603	7,705	7,857	7,785	7,827	7,831	7,852	7,868
17,748	18,105	18,570	18,754	18,938	19,351	19,616	20,064	20,404	20,619	20,872	21,134	21,092	21,150	21,349	21,437	21,469
2,396	2,305	2,390	2,411	2,494	2,558	2,568	2,736	2,726	2,729	2,798	2,815	2,845	2,815	2,815	2,814	2,851
2,580	2,401	2,455	2,432	2,444	2,624	2,375	2,386	2,403	2,400	2,737	2,965	2,963	3,663	3,887	3,827	3,791
26,596	26,555	27,164	27,406	27,768	28,503	28,871	29,380	29,805	30,108	30,888	31,444	31,594	32,115	32,392	32,672	32,648
1,900	1,990	2,117	2,192	2,280	2,276	2,259	2,263	2,228	2,271	2,344	2,512	2,371	2,370	2,372	2,315	2,190
3,544	3,570	3,586	3,529	3,477	3,239	3,038	3,137	3,188	3,184	3,104	3,059	3,077	3,344	4,043	4,040	4,506
19,558	20,029	20,088	20,674	20,779	20,774	20,613	21,144	21,341	21,465	21,992	22,177	22,385	23,129	23,565	24,487	24,334
6,573	6,887	6,924	6,557	6,787	6,711	6,841	7,071	6,744	6,703	6,918	6,666	6,577	6,605	6,415	6,421	6,609
8,723	8,913	8,899	9,862	9,745	9,734	9,292	9,439	9,936	9,929	10,038	10,530	10,659	10,971	11,247	12,053	11,705
2,817	2,857	2,845	2,803	2,814	2,926	3,046	3,170	3,241	3,378	3,519	3,555	3,727	4,157	4,543	4,729	4,827
1,445	1,372	1,420	1,452	1,433	1,403	1,434	1,464	1,420	1,455	1,517	1,426	1,422	1,396	1,360	1,284	1,193
585	559	571	560	520	529	527	488	491	502	493	537	551	490	504	502	491
260	218	248	240	226	222	225	218	220	228	218	244	247	215	242	230	233
226	248	229	237	220	224	224	196	192	190	196	213	227	198	181	195	177
57	56	55	48	45	45	42	42	43	42	43	44	42	41	42	43	42
42	37	39	35	29	38	36	32	36	42	36	36	35	36	39	34	39
0.40	0.40	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.51	0.52	0.43	0.48	0.40	-
3.83	4.04	4.08	3.95	4.03	4.14	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.39	4.53	4.65	4.56	4.45	4.08	3.40	-
6.44	6.58	6.75	6.40	6.61	6.53	6.53	6.63	6.71	6.95	6.99	7.10	7.17	6.88	7.05	6.63	-
-	6.25	-	-	5.63	6.32	5.47	6.63	6.91	6.53	6.94	6.76	7.24	7.74	6.61	6.35	-
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.25	3.75	3.25	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.50
4.64	4.85	4.48	4.36	4.60	4.78	4.86	4.94	4.96	4.97	5.02	5.11	4.24	3.29	2.46	1.94	1.64
4.63	4.82	4.50	4.36	4.59	4.80	4.90	5.09	5.15	5.16	5.22	5.18	4.29	3.37	2.54	2.03	1.78
2.75	2.77	2.70	2.74	2.83	2.85	2.78	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.78	3.00	1.97	0.91	0.57	0.51	-
2.85	2.84	2.77	2.77	2.87	2.93	2.89	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.92	3.09	2.16	1.08	0.71	0.65	-

PUBLIC FINANCE	2006	2007	2008	2007				2008				2007				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4	5
<b>CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS-IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m</b>																
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES</b>																
TOTAL REVENUES	12,958.7	14,006.1	15,335.0	3,063.2	3,454.0	3,429.1	4,059.8	3,369.3	4,005.7	3,857.5	4,102.4	1,060.6	958.7	1,043.9	1,293.0	1,172.5
Current revenues	12,395.3	13,467.2	14,790.4	2,955.0	3,374.9	3,332.1	3,805.1	3,274.0	3,881.0	3,733.8	3,901.6	1,034.4	926.2	994.4	1,272.6	1,158.0
Tax revenues	11,762.0	12,757.9	13,937.2	2,828.7	3,199.7	3,123.6	3,606.0	3,110.0	3,702.0	3,472.0	3,653.2	994.5	883.2	951.0	1,219.0	1,094.2
Taxes on income and profit	2,735.3	2,917.7	3,442.2	587.7	914.3	646.3	769.4	694.4	1,106.5	806.5	834.7	188.2	189.9	209.7	462.9	288.3
Social security contributions	4,231.2	4,598.0	5,095.0	1,083.4	1,123.7	1,139.1	1,251.8	1,203.1	1,254.2	1,272.9	1,364.8	358.4	360.5	364.6	371.1	371.9
Taxes on payroll and workforce	472.9	418.1	258.0	96.1	99.7	101.5	120.9	59.4	62.2	63.5	72.9	32.8	32.1	31.1	32.8	32.4
Taxes on property	189.1	206.4	214.8	22.2	58.0	67.3	59.0	27.5	62.6	69.6	55.1	6.2	7.9	8.1	10.7	27.2
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,077.3	4,498.6	4,805.3	1,017.6	973.0	1,135.5	1,372.5	1,099.4	1,181.7	1,227.8	1,296.4	403.2	286.9	327.6	332.5	363.3
Taxes on international trade & transactions	50.7	117.1	120.1	21.5	30.7	33.2	31.7	25.6	33.7	31.0	29.8	5.5	6.3	9.7	8.9	11.0
Other taxes	5.4	2.1	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	-0.6	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Non-tax revenues	633.3	709.2	853.2	126.3	175.2	208.6	199.1	164.0	179.0	261.8	248.4	39.9	43.0	43.4	53.6	63.8
Capital revenues	166.8	136.6	114.9	19.7	15.2	39.6	62.1	28.0	26.9	28.8	31.2	7.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	4.1
Grants	5.4	11.9	10.1	2.1	2.8	2.0	5.0	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.8	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7
Transferred revenues	42.8	42.5	54.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	40.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	51.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0
Receipts from the EU budget	348.4	348.0	365.4	86.2	59.6	55.1	147.1	64.0	94.8	91.3	115.3	17.9	26.0	42.3	13.4	8.7
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES</b>																
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,208.7	13,915.5	15,434.7	3,201.2	3,392.6	3,240.0	4,081.8	3,388.6	3,792.9	3,628.8	4,624.4	983.7	1,108.8	1,108.7	1,061.8	1,242.4
Current expenditures	5,689.0	5,950.9	6,555.7	1,482.0	1,448.5	1,362.2	1,658.2	1,575.9	1,581.7	1,513.7	1,884.4	489.3	473.2	519.5	506.4	506.3
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,180.3	3,276.9	3,580.6	785.8	851.7	814.4	825.0	819.7	906.8	892.5	961.5	262.1	262.1	261.6	261.8	321.9
Expenditures on goods and services	2,073.2	2,212.2	2,525.9	490.3	482.6	518.0	721.3	523.1	589.3	586.1	827.4	192.1	146.0	152.2	155.1	169.3
Interest payments	376.4	357.0	335.1	197.5	105.3	17.5	36.7	221.0	69.8	12.9	31.4	32.4	62.4	102.7	87.1	12.0
Reserves	59.0	104.8	114.1	8.3	8.9	12.3	75.2	12.1	15.8	22.2	64.0	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.1
Current transfers	5,925.8	6,143.9	6,741.1	1,457.2	1,665.6	1,456.0	1,565.1	1,489.9	1,856.8	1,567.3	1,827.1	434.9	507.9	514.4	468.2	639.5
Subsidies	402.9	423.4	476.4	104.4	137.9	88.3	92.8	60.5	243.0	57.7	115.2	6.7	54.8	42.8	10.0	39.7
Current transfers to individuals and households	4,871.5	5,093.3	5,616.2	1,219.0	1,359.2	1,211.1	1,304.0	1,303.5	1,448.9	1,344.8	1,519.0	388.1	415.5	415.5	409.2	537.7
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	624.1	595.3	600.3	130.9	158.4	145.3	160.8	118.7	151.2	153.2	177.2	39.7	35.5	55.6	48.5	54.7
Current transfers abroad	27.4	32.0	48.2	2.9	10.2	11.3	7.6	7.2	13.6	11.6	15.7	0.3	2.1	0.5	0.6	7.3
Capital expenditures	901.4	1,130.5	1,252.0	133.4	162.9	266.9	567.3	149.0	215.9	350.0	537.0	44.7	46.3	42.4	46.6	55.6
Capital transfers	404.6	334.3	458.0	28.6	55.0	69.3	181.4	30.6	62.3	130.8	234.3	6.5	9.4	12.7	16.5	19.3
Payments to the EU budget	287.9	355.9	427.9	100.0	60.6	85.6	109.8	143.2	76.2	67.0	141.5	8.3	71.9	19.7	24.1	21.6
<b>SURPLUS / DEFICIT</b>	-250.0	90.6	-99.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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





## Acronyms

**AJPES** – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **CAPS** – Collective Agreement for Public Sector, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EEB** – Electricity Balance, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **ESA** – European System of Accounts, **FED** – Federal Reserve System, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **GNI** – gross national income, **HICP** – harmonised index of consumer prices, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **NFI** – non-monetary financial institutions, **OECD** – Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, **OPEC** – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, **PPA** – Public Payments Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, **SCA** – Standard classification of activities, **SITC** – Standard International Trade Classification, **SORS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **ULC** – Unit Labour Costs, **VAT** – value added tax, **ZFPF** – Financial Operations of Companies Act, **ZFPPIPP** – Financial Operations, Insolvency Proceedings and Compulsory Dissolution Act, **ZPPSL** – Compulsory Settlement, Bankruptcy and Liquidation Act.

### Acronyms of Standard Classification of Activities (SCA)

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

### Acronyms of Countries

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

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