

**Slovenian Economic Mirror** presents current macroeconomic developments as well as selected economic, social and environmental issues. The publication consists of articles, which present the main economic indicators, assess the realisation of the spring and autumn forecasts, and monitor implementation of economic policies (earnings, public finance, prices, competitiveness, etc.). The periodical is published monthly, except in September.

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Selected indicators of current economic developments, change in %	Latest data	Compared to the			
		previous month	same period of previous year		
			latest data	pre-latest data	pre-pre latest data
Industrial production (value based)	XII	-17.8	7.0	7.6	8.2
Manufacturing	XII	-18.4	8.4	8.9	9.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	XII	2.2	-11.2	-10.0	-9.5
Value of construction put in place, real terms	XII	-18.0	18.5	21.7	23.6
Exports of goods (nominal terms) <sup>1</sup>	XI	-4.1	17.0	17.7	17.8
Imports of goods (nominal terms) <sup>1</sup>	XI	-4.1	18.8	20.2	20.2
Real effective exchange rate <sup>2</sup>	XII	0.1	2.3	2.2	2.0
Gross wage per employee, real terms	XII	-10.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
Total household savings in banks, <sup>3</sup> nominal terms	XII	4.9	9.5	7.7	11.4
General government revenue, real terms	I	-11.8	4.1	4.0	4.5
Number of persons in paid employment	XII	-0.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Number of registered unemployed	I	1.2	-13.4	-16.9	-17.2
Number of job vacancies	I	57.7	11.7	6.6	7.9
<b>Month</b>		<b>current</b>	<b>previous</b>	<b>pre-previous</b>	
Registered unemployment rate	XII	7.3	7.3	7.4	
<b>Month</b>		<b>current</b>	<b>cumulative</b>	<b>annual<sup>4</sup></b>	
Consumer prices	II	0.0	0.0	6.5	
Producer prices (domestic market)	I	0.8	0.8	6.5	
<p><i>Sources of data:</i> SORS, BS, ESS, estimates and calculations by IMAD. <i>Notes:</i> <sup>1</sup>balance of payments' statistics; <sup>2</sup>euro exchange rate for Slovenia measured by relative consumer prices; the calculation of the 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; <sup>3</sup>the year-on-year growth rate is defined as the ratio between the stock at the end of the current month and the stock in the same month of the previous year; <sup>4</sup>total in the last 12 months.</p>					

**Economic growth in the EMU decelerated at the end of 2007 and is expected to moderate further this year.** In the final quarter of 2007, real GDP growth in the EMU slowed from 2.6% to 2.2% (y-o-y, seasonally adjusted), which, next to the moderation in exports, largely reflected the lower growth of private consumption caused by the high increases in food and energy prices. Based on the expected cooling of economic activity this year, which will be greater than projected in the autumn owing to the consequences of the international financial turmoil and the rapid slowdown of growth in the United States, the EC marked its EMU GDP growth forecast for this year down from 2.2% to 1.8%. Economic growth is expected to be largely driven by private consumption, which will continue to be supported by the favourable labour market conditions market. Further hikes in food and energy prices are regarded as the main stumbling block to faster growth of household spending. This is the main reason behind the EC upward revision of this year's inflation forecast by 0.5 p.p. to 2.6% (see p. 4).

**The Slovenian economy is also cooling. Activity in construction and manufacturing, which last year reached its peak in the last few years, has continued to moderate gradually.** The growth of construction put in place eased off in Q4 of 2007, while in the year as a whole, it topped the 2006 level by 18.5% thanks to vigorous construction of infrastructure and favourable weather conditions (see p. 12). The manufacturing sector, which enjoyed one of the highest growth rates in the EU last year (8.4%), witnessed a further moderation in Q4 in all activities except the chemical industry and the manufacture of transport equipment, which retained the booming activity rates from Q3. Data on business trends also suggest a further moderation in growth this year (see p. 11).

**The growth of goods exports and imports softened in the latter part of the year.** According to preliminary data, exports of goods increased by a nominal 10.3% in Q4 of 2007, while imports of goods increased by 9.7% (in Q3 by 17.8% and 19.1%, respectively). The available SICT data for the first 11 months of 2007 show a deceleration in export growth for most products, whereas exports of road vehicles picked up further in October and November. Thanks to the robust growth in the first three quarters, goods exports and imports increased considerably in 2007 over 2006 (by 15.5% and 16.7%).

**The current account deficit widened considerably last year.** The increase (by EUR 765 m to EUR 1.6 bn or 4.9% of estimated GDP) primarily reflected a higher deficit in the trade balance (in addition to strong export growth, last year also saw a substantial increase in import growth of intermediate goods and investment equipment, notably transport equipment) and factor incomes (mainly higher payment of interest on external debt). On the other hand, the surplus in services trade increased further last year and contributed positively to the current account balance.

**The labour market showed no visible signs of cooling towards the end of 2007.** According to seasonally adjusted data, employment continued to increase in December. Data from the labour force survey confirm that trends in Q4 of 2007 were favourable. A possible cooling is only indicated by the

relatively weaker hiring of the unemployed in the second half of the year. Overall, results on the labour market in 2007 were favourable and better than expected, although some structural imbalances persisted. Formal employment increased by 3.5% (approximately two fifths of the increase was linked to additional hiring of foreign workers); for the third year in a row, the largest increases were recorded in construction and business services. The registered unemployment rate declined by 1.7 p.p. to 7.7%, whereas survey unemployment is estimated to have fallen by 1.1 p.p. to 4.9% (see pp. 8–9). Wage growth remained macroeconomically sustainable despite the economic boom. Net wages increased appreciably more than gross wages, owing to changed in tax legislation (see p. 10).

**The dynamics of household loans and deposits in November and December were marked by the privatisation of Slovenia's second-largest bank; in the year as a whole, household savings picked up. Bank lending activity also remained strong despite the increase in interest rates.**

After the surge in loans and drop in bank savings linked to the purchase of shares upon the privatisation of the second-largest bank in November, December saw net repayment of household loans; households also reinvested overpayments back into bank deposits and mutual funds. Otherwise, household savings in banks, and even more in mutual funds, picked up last year. The surge in the volume of deposits appears to reflect the increase in net wages and the gradual raising of deposit interest rates, whereas the high inflows into domestic mutual funds were largely linked to the large returns in the first three quarters of 2007. The strong lending activity of domestic banks was mainly based on corporate loans; within that, working capital loans, which companies needed to finance booming production activity, contributed the most to overall growth. Household loans also continued to increase at a vigorous pace; half of the increase stemmed from housing loans. The increase in the total volume of loans reached 32.4% (EMU average: 11.1%). Faster growth in Slovenia can be partly explained by the catching-up process, since the share of loans relative to GDP was still relatively low in 2007 (80.6%; EMU: 125.5%), although the gap has been narrowing gradually (see pp. 6–7).

**Consumer prices remained unchanged in February.**

Although the prices of liquid fuels decreased as a result of trends on global markets, the prices of clothing and footwear increased owing to the usual seasonal swings. Due to the base effect, year-on-year inflation nevertheless increased by 0.1 p.p. to 6.5%. External shocks remain the main factors of the high inflation, but they have a stronger impact in Slovenia than in other EMU countries. Thus, higher prices of food and energy have translated into stronger growth of goods prices, which contributed more than 90% to the overall increase in inflation above the equilibrium level (estimated at 3%) in the last 12 months (the rapid growth of services prices contributed less than 10%). Inflation expectations for the coming months are based on the expected slowdown in energy and other commodity prices on the global market and on the agreements about the key policies in Slovenia. In our estimate, both of these factors are currently marked by great uncertainty.

Comparison of forecasts/assumptions of real GDP growth

%	2007		2008				2009			
	CONS Feb. 08	IMAD Sep. 07	EC Nov. 07	OECD Dec. 07	CONS Feb. 08	EC Feb. 08	IMAD Sep. 07	EC Nov. 07	OECD Dec. 07	CONS Feb. 08
EU	2.8	2.5	2.4	N/A	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	N/A	2.1
EMU	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
Germany	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.9
Italy	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4
France	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9
Austria	3.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	N/A	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3

Source of data: IMAD, Autumn Forecast 2007 (September 2007); EC Autumn Forecast (November 2007); OECD Economic Outlook (December 2007); Consensus Forecasts (February 2008); EC Interim forecast (February 2008).

**As expected, economic growth in the euro area slowed towards the end of 2007. The European Commission made a downward revision to its 2008 growth forecast.**

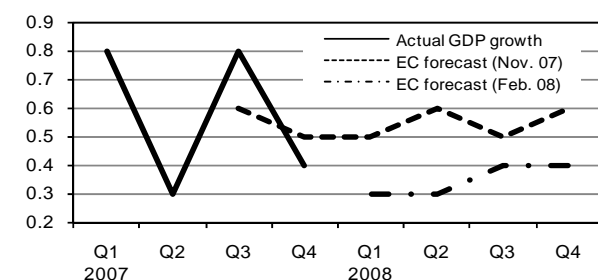
Real GDP growth in the euro area declined from 2.6% to 2.2% in the final three months of 2007 (y-o-y, seasonally adjusted). In view of the expected lower global economic growth, which is also signalled by the Ifo world economic climate index (which dropped to its lowest level since 2003 in Q1), the European Commission reduced its autumn forecast for 2008 (2.2%) to 1.8%. Despite the revision, the EC forecast is 0.2 p.p. higher than the January IMF forecast and the February Consensus forecast. This month the Fed also scaled down its forecast of GDP growth in the United States by 0.5 p.p., to 1.3–2.0%. At the same time, inflation forecasts for the current year were revised upwards, mainly due to the expected further large increases in the prices of oil and commodities. The EC raised its autumn inflation forecast for the euro area by 0.5 p.p. to 2.6%. Similarly, the Fed revised its inflation forecast by 0.3 p.p. to 2.1–2.4%. While economic growth is projected to moderate in developed countries, it will remain strong in the rapidly growing markets, notably Asia. These economies have been the main drivers of demand for raw materials in the past few years, when demand grew faster than supply, which is also expected this year and may lead to further leaps in commodity prices. The price of Brent crude broke the psychological barrier of USD 100/barrel for the first time in February, while many other commodities also hit record highs.

**Lower GDP growth in the final quarter of 2007 is related to lower growth of domestic demand, particularly private consumption; exports have also been slackening.** Lower economic growth is largely attributable to the slowdown in domestic demand, notably private consumption, at the end of 2007, which was affected by price hikes, especially in energy and food. At

the quarterly level, private consumption even declined for the first time in six years. Investment growth was also lower, and exports moderated as expected. As a result, the contribution of net exports to GDP growth contracted from 0.5 to 0.3 p.p. A moderation in growth was also suggested by the EC sentiment indicators, whose values have been sliding since the summer of 2007, although they remain above the long-term averages.

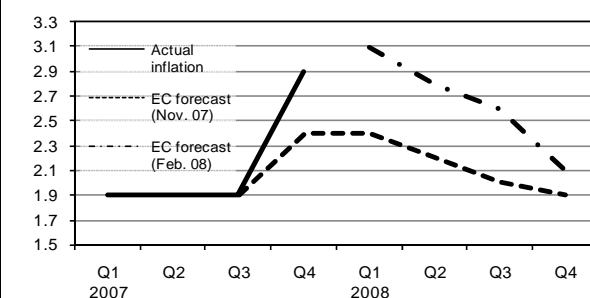
**The European Commission projects a stronger deceleration in all of the main member states this year than expected in the autumn and warns of significant downward risks.** The slowdown in global economic growth and the stronger euro will negatively affect export growth, which will be even more noticeable in countries with weak competition (France, Italy). The growth of private consumption, expected to be the main engine of growth this year according to autumn forecasts, will continue to be supported by the favourable labour market situation, since the unemployment rate in the euro area dipped to its historically lowest level last year (7.3%). On the other hand, continued energy and food price hikes pose a serious downward risk to its growth. In view of inflation forecasts and the current futures prices, the EC expects the prices of these commodities to peak already in the first quarter and moderate towards the end of the year. Like the ECB, the EC highlights the necessity of curbing inflationary expectations and preventing excessive indirect effects (excessive wage growth). The main risks mentioned by the EC are a stronger deceleration of U.S. GDP growth than expected in the autumn and a continuation of the financial turmoil, which could not only further worsen credit conditions, but also affect housing markets in many European countries that have witnessed even stronger price increases than the United States in recent years. These risks make it fairly possible that economic growth this year will fall short of the baseline scenario figure.

Graph 1: Quarter-on-quarter GDP growth in the EMU



Sources of data: Eurostat; EC Autumn Forecast (November, 2007); EC Interim Forecast (February, 2008).

Graph 2: Year-on-year inflation in the EMU, quarterly



Sources of data: Eurostat; EC Autumn Forecast (November, 2007); EC Interim Forecast (February, 2008).

Price indices	2006		2007		
	XII 2007/ XII 2006	Φ (I 07–XII 07)/ Φ (I 06–XII 06)	I 2008/ XII 2007	I 2008/ I 2007	Φ (II 07–I 08)/ Φ (II 06–I 07)
Consumer prices (CPI)	105.6	103.6	100.1	106.4	103.9
Goods	106.0	103.2	99.8	107.2	103.6
Fuel and energy	109.8	103.1	102.7	115.0	104.3
Other	105.2	103.2	99.2	105.5	103.4
Services	104.8	104.5	100.6	104.7	104.5
Consumer prices (HICP)	105.7	103.8	100.1	106.4	104.1
Administered prices <sup>1</sup>	107.2	102.6	101.3	111.9	102.5
Energy	109.6	102.7	102.0	117.7	103.2
Other	101.5	102.4	100.0	100.3	101.3
Core inflation:					
- trimmean	103.2	102.3	100.3	104.2	102.5
- excluding food & energy	104.0	102.7	99.6	104.2	103.2
Consumer prices in the EMU	103.1	102.1			
Producer prices of domestic manufacturers:					
- domestic market	106.3	105.4	100.8	106.5	105.6
- EMU	100.9	105.0	100.6	100.8	104.5

Sources of data: CPI, HICP, IPI: SORS; administered prices and core inflation: IMAD estimate; MUICP in the EU: Eurostat (provisional data) and IMAD recalculation. Note: <sup>1</sup>figures are not directly comparable between years due to the annual changes of the administered prices index.

**Consumer prices increased again in January.** They were 0.1% higher than in December 2007, which is unusual for January, when prices normally fall. At the year-on-year level, inflation leapt from 5.6% in December to 6.4%, which was partly caused by the base effect. The main factors of inflation remain the same as in the previous year. In addition to the seasonal increase in fresh food prices, there was also a rebound in the prices of processed food, which have over the last few months contributed to higher core inflation, i.e. inflation excluding the effect of energy prices and the prices of fresh fruit and vegetables, which are very volatile.

**Food prices continued to increase in January.** The overall increase in food prices was 2.7%, contributing 0.5 p.p. to inflation. The prices of milk, dairy products and eggs surged by 9.7% from December, while the prices of oil and fats jumped by a further 5.5%, despite the high increase in December (7.8%). Only bread and meat prices recorded a slight decrease. In the last 12 months, food prices rose by 14.9%. In January, this increase accounted for almost 40% of the total year-on-year consumer price increase.

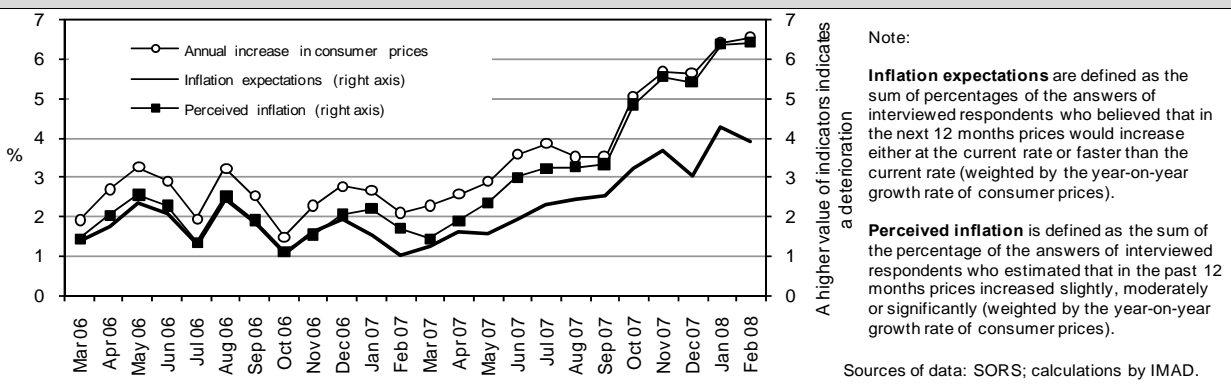
**January also saw higher prices of energy and hotel accommodation.** In addition to the prices of liquid fuels for transport and heating, the prices of household electricity, gas and district heating also increased in January. The prices of gas and district heating are

determined by way of a model which takes into account, among other things, the past dynamics of oil prices on global markets. This means that we can expect these prices to rise further in the coming months. Also expected was the January increase in electricity prices, announced in November. According to SORS, the price of electricity increased by 6% and contributed close to 0.2 p.p. to inflation. The growth of energy prices is also pushing up the overall increase of prices that are under various regimes of regulation. In the past twelve months, these prices increased by almost 12%, mainly due to the price increase in liquid fuels for transport and heating (up 17.7%). Apart from energy prices, January saw a significant increase in the prices of hotel accommodation. The prices of hotel stays increased by 8.4%, which is linked to the increase in overnight stays.

**The prices of clothing and footwear posted a seasonal decrease in January.** Sales of winter collections translated into an 11.3% decrease in these prices, which reduced inflation by 0.9 p.p. In the last 12 months, these prices increased by 2.9%.

**Consumers perceived price trends in the last 12 months as the worst since the survey has been carried out.** That current inflation is perceived as very high appears to be largely the result of rapid food price growth, which accelerated the most among consumer prices over the past year (see graph).

Graph: Inflation and inflation expectations



## Money Market – Household Savings

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Household savings in banks and in mutual funds managed by domestic administrators	EUR m, nominal		Nominal growth rates, in %		
	31. XII 2006*	31. XII 2007	31. XII 2007/ 30. XI 2007	31. XII 2007/ 31. XII 2006*	31. XII 2006/ 31. XII 2005*
<b>Total savings in banks</b>	11,451.3	12,541.8	4.9	9.5	7.7
<b>Domestic currency savings</b>	7,181.3	12,164.2	5.1	N/A	N/A
Overnight deposits <sup>1</sup>	3,730.9	5,244.4	6.2	N/A	N/A
Short-term deposits	2,558.1	4,941.7	5.2	N/A	N/A
Long-term deposits	677.2	1,246.0	1.3	N/A	N/A
Deposits redeemable at notice	215.0	732.1	4.5	N/A	N/A
<b>Foreign currency savings</b>	4,270.0	377.6	-1.1	N/A	N/A
Overnight deposits <sup>1</sup>	1,794.3	143.4	-4.3	N/A	N/A
Short-term deposits	1,877.1	170.7	1.9	N/A	N/A
Long-term deposits	474.4	40.0	-3.7	N/A	N/A
Deposits redeemable at notice	124.2	23.5	1.3	N/A	N/A
<b>Mutual funds</b>	1,967.3	2,924.3	4.1	48.6	38.5

Source of data: Monthly Bulletin of the BS, SMA (Securities Market Agency); calculations by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup>demand deposits; \*due to the transfer of euro loans to domestic currency loans, data from previous years are not comparable with data for 2007, and calculations of growth rates are therefore meaningless.

**As expected, the volume of household bank savings surged in December due to 13<sup>th</sup> month payments and the repayment of overpaid amounts related to the privatisation of Slovenia's second-largest bank.** The monthly net flows amounted to EUR 591.1 m and were at the level of net flows in the months prior to the first euro launch in 2001 (the figures are not fully comparable due to different methodologies). Overnight deposits recorded approximately one half of net inflows, whereas a large part of the second half was deposited in short-term deposits.

**The growth in the volume of household bank savings picked up in 2007 despite the substantial increases in alternative types of savings.** The higher growth rates may reflect stronger growth of net wages and progressive raising of deposit interest rates. The growth of net wages was higher in groups with a greater propensity to save and was the result of lower progressivity in the new personal income tax legislation. The raising of interest rates in the first half of the year was prompted by the increases of the ECB's key interest rate, which rose by 50 basis points, while deposit interest rates were on average 40 basis points higher. The subsequent increases in domestic deposit interest (by 54 basis points on average) were also linked to the tightening conditions on interbank markets and the financial turmoil. The net flows of household deposits amounted to EUR 1,090.5 m last year, a good third more than in 2006.

**Time deposits began to rebound last year, whereas overnight deposits even declined after the high growth rates seen in previous years.** More than half of the 20.7% increase in time deposits can be attributed to short-term

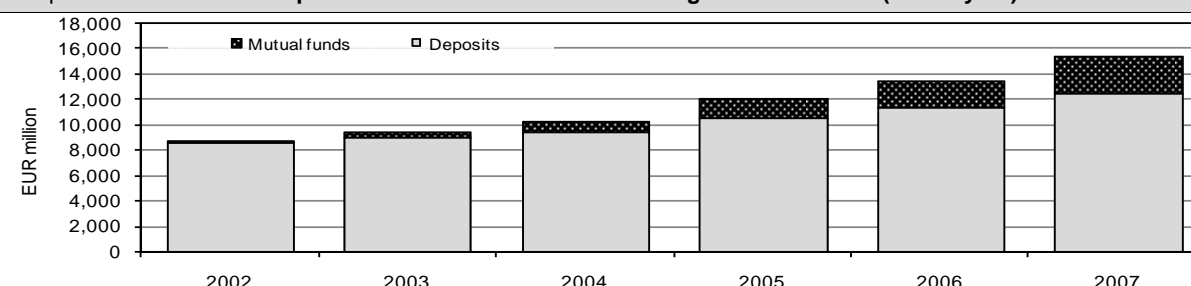
deposits. Higher interest-bearing deposits redeemable at notice were another important contributor to growth – while they accounted for a mere tenth of all deposits, they were higher than at the end of 2006 by a factor of 1.2. Overnight deposits fell by 2.5%, which is attributable to the raising of interest rates and transfer of savings to time deposits.

**The December net inflows into domestic mutual funds were at their highest level on record, EUR 65.4.**

Particularly the net inflows into mixed mutual funds recorded a significant divergence from the annual average, topping it by a factor of 1.7 with a value of EUR 18.7 m, which accounted for almost 30% of total monthly net inflows. This may be related to the fact that part of the overpaid funds for the purchase of bank shares returned to less risky funds due to the financial crisis; in addition, fund managers strongly increased the trading of mutual funds, and even some savers who prefer safer investments opted for such investment, largely investing in bank deposits.

**Annual net inflows into mutual funds also reached record highs.** With EUR 469.7 m, they exceeded the 2006 figure by a factor of 2.9, and the 2004 value, the highest figure until last year, by more than one third. Stock mutual funds recorded over 80% of total net flows and were also very profitable last year. However, their yields began to slip in the final quarter, following the onset of the international financial crisis and the related negative developments on capital markets. The volume of assets managed by domestic mutual funds was almost 50% higher than at the end of 2006, and accounted for as much as 23.3% of household bank deposits, 6.1 p.p. more than the year before.

Graph: Household bank deposits and assets in domestic-managed mutual funds (end of year)



Source of data: BS, Securities Market Agency; calculations by IMAD.

## Money Market – Loans

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IMAD

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Domestic bank loans	Nominal amounts, in EUR m		Nominal loan growth, in %		
	31. XII 2006*	31. XII 2007	31. XII 2007/ 30. XI 2007	31. XII 2007/ 31. XII 2006*	31. XII 2006/ 31. XII 2005
<b>Loans total</b>	20,193.3	26,745.2	0.9	32.4	25.2
<b>Domestic currency loans</b>	7,457.5	24,826.5	0.6	N/A	N/A
Enterprises and NFI	4,066.8	18,512.6	1.0	N/A	N/A
Households	2,896.4	5,785.3	-0.8	N/A	N/A
Government	494.3	528.6	4.1	N/A	N/A
<b>Foreign currency loans</b>	12,735.8	1,918.7	4.2	N/A	N/A
Enterprises and NFI	10,091.3	869.1	4.7	N/A	N/A
Households	2,484.3	1,036.2	4.1	N/A	N/A
Government	160.1	13.4	-11.4	N/A	N/A
<b>Household loans by purpose</b>	5,380.7	6,821.5	-0.1	26.8	25.6
Consumer credits	2,286.6	2,742.6	-1.9	19.9	16.2
Lending for house purchase	1,955.8	2,671.1	1.8	36.6	43.0
Other lending	1,138.3	1,407.9	0.0	23.7	20.3

*Source of data:* BS Bulletin, calculations by IMAD. *Notes:* NFI – non-monetary financial institutions; \*due to the transfer of euro loans to domestic currency loans, data from previous years are not comparable with data for 2007, and calculations of growth rates are therefore meaningless.

**The lending activity of domestic banks eased off considerably in December.** The monthly growth of loans was below one percent for the first time since June 2005. The growth of the volume of corporate loans contracted, and households even recorded net repayment of loans. This development is probably linked to extensive repayment of loans that were taken out the month before to finance purchases of securities.

**The growth of bank loans to non-banking sectors rebounded in 2007.** This largely reflected a significant increase in borrowing by enterprises and NFI. Given the favourable economic situation and good borrowing terms, the volume of their loans surged by 36.9% (2006: 26.8%). The growth of household loans edged up by just over one percentage point. The net borrowing of domestic non-banking sectors was at its highest level thus far at EUR 6,551.9 m, up 61.3% from 2006.

**Enterprises and NFI accounted for almost 80% of the total net borrowing by domestic non-banking sectors.** They recorded net borrowing from domestic banks in an amount of EUR 5,223.6 m, almost three-quarters more than in 2006. They largely took out euro loans (approximately 90% of total net flows). A breakdown by purpose shows the largest increase in loans for other purposes, whose net flows topped the 2006 figure by a factor of 2.7, although their share was below 10%. Working capital loans made the largest contribution to growth. Their net flows 2.2 times higher than in 2006 and accounted for approximately 60% of total net flows. The robust growth appears to be related to last year's stronger production activity (see p. 11). Investment loans also posted sound growth, going up by more than one third.

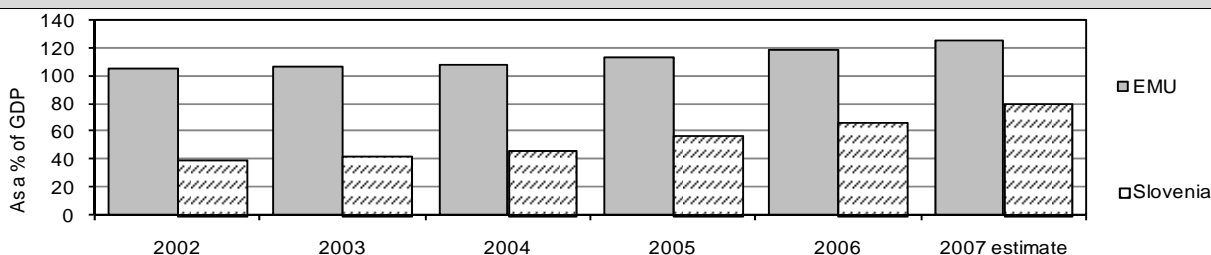
**Corporate borrowing abroad is becoming an increasingly less important factor of corporate**

**financing.** In 2006, this type of borrowing accounted for nearly 20% of total net corporate borrowing. Last year, this share decreased to one tenth. Firms posted net borrowing in an amount of EUR 449.7 m, down almost 40% less than in 2006. On the other hand, banks' borrowing abroad rebounded, since stronger growth of savings did not suffice by far for a normal financing of the bank loan expansion. Banks posted net borrowing in an amount of EUR 3,354.5 m, topping the 2006 figure by a factor of 2.3. Long-term loans predominated in the first half of 2007. However, due to the international financial turmoil and consequently the lower confidence on the interbank market, short-term loans took over in the second half of the year.

**Net household borrowing increased by close to one third last year.** Housing loans accounted for almost half of household loans total net flows (EUR 1,440.8 m); although the growth of their volume is gradually easing, this is largely linked to the higher base effect. At the end of the year, housing loans represented nearly 40% of total household loans, whereas the EMU average topped 70%.

**In 2007, the growth of loans in the EMU picked up by approximately 1.5 percentage points to total 11.1%.** As in Slovenia, the borrowing of enterprises and NFI likewise increased in other member states; the volume of these loans climbed by 15.1% (in 2006 by 13.0%). Meanwhile, the increase in the volume of household loans fell by more than one quarter, to 5.8%. Although the growth of loans in Slovenia was appreciably higher, a comparison between the volume of loans and GDP still suggests a fairly large development gap, since the volume of domestic bank loans to the non-banking sectors reached 80.6% of the estimated GDP value at the end of the year, compared with 125.5% in the EMU.

Graph: Share of loans relative to GDP



Sources of data: BS, ECB, SORS, Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.

Selected labour market indicators	Thousands of people				Growth, in %		
	I–XII 2006	I–XII 2007	XII 2006	XII 2007	XII 2007/ XI 2007	I–XII 2007/ I–XII 2006	Φ 2006/ Φ 2005
A Registered labour force (A=B+C)	910.7	925.3	911.3	932.8	-0.3	1.6	0.6
B Persons in formal employment*	824.8	854.0	833.0	864.4	-0.4	3.5	1.4
in enterprises and organisations	675.1	696.1	681.7	705.9	-0.3	3.1	1.3
by those self-employed	66.5	69.9	67.5	70.8	-1.7	5.1	1.7
self-employed and farmers	83.3	87.9	83.8	87.7	-0.1	5.6	2.1
C Registered unemployed	85.8	71.3	78.3	68.4	0.1	-16.9	-6.6
women	47.0	39.1	42.6	36.7	-1.1	-16.7	-4.9
aged over 40	39.7	37.1	37.7	36.3	1.0	-6.5	-0.9
unemployed more than 1 year	41.9	36.5	39.7	34.7	-0.8	-12.8	-3.6
D Rate of reg. unemployment (C/A), in %	9.4	7.7	8.6	7.3	-	-	-
male	8.9	6.2	7.1	6.1	-	-	-
female	12.0	9.6	10.5	8.9	-	-	-
E Job vacancies	19.0	20.2	15.9	14.2	7.9	6.6	12.3
for a fixed term, in %	75.3	76.5	76.4	69.8	-	-	-
F Number of persons hired	13.0	13.3	9.1	9.7	2.4	2.6	13.8
lower education	3.9	4.1	2.6	2.6	5.4	5.2	19.4
secondary education	7.1	7.2	5.2	5.6	1.3	1.7	13.8
tertiary education	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.3	1.1	4.3

Sources of data: SORS, ESS, calculations by IMAD. Note: \*persons in employment according to administrative sources.

**Owing to seasonal factors, formal employment declined in December 2007 and unemployment increased in January 2008; according to seasonally adjusted data, the number of employed continued to increase.** The number of employed persons decreased by 0.4% (+0.3% if seasonally adjusted) from November 2007 (but increased by 3.8% from December 2006). It contracted in almost all industries, particularly in construction and manufacturing. The December decline in employment is a common seasonal phenomenon, which also contributes to the increase in registered unemployment in January. It is linked to layoffs of temporary workers and the fact that most public works programmes end in December. The decline in formal employment due to the almost unchanged number of unemployed in December did not affect the unemployment rate, which remained unchanged at 7.3%. The gender gap is closing, yet the female unemployment rate, which has been decreasing slowly, remains much higher than the male unemployment rate.

**The number of registered unemployed increased to 69,238 in January for seasonal reasons.** More people than in December but fewer than in January 2007 registered as unemployed, but the same holds for the number of deregistered unemployed. A total of 3,299 persons registered as unemployed after losing temporary jobs (385 fewer than in January 2007), while 2,520 persons signed up because they lost work for other reasons (1,403 fewer than in January 2007). The number of first-time job seekers was within the usual seasonal range (928). On the other hand, 4,127 unemployed found work (1,021 fewer than in January 2007), and the number of unemployed dropped by a further 1,793 in January for other reasons

(252 fewer than last year).

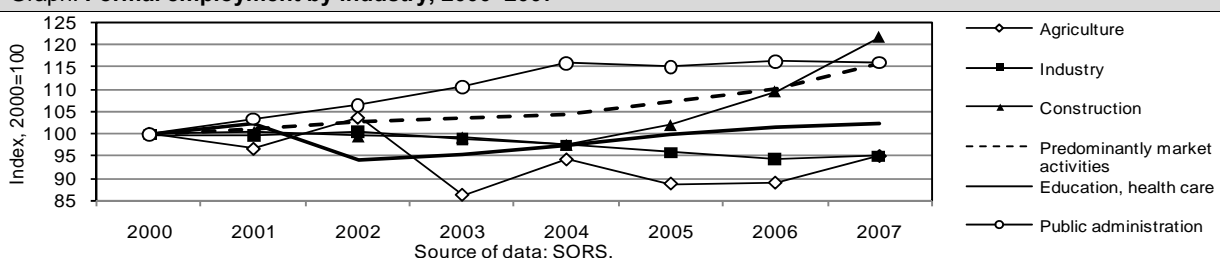
**Survey-based employment likewise declined in the final quarter of 2007, yet it remained considerably higher than a year ago.** The decline by 23,000 persons or 2.3% from the third quarter was largely seasonal, whereas survey-based employment remained 27,000 persons or 2.8% higher than in the final quarter of 2007.

**The number of employees surged in 2007, in large part due to additional hiring of foreign workers.** The average number of formally employed persons in 2007 (853,999) was 3.5% higher than in 2006, whereas the average number of employed persons according to the labour force survey (985,000 according to our calculations) was 2.5% higher than the year before. The average number of work permits for foreigners increased by 24.7%, accounting for approximately two fifths of the increase in formal employment.

**As in the previous two years, formal employment rose especially in construction and business services in 2007.** Compared with 2006, it increased by 11.3% in construction and by 8.3% in business services, while the combined increase in these two branches accounted for almost half of the total increase in formal employment in 2007. Employment also increased in most other industries, except in fishing, mining and public administration, where it declined.

**The number of vacancies and persons hired rebounded considerably in January after the seasonal decline in December.** The number of the former increased to 22,356, and of the latter to 14,485, which is 11.7% and 7.5% more than in January 2006, respectively.

Graph: Formal employment by industry, 2000–2007





## Labour Market – Unemployment in 2007

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Flows in registered unemployment		Thousands					Growth in %			
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>A</b>	<b>No. at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-15.4</b>
	<b>Total inflows during the year</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-18.5</b>
	- first-time job-seekers	25.4	26.0	21.7	18.6	14.7	2.2	-16.6	-14.1	-20.7
<b>B</b>	<b>- loss of fixed-term employment</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-15.3</b>
	- other layoffs	36.6	36.5	32.7	30.4	24.3	-0.2	-10.5	-6.9	-20.2
	- transfer from other registers	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.9	6.3	-	-	41.2	-20.0
<b>C</b>	<b>Total A + B</b>	<b>193.9</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>185.1</b>	<b>182.8</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-16.9</b>
	<b>Total outflows during the year</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>-20.0</b>
	- found work	50.5	54.3	53.9	57.4	49.1	7.4	-0.7	6.6	-14.5
	as a % of C	26.1	28.3	29.1	31.4	32.3	-	-	-	-
	- struck off for other reasons	39.6	44.3	35.2	42.2	31.7	11.8	-20.5	19.7	-24.7
	as a % of C	20.4	23.1	19.0	23.1	20.9	-	-	-	-
<b>D</b>	<b>of which: voluntary sign-offs</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>-12.4</b>
	education	7.2	7.3	5.1	4.0	4.6	0.6	-29.3	-22.1	16.4
	retirement	5.0	4.3	3.3	4.0	4.5	-12.5	-22.9	20.8	11.2
	other transitions to inactivity	1.9	4.7	4.2	4.4	3.8	149.7	-11.8	6.7	-15.2
	neglect of duties	15.8	19.2	15.0	18.8	11.7	21.7	-21.6	25.1	-37.8
	other	4.2	3.9	3.0	5.0	2.0	-7.4	-23.7	65.9	-60.8
	- transfer to other registers	7.7	2.3	3.5	4.9	2.7	-70.6	52.4	41.2	-44.9
<b>E</b>	<b>No. at the end of the year (E=C-D)</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>-12.8</b>

Source of data: ESS; calculations by IMAD.

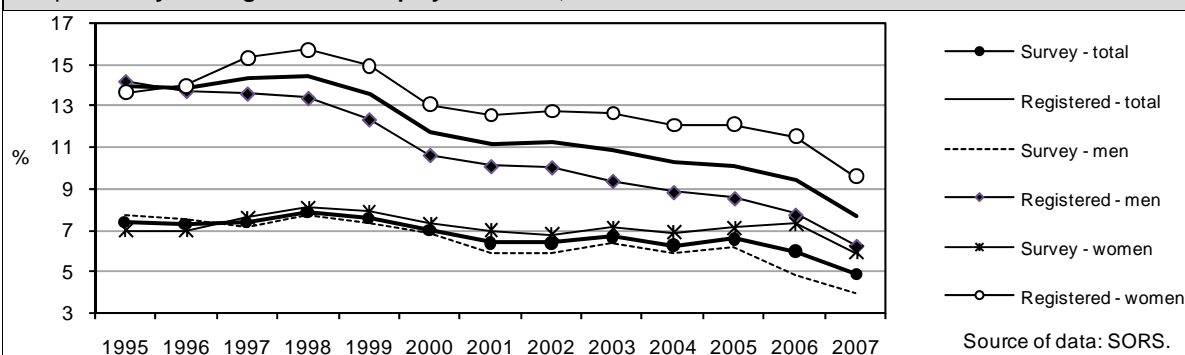
**The number of unemployed and unemployment rates dropped sharply in 2007.** In December, 68,411 persons were registered as unemployed at the Employment Service of Slovenia, down 12.8% from December 2006. On average, 71,336 persons were registered as unemployed in 2007, 16.9% fewer than in 2006. The registered unemployment rate, which was 9.4% in 2006 on average and 8.6% in December 2006, declined to 7.7% and 7.3%, respectively, last year. Meanwhile, the average number of survey unemployed declined from 61,000 in 2006 to 51,000 in 2007. According to our calculations, the survey unemployment rate, which increased to 4.7% in the fourth quarter of 2007, fell from 6.0% in 2006 to 4.9% in 2007.

**The number of unemployed declined in 2007, largely due to smaller inflows to unemployment.** In 2007 a total of 14,744 first-time job seekers and 52,521 persons who lost work registered as unemployed, which is 20.7 % and 17.6 %, respectively, fewer than in 2006. Among the latter, 53.8% lost their fixed-term jobs, 11.8% quit their jobs voluntarily (these two shares are still rising), 16.2% were laid off for business reasons, and 3.7% lost work due to bankruptcy, while the rest (14.4%) were left jobless for other reasons. Meanwhile, 49,117 unemployed persons (14.5% fewer than in 2006) found work; even so, the ratio between the number of unemployed who found work and the number of persons who lost work improved somewhat in 2007 (to 93.5%) but still remained worse than in the

period 1998–2000. Furthermore, fewer persons than in 2006 were struck off the unemployment register for various reasons other than employment and as a result of being transferred to other records (based on the amended Employment and Insurance against Unemployment Act from 2002; see table). Among the removals from the regular register, the number of those based on neglect of duties of unemployed persons dropped significantly. There were 11,701 such cases in 2007; 9,504 thereof were struck off because they were unavailable for work. On the other hand, the number of persons struck off due to schooling or retirement increased.

**Although the total number of registered unemployed fell substantially, the smallest decrease was recorded in the number of highly educated unemployed, whereas the number of those aged over 50 even increased.** In 2007, there were on average 7,191 of the former (4.9% fewer than in 2006 and 52.7% more than in 2001, when their number was the lowest since 1991) and 22,219 of the latter (2.1% more than in 2006). The share of women among unemployed increased again in 2007 (to 54.9%; in 2006: 54.8%), as did the share of long-term unemployed – for the third consecutive year, although their number is decreasing. The number and share of unemployed persons with secondary education continued to decline, as did the number of unemployed with lower education.

Graph: Survey and registered unemployment rates, 1995–2007



# Earnings

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	Gross wage per employee, growth index	Wages in EUR XII 2007	In nominal terms			In real terms <sup>1</sup>		
			XII 07/ XI 07	XII 07/ XII 06	I-XII 07/ I-XII 06	XII 07/ XI 07	XII 07/ XII 06	I-XII 07/ I-XII 06
	Gross wage per employee, total	1,342.80	90.0	106.5	105.9	89.6	100.9	102.2
	<b>Private sector (activities A-K)</b>	1,279.49	87.2	107.6	106.9	86.8	101.9	103.2
A	Agriculture	1,119.75	84.7	109.5	108.3	84.3	103.7	104.5
B	Fisheries	1,038.81	77.7	110.0	107.6	77.4	104.2	103.8
C	Mining and quarrying	1,777.00	83.1	121.6	107.0	82.8	115.2	103.3
D	Manufacturing	1,164.88	87.2	108.0	106.8	86.9	102.3	103.1
E	Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,850.19	72.5	109.6	106.3	72.2	103.8	102.6
F	Construction	1,079.79	88.7	105.6	106.5	88.4	100.0	102.8
G	Distributive trades	1,231.46	92.4	106.7	107.6	92.1	101.0	103.8
H	Hotels and restaurants	1,011.22	97.1	10.80	105.9	96.7	102.3	102.2
I	Transport, storage & communications	1,436.05	88.3	109.1	105.6	87.9	103.4	102.0
J	Financial intermediation	2,054.40	68.1	101.0	107.2	67.9	95.7	103.5
K	Real estate, renting, business services	1,478.61	93.4	109.6	107.2	93.0	103.8	103.5
	<b>Public services (activities L-O)</b>	1,530.53	97.9	104.1	104.1	97.5	98.6	100.5
L	Public administration	1,564.91	99.8	107.1	105.1	99.4	101.4	101.5
M	Education	1,574.61	99.4	102.2	104.0	99.0	96.8	100.3
N	Health and social work	1,449.81	99.8	103.0	103.2	99.4	97.5	99.6
O	Other social and personal services	1,504.46	86.8	105.3	103.9	86.5	99.7	100.2

Source of data: SORS and IMAD calculations for the private sector and public services. Note: <sup>1</sup>deflated by the consumer price index.

## In December, the gross wage per employee decreased by 10% in nominal terms and by 10.4 % in real terms from November (consumer prices increased by 0.4%).

This was the result of the high increase in gross earnings in November, the typically smaller December volume of extraordinary payments, and the two working days shorter month. These factors particularly affected the wage dynamics in the **private sector**, where the gross wage per employee fell by 12.8% in nominal and 13.2% in real terms. In 2002–2007, the average amount of November and December extraordinary payments was 50% of the gross wage (with minor oscillations) of recipients. The number of their recipients increased moderately over the entire period. The only exception was last year, when the number of recipients increased considerably and reached 30% of all employees (in 2006 close to 25%, in 2002 18.7%). This share is even higher in 2007, if we include the employees who received extraordinary payments already in October (overall, approximately 33% of all employees). The higher share of these recipients at the end of the year, which varied considerably across industries, is causing difficulties in negotiations on wage adjustment to cover the difference between actual and projected inflation in 2007. Thus, the bargaining of social partners regarding the wage policy agreement in the private sector is still underway to determine an additional wage adjustment because of higher inflation in 2007 and wage policy for this and next year.

In the group of **industry and construction** (C, D, E, F), the gross wage per employee fell by a nominal 14.7%. All workers in the mining industry (C) and in electricity, gas and water supply (E) received the November/December year-end payments for 2007 (in 2006, 58% and 88%, respectively). In manufacturing (D), this percentage was much lower (40%), albeit higher than the year before (35%). The lowest percentage of workers (approximately 23%) who received this payments was recorded in the construction industry (F; in 2006 approx. 19%). A somewhat smaller decrease in gross wages (8.5%) was recorded in **production services** (G, H, I). The highest

share of workers who received extraordinary payments was recorded in transport, storage and communications (I; approx. 68%; in 2006 41%), while the shares of recipients and their increases were smaller in distributive trades (G; 2007: 20%, 2006: 15%) and in hotels and restaurants (H; 23% and 19%). In the group of **business services** (J, K), the gross wage per employee witnessed the sharpest drop of 16.4% in December, after the largest increase in November. In financial intermediation (J), almost all employees received the November/December payments (2007: 85%, 2006: 92%), whereas the percentage was much lower in real estate services (K; 31% and 24%, respectively). The gross wage in **public services** (L to O) declined by 2.1% in December. There are no extra payments in this sector. The only exception is other community, social and personal services (O), where approximately 40% of employees received these payments at the end of the year (2006: 34%).

**In 2007 the gross wage per employee increased by 5.9% in nominal and by 2.2% in real terms.** In view of the estimated 6.5% nominal and 3.4% real growth of labour productivity (Autumn Forecast 2007), wage dynamics were macroeconomically sustainable. Gross earnings in the private sector increased by 6.9% in nominal and by 3.2% in real terms, while the corresponding increases in public services were 4.1% and 0.5% due to only partial adjustment to inflation.

**Owing to the effects of amendments to personal income tax regulations, the increase in net earnings was higher – 7.9% in nominal and 4.2% in real terms.** Nominal net wages increased by 8.6% in the private and by 6.7% in the public sector. Although the new Personal Income Tax Act reduced the progressivity of the income tax scale, thus lowering the tax burden for all employees, the change was more favourable for employees in higher income brackets. The increase in net wages in the public sector was 2.6 p.p. higher than the increase in gross wages thanks to the better education structure of employees. This difference was smaller in the private sector (1.7 p.p.).

Selected economic indicators	Growth rates, in %			
	XII 2007/ XI 2007	XII 2007/ XII 2006	I–XII 2007/ I–XII 2006	I–XII 2006/ I–XII 2005
Production value <sup>1</sup>	-18.4	2.4	8.4	6.5
- highly export-oriented industries <sup>2</sup>	-21.0	11.3	16.7	8.0
- mainly export-oriented industries <sup>3</sup>	-20.2	0.0	6.5	8.9
- mainly domestic market-oriented industries <sup>4</sup>	-8.9	-2.2	2.3	0.8
Average number of employees	-0.5	0.5	0.9	-1.7
Labour productivity	-18.0	1.9	7.5	8.3
Level of inventories <sup>5</sup>	0.0	12.6	8.9	2.1
Turnover <sup>5</sup>	-18.4	0.5	7.7	5.2
New orders <sup>5</sup>	-7.8	-1.7	9.7	6.7
Industrial producer prices (domestic market)	0.1	4.9	4.3	2.3
- producer prices/inflation	-0.3	-0.7	0.7	-0.2

Source of data: SORS; calculations by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup>real growth calculated on the basis of data on production value – SORS' recalculation with the IPI (provisional data); <sup>2</sup>manufacturing industries (DG, DK, DM) which have, according to data on Slovenian commercial companies from the AJPES, earned over 70% of their average net revenue from sales on foreign markets in the last three years on average; <sup>3</sup>manufacturing industries (DB, DC, DD, DH, DJ, DL, DN) which have earned 50–70% of their average net revenue from sales on foreign markets in the last three years on average; <sup>4</sup>manufacturing industries (DA, DE, DF, DI) which have earned less than 50% of their average net revenue from sales on foreign markets in the last three years; <sup>5</sup>real growth.

**The growth of production in manufacturing decelerated further in December.** According to SORS' provisional seasonally adjusted data, industrial production in manufacturing contracted by 0.7% in comparison with November. At the year-on-year level, production increased by a modest 2.4%, which may be linked to the distribution of Christmas holidays, which was more favourable for collective holidays than in 2006.

**In 2007 on average, the production growth of Slovenian manufacturing was high – one of the highest in the EU.** In 12 months, Slovenian manufacturing firms increased their real production value by 8.4%, the biggest increase in 15 years. The growth of industrial production in the EU-27 was also relatively high in 2007 at 3.8%, but it was nevertheless 0.7 p.p. lower than the year before. Vigorous production activity was recorded mainly in Central European countries (see graph), including Slovenia, which was one of the few countries whose growth even exceeded the high 2006 figures. Thus, Slovenia's production growth last year was more than double the European average.

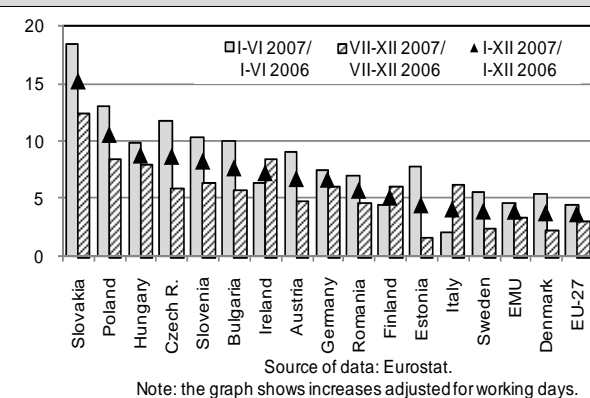
**In the first half of 2007, the robust production activity of Slovenian manufacturing was supported by favourable impulses from the international and domestic environment.** Foreign demand and accelerated production activity in construction added to the exceptionally high increase in production in the first half of 2007 (9.8%). According to seasonally adjusted data, the capacity utilisation level in this period reached

approximately 86%, the highest figure since 1996. Almost all manufacturing sub-industries, particularly those that are closely linked to construction activity, recorded growth rates higher than their long-term averages.

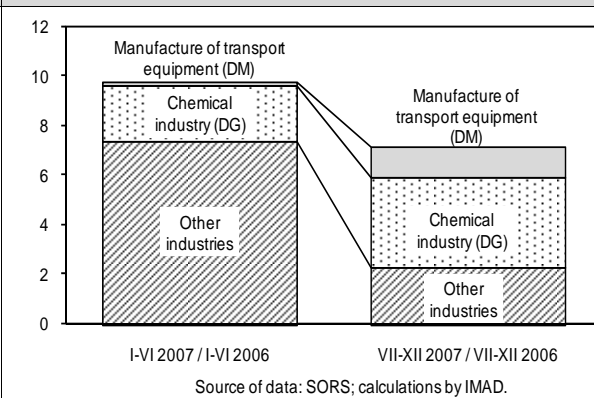
**The overall slowdown in the second half of the year was softened by vigorous production in the chemical and automotive industries.** In the second half of 2007, all manufacturing sub-industries except the chemical industry and the manufacture of transport equipment posted lower growth rates than in the first half of the year. These two industries reached over 25% production growth rates and contributed approximately 68% to the overall production increase in manufacturing in this period (7.1%). The high export orientation of these two branches was reflected in an increase in the difference between revenues from sales on the domestic market (7.1% in the first half, 3.9% in the second half) and on the foreign market (8.5% and 9.0%, respectively).

**That the deceleration of growth, which started at the end of 2007, has continued is also evidenced by data on business trends.** The seasonally adjusted value of the confidence indicator has been gradually moderating from the high levels recorded at the end of 2006 and the beginning of 2007. In February 2008 it declined further by one percentage point. The share of surveyed enterprises expecting an improvement in the business climate was 8 p.p. higher than the share of those expecting a deterioration. This is the lowest recorded value since May 2006.

Graph 1: Growth of industrial production in the EU, %



Graph 2: Structure of growth in Slovenia, %



# Construction

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Selected construction indicators, real indexes	Q4 2007/ Q4 2006	2007/ 2006	2006/ 2005
Value of construction put in place <sup>1</sup>	102.6	118.5	115.3
Buildings	105.4	115.5	114.0
Residential buildings	114.7	99.1	102.6
Non-residential buildings	103.8	120.2	117.7
Civil engineering	101.1	124.7	116.8
Value of the stock of contracts <sup>1,2</sup> (nominal)	131.3	131.3	173.5
Value of new contracts <sup>1</sup> (nominal)	116.4	97.0	152.3
Number of people employed in construction	112.1	111.3	107.5
Average gross wage per worker employed in construction <sup>3</sup>	101.1	102.8	103.5

Sources of data: SORS, CCIS; calculations by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup>the survey covers all construction firms whose turnover value according to annual accounts for 2005 reached at least EUR 1.45 m and company units engaged in construction employing at least 20 workers, as well as several non-construction firms that perform out construction services; <sup>2</sup>end of period; <sup>3</sup>deflated by the CPI.

**Construction activity moderated in the final quarter of 2007 for the second quarter in a row.** According to seasonally adjusted data, the value of construction put in place declined by 3.2% from the previous quarter. Activity was at a high level in October, but fell by 4.0% in November and by a further 8.7% in December. In the last quarter, activity contracted in civil engineering (by 9.8%), while increasing in the construction of buildings (by 2.5%). The value of construction put in place in large companies (see note below table) was 3.5% higher in the final quarter of 2007 than in the same period of 2006.

**After the robust growth in 2006, construction activity posted even higher growth rates in 2007.** The value of construction put in place surged by 18.5% over 2006. Activity in civil engineering increased by 24.7% as a result of the construction of transport infrastructure. The construction of buildings grew by 15.5%; within that, non-residential construction was up 20.2%, whereas activity in residential construction decreased by 0.9%. Based on detailed data on issued building permits, the vigorous construction of hotels appears to have continued last year, probably along with the construction of wholesale and retail trade buildings. In interpreting the figure on the value of residential construction put in place we should bear in mind that these figures exclude the activity of smaller firms (see the note under the table), where the construction of buildings is the main activity.

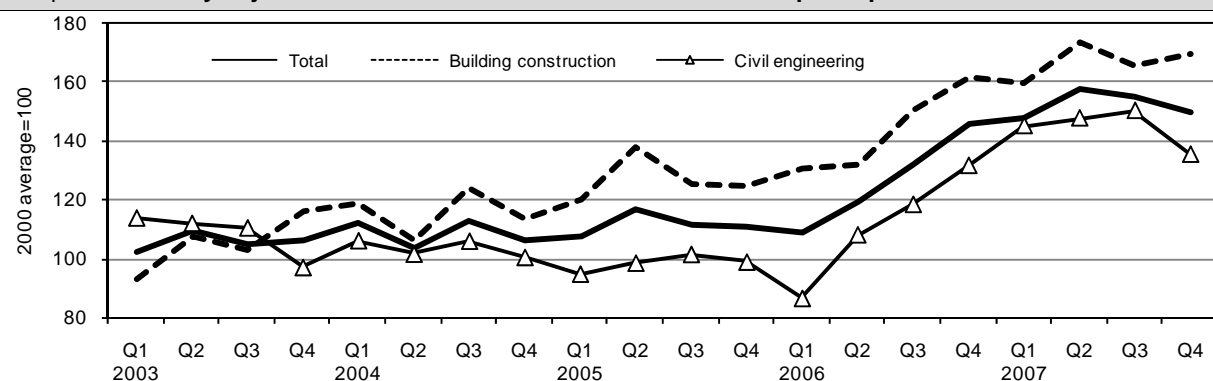
**Stronger growth was partly linked to favourable weather conditions, especially in the first half of the**

**year.** This is corroborated by the business trends regarding the limiting factors in construction. The share of firms that reported bad weather conditions as a limiting factor was much lower in the first half of 2007 than in the previous year. The weather was also more propitious than the year before in the third quarter, but it was less favourable in the fourth quarter, which affected growth in the latter part of the year.

**The growth in the number of employees increased further last year.** In 2007 the number of people employed in the construction sector was 11.3% higher, on average, than in 2006. The number of workers by activity rose particularly in building completion; in the latter part of the year it also increased in general construction. In terms of employee status, higher growth rates were recorded in the number of sole proprietors and their employees.

**The number of planned homes and the total planned floor area of all buildings continued to increase in the final quarter of 2007.** The planned floor area of new buildings and extensions was 9.0% higher than in the same quarter of 2006 (the area for non-residential buildings increased by 23.5%, whereas the area for residential buildings remained roughly the same). In 2007, the total floor area of planned buildings grew by 7.3%; within that, residential floor area surged by 29.0%, whereas non-residential floor area contracted by 13.5%, after the over 50% increase in 2006. Building permits were granted for the construction of 10,422 new homes, 17.3% more than in 2006.

Graph: Seasonally adjusted real indexes of the value of construction put in place



Source of data: SORS.

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## Risk of Poverty and Income Inequality

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

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Risk of poverty and income inequality in Slovenia, 2004–2005	Calculation based on the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)			
	Income excluding income in kind		Income including income in kind	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Average equalised disposable income – monthly, in EUR	9,535	10,109	9,886	10,371
At-risk-of-poverty rate, in %	12.1 <sup>1</sup>	11.7 <sup>1</sup>	11.4	11.1
At-risk-of-poverty threshold – monthly, in EUR	440	466	460	480
At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a household consisting of two adults with two children – monthly, in EUR	924	978	965	1,009
At-risk-of-poverty rate <b>before</b> social transfers (old-age and survivor's pensions are included in income), in %	25.8	24.2	24.8	23.2
At-risk-of-poverty rate <b>before</b> all social transfers <sup>2</sup> , in %	42.2	40.7	40.9	39.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate for men, in %	10.6	10.3	9.6	9.5
At-risk-of-poverty rate for women, in %	13.6	13	13.2	12.6
At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (aged 0–15)	11.9	11.8	11	11.1
At-risk-of-poverty rate for youth (aged 16–24)	10.4	9.1	10	8.9
At-risk-of-poverty rate for employed persons (aged 16–64)	10.4	9.8	9.9	9.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate for the elderly (aged 65+)	20.4	20	19.2	19
Inequality of income distribution – quintile share ratio (80/20)	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Inequality of income distribution – Gini coefficient, in %	23.8	23.8	23	23

Sources of data: SORS; Social cohesion indicators, Slovenia, 2004 – provisional data, First Release, 9 February 2007, and Social cohesion indicators, Slovenia, 2005, First Release, 17 December 2007. Notes: <sup>1</sup> on the Eurostat website this figure refers to 2005 (2006) because the Eurostat released it on the basis of the year when the EU-SILC 2005 (2006) survey was carried out, even though the figure is calculated on the basis of income for 2004 (2005). Moreover, the calculated at-risk-of-poverty rates for Slovenia for 2004 and 2005 exclude income in kind, although data released for all new member states included income in kind until 2003. <sup>2</sup>The figure only takes into account income of individuals less pensions or other social transfers – this is the risk of poverty as it would be if the population did not receive any pensions or other social transfers.

**According to the latest available data, 11.7% of persons lived below the poverty threshold in 2005, i.e. their equalised disposable income was less than EUR 466 per month.** The comparison of at-risk-of-poverty rates for 2005 and 2004 is methodologically accurate, as the same methodology (EU-SILC) was used for both years. Data show that the risk of poverty declined somewhat, as did the relative at-risk-of-poverty gap. If income in kind is included in the calculation, the risk of poverty was even lower (11.1%). The at-risk-of-poverty rates by gender and age group also decreased somewhat, although the elderly remain at a very high risk of poverty. The female at-risk-of-poverty rate, which did decline slightly, was still almost three p.p. higher than the male rate (see table). Women are also at a higher risk of poverty than men in the EU-25, but the gaps vary greatly across the member states.

**Social transfers strongly reduce the risk of poverty.** If the government did not provide social transfers (social and family benefits), the risk of poverty would double (24.2%). The difference between the at-risk-of-poverty rates before and after social transfers demonstrates the efficiency of social policy measures in this area. If, in addition to social transfers, households had also received no pensions, the at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2005 would have totalled 40.7% – almost 41% of the population would have lived below the poverty threshold.

**Employment (activity) remains the best protection against the risk of poverty.** Data on at-risk-of-poverty rates for different socioeconomic categories show that households without employed members were at the highest risk of poverty in 2005 (37%), particularly those with children (59%). Other categories exposed to a high risk of poverty were single-member households (43%) and lone-parent households (22%), as well as two-parent households with at least three children – large families

(15%). Among individuals, inactive persons (17.1%), particularly the unemployed (33%) are likewise under the greatest threat of poverty. Poverty also threatens elderly women (25%) and tenants (22%).

**In the EU-25, Slovenia numbers among the countries with the lowest at-risk-of-poverty rates.** It shares second place with Denmark, Sweden and Slovakia.<sup>1</sup> The Netherlands and the Czech Republic share first place with a 10% at-risk-of-poverty rate. A group of four countries were ranked third (Germany, France, Austria and Finland; 13%). The highest at-risk-of-poverty rates were recorded in Latvia (23%), Greece (21%), and Lithuania, Italy and Spain (all 20%).

**Income inequality remained the lowest in the EU-25 in 2005.**<sup>1</sup> Slovenia's income inequality, measured by the quintile share ratio, is 1.4 p.p. better than the EU-25 average. Slovenia was thus ranked first, along with Denmark, according to this indicator. Income inequality measured by the Gini coefficient (24%) is also among the lowest in the EU-25, where the average is 30%.

**The favourable results in these two indicators contrast with data on household consumption, which show that gaps across income deciles are widening.** Since households in the bottom quintile spend as much as 43.5% of their income on food and housing (compared with households in the top quintile, which spend only 24% for this purpose), they are also more vulnerable to rising consumer prices (see SEM 12/2007: 21).

<sup>1</sup> SORS released data for 2005 as the most recent figure available; however, Eurostat released the same figure for 2006 with a note that data are based in the EU-SILC 2006 survey (although income data in this survey refer to 2005). Thus, all comparisons across the EU-25 countries refer to 2005. The calculation of income excludes income in kind.

<b>Meat and Meat Products</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror						IMAD
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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Growth rates, %	
							2007/06	2007/02
<b>Consumer prices, average growth rates, Slovenia</b>								
Total (HICP)	7.5	5.6	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.6	..	19.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	7.5	4.6	0.5	-0.8	2.3	7.8	..	13.5
Meat	4.0	1.8	-0.4	-2.1	1.4	5.5	..	6.5
<b>Consumer prices, average growth rates, EU-27</b>								
Total (HICP)	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	..	11.9
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.1	2.4	3.5	..	11.2
Meat	1.2	0.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.8	..	9.3
<b>Producer prices, average growth rates, Slovenia</b>								
Total agricultural products	0.8	3.3	-1.1	1.3	4.6	8.2	..	17.0
Animals for slaughter	-3.4	-0.6	5.5	2.5	3.1	1.9	..	13.0
<b>Number of animals on farms</b>								
of which: cattle, in thousands	473.2	450.2	451.1	452.5	464.0	479.5 <sup>1</sup>	0.1 <sup>2</sup>	..
pigs, in thousands	655.7	620.5	534.0	547.4	575.1	542.6	-5.7	-17.2
poultry, in thousands	5,265.7	4,533.7	3,268.0	3,176.9	3,056.7	4,813.9	57.5	-8.6
<b>Meat from slaughter in slaughterhouses</b>								
of which: beef, in thousand tonnes	40.5	43.1	40.1	37.4	37.9	36.2	-4.5	-10.5
pork, in thousand tonnes	37.1	37.3	34.6	31.7	33.6	33.2	-1.3	-10.5
poultry, in thousand tonnes	51.4	56.1	52.0	53.4	48.1	58.9	22.4	14.6
<b>Meat-processing industry: business results</b>								
Productivity: VA/employee, in thousand SIT	4,158	4,883	4,531	4,985	4,940	..	-0.9 <sup>3</sup>	18.8 <sup>3</sup>
Return on revenues, %	-4.06	-1.32	-1.65	-1.40	0.72	..	..	..
Net profit/net loss, accounting period, SIT m	-2,851	-1,252	-1,133	-903	443	..	..	..
Export orientation, in %	9.5	11.2	12.2	13.9	12.6	..	..	..

Sources of data: SORS, AJPES, EUROSTAT; calculations by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup> changed methodology of data coverage. <sup>2</sup> According to the new data coverage methodology, the increase in 2006/2007 was 0.1%. <sup>3</sup> The calculated growth rates are for 2006/2005 and 2006/2002.

**The average price increase in the meat group within the consumer price index in 2007 was high.** It amounted to 5.5%, which is 2.3 p.p. less than the price increase in food and non-alcoholic beverages, yet 1.9 p.p. more than the overall increase in consumer prices (see table). In the EU-27, the comparable prices of meat increased by just 2.8% on average, which was 0.7 p.p. less than the price increase in food and non-alcoholic beverages and 0.4 p.p. more than the overall consumer price rise. Three member states witnessed even higher meat price increases than Slovenia: Latvia (10.7%), Lithuania and Hungary (both 7.8%). Smaller increases than in Slovenia were recorded (among other countries) in the neighbouring Austria (2.8%) and Italy (3.3%), while prices even decreased in Ireland and the Netherlands (by a respective 6.4% and 0.2%). In Slovenia, the prices of meat began to increase in spring 2007 and continued to grow gradually throughout the year, with the largest hikes in May and June, and September and October.

**The average increase in prices of animals for slaughter in 2007 was much lower than the increase in the final prices of meat.** It amounted to 1.9%, 6.3 p.p. less than the average increase in agricultural prices and 3.6 p.p. less than the increase in final meat prices (see table). Based on preliminary estimates, the increase in prices of animals for slaughter and animal products in Slovenia was also lower than the average increase in the EU-27, but higher than in the neighbouring countries. It totalled 1.6% in Slovenia, 2.4% in the EU, and only 0.3% in Italy and Hungary, while these prices declined by 1.1% in Austria. Some countries recorded notably higher increases, e.g. the Netherlands (7.7%) and Ireland (7.6%). Increases of final prices were fairly consistent with producer price rises in Slovenia, albeit only until the final quarter, when final prices rose more rapidly (see Graph 2).

**Higher prices of raw materials are not regarded as the main factor of the relatively high increases in final prices on the meat market; the reasons should also be sought in other links of the meat supply chain.** In previous issues of the Slovenian Economic Mirror we have already discussed the growing concentration in a segment of Slovenian retail trade as a possible cause of the relatively high food price increases in comparison with the EU. In our estimate, additional upward pressures on the final prices of meat were also present in meat production companies. Their relatively low efficiency makes it harder to curb higher production costs, while the situation on the market seems to permit disproportionate increases in product prices.

**Within primary production, pig farmers faced considerable difficulties in 2007, while the conditions were more favourable for cattle and particularly poultry breeders.** The number of cattle remained at the 2006 level (the table shows the number according to the new data coverage methodology; using this methodology, the increase from the previous year would be minimal). Nevertheless, animal slaughter in slaughterhouses decreased by 4.5%, largely owing to higher exports of animals to Italy and Austria, where demand for Slovenian cattle is considerable, not least because of lower purchase prices. Beef production became less lucrative, as purchase prices increased by a mere 1.2%, while the cost of production (especially fodder) rose substantially. The conditions for pig farming were fairly unfavourable. The number of animals fell by 5.7%, and the volume of meat from slaughter decreased by 1.3%. With the higher cost of animal production, their purchase prices, which were relatively low already in previous years, dropped by 7.2%. However, the final prices of meat did not follow this trend. By contrast, last year was more encouraging for poultry farmers. The number of poultry increased by 22.4% in

2007 over 2006; at the same time, annual slaughter of animals surged by 57.5%. This indicates a high annual production of poultry meat. Purchase prices, which had already increased in the previous years, rose further last year (by 10.4%). These developments largely reflect the relatively high concentration of production and the close links between primary production and meat processing.

**The poultry industry shows the highest concentration of production among the producers of meat and meat products.** The meat processing industry is classified into three categories: meat production excluding poultry (SCA 15.11), poultry meat production (15.12) and production of meat products (15.13). Each of these categories has approximately a one-third share in the value added of the Slovenian meat processing industry (poultry meat production has the highest share, the production of meat products the smallest share). In 2006 there were 70 meat processing companies in Slovenia, only three of which were in the poultry industry. The concentration of production, measured by the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI),<sup>1</sup> is thus extremely high in the poultry industry (8,747; the upper limit is 10,000), one of the highest in the food industry. Production in the other two categories is more fragmented, and their HHI index values are at or below the high concentration threshold (1,800).

**Meat processing firms are gradually improving their business results. In 2006 the industry operated at a profit for the first time in 2002–2006.** In the period from 2002 onwards, meat processing firms reduced their losses. In 2006, the industry as a whole first recorded a positive difference between profit and loss in the accounting period. This result is largely attributable to companies in the poultry industry, which were the most profitable throughout the analyzed period (albeit less profitable than the whole manufacturing sector). Firms that produce meat other than poultry operated at a loss again, although their losses almost halved. This industry has posted losses ever since 2002, whereas firms producing meat products recorded a profit in 2006 for the first time since 2002.

**The share of the meat-processing industry in the value**

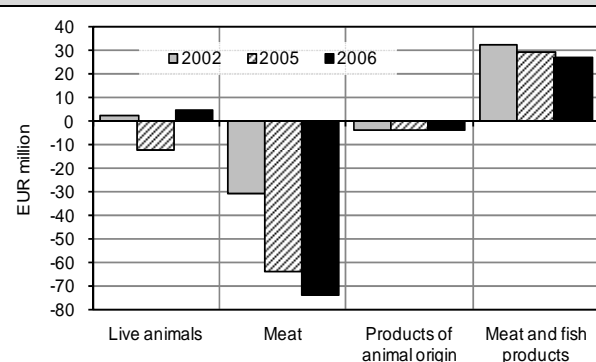
**added of the manufacturing sector is declining, and its productivity is relatively low.** The share of the meat-processing industry in the structure of the Slovenian manufacturing sector is decreasing. In 2006, the industry generated 1.5% of manufacturing's total value added, which is somewhat less than the EU-27 average (1.9% in 2005 and stable across the years). Slovenian meat processing firms are also less productive than their European counterparts. In 2005 they reached approximately 52% of the European productivity levels (which is just slightly less than the level achieved by Slovenian manufacturing compared with the European average). Looking at neighbouring member states, meat processing firms in Italy and Austria are more productive (our firms reach between 35% and 40% of their productivity), while Hungarian establishments are less productive (reaching less than 80% of the Slovenian level). While the Slovenian meat processing firms have increased their productivity through the years, this improvement has been slower than in the manufacturing sector on average and too slow to catch up with the European meat industry.

**The export orientation of Slovenia meat processing firms is gradually rising, yet it remains low on balance** (see table). While firms producing meat other than poultry (15.11) and meat products (15.13) generate less than 8% of turnover abroad, poultry firms generated 27.6% of turnover in foreign countries. This share is also substantially higher than the average result for food firms (17.7%), which are predominantly oriented to the domestic market (the average export orientation of manufacturing firms was 62.2%).

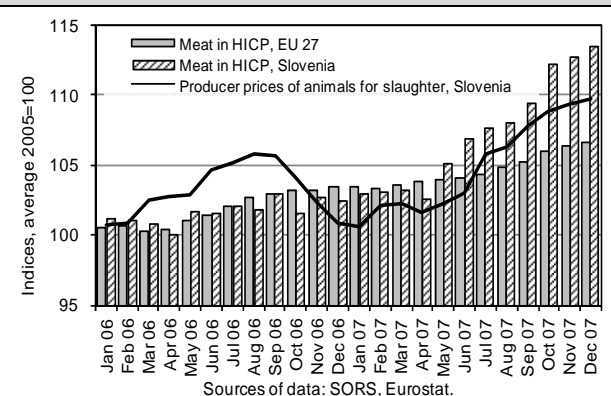
**In the years following Slovenia's accession to the EU, the surplus in total trade in animals, meat and meat products turned into a deficit, and its structure deteriorated as well.** In 2006, total exports measured in EUR were 43.3% higher than in 2002, while total imports surged by 99.0% in this period. Slovenia has a positive balance in the groups (i) live animals, which is not favourable in terms of generating value added; and (ii) meat and fish products, where value added is higher, yet the surplus in this group has contracted since 2004. The meat group has recorded the highest values of trade; however, the negative balance has deteriorated significantly since 2003 (see Graph 1). These trends point to the relatively low competitiveness of the Slovenian meat-processing industry.

<sup>1</sup> The HHI is computed by adding up the square market shares of all the companies in an industry, where industries are defined as the four-digit SCA code activities.

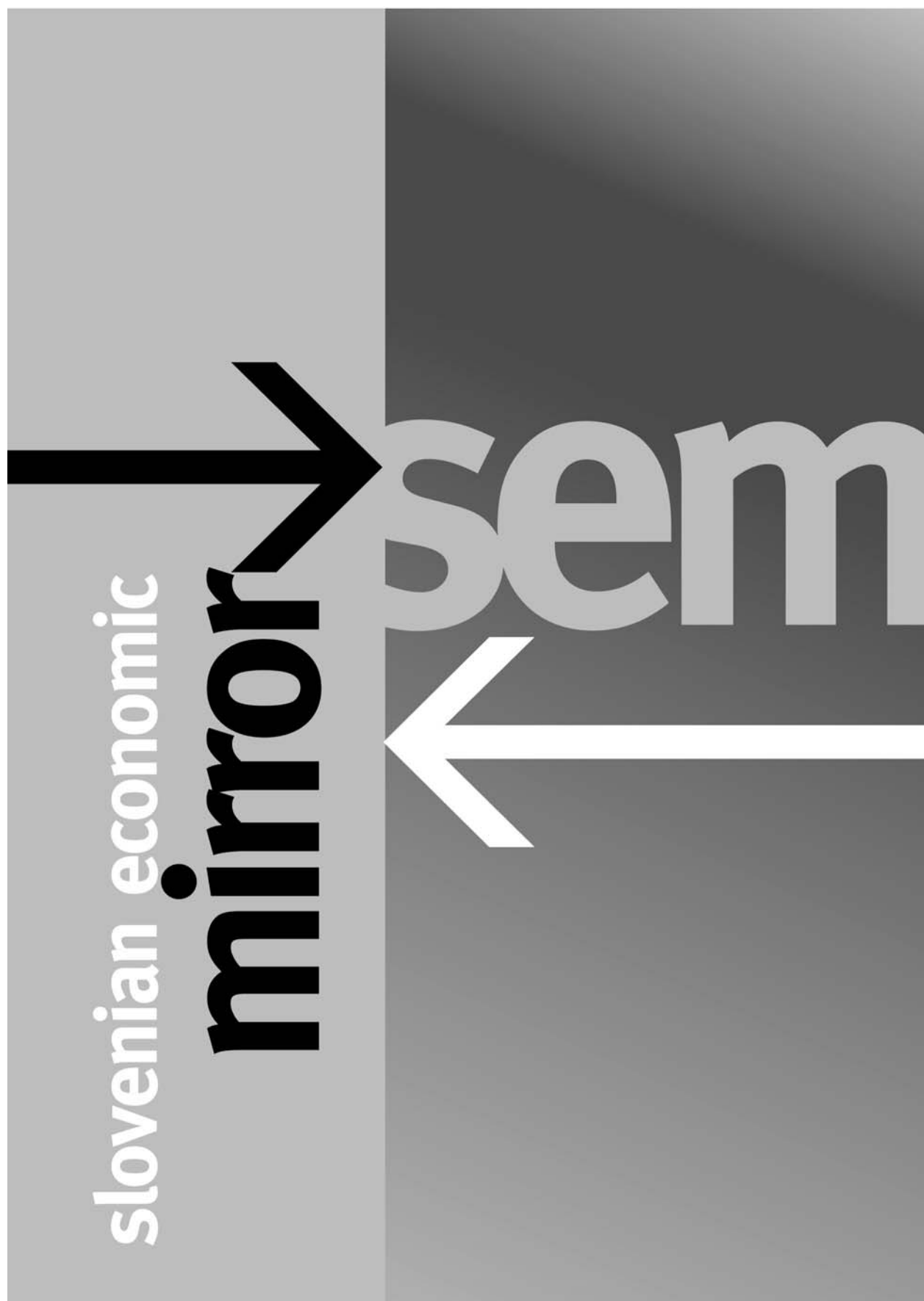
**Graph 1: Trade balance**



**Graph 2: Price indices**







<b>Gross Domestic Product / I</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
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	2003-2006 constant previous year prices, 2007-2009 constant 2006 prices												
	In SIT m				In EUR m			Real growth rates in %					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
					forecast						forecast		
<b>VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITIES AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>													
A Agriculture, hunting, forestry	123,669	147,506	139,222	142,730	608	617	627	15.1	-4.4	-3.8	1.0	1.5	1.5
B Fishing	800	875	1,014	996	4	4	4	-7.0	20.4	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.0
C Mining and quarrying	24,674	28,084	30,647	32,719	137	137	137	6.8	0.4	7.5	1.0	0.5	-0.5
D Manufacturing	1,278,086	1,385,784	1,441,576	1,538,233	6,927	7,339	7,732	3.7	3.6	8.5	8.5	6.0	5.3
E Electricity, gas and water supply	140,397	153,187	174,594	187,081	769	780	784	6.8	5.7	5.7	-3.0	1.5	0.5
F Construction	264,015	282,539	316,444	394,283	1,892	2,062	2,073	0.0	4.9	15.2	14.0	9.0	0.5
G Wholesale, retail; certain repairs	563,223	628,070	679,306	753,850	3,408	3,553	3,689	4.2	4.5	6.1	7.5	4.3	3.8
H Hotels and restaurants	108,731	115,150	127,161	137,422	634	665	696	-1.1	1.2	2.9	3.0	5.0	4.5
I Transport, storage and communications	357,817	402,669	442,608	500,231	2,221	2,342	2,495	5.3	6.1	9.4	6.5	5.5	6.5
J Financial intermediation	222,430	263,041	278,993	285,593	1,403	1,486	1,584	17.1	10.5	9.8	7.0	6.0	6.5
K Real estate, renting and business services	807,976	886,022	978,785	1,047,398	4,695	4,895	5,118	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.8	4.3	4.5
L Public administration and defence	300,255	337,436	356,269	375,972	1,633	1,665	1,699	4.8	2.9	2.9	1.2	2.0	2.0
M Education	271,188	297,113	328,786	347,104	1,527	1,554	1,583	2.3	3.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
N Health and social work	247,634	275,279	299,347	310,503	1,345	1,385	1,427	5.6	5.2	1.6	1.7	3.0	3.0
O Other community and personal services	167,258	183,431	209,598	219,146	1,002	1,042	1,084	2.8	3.3	1.2	3.5	4.0	4.0
P Private households with employed persons	1,007	1,103	1,436	1,114	5	5	5	-8.1	5.9	-3.5	-4.1	0.0	0.0
<b>VALUE ADDED (A+...+P)</b>	4,879,160	5,387,291	5,805,787	6,274,375	28,210	29,530	30,736	4.4	4.0	6.0	5.9	4.7	4.1
Taxes on products and services	751,700	828,100	883,539	919,784	4,143	4,319	4,485	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.3	3.8
Less: subsidies on products and services	23,598	29,272	31,323	38,790	140	144	147	-2.0	-0.4	10.0	1.0	3.0	2.0
<b>GDP</b>	5,607,262	6,186,119	6,658,003	7,155,369	32,213	33,706	35,073	4.4	4.1	5.7	5.8	4.6	4.1

Source of data: SORS 2003-2006, IMAD's Autumn Forecast 2007. Real growth rates: SORS 2004-2006; IMAD's calculations and Autumn Forecast 2007.  
Note: a comparison of nominal values is possible under the technical assumption of the SIT/EUR exchange rate = 239.64, which has been used since 2007.

<b>Gross Domestic Product / II</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror		IMAD
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	Current prices, in SIT m				Current prices, in EUR m			Structure in %, current prices, GDP=100					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
					forecast						forecast		
<b>SUPPLY AND USE OF GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME</b>													
1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	5,922,917	6,392,985	6,768,266	7,296,627	33,177	35,953	38,482	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Net primary income with the rest of the world	-46,503	-75,128	-58,391	-78,661	-497	-474	-534	-1.2	-0.9	-1.1	-1.5	-1.3	-1.4
3. GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (1+2)	5,876,414	6,317,857	6,709,875	7,217,966	32,680	35,479	37,949	98.8	99.1	98.9	98.5	98.7	98.6
4. Net current transfers with the rest of the world	6,994	-10,555	-34,525	-50,281	-96	-81	-39	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
5. GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME (3+4)	5,883,408	6,307,302	6,675,350	7,167,684	32,585	35,398	37,909	98.7	98.6	98.2	98.2	98.5	98.5
6. Final consumption expenditure	4,424,637	4,703,677	4,964,645	5,299,860	23,750	25,663	27,302	73.6	73.4	72.6	71.6	71.4	70.9
Private consumption	3,275,936	3,473,290	3,653,249	3,896,317	17,522	18,861	20,045	54.3	54.0	53.4	52.8	52.5	52.1
Government consumption	1,148,701	1,230,387	1,311,395	1,403,543	6,229	6,802	7,257	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.8	18.9	18.9
7. GROSS SAVINGS (5-6)	1,458,771	1,603,625	1,710,706	1,867,824	8,834	9,735	10,607	25.1	25.3	25.6	26.6	27.1	27.6
8. GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	1,510,498	1,770,142	1,846,356	2,068,981	10,000	10,854	11,378	27.7	27.3	28.4	30.1	30.2	29.6
9. SURPLUS ON THE CURRENT ACCOUNT WITH THE ROW (7-8)	-51,727	-166,516	-135,650	-201,156	-1,165	-1,118	-770	-2.6	-2.0	-2.8	-3.5	-3.1	-2.0

Source of data: SORS 2003-2006, BS; IMAD's Autumn Spring Forecast 2007.

Note: a comparison of nominal values is possible under the technical assumption of the SIT/EUR exchange rate = 239.64, which has been used since 2007.

<b>EXPENDITURE STRUCTURE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 2003–2006 constant previous year prices, 2007–2009 constant 2006 prices</b>													
	In SIT m				In EUR m			Real growth rates, in %					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3+4+5)</b>	5,607,262	6,186,119	6,658,003	7,155,369	32,213	33,706	35,073	4.4	4.1	5.7	5.8	4.6	4.1
1. Exports of goods and services	3,157,565	3,653,898	4,145,398	4,788,469	23,259	25,660	28,136	12.5	10.1	12.3	13.4	10.3	9.7
2. Imports of goods and services	3,194,810	3,694,754	4,101,467	4,830,821	23,762	26,173	28,333	13.3	6.7	12.2	14.2	10.1	8.2
3. EXTERNAL BALANCE * (1-2)	-37,245	-40,856	43,931	-42,352	-502	-514	-197	-0.5*	2.0*	0.0*	-0.6*	0.0*	0.9*
4. FINAL CONSUMPTION	4,195,627	4,557,677	4,836,456	5,168,882	22,952	23,826	24,583	3.0	2.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.2
Private consumption	3,112,561	3,373,478	3,566,122	3,800,103	16,946	17,624	18,220	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.4
Government consumption (individual and collective)	1,083,066	1,184,199	1,270,334	1,368,779	6,006	6,201	6,363	3.1	3.2	4.4	2.6	3.2	2.6
5. GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	1,448,880	1,669,298	1,777,616	2,028,838	9,763	10,394	10,687	10.5	0.4	9.9	13.1	6.5	2.8
Gross fixed capital formation	1,368,338	1,531,410	1,666,102	1,872,354	9,110	9,679	9,931	7.3	2.5	8.4	14.5	6.2	2.6
Changes in inventories and valuables*	80,542	137,887	111,514	156,484	653	714	756	0.9*	-0.5*	0.6*	-0.1*	0.2*	0.1*

Source of data: Nominal: SORS 2003-2006, BS; IMAD's Autumn Forecast 2007. Real growth rates: SORS 2004-2006, BS; IMAD's Autumn Forecast 2007.

Notes: a comparison of nominal values is possible under the technical assumption of the SIT/EUR exchange rate = 239.64, which has been used since 2007; \*as contributions to real GDP growth (in percentage points).

Industrial Production																	Slovenian Economic Mirror					IMAD		
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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2006		2007			2006		2007											
						Q <sub>IV</sub>	Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	Q <sub>IV</sub>	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION by sectors *, indices, 2000=100; 2007 data are provisional</b>																								
INDUSTRY, total	106.9	112.8	116.5	123.7	132.3	130.6	128.6	133.7	130.2	136.4	139.7	117.6	125.0	121.4	139.5	129.0	135.4	136.7	136.7	118.2	135.8	148.9	142.9	117.5
C Mining and quarrying	104.9	97.6	104.2	115.0	118.9	134.5	113.5	129.9	107.0	125.3	152.6	115.3	94.1	107.6	138.7	133.6	135.2	120.8	92.1	121.4	107.4	132.4	145.0	98.4
D Manufacturing	106.5	111.6	115.6	123.2	133.5	129.3	128.9	135.4	131.9	137.6	138.9	114.8	124.5	121.8	140.5	129.8	137.2	139.2	139.4	118.2	138.2	151.3	144.0	117.6
DA Food, beverages, tobacco	99.6	89.4	88.0	87.9	88.1	95.5	79.8	90.9	89.5	92.1	104.7	92.8	76.1	76.2	87.0	89.6	90.9	92.1	92.4	90.3	85.8	94.1	90.8	91.3
DB Textiles & textile products	71.3	61.7	54.1	52.3	51.9	47.5	56.7	51.6	50.0	49.5	50.2	41.2	55.1	52.4	62.5	52.0	49.8	53.1	54.3	41.2	54.4	58.9	47.0	42.6
DC Leather & leather products	72.7	68.2	72.7	76.5	59.4	77.7	72.8	52.3	59.1	53.3	91.1	51.6	86.0	61.0	71.5	53.2	51.2	52.4	80.8	51.6	45.0	62.9	56.1	40.8
DD Wood & wood products	91.0	94.7	100.7	104.1	116.4	108.4	111.6	124.7	114.3	114.9	119.6	91.0	97.1	110.7	127.1	120.1	129.0	125.1	122.5	103.7	116.6	132.0	118.2	94.6
DE Paper, publishing, printing <sup>1</sup>	100.6	101.2	104.8	103.9	106.8	109.5	103.0	106.6	106.7	110.8	113.4	104.8	103.2	93.4	112.3	104.0	110.2	105.7	111.8	106.0	102.4	115.2	112.6	104.5
DF Coke, petrol. prod., nuclear fuel <sup>2</sup>	36.3	-	-	-	21.4	20.9	22.3	18.6	20.1	24.7	21.6	19.9	22.8	21.2	23.0	18.8	18.4	18.6	20.2	18.8	21.2	25.4	27.8	21.0
DG Chem., prod., man-made fibers	128.0	147.5	158.7	179.4	218.2	189.3	201.1	213.9	218.8	238.9	198.6	161.9	209.4	193.6	200.4	206.8	199.2	235.8	241.5	180.7	234.3	272.5	250.0	194.2
DH Rubber & plastic products	103.6	116.5	122.2	130.0	142.4	135.9	135.1	141.2	146.6	146.4	149.7	112.3	127.3	125.5	152.6	131.0	146.7	146.0	145.6	136.8	157.4	166.6	156.8	115.9
DI Non-metal mineral products	101.6	84.6	78.7	83.6	88.1	89.2	78.1	92.9	92.4	88.8	98.1	73.1	71.4	72.5	90.5	85.5	97.8	95.4	96.2	87.9	93.1	101.4	97.2	67.7
DJ Basic metals & fabricated. prod.	112.0	107.8	116.3	129.8	142.8	136.6	143.9	147.1	140.2	140.2	146.1	116.1	142.7	135.4	153.5	142.4	148.2	150.7	146.2	131.1	143.2	150.4	150.9	119.2
DK Machinery & equipment nec.	120.9	138.5	140.9	149.5	164.9	161.7	163.1	166.0	161.4	169.0	173.4	149.2	151.4	154.1	183.8	162.3	168.2	167.6	164.0	140.0	180.2	183.8	181.1	142.2
DL Electrical & optical equipment	122.8	153.0	157.7	181.5	194.7	193.6	186.3	200.4	188.0	203.9	210.0	177.2	173.4	175.4	210.2	185.3	214.2	201.8	192.2	164.8	207.1	226.8	213.7	171.2
DM Transport equipment	111.7	152.7	184.7	177.7	205.1	173.3	195.2	206.4	196.2	222.7	180.3	164.6	179.6	184.6	221.5	184.2	216.6	218.4	230.9	141.5	216.1	240.4	232.3	195.4
DN Manufacturing nec.	102.6	103.4	108.7	107.5	104.1	111.1	105.2	106.3	97.6	107.1	122.2	96.0	96.3	104.4	115.0	103.1	110.4	105.3	105.6	81.6	105.6	115.9	113.6	91.9
E Electricity, gas & water supply <sup>3</sup>	111.3	132.9	130.9	129.6	115.1	140.9	126.4	104.2	111.7	118.2	137.5	154.6	142.4	117.5	119.3	108.3	102.4	101.8	115.0	111.2	109.0	116.4	117.8	120.3
<b>NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PAID EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY<sup>4</sup></b>																								
Total, in 1000	255.1	251.7	247.3	243.3	245.1	244.7	244.6	245.5	244.8	245.6	245.4	244.0	244.1	244.8	245.0	245.2	245.5	245.6	245.1	244.6	244.8	245.9	246.1	244.8
C Mining & quarrying	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7
D Manufacturing	238.9	236.1	231.8	227.9	229.9	229.2	229.4	230.2	229.6	230.4	229.9	228.7	228.9	229.6	229.7	230.0	230.2	230.3	229.8	229.3	229.7	230.7	230.9	229.7
E Electricity, gas & water supply	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION<sup>5</sup>, real indices of construction put in place, indices 2000=100</b>																								
Construction	105.7	108.4	111.7	128.8	152.8	169.4	104.0	157.8	173.8	175.4	163.2	157.0	88.7	98.1	125.1	136.2	171.0	166.3	166.1	173.9	181.3	206.8	178.1	143.9
Buildings	104.9	114.6	126.4	144.2	166.6	179.6	123.0	172.7	181.6	188.9	169.9	177.0	107.2	115.3	146.5	150.9	182.7	184.6	184.8	183.0	177.0	195.5	198.8	167.8
Civil engineering	106.4	102.6	98.0	114.5	143.7	160.0	91.5	148.1	168.7	166.5	157.1	138.4	76.6	86.8	111.1	126.5	163.3	154.4	153.8	168.0	184.2	214.3	164.6	128.2
Persons in paid employment in construction <sup>4</sup>	99.1	97.5	102.0	109.6	122.0	114.3	114.1	120.3	125.3	128.1	115.2	112.7	112.9	114.4	114.8	118.0	120.4	122.7	124.0	125.2	126.8	128.3	129.1	126.8
Source of data: SORS. Notes: *From February 2004 onwards the industrial production indices have been provisional. For the period up until January 2004 they are calculated according to data on produced quantities of industrial goods. From February 2004 onwards, data on production value have been taken as the basis for the calculation. The value of production is calculated according to the following formula: turnover in the month (x) + value of stocks in the month (x) - value of stocks in the month (x-1). <sup>1</sup> Enterprises with activity of publishing are excluded; <sup>2</sup> data not published because of confidentiality; <sup>3</sup> only companies with activity of electricity supply are included. <sup>4</sup> In January 2005, the SORS adopted a 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 Labor Force Survey. Data for previous years dating back to January 2000 have also been calculated according to the new methodology. <sup>5</sup> The survey covers all larger construction enterprises and some other enterprises that perform construction work.																								

Production												Slovenian Economic Mirror								IMAD				
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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2006	2007					2007											
							Q <sub>IV</sub>	Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	Q <sub>IV</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>TRANSPORT</b>																								
Passenger-km in transport for hire or reward, in m	1,143	1,065	980	848	850	817	223	209	222	167	219	70	62	76	69	80	73	45	43	79	79	74	67	
Passenger-km in rail transport, in m	749	778	764	777	788	-	210	196	202	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Passenger-km in air transport, in m	794	837	896	1,019	1,044	1,186	200	183	289	459	255	62	56	65	79	88	121	161	158	139	107	77	72	
Tonne-km in rail transport, in m	3,078	3,274	3,466	3,402	3,373	-	942	918	913	865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tonne-km in maritime transport, in m	28,578	28,361	37,047	52,513	49,155	46,586	11,494	10,813	13,224	12,050	10,499	4,477	2,949	3,387	4,884	3,967	4,373	4,585	3,676	3,790	3,390	2,628	4,481	
Tonne-km in road transport, in m	6,609	7,040	9,007	11,033	12,112	-	3,020	3,103	3,292	3,617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Urban passenger traffic, in m	103.9	98.4	100.2	97.2	94.0	90.7	27.7	26.3	23.3	14.4	26.7	8.7	8.5	9.1	8.3	7.8	7.2	4.1	3.8	6.6	8.9	9.0	8.8	
Airport passengers traffic, in 000	866	922	1,047	1,228	1,339	1,505	282	251	382	535	336	82	78	91	108	123	152	184	181	169	140	102	94	
Harbour freight transport, in 000 t	9,305	10,788	12,063	12,625	15,462	15,847	4,158	4,282	3,967	3,406	4,191	1,197	1,323	1,762	1,091	1,383	1,493	1,113	1,167	1,126	1,331	1,422	1,438	
Transport of gas, million m <sup>3</sup>	1,007	1,098	1,097	1,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOURISM, overnight stays, in 000</b>																								
Total	7,321	7,503	7,589	7,573	7,722	8,261	1,389	1,472	1,997	3,327	1,465	472	497	502	568	619	811	1,226	1,325	776	573	441	452	
Domestic tourists	3,300	3,327	3,226	3,173	3,233	3,393	620	700	786	1,253	654	177	282	242	208	239	339	503	489	261	228	203	223	
Foreign tourists	4,021	4,175	4,363	4,399	4,489	4,868	769	771	1,211	2,074	811	296	215	261	359	380	472	723	836	515	344	238	229	
Health resorts	2,327	2,360	2,417	2,464	2,434	2,618	601	555	627	832	604	175	191	189	205	196	225	277	323	231	224	200	180	
Seaside	2,052	2,010	2,002	1,949	1,871	1,929	270	203	524	939	262	47	62	94	139	152	233	376	366	197	114	85	63	
<b>AGRICULTURE, slaughter in slaughterhouses, in 000 tons</b>																								
Cattle	40.5	43.1	40.1	37.4	37.9	36.2	11.7	8.0	8.6	8.1	11.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.5	4.3	3.8	
Pigs	37.1	37.3	34.6	31.7	33.6	33.2	8.4	8.2	8.5	7.8	8.7	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.3	
Poultry	51.4	56.0	52.0	53.4	49.2	58.9	12.5	13.9	14.3	15.2	15.6	4.6	4.1	5.2	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.4	5.4	4.8	
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EURO m	101.6	103.3	102.4	103.7	106.7	492.2	33.4	101.3	109.7	120.8	160.3	32.2	31.1	37.9	37.5	38.4	33.8	38.3	41.8	40.7	46.2	53.1	61	
<b>FISHING, in tons</b>																								
Catches in marine waters	1459.8	1087.5	815.9	1021.6	736.7	795.3	179.3	174.5	246.0	230.9	143.8	83.4	65.3	25.8	39.6	77.8	128.7	51.1	123.4	56.4	60.6	47.8	35.5	

Source of data: SORS.

Balance of Payments															Slovenian Economic Mirror					IMAD			
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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006		2007			2006		2007										
						Q <sub>III</sub>	Q <sub>IV</sub>	Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m</b>																							
Current account	247	-196	-720	-561	-857	-261	-512	-242	-242	-366	-197	-261	-30	-157	-55	-114	-129	1	-96	-54	-216	-188	-232
Goods <sup>1</sup>	-265	-543	-1,009	-1,026	-1,151	-257	-570	-226	-382	-391	-197	-281	-79	-75	-72	-143	-161	-78	-92	-100	-199	-163	-157
Exports	11,082	11,417	12,933	14,599	17,028	4,168	4,543	4,782	5,005	4,920	1,599	1,365	1,470	1,513	1,798	1,578	1,714	1,712	1,738	1,478	1,704	1,847	1,771
Imports	11,347	11,960	13,942	15,625	18,179	4,425	5,113	5,008	5,386	5,311	1,796	1,645	1,549	1,588	1,870	1,721	1,875	1,791	1,830	1,578	1,903	2,010	1,928
Services	620	540	688	849	866	299	160	204	330	321	28	46	99	35	70	94	112	124	81	125	114	69	25
Exports	2,440	2,465	2,783	3,143	3,449	1,072	855	829	1,013	1,278	267	295	299	234	297	332	332	348	432	451	395	363	266
Imports	1,820	1,925	2,095	2,294	2,584	773	695	626	683	957	239	249	200	199	227	239	220	224	351	326	280	294	241
Income	-168	-219	-322	-288	-398	-227	-100	-144	-156	-185	-13	-38	-42	-49	-53	-51	-51	-54	-59	-63	-63	-67	-70
Receipts	490	510	530	648	902	241	242	217	271	279	72	94	71	70	75	89	92	91	90	91	98	91	93
Expenditure	657	728	852	936	1,300	468	342	361	427	464	85	132	114	119	128	139	143	144	149	155	160	159	162
Current transfers	60	26	-76	-97	-173	-75	-2	-75	-34	-111	-15	11	-7	-68	0	-14	-30	10	-26	-17	-69	-26	-30
Receipts	500	474	561	738	785	165	237	197	238	220	59	93	51	59	86	75	66	97	71	90	59	73	81
Expenditure	439	449	638	835	958	240	238	272	272	331	74	82	58	128	86	89	95	87	96	107	128	99	111
Capital and financial account	3	46	698	818	1,050	504	424	495	287	215	23	508	-147	340	302	91	-35	231	132	12	72	208	336
Capital account	-164	-165	-96	-114	-131	-39	-96	22	-12	-35	-12	-77	12	20	-10	11	-8	-14	-3	-3	-30	-1	4
Financial account	167	211	794	932	1,182	543	519	473	298	251	35	584	-159	320	312	80	-27	245	134	15	102	208	333
Direct investment	1,556	-151	224	-43	-207	136	-154	-121	-3	-103	-194	88	-84	-70	33	-16	-73	86	-91	41	-54	137	-62
Domestic abroad	-166	-421	-441	-516	-718	-164	-218	-307	-234	-328	-168	4	-103	-148	-56	-113	-102	-19	-141	-44	-143	23	-145
Foreign in Slovenia	1,722	270	665	473	512	300	64	186	231	225	-26	84	19	78	89	97	29	105	50	85	89	114	83
Portfolio investment	-69	-223	-637	-1,466	-1,444	-336	-677	-626	-1,223	350	-183	-429	-905	-151	430	-416	-629	-178	234	120	-4	-356	-483
Financial derivatives	0	0	6	-10	-13	-3	2	2	-2	-12	2	4	5	-4	1	0	0	-2	-6	-5	-1	-11	1
Other investment	565	849	945	2,639	1,564	63	954	1,163	1,538	-16	324	545	640	669	-145	456	741	341	-134	-133	252	419	905
Assets	-538	-730	-1,308	-1,459	-1,936	-384	-264	-2,320	-398	-1,389	-23	-324	-712	-794	-814	-818	506	-85	-605	-357	-427	-269	-350
Commercial credits	-135	-116	-237	-226	-435	-77	120	-375	-195	29	-57	267	-25	-160	-190	-95	-9	-90	31	151	-154	-229	-23
Loans	-174	-223	-281	-340	-733	-87	-297	-351	-439	-419	-75	-172	-18	-75	-258	-45	-203	-191	-215	-144	-60	-120	-125
Currency and deposits	-157	-323	-720	-872	-747	-194	-90	-1,613	234	-988	103	-412	-736	-552	-325	-664	715	183	-408	-367	-213	75	-202
Other assets	-71	-68	-69	-21	-21	-26	3	20	1	-11	6	-7	68	-7	-41	-14	3	13	-13	3	0	5	-1
Liabilities	1,104	1,579	2,252	4,098	3,500	446	1,218	3,483	1,935	1,373	348	869	1,352	1,463	669	1,275	235	426	470	224	678	688	1,254
Commercial credits	95	59	214	291	468	63	282	275	59	-83	117	34	-171	220	227	-17	85	-10	55	-300	162	168	85
Loans	838	1,123	1,671	2,731	2,064	357	467	15	1,546	895	299	210	142	-54	-72	1,021	294	230	220	251	424	206	875
Deposits	130	428	335	1,053	998	39	448	3,208	338	567	-69	599	1,406	1,282	521	279	-140	199	188	281	98	328	299
Other liabilities	39	-31	33	23	-30	-12	21	-16	-7	-6	1	26	-25	16	-6	-9	-5	6	7	-8	-6	-14	-4
International reserves <sup>2</sup>	-1,885	-264	256	-189	1,281	684	394	55	-11	32	86	376	185	-123	-7	55	-65	-1	132	-8	-91	20	-28
Statistical error	-250	150	22	-257	-194	-243	88	-254	-45	151	174	-246	176	-183	-247	23	164	-233	-35	42	144	-20	-105
<b>EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m</b>																							
Export of investment goods	1,542	1,634	1,873	2,058	2,492	622	705	N/A	N/A	N/A	245	236	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intermediate goods	5,245	5,463	6,342	6,990	8,429	2,094	2,203	N/A	N/A	N/A	810	621	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consumer goods	4,175	4,188	4,568	5,349	5,840	1,366	1,589	N/A	N/A	N/A	532	497	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Import of investment goods	2,072	2,322	2,494	2,624	3,076	746	978	N/A	N/A	N/A	344	358	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intermediate goods	6,816	7,079	8,348	9,534	11,064	2,738	2,981	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,072	900	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consumer goods	2,686	2,838	3,301	3,646	4,172	986	1,183	N/A	N/A	N/A	409	375	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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.

Monetary Indicators	Slovenian Economic Mirror												IMAD					
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	2005	2006	2007	2006			2007											
	December			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>MONETARY SYSTEM – CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, end of the month, in SIT bn; since 1 January 2007 in EUR m</b>																		
Banknotes and coins	217.3	152.8	2,947	214.0	197.6	172.8	2,709	2,684	2,689	2,721	2,737	2,769	2,801	2,787	2,786	2,804	2,818	2,947
Overnight deposits at other MFI	1,491.0	1,694.1	7,057	1,590.4	1,608.0	1,694.6	6,902	6,866	6,867	6,887	7,056	7,194	7,257	7,134	7,152	6,931	6,774	7,057
Overnight deposits of NFI at the BS	3.1	5.0	47	6.0	4.5	5.0	47	37	36	37	40	41	50	57	58	54	42	47
Overnight deposits of other government sector (central government excluded) at the BS	3.3	1.3	6	1.9	1.9	1.3	6	7	5	5	6	7	8	10	9	6	6	6
Total overnight deposits at the BS	6.4	6.4	53	7.9	6.4	6.4	53	43	41	43	47	48	58	67	67	60	48	53
Deposits with agreed maturity at the BS	0.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with agreed maturity at other MFI	1,688.0	1,747.3	8,700	1,728.8	1,744.1	1,746.4	7,379	7,441	7,607	7,514	7,578	7,694	7,967	8,209	8,178	8,449	8,269	8,700
Deposits at redeemable notice	164.9	197.5	1,280	184.6	188.4	197.5	962	918	985	991	1,087	1,133	1,171	1,224	1,277	1,300	1,366	1,280
Debt securities, units/shares of money market funds and repos	9.5	9.2	76	7.5	7.9	8.1	29	32	46	52	52	61	62	66	69	80	81	76
Banknotes and coins and demand deposits	1,713.9	1,853.3	10,058	1,812.3	1,812.0	1,873.7	9,664	9,593	9,597	9,650	9,840	10,011	10,116	9,989	10,005	9,794	9,640	10,058
Banknotes and coins and deposits with maturity of up to two years	3,524.6	3,798.1	20,037	3,725.6	3,744.5	3,817.6	18,005	17,952	18,189	18,156	18,506	18,838	19,254	19,421	19,460	19,543	19,275	20,037
Banknotes and coins and instruments with maturity of up to two years	3,534.2	3,807.2	20,113	3,733.1	3,752.4	3,825.8	18,035	17,984	18,235	18,208	18,557	18,899	19,316	19,487	19,529	19,624	19,355	20,113
<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	17.6	16.6	67	16.8	16.8	16.6	69	69	69	68	68	68	68	68	67	67	67	67
Central government (S. 1311)	780.5	776.6	2,332	792.5	787.7	776.6	3,184	3,219	2,944	2,748	2,574	2,465	2,408	2,342	2,345	2,348	2,339	2,332
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	17.8	24.9	155	21.5	21.8	24.9	108	106	107	105	107	107	107	110	111	114	149	155
Households (S. 14, 15)	976.0	1,289.8	6821	1,252.3	1,277.6	1,289.8	5,428	5,488	5,633	5,748	5,892	6,015	6,157	6,323	6,468	6,607	6,830	6,821
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	2,620.9	3,245.5	18108	3,157.9	3,214.5	3,245.5	14,086	14,250	14,660	15,142	15,426	15,788	16,274	16,720	17,004	17,269	17,748	18,108
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	230.9	365.6	2305	325.7	338.3	368.3	1,554	1,563	1,574	1,761	1,747	1,911	2,034	2,083	2,205	2,367	2,396	2,305
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	1,408.2	1,157.1	2,412	1,265.8	1,244.9	1,158.7	3,505	2,770	2,267	2,033	2,257	2,211	2,218	2,439	2,448	2,460	2,580	2,412
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL																		
In domestic currency	2,099.2	2,307.3	26596	2,200.9	2,223.7	2,264.6	21,761	21,634	21,726	22,297	23,089	23,558	24,146	24,892	25,310	25,864	26,630	26,596
In foreign currency	2,199.4	3,109.6	1,990	2,992.1	3,048.8	3,109.6	1,048	1,100	1,160	1,248	1,335	1,456	1,560	1,638	1,699	1,789	1,900	1,990
Securities, total	1,791.0	1,442.6	3,547	1,627.3	1,617.7	1,449.5	5,055	4,662	4,299	3,992	3,577	3,475	3,483	3,479	3,573	3,511	3,510	3,547
<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	2608.5	2904.1	20,037	2886.7	2892.4	2902.9	17,823	17,912	17,914	18,066	18,367	18,446	18,880	19,299	19,386	19,579	19,558	20,037
Overnight	987.0	1178.1	6,887	1061.9	1074.0	1178.1	6,645	6,598	6,648	6,676	6,849	6,953	7,047	6,881	6,907	6,695	6,573	6,887
With agreed maturity – short-term	1175.5	1252.9	8912	1361.3	1353.8	1251.2	7,673	7,837	7,639	7,758	7,777	7,592	7,867	8,331	8,247	8,689	8,723	8,912
With agreed maturity – long-term	309.9	291.9	2866	297.2	291.3	292.4	2,486	2,492	2,560	2,569	2,573	2,693	2,728	2,790	2,874	2,820	2,817	2,866
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	136.0	181.2	1372	166.3	173.3	181.2	1,019	985	1,067	1,063	1,168	1,208	1,238	1,297	1,358	1,375	1,445	1,372
Deposits in foreign currency, total	1349.9	1454.0	559	1424.7	1449.2	1454.7	634	614	607	597	615	610	605	628	608	589	585	559
Overnight	395.6	552.7	218	555.7	576.3	552.7	311	293	285	264	280	274	270	278	269	255	260	218
With agreed maturity – short-term	623.7	544.7	248	514.9	519.0	545.5	240	239	237	251	248	249	242	258	248	241	226	248
With agreed maturity – long-term	295.2	318.5	56	316.9	318.3	318.5	64	64	62	60	61	60	61	62	60	60	57	56
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	35.4	38.0	37	37.3	35.7	38.0	19	18	23	22	26	27	32	30	31	33	42	37

Source of data: Bank of Slovenia.

Prices																			Slovenian Economic Mirror					IMAD	
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Indices, 2005 = 100	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2006	2007					2007												2008	
						Q <sub>IV</sub>	Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	Q <sub>IV</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1		
<b>GROWTH IN SELECTED PRICE INDICATORS</b>																									
<b>CPI</b>	94.2	97.6	100.0	102.5	106.2	103.2	103.1	105.8	106.9	108.8	102.9	102.7	103.8	104.9	106.1	106.5	106.6	106.9	107.3	108.0	108.9	109.4	109.5		
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	100.3	100.8	100.0	102.3	110.2	103.1	105.3	108.7	110.7	116.1	105.7	104.7	105.5	107.5	109.3	109.2	109.5	109.7	113.0	115.5	115.5	117.3	120.4		
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	91.0	96.3	100.0	103.7	110.5	106.2	107.1	108.0	113.6	113.2	106.9	107.0	107.4	107.6	108.1	108.2	113.9	114.0	113.1	113.2	113.1	113.2	113.0		
Clothing and footwear	99.3	101.0	100.0	99.5	101.6	105.5	95.4	105.7	97.1	108.1	92.9	93.3	100.1	103.4	106.8	107.0	95.0	94.2	102.3	106.8	109.9	107.7	95.6		
Housing, water, electricity, gas	85.4	91.7	100.0	105.3	108.1	103.8	104.2	107.1	109.3	111.7	103.6	103.9	105.1	106.7	107.0	107.7	108.5	110.3	109.1	110.2	112.3	112.5	115.7		
Furnishings, household equip.	94.3	96.5	100.0	104.1	108.7	106.2	107.0	108.3	109.0	110.4	106.9	106.7	107.5	108.0	108.2	108.8	108.8	109.1	109.1	109.9	110.5	111.0	111.1		
Medical, pharmaceutical products	98.8	100.3	100.0	98.3	99.4	98.3	99.9	99.9	99.1	98.7	99.2	99.7	100.8	100.0	99.7	99.9	100.0	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.3		
Transport	92.1	97.4	100.0	101.3	101.6	100.3	99.7	102.6	102.1	101.9	99.8	99.3	100.1	101.6	102.9	103.2	102.9	102.2	101.1	100.7	102.5	102.4	102.7		
Communications	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.6	101.5	100.0	99.6	100.9	101.8	101.5	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.7	100.6	100.8	101.5	101.4	100.8	103.1	102.5		
Recreation and culture	94.2	97.7	100.0	102.1	105.8	101.1	102.5	104.3	110.6	105.9	102.3	102.9	102.3	102.0	104.4	106.4	111.0	113.0	107.9	105.5	105.6	106.6	106.5		
Education	87.1	93.4	100.0	103.1	105.0	102.9	103.1	104.7	105.7	106.7	103.0	103.1	103.0	103.0	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	106.0	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.6		
Catering services	91.1	95.8	100.0	104.5	112.1	106.3	109.2	110.8	112.8	115.5	108.9	109.3	109.6	110.3	111.0	111.1	111.8	112.7	113.9	114.4	115.6	116.6	119.0		
Miscellaneous goods & services	94.5	98.1	100.0	104.1	107.8	105.9	106.4	107.1	108.2	109.4	106.2	106.5	106.7	106.7	107.2	107.3	107.8	108.3	108.5	108.8	109.6	109.9	110.1		
<b>HCPI</b>	94.2	97.6	100.0	102.5	106.4	103.3	103.4	106.2	107.0	109.0	103.1	103.0	104.1	105.3	106.5	106.8	106.7	106.9	107.4	108.2	109.2	109.6	109.7		
<b>Producer price indices (domestic market)</b>	93.4	97.4	100.0	102.3	107.8	103.2	105.9	107.4	108.2	109.9	104.3	106.5	106.9	107.1	107.4	107.7	107.8	107.7	108.9	109.6	110.1	110.1	111.0		
Intermediate goods	91.4	96.9	100.0	103.5	111.9	104.7	109.1	111.7	112.6	114.3	106.1	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.8	112.1	112.3	112.1	113.5	114.2	114.3	114.4	115.2		
Capital goods	94.7	97.0	100.0	100.2	101.5	100.8	101.2	101.1	101.5	102.0	101.4	101.0	101.3	101.4	101.0	100.9	101.6	101.4	101.6	102.1	101.9	101.9	102.4		
Consumption goods	95.3	98.1	100.0	101.5	104.4	102.1	103.1	103.6	104.2	106.7	102.8	103.0	103.4	103.2	103.5	104.0	103.8	103.8	105.1	105.8	107.1	107.2	108.2		
<b>PRICE CONTROL<sup>1</sup></b>																									
Energy prices	83.3	89.4	100.0	108.0	108.6	105.9	102.6	109.5	110.1	112.4	103.6	100.4	103.7	107.5	110.3	110.7	111.8	109.8	108.5	108.5	114.4	114.3	116.5		
Oil products	80.2	86.7	100.0	110.3	109.3	105.7	101.4	110.9	111.3	113.5	102.9	98.4	103.0	107.5	112.3	112.9	113.5	111.0	109.3	108.7	115.9	115.9	117.3		
Electricity for households	93.8	98.6	100.0	101.6	–	102.7	101.7	107.1	–	–	101.9	101.0	102.4	107.1	107.1	107.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Basic utilities	88.6	96.2	100.0	97.4	95.2	87.8	93.8	94.7	97.2	95.1	92.5	94.4	94.4	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	101.7	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1		
Transport & communications	95.2	97.9	100.0	101.5	102.1	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.2	102.2	101.7	101.8	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2		
Other controlled prices	89.8	95.7	100.0	102.6	105.6	103.3	104.9	104.9	106.3	106.4	104.2	105.1	105.3	105.3	104.7	104.7	105.5	107.1	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4		
<b>Direct control – total</b>	85.5	91.5	100.0	107.0	110.4	106.9	105.6	110.8	112.0	113.2	106.0	104.1	106.6	109.4	111.3	111.7	112.6	112.7	110.7	110.7	114.5	114.4	115.9		
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.																									



Interest Rates and Investment														Slovenian Economic Mirror				IMAD	
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	End year					2006		2007											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %</b>																			
<b>New deposits in domestic currency</b>																			
Households																			
Overnight deposits	-	-	0.47	0.32	0.36	0.28	0.27	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.40	0.41
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	-	-	3.34	2.96	3.36	2.81	2.84	2.83	2.91	3.01	3.07	3.15	3.26	3.36	3.41	3.61	3.89	3.83	4.04
<b>New loans to households in domestic currency</b>																			
Housing loans 1-5 year fixed interest rate	-	4.18	4.99	4.56	5.8	5.19	4.29	5.16	5.44	5.50	5.35	5.37	5.36	5.79	5.98	6.16	6.45	6.44	6.58
<b>New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency</b>																			
Loan over EUR 1 million 1-5 year fixed interest rate	8.58	5.36	5.23	4.64	5.76	5.04	5.11	5.49	6.53	-	-	4.86	5.12	6.49	-	5.76	5.59	-	6.25
<b>INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %</b>																			
Main refinancing operations	2.25	2.00	2.02	2.78	3.85	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
<b>INVESTMENT, outlays, in SIT m, since 2007 thousand EURO</b>																			
Total	610,923	760,662	772,675	824,957	4,700,616	86,544	147,057	283,943	287,486	252,076	387,674	377,167	375,300	483,585	460,832	362,648	377,049	468,963	583,892
Industry total	136,349	184,271	181,466	164,226	1,039,456	16,069	22,452	54,811	66,902	68,461	62,123	71,435	60,840	81,370	81,419	93,484	77,801	168,502	152,308
Energy sector	31,538	39,105	38,701	36,856	273,428	4,832	7,335	11,771	26,320	12,892	9,072	9,797	14,671	13,194	13,996	29,763	27,846	28,806	75,300
Manufacturing	104,811	145,163	142,765	127,370	766,028	11,237	15,117	43,040	40,582	55,568	53,051	61,639	46,169	68,176	67,423	63,721	49,956	139,695	77,008
Construction*	11,350	21,470	129,609	170,369	212,331	14,565	43,112	97,608	68,472	-120,858	13,463	44,591	34,762	11,816	4,168	16,039	11,698	15,242	15,331
Transport and communications*	39,779	54,720	63,689	57,978	1,272,663	9,931	4,165	11,029	32,975	194,924	142,273	120,681	86,677	211,395	185,566	60,813	58,285	56,344	111,701
Trade	67,852	80,272	93,793	82,460	387,157	4,926	6,846	16,599	12,242	25,851	34,770	29,893	32,765	36,881	34,166	45,906	44,707	40,730	32,645
Hotels and restaurants	14,665	14,206	15,641	12,356	85,235	722	1,483	7,841	5,197	7,092	5,981	2,300	13,813	10,544	3,008	6,131	5,558	5,909	11,860
Financial and technical services	48,049	52,291	48,192	47,530	213,230	4,297	4,655	11,926	22,401	9,369	14,409	20,320	14,473	27,755	20,885	10,422	19,991	16,383	24,896
Other	292,876	353,432	240,285	290,038	1,490,545	36,034	64,344	84,129	79,297	67,236	114,655	87,946	131,970	103,824	131,620	129,853	159,009	165,853	235,152
In economic infrastructure, total <sup>1</sup>	177,777	223,096	180,751	197,802	1,115,048	19,366	49,344	89,490	105,197	64,170	57,115	68,286	76,713	202,593	107,145	76,037	58,919	63,391	145,992
Energy sector	46,562	46,469	42,212	36,857	273,428	4,832	7,335	11,771	26,320	12,892	9,072	9,797	14,671	13,194	13,996	29,763	27,846	28,806	75,300
Electricity supply	26,903	23,107	24,251	22,736	221,615	3,331	3,946	6,664	21,210	7,479	5,503	7,270	11,458	9,714	10,160	28,005	23,086	23,944	67,121
Gas supply	1,282	689	678	729	3,253	111	117	229	242	335	107	100	268	106	485	269	312	424	377
Hot water supply	2,725	2,027	2,564	2,640	10,368	346	714	1,540	898	640	350	290	267	890	634	1,015	787	684	2,374
Cold water supply	15,652	20,645	14,720	10,752	38,192	1,044	2,558	3,337	3,970	4,439	3,112	2,137	2,679	2,484	2,717	474	3,661	3,754	5,428
Transport infrastructure	131,215	176,627	138,539	160,945	841,620	14,534	42,009	77,719	78,876	51,278	48,043	58,489	62,041	189,399	93,149	46,274	31,073	34,585	70,692
Railways	1,717	1,822	2,615	6,677	12,013	493	70	590	1,360	897	727	1,406	1,629	515	1,204	1,144	1,143	649	748
Air traffic	1,774	2,660	3,462	2,120	28,412	139	502	1,508	2,028	1,515	2,064	2,802	4,143	3,147	2,251	1,646	2,003	3,352	1,953
Roads, motorways	103,849	141,157	106,040	136,142	734,898	13,150	40,435	72,863	62,228	46,038	41,167	40,883	49,348	182,016	84,437	39,653	24,436	27,818	64,010
Postal and telecom services	20,923	26,717	24,143	13,609	29,422	399	613	1,717	1,402	1,780	2,196	6,750	5,459	2,298	1,240	1,996	1,724	884	1,975
Other	2,952	4,271	2,279	2,397	36,875	354	389	1,041	11,858	1,048	1,889	6,647	1,462	1,424	4,017	1,834	1,767	1,882	2,005

Sources of data: SORS, BS, AP. Notes: \*a large infrastructure company has been included in the construction activity since April 2007 (change of main activity from F to I).

<sup>1</sup>Outlays collected on the basis of data for individual investors.

Labour Market																Slovenian Economic Mirror					IMAD		
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Number in thousand	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2006					2007												
						Q IV	Q I	Q II	Q III	Q IV	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>A FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)</b>	899.1	900.3	905.0	910.7	925.3	914.0	919.1	923.5	924.6	934.2	911.3	918.0	919.2	920.0	921.6	923.6	925.4	924.5	923.1	926.0	934.0	935.8	932.8
<b>B PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (C+D)</b>	801.4	807.5	813.1	824.8	854.0	834.5	841.8	852.7	856.1	865.4	833.0	838.0	841.5	845.8	849.0	852.9	856.2	854.4	854.6	859.4	864.5	867.4	864.4
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	37.7	41.2	38.7	38.9	41.6	38.5	43.1	42.0	41.0	40.3	38.4	43.0	43.1	43.1	41.9	42.0	42.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.3	40.2
In industry, construction	318.4	313.9	310.9	313.3	322.9	317.6	317.4	322.2	324.8	327.3	315.9	316.2	317.8	318.3	320.5	322.3	323.9	324.3	324.4	325.7	327.7	328.4	325.7
Of which: in manufacturing	238.9	236.1	233.7	227.9	229.9	229.2	229.4	230.2	229.6	230.4	228.7	228.9	229.6	229.7	230.0	230.2	230.3	229.8	229.3	229.7	230.7	230.9	229.7
in construction	63.3	62.2	61.7	69.9	77.8	72.9	72.8	76.8	80.0	81.7	71.9	72.1	73.0	73.3	75.3	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.9	80.9	81.8	82.4	80.9
In services	445.2	452.3	463.5	472.6	489.5	478.4	481.3	488.5	490.3	497.8	478.7	478.8	480.7	484.4	486.6	488.6	490.3	489.1	489.2	492.7	496.4	498.7	498.5
Of which: in public administration	47.7	49.9	49.1	50.2	50.1	50.1	49.7	50.1	50.2	50.3	49.9	49.8	49.7	49.7	49.9	50.1	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.3	50.3	50.4
in education, health-services, social work	102.7	105.0	106.5	109.1	110.0	110.0	109.9	110.2	109.3	110.6	109.8	109.5	109.9	110.2	110.4	110.1	110.2	109.0	108.7	110.1	110.6	110.8	110.5
<b>C FORMALLY EMPLOYED<sup>1</sup></b>	722.1	724.4	731.6	741.6	766.0	750.7	753.1	764.7	768.6	777.8	749.2	749.5	752.9	757.0	761.3	764.9	768.1	767.0	767.1	771.6	777.0	779.7	776.7
In enterprises and organisations	656.0	658.7	666.2	675.1	696.1	682.6	685.8	695.0	697.5	706.2	681.7	682.8	685.6	689.0	692.4	695.1	697.5	696.2	696.1	700.1	705.2	707.7	705.9
By those self-employed	66.2	65.6	65.4	66.5	69.9	68.2	67.3	69.8	71.1	71.6	67.5	66.7	67.3	68.0	68.9	69.8	70.6	70.8	71.0	71.5	71.8	72.0	70.8
<b>D SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS</b>	79.2	83.1	81.5	83.3	87.9	83.7	88.7	87.9	87.6	87.6	83.8	88.5	88.6	88.8	87.8	88.0	88.1	87.3	87.5	87.8	87.5	87.7	87.7
<b>E REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	97.7	92.8	91.9	85.8	71.3	79.5	77.3	70.9	68.4	68.8	78.3	80.0	77.7	74.2	72.6	70.7	69.3	70.1	68.5	66.7	69.5	68.4	68.4
Female	51.6	49.3	49.4	47.0	39.1	43.6	42.0	39.3	38.0	37.3	42.6	43.2	42.1	40.7	40.2	39.2	38.5	39.3	38.1	36.7	38.0	37.1	36.7
By age: under 26	25.5	24.3	22.2	18.2	11.9	16.0	14.0	11.6	10.3	11.7	15.2	15.1	14.2	12.8	12.2	11.5	11.1	11.1	10.4	9.5	12.2	11.6	11.2
older than 40	43.1	39.7	40.1	39.7	37.1	37.9	38.7	37.2	36.6	36.1	37.7	39.0	38.8	38.1	37.7	37.2	36.7	36.9	36.6	36.3	36.1	36.0	36.3
Unskilled	43.2	38.6	37.5	33.7	28.0	30.8	30.4	27.7	27.0	26.9	30.8	31.6	30.7	29.0	28.2	27.7	27.1	27.2	27.0	26.7	27.0	26.8	27.1
For more than 1 year	47.5	42.9	43.4	41.9	36.5	40.2	38.8	36.7	35.5	35.0	39.7	39.6	39.0	37.9	37.4	36.8	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.0	35.3	35.0	34.7
Those receiving benefits	24.3	22.3	23.3	22.7	n.p.	19.4	19.1	16.8	15.8	n.p.	18.9	19.9	19.1	18.3	17.2	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.2	14.8	14.5	N/A
<b>F RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>G FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE</b>	-10.2	1.5	8.0	5.2	21.5	1.6	8.7	5.4	0.6	6.7	-4.2	6.7	1.2	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.8	-0.9	-1.4	2.9	8.0	1.8	-3.0
New unemployed first job seekers	25.4	26.0	21.7	18.6	14.7	8.2	2.9	2.4	2.3	7.2	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	5.3	1.2	0.6
Redundancies	68.8	69.6	67.2	63.8	52.5	14.8	15.4	11.6	12.6	12.9	5.0	7.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.9	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.1
Registered unemployed who found employment	50.5	54.3	53.9	57.4	49.1	13.6	14.8	12.1	11.3	10.9	3.5	5.1	4.4	5.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	2.5
Other unemployed erased out of register	47.3	46.6	33.1	39.2	28.0	11.3	7.6	6.9	6.2	7.4	3.1	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2
Change in number of work permits for foreigners	3.5	-0.5	3.9	7.8	15.3	0.3	3.9	4.9	4.3	2.2	-0.2	0.3	1.2	2.5	3.6	1.7	-0.5	2.2	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.2
Retirements <sup>2</sup>	19.4	21.0	18.4	20.6	20.7	6.5	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7
Deaths <sup>2</sup>	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	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
Others who found employment <sup>2</sup>	27.8	43.6	34.1	39.0	20.5	10.2	14.3	9.2	4.5	11.1	0.0	9.1	3.5	1.8	0.8	3.3	5.0	-0.8	-0.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	-0.2
<b>H JOB VACANCIES<sup>3</sup></b>	12.1	14.1	16.9	19.0	20.2	17.4	20.5	21.0	20.4	19.1	15.9	20.0	17.8	23.6	20.6	19.3	23.1	18.8	19.7	22.8	24.4	18.7	14.2
For fixed term, in %	73.8	73.7	75.6	75.3	76.5	77.5	76.7	77.5	77.2	74.4	76.4	77.1	75.1	77.5	76.9	79.1	76.6	78.4	77.1	76.5	76.4	75.2	69.8
<b>WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS</b>	39.7	39.7	41.6	48.3	60.2	50.9	52.6	59.3	63.0	65.8	50.7	51.0	52.2	54.7	58.3	60.1	59.5	61.7	63.3	63.9	65.6	65.9	66.1
As % of labour force (I/A)	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.3	7.0	5.6	5.7	6.4	6.8	7.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1

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.

# Wages, Competitiveness, Exchange Rate

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	2005	2006	2007	2006		2007			2007											
				Q <sub>IV</sub>	Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	Q <sub>IV</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, in SIT, since 2007 in EUR</b>																				
Total	277,279	290,635	1,285	309,709	1,238	1,252	1,267	1,379	1,250	1,213	1,252	1,237	1,264	1,254	1,263	1,279	1,259	1,304	1,492	1,343
Private sector (A to K)	258,714	272,709	1,217	294,601	1,168	1,178	1,191	1,328	1,182	1,137	1,184	1,164	1,192	1,179	1,180	1,211	1,181	1,238	1,468	1,279
Agriculture, fishing (A, B)	224,253	236,822	1,069	255,337	1,010	1,036	1,048	1,185	1,030	978	1,021	1,026	1,057	1,026	1,029	1,073	1,044	1,113	1,323	1,118
A Agriculture	224,225	236,681	1,069	255,564	1,010	1,036	1,049	1,184	1,030	978	1,023	1,025	1,058	1,027	1,029	1,072	1,045	1,110	1,323	1,120
B Fishing	218,670	236,027	1,063	245,222	970	1,032	1,030	1,202	1,007	984	919	1,070	1,011	1,015	1,015	1,078	999	1,231	1,337	1,039
Industry, construction (C to F)	243,067	256,362	1,140	275,098	1,096	1,101	1,120	1,241	1,120	1,059	1,110	1,081	1,114	1,109	1,106	1,145	1,109	1,168	1,372	1,184
C Mining and quarrying	344,670	360,110	1,608	390,549	1,504	1,547	1,538	1,848	1,516	1,488	1,508	1,487	1,580	1,572	1,518	1,549	1,547	1,628	2,139	1,777
D Manufacturing	238,985	252,162	1,124	269,029	1,086	1,086	1,105	1,217	1,113	1,046	1,099	1,069	1,094	1,095	1,091	1,132	1,093	1,151	1,335	1,165
E Electricity, gas & water supply	353,836	373,743	1,657	439,645	1,494	1,537	1,564	2,031	1,539	1,442	1,501	1,483	1,551	1,576	1,502	1,602	1,588	1,689	2,553	1,850
F Construction	224,794	238,698	1,061	253,871	1,017	1,036	1,054	1,129	1,018	996	1,038	1,011	1,066	1,031	1,050	1,071	1,039	1,091	1,217	1,080
Production services (G to I)	253,747	266,326	1,189	286,264	1,150	1,156	1,167	1,280	1,151	1,128	1,171	1,153	1,163	1,152	1,162	1,177	1,163	1,204	1,377	1,260
G Distributive trade	244,880	258,521	1,161	278,198	1,122	1,130	1,143	1,247	1,127	1,097	1,143	1,130	1,135	1,125	1,136	1,151	1,142	1,176	1,332	1,231
H Hotels & restaurants	202,895	211,873	937	221,166	893	922	927	1,004	898	873	906	905	930	931	920	945	916	958	1,042	1,011
I Transport, storage & communications	299,377	310,080	1,368	334,933	1,333	1,320	1,331	1,480	1,324	1,317	1,359	1,316	1,332	1,313	1,329	1,343	1,322	1,377	1,627	1,436
Business services (J to K)	325,355	340,552	1,520	375,481	1,437	1,472	1,466	1,698	1,448	1,412	1,450	1,452	1,504	1,461	1,458	1,486	1,453	1,528	1,942	1,623
J Financial intermediation	413,896	443,595	1,986	523,782	1,812	1,943	1,834	2,347	1,797	1,810	1,830	1,897	2,021	1,911	1,833	1,853	1,815	1,973	3,015	2,054
K Real estate	292,763	304,295	1,361	324,256	1,307	1,312	1,341	1,480	1,326	1,274	1,321	1,300	1,328	1,309	1,330	1,361	1,331	1,379	1,583	1,479
Public services (L to O)	330,580	341,999	1,485	353,578	1,445	1,469	1,495	1,531	1,449	1,433	1,453	1,454	1,474	1,478	1,509	1,485	1,490	1,500	1,563	1,531
L Public administration	333,302	343,572	1,507	351,537	1,446	1,482	1,538	1,562	1,450	1,442	1,445	1,452	1,488	1,506	1,565	1,512	1,538	1,553	1,569	1,565
M Education	340,967	357,301	1,550	368,215	1,521	1,545	1,561	1,573	1,516	1,518	1,530	1,533	1,550	1,550	1,571	1,556	1,556	1,560	1,585	1,575
N Health & social work	316,827	325,245	1,400	336,103	1,367	1,393	1,405	1,436	1,387	1,344	1,369	1,386	1,401	1,392	1,423	1,401	1,391	1,404	1,453	1,450
O Other social & personal services	325,159	332,137	1,440	356,170	1,402	1,394	1,407	1,553	1,395	1,368	1,441	1,389	1,393	1,399	1,399	1,415	1,407	1,421	1,733	1,504
<b>INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS, 2001=100</b>																				
<b>Foreign exchange rates</b>																				
Effective exchange rate <sup>1</sup> , nominal	94.0	94.1	94.9	94.3	94.4	94.8	94.9	95.4	94.3	94.5	94.5	94.7	94.8	94.9	95.0	94.8	95.0	95.3	95.4	95.4
Real (relative consumer prices)	104.9	105.6	108.0	106.0	105.6	107.8	108.6	110.0	105.6	105.3	106	106.9	108	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.9	109.6	110.2	110.3
Real (relative producer prices) <sup>2</sup>	102.5	101.6	103.7	102.5	103.5	103.3	103.5	104.7	103.4	103.5	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.4	103.2	103.2	104	104.7	104.7	104.8
SIT/US\$	192.7	191.0	-	185.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIT/EUR	239.6	239.6	-	239.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
US\$/EUR	1.2448	1.2557	1.3706	1.2902	1.3105	1.3482	1.3745	1.4494	1.2999	1.3074	1.3242	1.3516	1.3511	1.3419	1.3716	1.3622	1.3896	1.4227	1.4684	1.457

Sources of data: SORS, AP, BS, OECD Main Economic Indicators, calculations IMAD.

Notes: Data on the monthly gross wage per employee for 2004 and beyond calculated according to the new methodology were published in September 2005. <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.

Public Finance										Slovenian Economic Mirror			IMAD		
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Current prices, EURO thousand	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007			2007							
					Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES (GFS-IMF methodology)</b>															
TOTAL REVENUES	10,338,111	11,196,191	11,976,085	12,958,693	3,065,198	3,456,292	3,430,633	1,292,964	1,172,540	990,788	1,183,365	1,223,143	1,024,126	1,323,780	1,326,299
Current revenues	10,183,182	10,887,384	11,517,220	12,395,302	2,955,042	3,374,913	3,332,114	1,272,604	1,157,970	944,339	1,159,940	1,168,908	1,003,266	1,259,424	1,236,310
Tax revenues	9,560,470	10,210,728	10,883,952	11,761,990	2,828,698	3,199,681	3,123,561	1,218,988	1,094,220	886,473	1,089,818	1,099,501	934,243	1,194,103	1,168,132
Taxes on income and profit	1,921,718	2,115,163	2,241,947	2,735,294	587,733	914,251	646,272	462,894	288,258	163,099	168,660	251,354	226,259	233,374	235,747
Social security contributions	3,501,988	3,753,129	3,987,693	4,231,224	1,083,374	1,123,694	1,139,120	371,109	371,851	380,733	379,179	377,876	382,065	385,102	397,257
Taxes on payroll and workforce	448,273	491,053	526,193	472,934	96,050	99,669	101,537	32,767	32,408	34,495	34,122	33,563	33,851	34,118	36,515
Taxes on property	143,629	164,886	170,396	189,124	22,183	57,958	67,292	10,750	27,215	19,993	20,758	31,377	15,157	16,339	29,318
Domestic taxes on goods and services	3,399,171	3,574,570	3,914,698	4,077,290	1,017,613	973,023	1,135,454	332,537	363,303	277,183	475,447	395,375	264,633	514,537	459,906
Taxes on international trade & transactions	144,603	80,698	39,060	50,681	21,478	30,663	33,213	8,879	11,034	10,749	11,547	9,640	12,026	10,423	9,109
Other taxes	1,088	31,229	3,965	5,442	266	422	673	51	151	221	105	316	252	211	279
Non-tax revenues	622,713	676,656	633,268	633,312	126,345	175,232	208,553	53,616	63,750	57,867	70,122	69,407	69,023	65,321	68,178
Capital revenues	66,169	86,593	113,424	166,795	19,670	15,183	39,564	5,985	4,099	5,100	13,524	17,110	8,930	14,557	15,694
Grants	55,849	7,831	9,067	5,370	2,111	2,852	1,975	726	704	1,422	677	-93	1,391	1,361	748
Transferred revenues	32,911	31,449	33,967	42,811	2,154	3,765	1,926	265	1,073	2,428	1,168	624	134	882	42,976
Receipts from the EU budget	-	182,933	302,407	348,416	86,221	59,580	55,054	13,386	8,695	37,499	8,055	36,595	10,404	47,556	30,570
<b>CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (GFS-IMF methodology)</b>															
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,665,555	11,552,442	12,275,729	13,208,676	3,203,059	3,394,883	3,241,483	1,061,847	1,242,417	1,090,618	1,095,382	1,090,740	1,055,360	1,140,532	1,252,801
Current expenditure	5,114,016	5,149,861	5,353,940	5,688,953	1,481,910	1,448,488	1,362,191	506,372	506,294	435,821	450,802	463,506	447,883	483,833	500,635
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditure	2,765,715	2,922,504	3,016,282	3,180,304	785,846	851,679	814,381	261,811	321,883	267,986	271,147	273,675	269,558	266,157	273,519
Expenditure on goods and services	1,883,826	1,793,780	1,910,960	2,073,233	490,243	482,587	517,992	155,076	169,278	158,232	170,183	183,399	164,410	187,410	211,973
Interest payments	386,668	383,629	372,142	376,392	197,549	105,283	17,472	87,080	12,021	6,182	6,768	3,277	7,428	26,571	4,888
Reserves	77,808	49,948	54,556	59,025	8,272	8,939	12,347	2,406	3,112	3,421	2,705	3,155	6,487	3,695	10,256
Current transfers	4,579,239	5,215,779	5,598,570	5,925,823	1,457,330	1,663,926	1,456,334	468,021	638,865	557,040	525,528	467,384	463,422	473,787	548,303
Subsidies	289,894	323,697	381,245	402,921	104,410	137,922	88,287	10,003	39,748	88,171	57,273	12,987	18,027	17,993	25,554
Current transfers to individuals and households	4,114,921	4,395,830	4,628,595	4,871,492	1,219,039	1,359,165	1,211,111	409,207	537,714	412,245	406,396	403,614	401,101	404,995	470,513
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	153,239	474,357	563,051	624,054	130,976	156,661	145,612	48,253	54,064	54,343	57,851	47,441	40,321	49,708	50,018
Current transfers abroad	21,184	21,894	25,679	27,357	2,905	10,178	11,324	558	7,340	2,281	4,008	3,342	3,974	1,090	2,217
Capital expenditure	593,103	631,383	654,246	901,419	133,374	162,993	266,879	46,708	55,586	60,699	72,229	104,199	90,451	117,277	121,036
Capital transfers	379,197	385,845	383,385	404,588	30,491	58,923	70,469	16,636	20,031	22,257	23,086	23,276	24,107	35,574	51,513
Payments to the EU budget	-	169,575	285,589	287,892	99,954	60,553	85,610	24,109	21,642	14,802	23,737	32,376	29,497	30,061	31,313
<b>SURPLUS / DEFICIT</b>	<b>-327,444</b>	<b>-356,252</b>	<b>-299,644</b>	<b>-249,983</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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.

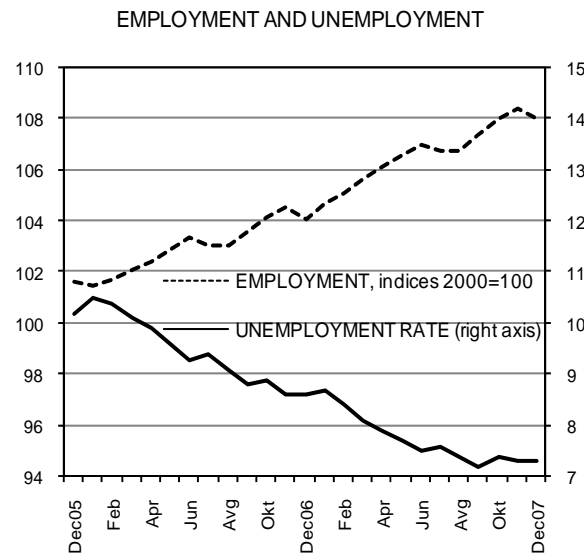
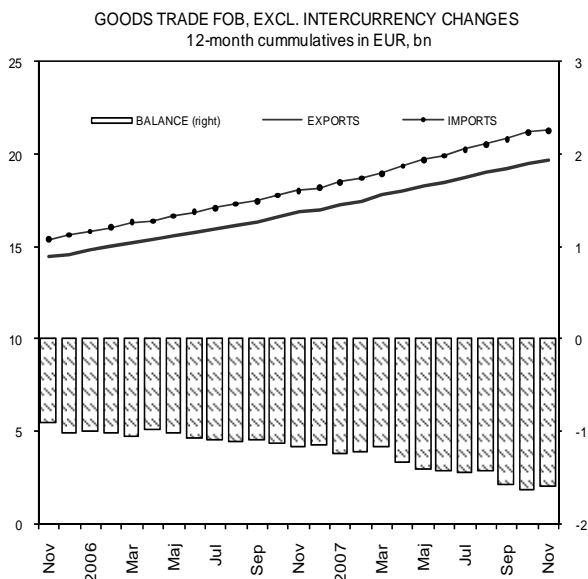
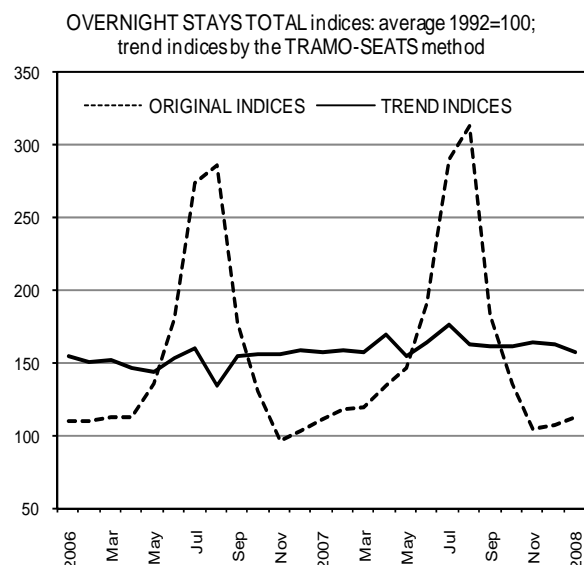
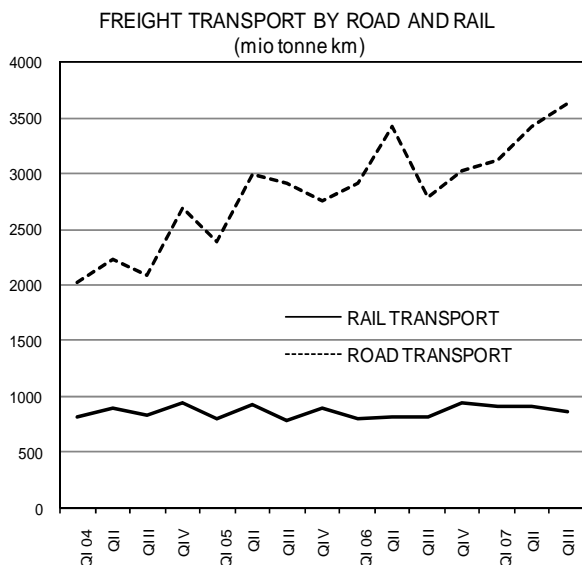
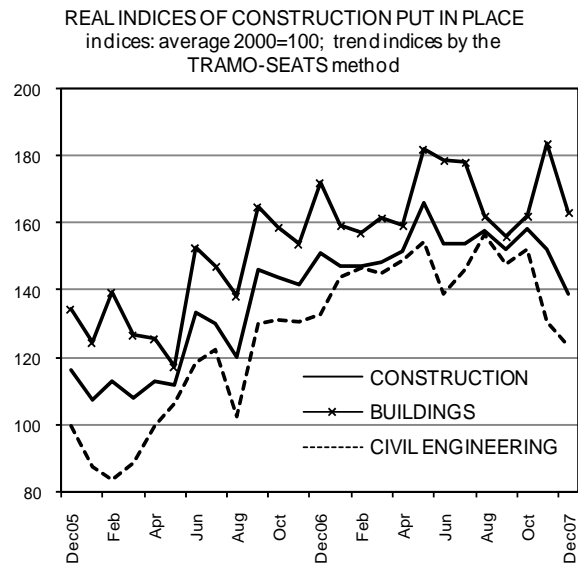
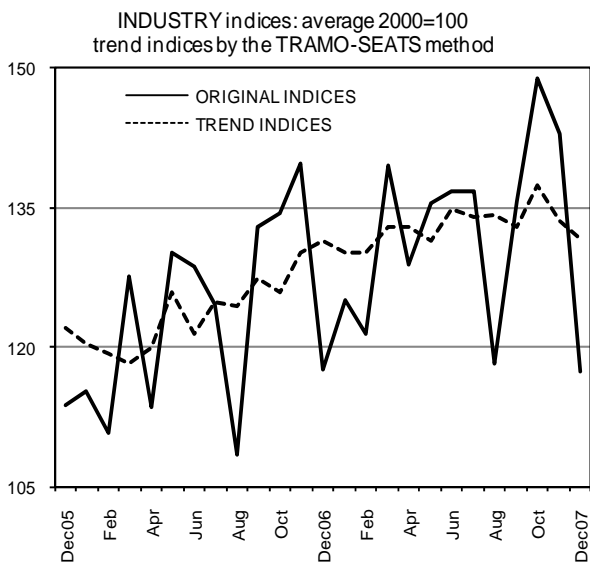
Main Indicators							Slovenian Economic Mirror	
							IMAD	
							No. 2/2008	
							p. A 13	
Real growth rates, in %	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
							Autumn Forecast 2007	
GDP	3.1	3.7	2.8	4.4	4.1	5.7	5.8	4.6
GDP per capita, in EUR	11,298	12,084	12,695	13,400	14,116	15,167	16,532	17,888
GDP per capita, PPS <sup>1</sup>	15,600	16,600	17,000	18,400	19,500	20,700	-	-
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.0	4.9
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	2.6	3.7	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.5	3.4	3.7
Inflation <sup>2</sup> , annual average	8.4	7.5	5.6	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.6 <sup>3</sup>	3.5
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS</b>								
Exports of goods and services <sup>4</sup>	6.4	6.8	3.1	12.5	10.1	12.3	13.4	10.3
Exports of goods	7.0	6.4	4.4	12.8	10.3	13.4	13.1	10.6
Exports of services	3.5	8.2	-2.5	11.0	9.5	7.3	15.0	9.1
Imports of goods and services <sup>4</sup>	3.1	4.9	6.7	13.3	6.7	12.2	14.2	10.1
Imports of goods	3.2	4.4	7.3	14.6	6.8	12.7	14.3	10.1
Imports of services	2.2	8.4	2.9	5.6	5.6	8.9	13.1	10.0
Current account balance, in EUR million	38	247	-196	-720	-561	-857	-1,165	-1,118
Average exchange rate, SIT/EUR	217.2	226.2	233.7	238.9	239.6	239.6	-	-
Foreign exchange reserves, in EUR million	6,514	7,842	7,703	7,484	8,833	8,005	635 <sup>5</sup>	-
Gross external debt, in EUR million	10,386	11,524	13,225	15,343	19,614	23,895	34,007 <sup>6</sup>	-
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS (share in GDP in %)</b>								
Private consumption	56.2	55.2	55.3	54.3	54.0	53.4	52.8	52.5
Government consumption	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.8	18.9
Gross fixed capital formation	24.9	23.4	24.1	25.4	25.5	26.1	28.2	28.2
Sources of data: SORS, BS, MF, calculations, estimates and forecasts by IMAD - Autumn Forecast 2007.								
Notes: <sup>1</sup> Eurostat; <sup>2</sup> the consumer price index; <sup>3</sup> SORS – 28.12.2007; <sup>4</sup> balance of payments statistics (exports F.O.B., imports F.O.B.), changes in exchange rates and prices in foreign markets are eliminated by calculating real rates; <sup>5</sup> end January 2008. From 1 January 2007 foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Slovenia include foreign cash in convertible currencies, deposits abroad, and first class securities of issuers from outside the EMU in foreign currency. The drop in data values is the result of Slovenia's entry to the EMU; <sup>6</sup> end November 2007.								

International Comparisons / I									Slovenian Economic Mirror		IMAD	
									No. 2/2008		p. A 14	
	Real GDP growth				GDP per capita in PPS <sup>1</sup> EU27=100				Inflation <sup>2</sup> (annual average)			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Slovenia</b>	4.4	4.1	5.7	N/A	82.5	85.4	87.0	88.0	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.8
EU27	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
EU25	2.5	1.8	3.0	2.8	104.4	104.2	104.1	103.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
EMU	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.6	112.0	110.8	110.8	110.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Belgium	3.0	1.7	2.8	N/A	123.5	121.2	121.3	120.0	1.9	2.5	2.3	1.8
Bulgaria	6.6	6.2	6.1	N/A	32.6	33.9	35.4	36.7	6.1	6.0	7.4	7.6
Czech Republic	4.5	6.4	6.4	N/A	73.7	75.4	76.7	78.8	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.0
Denmark	2.3	2.5	3.9	1.8	124.7	126.2	126.9	126.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.7
Germany	1.1	0.8	2.9	2.5	117.0	116.8	115.3	114.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3
Estonia	8.3	10.2	11.2	N/A	54.6	56.8	63.0	68.5	3.0	4.1	4.4	6.7
Ireland	4.4	6.0	5.7	N/A	141.1	142.1	144.0	145.7	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.9
Greece	4.7	3.7	4.3	N/A	92.4	94.0	96.5	97.8	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.0
Spain	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.8	101.4	101.4	103.1	105.2	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.8
France	2.5	1.7	2.0	N/A	112.3	110.5	112.1	111.1	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6
Italy	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.5	111.2	107.0	105.0	103.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
Cyprus	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	89.3	90.7	92.8	92.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
Latvia	8.7	10.6	11.9	N/A	43.5	45.8	50.0	54.2	6.2	6.9	6.6	10.1
Lithuania	7.3	7.9	7.7	8.8	49.1	50.6	53.3	56.3	1.2	2.7	3.8	5.8
Luxembourg	4.9	5.0	6.1	N/A	247.6	253.6	264.7	279.7	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.7
Hungary	4.8	4.1	3.9	1.4	63.5	63.4	64.4	65.0	6.8	3.5	4.0	7.9
Malta	0.2	3.3	3.4	N/A	78.7	77.0	77.5	77.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.7
Netherlands	2.2	1.5	3.0	3.5	129.9	129.7	131.3	130.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6
Austria	2.3	2.0	3.3	N/A	129.0	129.1	129.0	127.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2
Poland	5.3	3.6	6.1	N/A	49.1	50.8	51.3	52.4	3.6	2.2	1.3	2.6
Portugal	1.5	0.7	1.2	N/A	77.0	74.9	75.5	74.6	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.4
Romania	8.5	4.2	7.9	N/A	31.5	34.1	35.5	38.9	11.9	9.1	6.6	4.9
Slovakia	5.2	6.6	8.5	N/A	55.7	57.3	60.6	63.8	7.5	2.8	4.3	1.9
Finland	3.7	2.8	4.9	4.4	113.5	116.8	115.2	117.2	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.6
Sweden	4.1	3.3	4.1	2.6	123.2	125.2	123.9	124.8	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.7
United Kingdom	3.3	1.8	2.9	3.1	120.0	122.3	119.4	118.1	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.3
USA	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.2	154.0	155.0	158.4	157.5	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8

Sources of data: SORS; Eurostat. Notes: <sup>1</sup>PPS – Purchasing Power Standard. <sup>2</sup>Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices for EU countries and Consumer Price Index for the USA.

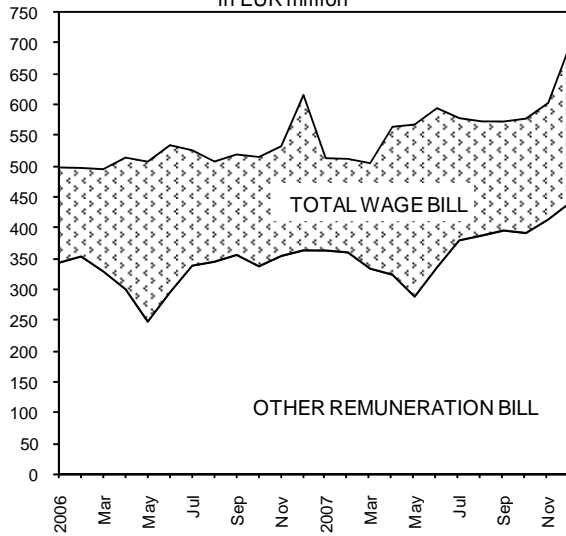
International Comparisons / II													Slovenian Economic Mirror		IMAD	
													No. 2/2008		p. A 15	
	Survey Unemployment Rate				Current account balance <sup>1</sup> , % GDP				General Government Balance, % GDP				General Government Gross Debt, % GDP			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Slovenia	6.3	6.5	6.0	4.7	-0.8	-2.7	-2.0	-2.8	-2.7	-2.3	-1.5	-1.2	27.9	27.6	27.4	27.1
EU27	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.1	n.p.	0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-3.1	-2.8	-2.4	-1.6	61.8	62.1	62.7	61.4
EU25	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5	-1.6	62.0	62.4	63.1	61.9
EMU	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	-0.2	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5	-1.5	69.3	69.7	70.5	68.8
Belgium	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.5	2.0	3.5	2.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	-2.3	0.4	98.6	94.2	92.2	88.2
Bulgaria	12.0	10.1	9.0	6.9	-8.5	-6.6	-12.0	-15.7	0.0	2.3	2.0	3.2	45.9	37.9	29.2	22.8
Czech Republic	8.3	7.9	7.1	5.3	-6.2	-5.4	-1.8	-3.3	-6.6	-3.0	-3.5	-2.9	30.1	30.4	30.2	30.1
Denmark	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.0	4.4	2.6	-0.1	1.9	4.6	4.6	45.8	44.0	36.3	30.3
Germany	9.7	10.7	9.8	8.4	1.9	4.3	4.6	5.0	-4.0	-3.8	-3.4	-1.6	63.8	65.6	67.8	67.5
Estonia	9.7	7.9	5.9	4.9	-11.3	-12.3	-10.0	-15.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.6	5.5	5.1	4.4	4.0
Ireland	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	0.0	-0.6	-3.5	-4.2	0.4	1.3	1.2	2.9	31.1	29.5	27.4	25.1
Greece	10.5	9.8	8.9	N/A	-6.4	-5.6	-7.1	N/A	-5.6	-7.3	-5.1	-2.5	97.9	98.6	98.0	95.3
Spain	10.6	9.2	8.5	8.3	-3.5	-5.3	-7.4	-8.6	-0.2	-0.3	1.0	1.8	48.7	46.2	43.0	39.7
France	9.3	9.2	9.2	8.3	0.4	0.5	-0.9	-1.3	-4.1	-3.6	-2.9	-2.5	62.9	64.9	66.7	64.2
Italy	8.0	7.7	6.8	N/A	-1.3	-0.9	-1.6	-2.6	-3.5	-3.5	-4.2	-4.4	104.3	103.8	106.2	106.8
Cyprus	4.6	5.2	4.6	3.9	-2.3	-5.0	-5.6	-5.9	-6.5	-4.1	-2.4	-1.2	68.9	70.2	69.1	65.2
Latvia	10.4	8.9	6.8	5.9	-8.2	-12.9	-12.5	-22.3	-1.6	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3	14.4	14.5	12.5	10.6
Lithuania	11.4	8.3	5.6	4.3	-6.8	-7.7	-7.2	-10.8	-1.3	-1.5	-0.5	-0.6	21.2	19.4	18.6	18.2
Luxembourg	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.7	8.0	11.6	10.9	10.3	0.5	-1.2	-0.1	0.7	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.6
Hungary	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.2	-7.9	-8.4	-6.8	-6.6	-7.2	-6.5	-7.8	-9.2	58.0	59.4	61.6	65.6
Malta	7.4	7.3	7.3	6.3	-3.1	-6.0	-8.7	-6.7	-9.9	-4.9	-3.1	-2.5	69.3	72.7	70.8	64.7
Netherlands	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.2	5.5	7.5	7.2	8.3	-3.1	-1.7	-0.3	0.6	52.0	52.4	52.3	47.9
Austria	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.4	-0.2	0.5	1.1	2.8	-1.6	-1.2	-1.6	-1.4	64.6	63.8	63.4	61.7
Poland	19.0	17.7	13.8	9.6	-2.1	-4.2	-1.6	-3.2	-6.3	-5.7	-4.3	-3.8	47.1	45.7	47.1	47.6
Portugal	6.7	7.6	7.7	8.0	-6.1	-7.7	-9.7	-9.4	-2.9	-3.4	-6.1	-3.9	56.9	58.3	63.7	64.8
Romania	8.1	7.2	7.3	N/A	-5.5	-8.4	-8.6	-10.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.9	21.5	18.8	15.8	12.4
Slovakia	18.2	16.3	13.4	11.3	-0.8	-3.4	-8.4	-8.2	-2.7	-2.4	-2.8	-3.7	42.4	41.4	34.2	30.4
Finland	8.8	8.4	7.7	6.9	6.4	7.7	4.9	5.2	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.8	44.3	44.1	41.4	39.2
Sweden	6.3	7.4	7.1	6.1	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.2	-0.9	0.8	2.4	2.5	53.5	52.4	52.2	47.0
United Kingdom	4.7	4.8	5.3	N/A	-1.3	-1.6	-2.5	-3.2	-3.3	-3.4	-3.3	-2.7	38.7	40.4	42.1	43.2
USA	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	-4.8	-5.5	-6.1	-6.1	-4.6	-4.4	-3.6	-2.6	62.5	63.4	N/A	N/A

Sources of data: SORS; Eurostat. Notes: <sup>1</sup>EU25 and euro area aggregates are adjusted for reporting errors concerning intra-EU trade; N/A - data not available.

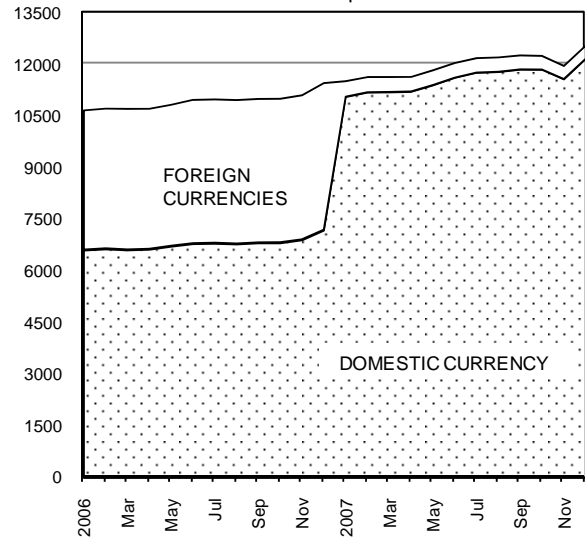




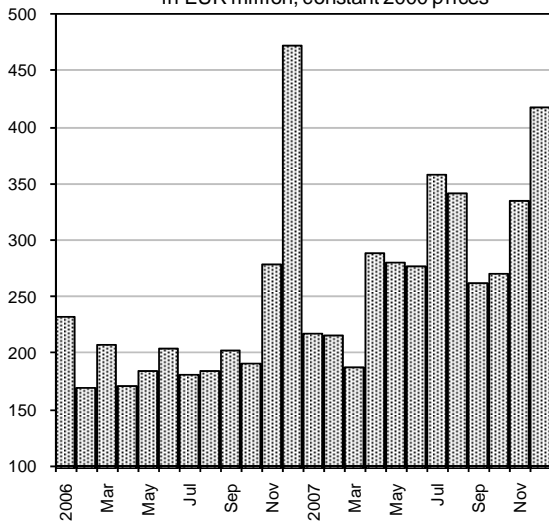
NET WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION, in EUR million



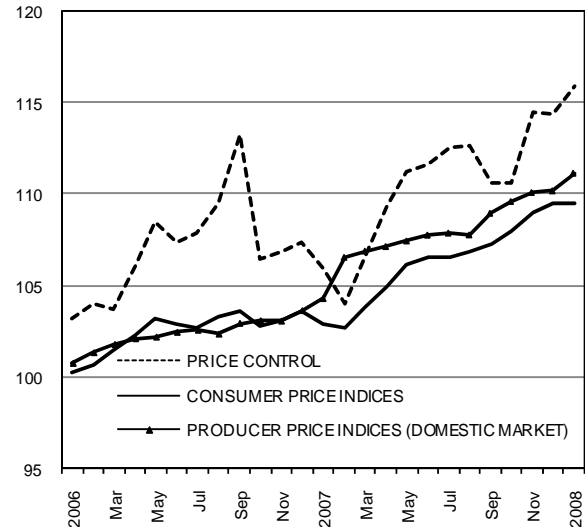
HOUSEHOLDS' DEPOSITS in SITbn in constant 2001 prices



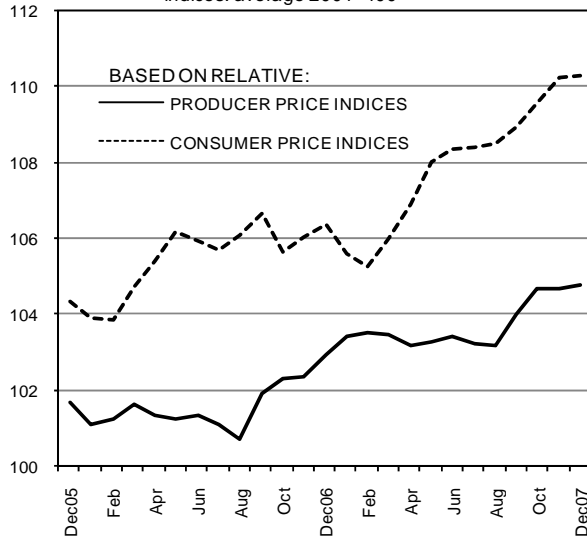
PAYMENTS FOR INVESTMENT in EUR million, constant 2000 prices



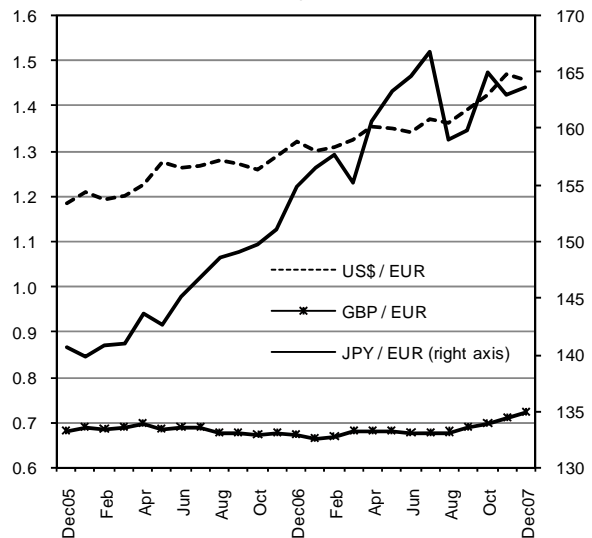
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