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Contents

In the spotlight.....	3
Current economic trends	5
International environment.....	7
Economic activity in Slovenia	9
Labour market	14
Prices	17
Balance of payments	19
Financial markets	21
Public finance.....	23
Boxes	
Box 1: Economic growth in the third quarter of 2010.....	9
Box 2: Labour force survey – the third quarter of 2010	15
Selected topics.....	27
The doing business 2011 report by the World Bank	29
The UN human development report 2010	30
Poverty and material deprivation of the population	32
Food self-sufficiency and security.....	34
Statistical appendix	37

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

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

In the spotlight

Economic growth in the euro area slowed in the third quarter as expected; according to the autumn forecasts by the EC and OECD, recovery will continue in the next two years, but growth will be slower than this year at least in 2011. After GDP increased by 1.0% in the euro area in the second quarter, its growth slowed as expected in the third quarter (0.4%). GDP was 1.9% higher relative to the same period last year. Besides on exports, the recovery now also relies on domestic demand, but there are significant differences between individual Member States. In their autumn forecasts, the EC and OECD expect these movements to continue in the following two years. In addition to further growth in exports, which will otherwise be slower due to the moderation in global trade growth, the EC and OECD anticipate a further gradual pick-up in investment in machinery and equipment and private consumption. As a key reason that the recovery will be slower than in previous recessions, both institutions cite structural weaknesses, persistence of uncertain conditions on financial markets and fiscal consolidation, which is also associated with the risk that economic growth may be even lower than expected.

Economic growth slowed as expected also in Slovenia in the third quarter. Despite the slowdown, exports remain the key factor of growth, as domestic demand has yet to recover and continues to hamper economic recovery. GDP increased by 0.3% compared with the previous quarter and was 1.7% higher y-o-y. Growth in the first nine months as a whole (0.9%) is consistent with our Autumn Forecast, while the difference between the pace of recovery of domestic and foreign demand increased further in the third quarter and was higher than what we had expected in the autumn. In line with slower growth in Slovenia's main trading partners, exports recorded lower y-o-y growth (10.5%) in the third quarter than in the second, but growth in imports (4.8%) slowed even more, so that the contribution of net exports to GDP growth (3.4 p.p.) was much larger than in the second quarter. Within domestic demand, the least favourable movements were recorded for gross fixed capital formation, which declined 9.3% y-o-y, largely due to a y-o-y decline in construction investment, which fell to the lowest value since the beginning of the crisis. Investment in machinery and equipment was only slightly higher than last year. According to our estimation, the situation on financial markets is becoming an increasingly important factor limiting the recovery of this investment sector. Household consumption (-0.4%) remained lower y-o-y for the fourth quarter in a row while growth in government consumption slowed (0.1%).

The number of persons in formal employment continued to decline in the third quarter and the number of registered unemployed persons increased further in October due to a significant impact of seasonal factors. The number of persons in formal employment increased in September, largely on account of seasonal employment in education, but seasonally adjusted data show a further decline. In the third quarter as a whole, the number of employed persons declined by 0.4% according to seasonally adjusted data and was 2.2% lower than in the same period last year. The number of employed persons was also lower y-o-y according to the labour force survey (-3.0%) and the national accounts statistics (-1.5%). According to the labour force survey the unemployment rate declined to 7.0% in the third quarter (the decline is also reflected in seasonally adjusted data). The significant increase in the number of registered unemployed persons in October (to 102,683) is largely a result of seasonal impacts (the inflow of first-time job seekers after the expiry of their pupil/student status), but the seasonally adjusted data also show an increase in the number of the unemployed, which totalled 103,831 at the end of November.

The average gross wage in the private and public sectors stagnated in September. In the first nine months of this year, it recorded equal growth as last year, which was solely the result of wage growth in the private sector. In the first nine months, the private sector recorded higher wage growth (5.4%) than last year, also due to the increase in the minimum wage, while amid the restrictive wage policy measures, the average wage in the public sector was at a similar level as last year (-0.1%), after high growth rates last year and in 2008.

Consumer prices increased by 0.3% in November, while y-o-y inflation slowed to 1.4% due to the base effect. Amid the usual seasonal fluctuations, inflation is crucially impacted by the base effect in the last quarter, while the more moderate core inflation dynamics still reflect the long-term factors of inflation, which are related to weak economic growth. Y-o-y inflation in the euro area was 1.9% in November (HICP).

The current account balance was in surplus in the third quarter as a whole (EUR 93.1 m). The y-o-y change in the balance of current transactions in the third quarter of this year, which recorded a deficit in the amount of EUR 234.9 m in the same period last year, was mainly due to a lower deficit in merchandise trade, but also a higher surplus in services trade. The balances of factor incomes and current transfers also improved. In the first nine months of this year, the deficit in current transactions totalled EUR 54.7 m (in the same period of last year EUR 475.1 m).

Lending activity of domestic banks was modest also in October. Net flows of credit to the domestic non-banking sectors were at the lowest level this year (EUR 45.5 m). The bulk of net flows results from general government borrowing, which was one of the highest this year (EUR 55.3 m). Household borrowing was below this year's average and corporate and NFI liquidity remained fairly tight despite modest foreign net borrowing. The net flow of domestic bank loans to domestic non-banking sectors reached EUR 1.1 bn in the first ten months and was more than one fifth higher than in the same period last year, mainly as a result of higher net household borrowing in the first half of the year.

According to the consolidated balance of the MF, public finance revenues amounted to EUR 9.3 bn and public finance expenditure to EUR 10.7 bn in the first eight months of this year. The public finance deficit totalled EUR 1,475 m. All categories of expenditure were up y-o-y in the first eight months, except expenditure on capital transfers and payments into the EU budget. Interest payments once again recorded the highest growth. In the first ten months of the year, Slovenia received EUR 428 m from the EU budget, which is 41.2% of the foreseen receipts, while it paid EUR 350.7 m into the EU budget and thus recorded a positive budgetary position in the amount of EUR 77 m.

The income inequality indicators for 2009 prepared by SORS using data for 2008 still indicate a relatively favourable picture. The statistical data can be mainly explained by the fact that they do not pertain to the calendar year for which they were published. Data published for 2009 are calculated using administrative data (particularly personal income tax) for 2008 that was still a year of strong economic growth, low unemployment and high employment. The at-risk-of-poverty rate published for 2009 was thus lower than in 2008. The Gini coefficient and the quintile share ratio (S80/S20), which shows the ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income, also declined. However, the deterioration of the income situation has already started to show, despite the government assistance to the lowest-income population groups. Relative poverty thus deepened compared with 2008 and the at-risk-of-poverty rate of the most vulnerable social groups increased. The material deprivation rate, which pertains to 2009, remained at a similar level as in 2008, when it had increased significantly.

Slovenia remains in a group of countries with very a very high level of human development and the values of the included indicators are also rising gradually. Slovenia was ranked at the same place as last year in terms of the human development index (29th) and was also placed relatively high in terms of other inequality indices, i.e. with regard to the distribution of the basic dimensions of well-being by country and gender. Regarding the included indicators, Slovenia was ranked lowest in terms of average years of schooling of the population aged 25 and over and political representation of women.

current economic trends

International environment

Economic growth in the euro area slowed in the third quarter, as expected. According to Eurostat, GDP increased 0.4% in real terms in the euro area (1.0% in the second quarter) and 1.9% y-o-y. In most of Slovenia's main trading partners economic growth slowed relative to the previous quarter. Germany's economic growth eased noticeably in the third quarter (0.7%; in the second quarter 2.3%), but remains among the highest in the EU. Domestic demand has also become an important driver of growth, beside exports. The favourable situation on the German labour market, which in the third quarter recorded the largest number of jobs since the unification, positively impacts domestic demand, besides government consumption and consumption on investment in machinery and equipment, which also increased. The values of short-term indicators show that economic growth in the euro area slowed largely due to September's movements (manufacturing, construction). In the US, economic

growth accelerated somewhat in the third quarter (0.6%) and GDP increased 3.2% y-o-y; economic growth in China remains high despite a slight moderation (10.6% y-o-y).

The economic recovery in the euro area is set to continue in the next two years, according to the autumn forecasts by the EC and the OECD. Both institutions revised upwards their GDP forecasts for this year and expect the recovery to continue steadily, yet at a slower pace than after previous recessions. The current recovery in the euro area is characterised by uneven prospects for individual Member States as a result of differences in production structure and in the geographical structure of exports, the degree of openness, vulnerability to financial sector problems and particularly the extent of internal and external imbalances. At the level of the euro area, the forecasts for this year were mainly upgraded due to a faster spread of recovery factors than foreseen in the spring. Amid the rapidly growing global trade flows, exports recovered faster than expected, which lead to a slight pick-up in investment in machinery and equipment, which was also positively impacted by high profits of enterprises and higher capacity utilisation. Signs of recovery can also

Figure 1: Structure of GDP growth in the euro area

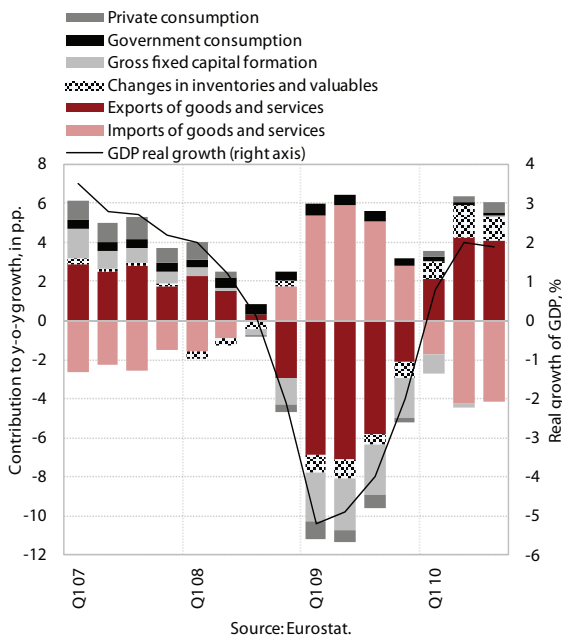


Figure 2: Economic growth and forecast

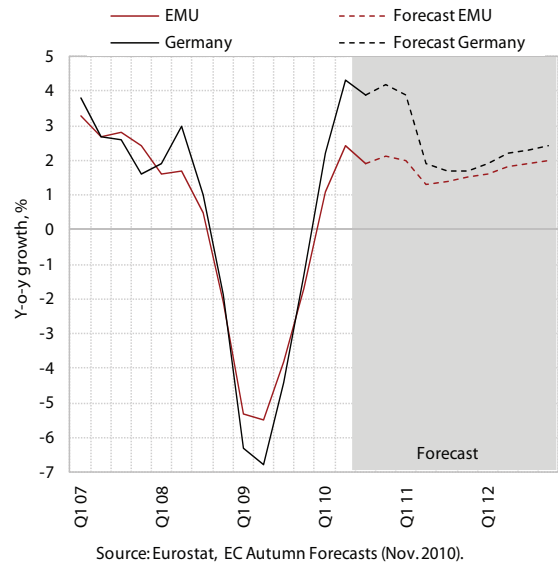


Table 1: Comparison of the forecasts for economic growth by international institutions and assumptions used in IMAD Autumn Forecast of Economic Trends 2010

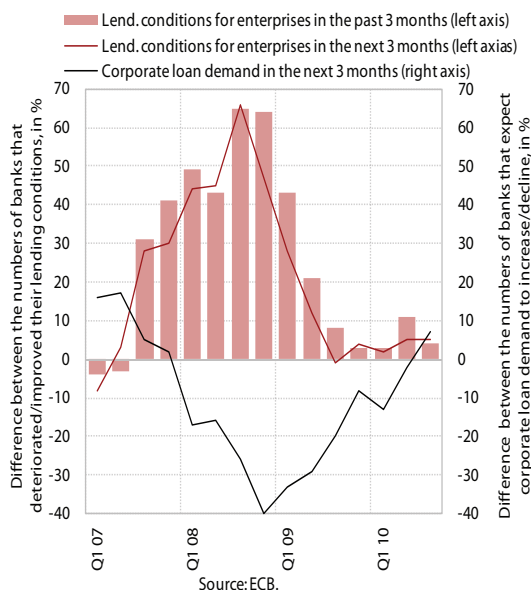
	2010					2011					2012		
	IMAD Sep 10	IMF Oct 10	CONS Nov 10	OECD Nov 10	EC Nov 10	IMAD Sep 10	IMF Oct 10	CONS Nov 10	OECD Nov 10	EC Nov 10	IMAD Sep 10	OECD Nov 10	EC Nov 10
EMU	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.8
Germany	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.0
Italy	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4
Austria	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.1
France	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8
United Kingdom	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5
USA	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	3.3	3.1	2.5

Source: IMAD Autumn Forecast of Economic Trends (September 2010). MF World Economic Outlook (October 2010). Consensus Forecasts (November 2010). OECD Economic Outlook (November 2010). EC Forecast (November 2010).

be seen in domestic consumption, which is expected to increase steadily over the next two years as a result of the stabilisation and, in certain countries, even a visible improvement on the labour market, low inflation, low interest rates and higher consumer confidence. According to the EC, GDP growth will slow in the first half of 2011 due to a slower recovery of trade flows, the expiry of temporary incentives and a positive contribution to growth by changes in inventories, and particularly due to the anticipated fiscal consolidation, but it will begin to pick up gradually in the latter half of 2011 when global economic growth is set to accelerate once again. GDP growth will however be lower than in previous recoveries due to certain structural weaknesses such as excessive exposure to the construction sector in a number of Member States, sluggish resumption of employment growth and structural unemployment, possible further problems related to the financial sector operations and high public finance deficit and debt.

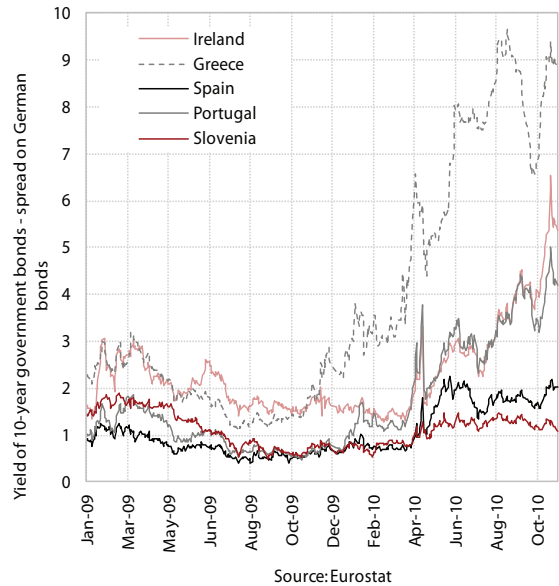
The lending conditions in the euro area tightened further in the third quarter, albeit less than in the second. According to the ECB survey, lending conditions deteriorated in the third quarter, but this time the number of banks that tightened their credit standards was only 4% higher than the number of banks that reported an easing (11% in the second quarter). According to the estimates of surveyed banks, loan demand from enterprises (small, medium-sized and large) increased for the first time in two years. Enterprises mainly raised loans to obtain working capital and to finance inventories. For the last quarter of this year, banks expect a similar tightening of the lending conditions for enterprises as in the third, while loan demand is set to pick up again. The lending conditions for housing and consumer loans, on the other hand, are not tightening any more. Banks expect lending conditions to improve in the last quarter of this year and demand is expected to rise notably as well.

Figure 3: ECB survey on lending conditions



In November, the financial markets were significantly impacted by the increased risk of the sovereign debt crisis in certain states of the euro area. Yield spreads between the 10-year government bonds of certain euro area countries (particularly Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain) and Germany therefore increased significantly again. The spreads of Irish government bonds hit record values and Ireland has already asked the EU for assistance in solving the crisis in its banking system and thus in the fiscal system as a whole.

Figure 4: Yields on ten-year government bonds

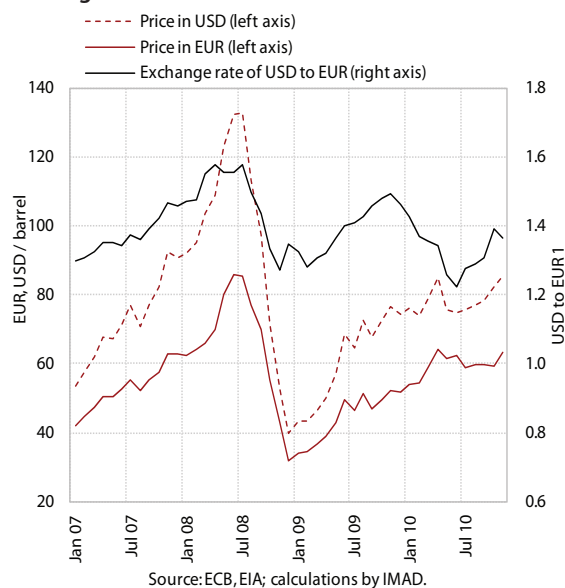


Interbank interest rates increased in November, but remained significantly below the long-term average. The average monthly value of the three-month EURIBOR amounted to 1.042%, which is 5 basis points more than in October and 33 basis points more than in the same period last year. The value of the three-month USD LIBOR (0.286%) remained at approximately the same level as in the previous month. Key interest rates of central banks also remained unchanged in November, as expected.

After appreciating for four months, the euro lost value against the dollar in November. The average exchange rate of the dollar against the euro appreciated by 1.7% to USD 1.3661 to EUR 1 in November and was 8.4% higher y-o-y. The British pound sterling also appreciated somewhat against the euro (2.4%, to GBP 0.8551 to EUR 1), as did the Japanese yen (0.9%, to JPY 112.69 to EUR 1) and the Swiss franc (0.1%, to CHF 1.3442 to EUR 1). In November the stability and the value of the euro were significantly impacted by increased uncertainty regarding the sustainability of public finances in certain euro area countries.

The price of Brent crude increased in November. The average price of Brent crude oil rose by 3.3% to USD 85.3 a barrel

Figure 5: Prices of Brent crude oil and the USD/EUR exchange rate



(in EUR, by 4.8%, to EUR 63.1 a barrel). Oil prices in USD were 11.3% and oil prices in EUR 21.2% higher y-o-y. With minor corrections to the forecast with regard to oil demand, the IEA and OPEC expect the average oil price to be higher in 2011 and 2012 than in the last two years, which is mainly related to the expected further gradual recovery of the global economy.

Economic activity in Slovenia

Growth in **merchandise trade**¹ slowed in the third quarter of this year, as expected. According to seasonally adjusted data, *merchandise exports* remained at the level of August in September, after growing for several months, while in the third quarter as a whole, their growth eased consistent with the movements in the international environment and in line with our projections in the Autumn Forecast (from 5.9% to 4.5%). As a result of the low-base effect, y-o-y growth was still somewhat higher in nominal terms (17.4%) than in the second quarter. Growth in exports to non-EU Member States increased y-o-y (13.3%), while growth in exports to EU countries remained high (19.3%). Broken down by industries, according to the available data for the first eight months of the year, the y-o-y increase in exports mainly stemmed from growing exports in the manufacture of electrical appliances, metals, motor vehicles, chemicals and chemical products and pharmaceutical raw materials and preparations. In September, *merchandise imports* picked up more notably than in previous months (seasonally adjusted by 1.9%). In the third quarter as a whole, merchandise imports also recorded lower growth than in the previous quarter (1.8% compared with 7.1%) and lower y-o-y growth (13.8% compared with 19.3% in the second quarter). Imports of intermediate products also increased the most in the third quarter, according to our estimates based on the movement of export flows and industrial production. In the first nine months of 2010, merchandise exports increased by 13.6% and imports by 12.9% y-o-y.

¹ According to the external trade statistics.

Box 1: Economic growth in the third quarter of 2010

Despite somewhat slower growth, exports remain the key driver of economic growth also in the third quarter, as domestic demand has yet to recover and hinders the recovery of the economy. In the third quarter of the year, GDP increased less (0.3%) than in the second (1.0%), as expected. It was 1.7% higher in real terms than in the same quarter of last year and increased by 0.9% y-o-y in the first nine months, which is consistent with the expectations from the Autumn Forecast of Economic Trends. The difference between the pace of recovery of domestic and foreign demand increased further in the third quarter and is thus higher than what we had expected in the autumn. The economic situation in Slovenia's main trading partners in the EU is still favourable for exports, even though exports recorded lower y-o-y growth in the third quarter (10.5%) than in the second. This was consistent with lower economic growth in Slovenia's trading partners and the forecasts by international institutions predicting that growth will slow steadily due to slower growth in global trade, the expiry of the temporary incentives, a lower contribution of changes of inventories to growth and austerity measures for reducing public finance deficits and debt. On the other hand, a faster recovery is hampered by domestic factors, which is also partly reflected in slower y-o-y growth in imports in the third quarter (4.8%). Growth was, according to our estimates, mainly underpinned by strengthening imports of intermediate goods in the production of export-oriented manufacturing industries. Within domestic demand, the movements had been least favourable in the investment sector, and they even worsened in the third quarter. Gross fixed capital formation dropped 9.3% in real terms y-o-y (4.9% in the second quarter). This decline reflected a further y-o-y drop in construction investments, which in the third quarter reached the lowest value since the beginning of the crisis, while investment in machinery and equipment recorded slight growth. The situation on financial markets is becoming a more and more important factor limiting investment activity, according to our estimates. Household consumption is also lower (-0.4%) than in the same period last year, for the fourth quarter in a row, which, according to our estimates, reflects the tightened conditions on the labour market. Y-o-y growth in government consumption slowed in the third quarter (0.1%). Changes in inventories contributed 0.8 p.p. to y-o-y economic growth, which is less than in the second quarter. According to the available data, Slovenia's GDP lags significantly more behind the pre-crisis level of the third quarter of 2008 than GDP in its main trading partners. This is due to two reasons: Slovenia recorded the largest GDP decline in the EU in 2009, with the exception of the Baltic countries, while the current recovery is slower than in a number of other Member States.

Box 1: Economic growth in the third quarter of 2010 - continue

Figure 6: GDP in Slovenia and main trading partners

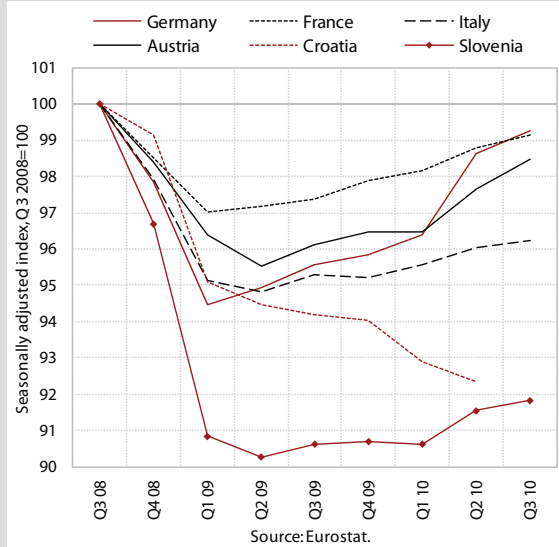


Figure 7: Contributions to growth of the expenditure side of GDP

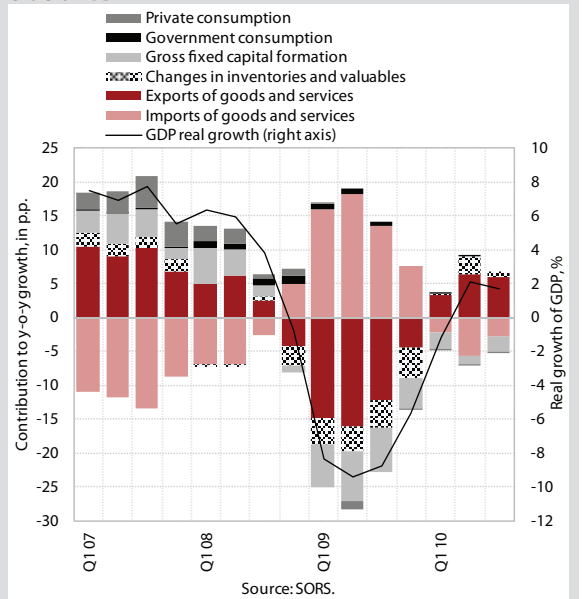
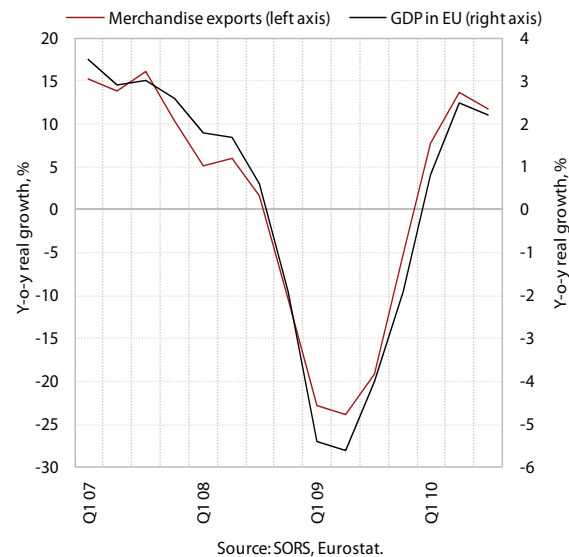


Figure 8: Merchandise trade



Growth in exports of **services** picked up in the third quarter, while growth in services imports slowed once again. After dropping in August, exports of services increased by 1.1% in September, according to seasonally adjusted data. In the third quarter as a whole, their growth strengthened to 4.9% (2.7% in the second). Exports of services rose by 9.1% y-o-y in nominal terms, being mainly driven by exports of travel services. Exports of road and rail transport services also increased again y-o-y, which is related to the dynamics of merchandise trade. Exports of other services mainly grew on account of strengthening exports of

various miscellaneous, professional, technical and communication services, while exports of construction services have been declining y-o-y since the first quarter of last year. Imports of services increased in September (seasonally adjusted by 0.8%), but in the third quarter as a whole their growth slowed (from 1.5% to 0.7%). At the y-o-y level, imports of services grew by 5.2%, largely due to imports of licences, patents and copyrights. In the first nine months of 2010, services exports increased by 5.4% and imports by 4.5% y-o-y.

Figure 9: Trade in services

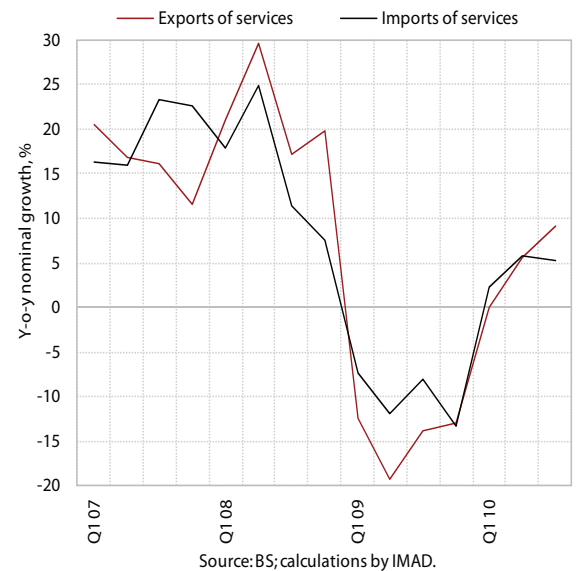


Table 2: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

in %	2009	IX 10/ VIII 10	IX 10/ IX 09	I-IX 10/ I-IX 09
Exports¹	-18.4	20.1	14.4	11.7
-goods	-19.4	31.9	15.8	13.4
-services	-14.7	-11.7	9.1	5.4
Imports¹	-23.6	16.6	13.8	11.6
-goods	-25.7	24.6	15.3	13.0
-services	-10.2	-15.3	5.7	4.5
Industrial production	-17.4	-2.1²	5.2³	5.9³
-manufacturing	-18.7	-2.5 ²	3.9 ³	6.4 ³
Construction -value of construction put in place	-21.0	-8.3 ²	-18.4 ³	-17.2 ³
Real turnover in retail trade	-10.5	1.9 ²	3.5 ³	-0.8 ³
Hotels and restaurants - nominal turnover in hotels and restaurants	-11.7	-1.4 ²	2.2 ³	1.9 ³

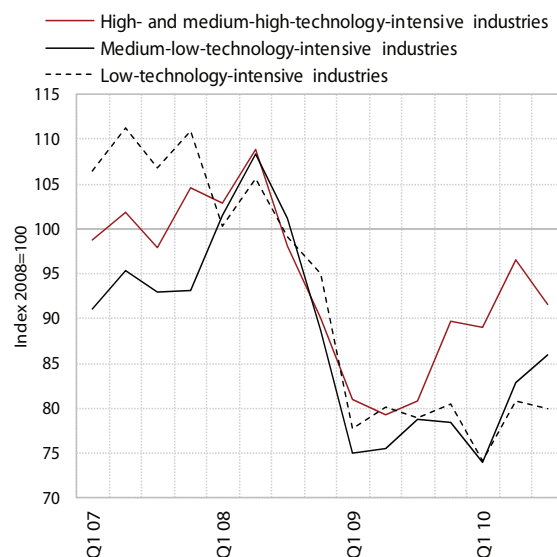
Sources: BS, SORS; calculations by IMAD. Notes: ¹balance of payments statistics, ²seasonally adjusted, ³working-day adjusted data.

Growth in the volume of production in **manufacturing** also slowed in the third quarter, which is in line with expectations. Despite September's decline, production picked up in the third quarter (2.5%, seasonally adjusted), albeit less than in the second (3.2%). Y-o-y growth was also more modest (8.5%), due to the base effect.² In the third quarter, y-o-y growth eased most notably in the manufacture of transport vehicles, largely due to the expiry of subsidies for the purchase of new passenger cars and light commercial vehicles in certain EU Member States. In other technology-intensive industries, growth mainly declined y-o-y.³ Growth in high-technology industries was higher than in low-technology ones, even though it eased. Given the low production levels in the previous year and in the first half of 2010, low-technology industries recorded higher y-o-y growth in production volume in the third quarter this year. Most of them had positive growth, except the most labour-intensive textile and furniture industries, which lag most notably behind the average production volume in 2008. At the end of the first nine months, low-technology industries (which are recovering at the slowest pace) and medium-low-technology industries lagged by around one fifth behind the 2008 level, and medium-high and high-technology industries (where the recovery is fastest) by approximately one tenth (most notably the manufacture of other machinery and equipment, by more than one quarter⁴).

² In the second quarter of 2009, production volume had been at the lowest level since the beginning of the crisis in most industries, but it strengthened in the third quarter.

³ With the exception of other machinery and equipment, which recorded very low production volumes last year and in the first half of this year.

⁴ A similar lag was recorded for the manufacture of ICT equipment and the manufacture of other transport equipment, which account for less than 3% of production volume in manufacturing.

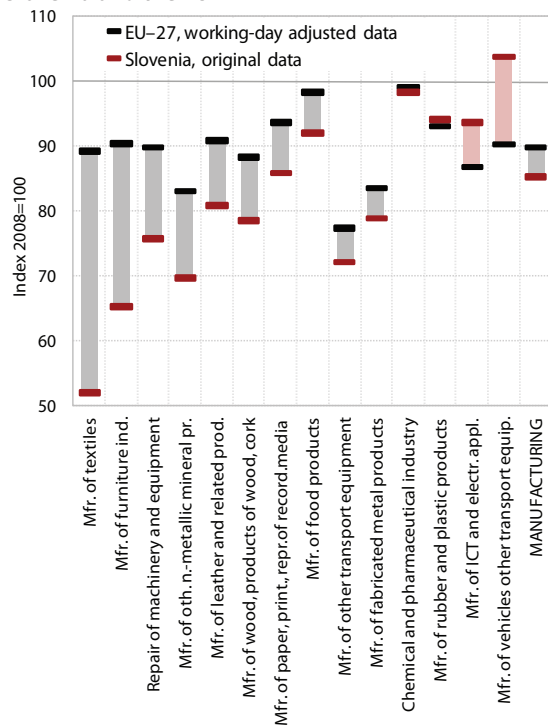
Figure 10: Volume of industrial production in manufacturing according to technological intensity⁵

Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

Also in the EU as a whole, in the third quarter, production growth was stronger in high-technology industries, among which it declined the most in the manufacture of transport equipment. Production in high-technology industries increased around one tenth y-o-y. Significantly lower growth was recorded in the manufacture of transport vehicles, which had enjoyed one of the highest growth rates as recently as in the first half of the year. The manufacture of transport equipment in the EU-27 recorded lower production growth than in Slovenia in the first half of the year, but also a smaller decline in the third quarter. In the EU-27 average, this industry has yet to achieve the 2008 level, while in Slovenia, this is the only industry (besides the manufacture of electrical equipment) with higher production than in 2008.⁶ Growth in low-technology industries remained low. In the EU as a whole these industries lag much less behind the 2008 average than in Slovenia. The production in Slovenia lags behind the EU average in all industries except two, and the increase in the overall lag is mainly due to the textile and furniture industries, but also the manufacture of other non-metal mineral products, other manufacturing industries and repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

⁵ Calculated using SORS weights for 2009 and 2010, respectively. The pharmaceutical industry is not included in the calculation due to data confidentiality.

⁶ At the EU level, only the pharmaceutical industry recorded higher production than in 2008 (data on the pharmaceutical production in Slovenia are confidential).

Figure 11: Production volume in manufacturing in Slovenia and the EU-27⁷

Source: SORS, Eurostat; calculations by IMAD. Note: Arranged by the extent of Slovenia's lag behind the EU-27.

In the third quarter of 2010, the number of employed people declined by 8,632 relative to the same period last year. Once again it dropped most notably in the least technologically intensive industries (by 6,167), where the decline in employment is easing at the slowest pace. The greatest contribution to the overall drop came from the textile industry (3,625), which lost the greatest number of jobs (in addition to the paper and printing industries). In medium-low-technology and high-technology industries the number of employed persons dropped about 2% y-o-y in the third quarter. In these industries, employment declined most notably in the manufacture of non-metal mineral products and ICT equipment (by 10.6%), while it was higher y-o-y in the rubber industry, in the repair and installation of machinery and equipment and in the high-technology pharmaceutical industry, the manufacture of electrical appliances and in the manufacture of motor vehicles (by 1,025 persons; together with the leather industry, by 1,087 persons).

Activity in **construction** declined in the third quarter, falling to a new low since the beginning of the crisis. After dropping considerably again in September, the value of construction put in place declined by 5.3% in the third quarter as a whole, according to seasonally adjusted data. Construction activity has thus been falling continuously for two years, during which time the value of construction put in place has dropped by 39.6%. In this period the greatest decline was recorded in residential construction,⁸ though the value of construction works also dropped

Table 3: Employment in the manufacturing industries

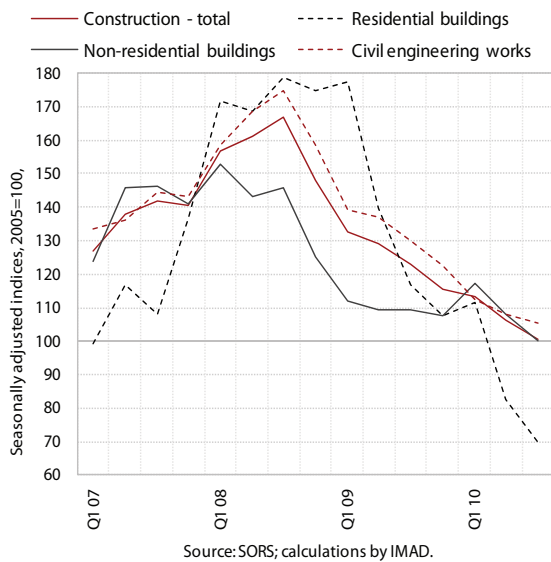
	Number of employed persons, in '000				Y-o-y growth rates, %		
	2009	Q1 10	Q2 10	Q3 10	2009/ 2008	Q3 10/ Q3 09	I-IX 10/ I-IX 09
Food-processing ind.	15.5	15.2	15.1	15.1	-6.5	-2.5	-3.4
Textile ind.	13.7	11.0	10.7	10.1	-26.5	-26.4	-26.9
Leather ind.	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	-23.1	1.8	-4.9
Wood-processing ind.	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.9	-15.0	-5.6	-7.5
Paper ind., printing	10.0	9.3	9.2	9.0	-8.1	-9.6	-8.9
Chemical and pharmaceutical ind.	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.7	-2.4	-1.0	-1.4
Manufact. of rubber and plastic products	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	-6.5	1.1	-0.8
Manuf. of other non-metallic mineral products	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	-13.9	-5.4	-7.2
Basic metals and metal products	39.6	37.5	37.4	37.5	-8.0	-3.5	-6.5
Manuf. of ICT, el. equipment	27.0	26.3	26.1	25.8	-9.0	-2.3	-4.0
Manuf. of other machinery and equipment	14.8	13.8	13.8	13.7	-9.7	-3.4	-7.7
Transport equipment	13.7	13.4	13.6	13.5	-10.5	1.0	-2.8
Manufact. of furniture and other manufacturing	12.9	12.3	12.2	12.0	-8.2	-5.7	-7.2
Repair, installation of machinery and equipment	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.0	-8.7	5.7	-0.3
MANUFACTURING, total	199.8	190.0	189.4	188.1	-10.5	-4.4	-6.6
High- and medium-high-technology industries	67.4	65.4	65.4	64.8	-9.6	-1.6	-4.1
Medium-low-technology industries	67.2	64.4	64.5	64.8	-9.2	-2.1	-5.0
Low-technology industries	65.2	60.2	59.5	58.6	-11.6	-9.5	-10.8

Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

⁷ The manufacture of coke and petroleum products is not shown due to its small share in the total activity, while the pharmaceutical industry is not included due to data confidentiality.

⁸ In interpreting the figure on the value of residential construction put in place, it should be noted that it does not include smaller enterprises, which are mainly engaged in construction of residential buildings, by our estimates.

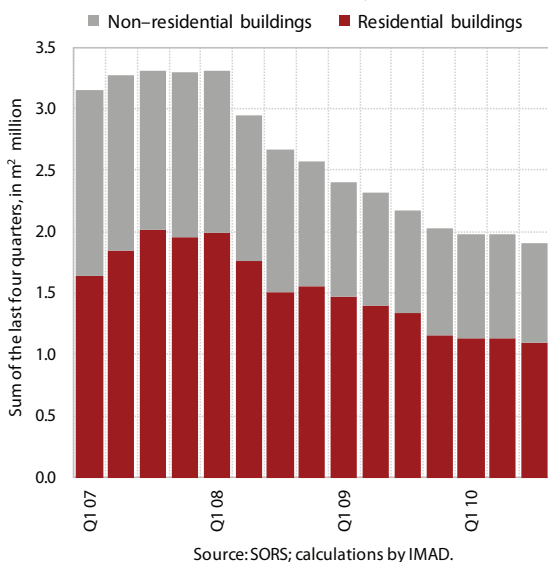
Figure 12: Value of construction put in place



more than one third in the construction of non-residential buildings and civil engineering. The decline in residential construction is related to the stock of unsold flats and the tightened financial situation, which additionally affects business operations of indebted enterprises. In civil-engineering, activity declined due to the completion of the most intensive phase of motorway construction and the tightened public finance situation. In non-residential construction, where activity had peaked in the first quarter of 2008, the value of construction put in place dropped most notably in late 2008 and early 2009 and stagnated until the end of 2009. It strengthened at the beginning of this year, only to decline once again in the second and in the third quarters.

Issued building permits indicate a further contraction of activity in the construction of buildings. After relatively

Figure 13: Total floor area planned by building permits



favourable data for the second quarter, the total floor area of buildings planned by issued building permits was 17.4% lower in the third quarter than a year earlier. The total floor area planned by building permits thus more than halved relative to the third quarter of 2007, when the number of issued building permits was highest.

In the third quarter, turnover continued to grow at a moderate pace in the sale of motor vehicles, while turnover in distributive trades remained at a similar level as in the previous quarter and turnover in wholesale declined (seasonally adjusted). The third quarter saw further moderate growth in the sale and repair of motor vehicles, where turnover has been increasing since the second quarter of last year. Nominal turnover in wholesale trade declined, but is, amid a relatively large increase in the second quarter, still higher than at the end of last year and the beginning of this year, when it was lowest. Turnover in retail trade remained roughly at the second-quarter level, being fairly stable since the middle of 2009, with minor oscillations. Within retail trade, the third quarter of this year saw no major changes in the sale of food products, beverages and tobacco products, where turnover has remained close to the 2005 average over the last year and a half, neither in the sale of non-food products, where turnover has persisted at the lowest level for five quarters. Turnover in the sale of automotive fuels is more volatile. It started to increase at the end of last year with renewed growth in the volume of road freight transport. Turnover in the sale of automotive fuels otherwise declined in the third quarter, but was, amid a relatively great increase in the previous three quarters still higher than in the third quarter of 2009, when it had been lowest. Compared with the same period last year, the third quarter saw higher turnover in retail trade (2.4%), wholesale trade (4.8%) and in the sale and repair of motor vehicles (10.8%).

Figure 14: Turnover in trade sectors

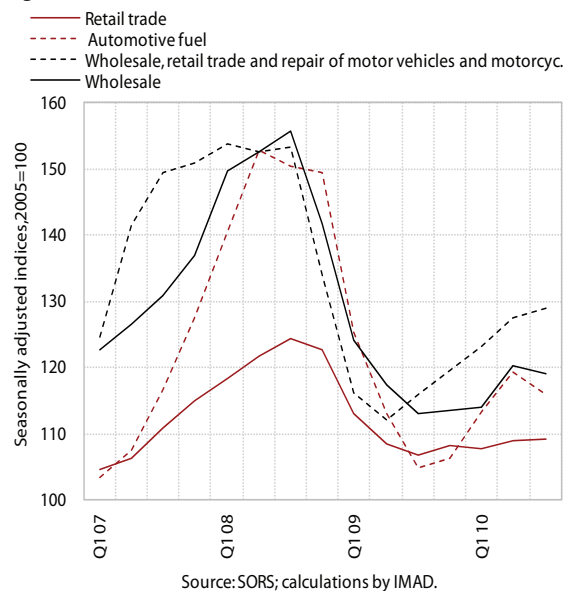
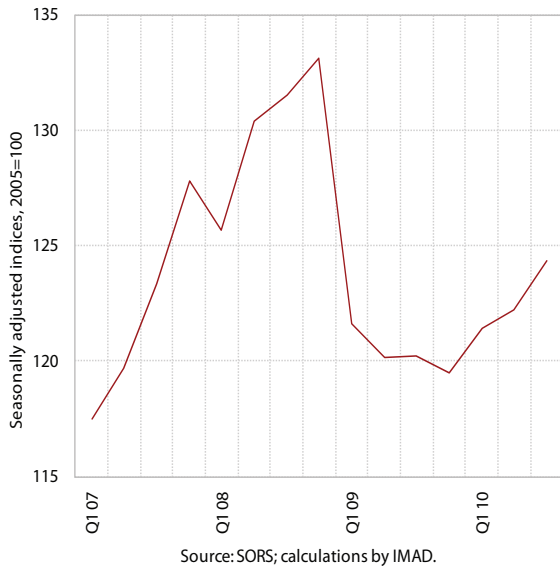


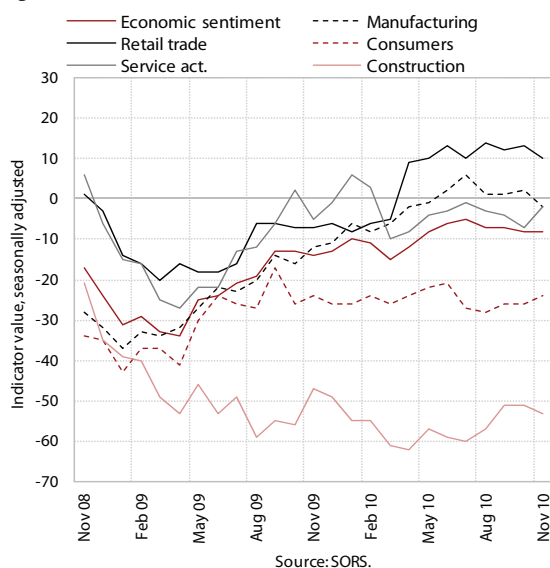
Figure 15: Nominal turnover in accommodation and food service activities



Growth in nominal turnover in **accommodation and food service activities**, which had started at the beginning of this year, continued in the third quarter. After the 2009 decline, which was the most pronounced in the first quarter, turnover in accommodation and food service activities increases this year, but still lags behind the level of 2008. Turnover growth in accommodation and food service activities in the third quarter (1.7%, seasonally adjusted) was related to a higher number of foreign tourists in Slovenia, according to our estimate. The number of their overnight stays increased by 3.2% y-o-y. Turnover in accommodation and food service activities was 4.1% higher in nominal terms.

The seasonally adjusted value of the **sentiment indicator** remained unchanged in November and has maintained a

Figure 16: Business trends

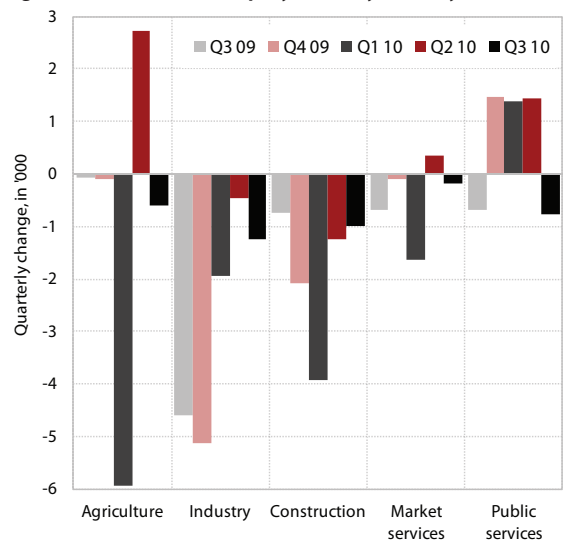


similar level since May 2010. November saw lower values of confidence indicators in manufacturing, retail trade and construction, while the values of the confidence indicator in services and consumer confidence indicator improved.

Labour market

The number of persons in **formal employment** increased seasonally in September, but remained 2.1% lower y-o-y. Excluding seasonal factors, the number of employed persons declined further in September (-0.1%, seasonally adjusted). Compared with the previous month, employment increased the most in education (by 1,816), which is typical for September due to the beginning of the school year. Relative to August, the number of employed persons dropped most notably in construction. In the third quarter as a whole, the number of formally employed persons declined again (-0.4%, seasonally adjusted) and was 2.2% lower y-o-y. Compared with the previous quarter, it fell particularly in manufacturing, construction, distributive trades, agriculture and education, while it increased in certain services (particularly in professional, scientific and technical activities, other miscellaneous business activities and financial and insurance activities).

Figure 17: Persons in employment by activity⁹

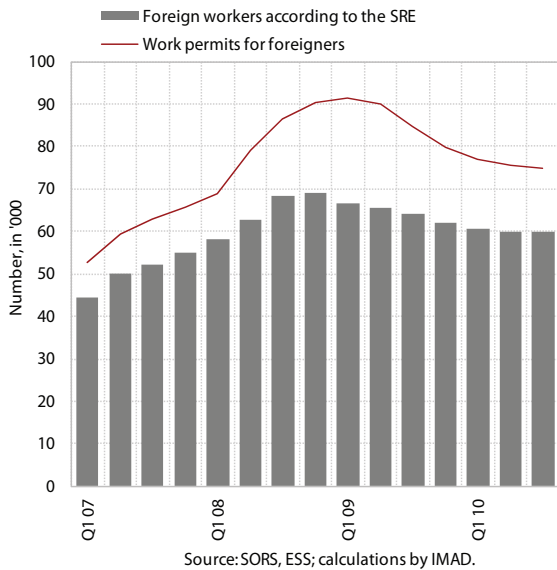


The number of foreign workers continues to fall. The number of work permits for foreigners and the number of foreign workers according to the Statistical Register of Employment (SRE) declined mainly as a result of lower employment in the construction sector. Overall 31,576

⁹ SORS estimates the number of self-employed farmers based on data from the Labour Force Survey for the previous quarter. The number of formally employed persons in agriculture thus oscillates every three months. It thus declined by 5,802 (15.4%) between December 2009 and January 2010 and increased again by 2,741 or 8.6% between March and April 2010. Such strong oscillations are difficult to explain and are most likely attributable to a statistical error.

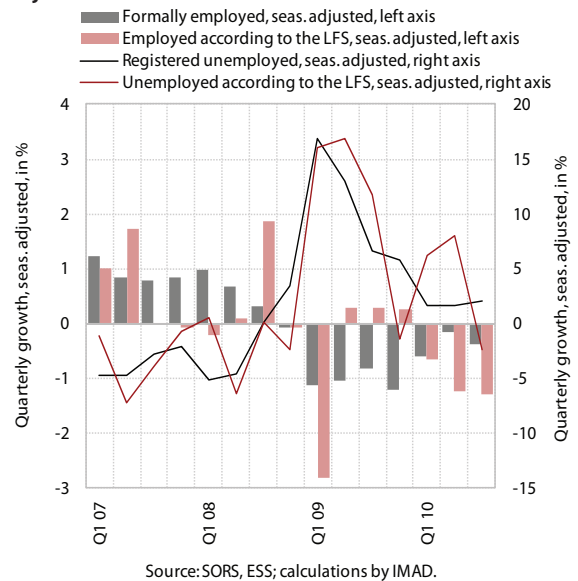
work permits were issued this year by the beginning of October, 27.5% less than in the comparable period last year. The number of foreign workers totalled 59,994 in September, which is a 5.6% lower figure than last year. The number of workers from the EU increased, but the increase was smaller than the decline in the number of workers from other countries.

Figure 18: Work permits for foreigners and foreign workers according to the SRE



The number of **registered unemployed** persons increased significantly in October, largely due to seasonal factors. At the end of the month 102,683 persons were registered as unemployed, 4,775 more than in September and 8,092 more than in October last year (8.6%). Data excluding the seasonal impacts also show a further increase in

Figure 19: Selected labour market indicators, seasonally adjusted



unemployment (0.4%, seasonally adjusted). Also this year, October's increase in the number of unemployed persons mainly reflects a seasonal inflow of first-time job seekers who finished school (6,343 persons or 7.9% more than in October last year). Unemployment was also higher owing to a higher number of persons who lost work (7,102 or 6.5% more than in September), particularly those who lost temporary jobs or became unemployed for business reasons. Altogether 4,849 unemployed persons landed work (fewer than in September, for seasonal reasons, but 11.2% more y-o-y). Among other unemployed persons that were deleted from the register, the number of those included in formal education programmes to get a higher level of formal education or new qualifications increased

Box 2: Labour force survey – the third quarter of 2010

According to the labour force survey, the number of employed persons declined in the third quarter, seasonally adjusted. The number of unemployed persons also dropped. Due to a strong seasonal impact, the number of employed persons remained unchanged relative to the previous quarter, but seasonally adjusted data show a 1.3% decline. Employment remained 30,000 persons or 3.0% lower y-o-y. Compared with the previous quarter, survey unemployment declined by 1,000 persons or 2.4%, seasonally adjusted, but was still 7,000 persons or 10.6% higher than in the same quarter last year. The survey unemployment rate also dropped, to 7.0%, which is 0.1 p.p. less than in the previous two quarters and 0.8 p.p. more than in the third quarter of last year. That the survey unemployment rate declined relative to the previous quarter is also indicated by seasonally adjusted data. The number of employed men increased significantly in the third quarter of this year and the number of employed women declined. The unemployment rate thus only declined for men (for the first time in two years), while the survey unemployment rate for women increased.

Figure 20: Survey unemployment rates



Table 4: Labour market indicators

in %	2009/ 2008	IX 10/ VIII 10	IX 10/ IX 09	I-IX 10/ I-IX 09
Labour force	0.2	0.1	-0.9	-0.9
Persons in formal employment	-2.4	0.3	-2.1	-2.8
- Employed in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-2.5	0.3	-1.3	-2.2
Registered unemployed	36.6	-1.1	10.8	18.7
Average nominal gross wage	3.4	-0.1	3.6	4.1
- private sector	1.8	-0.1	4.6	5.4
- public sector	6.5	-0.2	0.6	-0.1
	2009	IX 09	VIII 10	IX 10
Rate of registered unemployment, in %	9.1	9.4	10.6	10.5
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,438.96	1,433.93	1,487.20	1,485.58
Private sector (in EUR)	1,338.77	1,334.94	1,398.14	1,396.49
Public sector (in EUR)	1,749.82	1,735.15	1,749.06	1,745.49

Sources: ESS, SORS; calculations by IMAD.

in particular, as is typical for autumn months. The number of people participating in this programme was 2.1% higher than last year.

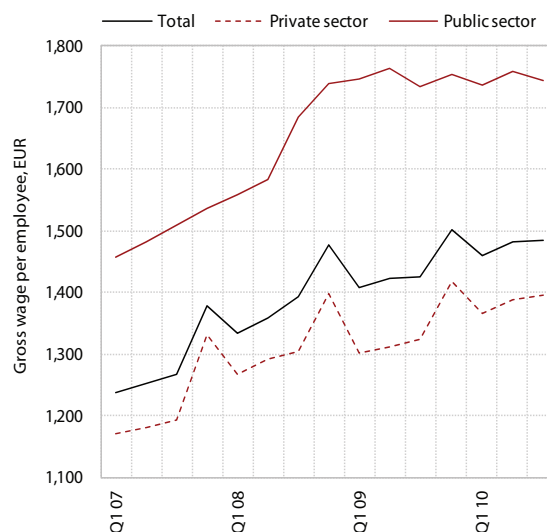
The average gross wage per employee stagnated in September; its y-o-y growth in the first nine months (4.1%) was equal to last year's and resulted only from wage growth in the private sector. In September, the average gross wage in the private and public sectors remained at

Table 5: Persons in formal employment by activity

	Number in '000				Change in number		
	2009	IX 09	VIII 10	IX 10	2009/ 2008	IX 10/ VIII 10	IX 10/ IX 09
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37.9	37.9	34.0	34.0	-1,802	-45	-3,963
B Mining and quarrying	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	-269	-9	-292
C Manufacturing	199.8	195.9	187.7	188.1	-22,539	463	-7,725
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	226	10	10
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.3	200	-18	143
F Construction	86.8	86.5	78.6	78.2	-1,169	-388	-8,297
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	114.6	113.8	111.5	111.3	-1,161	-199	-2,548
H Transportation and storage	49.8	49.2	47.8	47.8	-1,417	-74	-1,454
I Accommodation and food service activities	34.0	34.1	33.2	33.1	210	-93	-1,000
J Information and communication	22.5	22.4	22.5	22.6	609	112	249
K Financial and insurance activities	24.5	24.2	24.4	24.5	236	22	210
L Real estate activities	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	195	34	-6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	44.8	45.3	47.1	47.4	1,960	331	2,162
N Administrative and support service activities	25.6	25.7	26.6	26.7	-444	127	1,062
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	51.5	51.8	52.1	52.1	555	-5	313
P Education	61.7	62.0	62.3	64.1	1,679	1,816	2,027
Q Human health and social work activities	52.1	52.2	53.4	53.4	1,087	19	1,244
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.2	249	72	158
S Other service activities	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	474	49	137
T Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	35	10	17

Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

Figure 21: Gross wage per employee



Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

approximately the same level as in the previous month. In the first nine months of 2010 the private sector recorded much higher y-o-y growth (5.4%) than last year, largely owing to the contribution of the basic gross wage, which had risen markedly upon the increase in the minimum wage in March. One of the factors behind this year's growth is the impact of structural shifts in employment, which declined in September due to the base effect and thus also contributed to lower y-o-y growth in the average

Table 6: Wages by activities

	Gross wage per employee, in EUR		Growth rates, %			
	2009	IX 2010	2009/ 2008	IX 10/ VIII 10	IX 10/ IX 09	I-IX 10/ I-IX 09
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,198.03	1,279.80	-0.2	0.6	6.6	5.3
B Mining and quarrying	1,831.20	1,841.76	0.9	0.4	3.1	3.3
C Manufacturing	1,203.38	1,298.52	0.8	-1.3	7.0	9.6
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,020.95	1,988.83	3.8	-1.9	2.7	3.5
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,413.04	1,400.85	2.0	0.4	1.5	2.6
F Construction	1,160.16	1,226.67	1.0	0.2	3.8	4.2
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,277.51	1,322.75	1.9	1.2	4.3	3.7
H Transportation and storage	1,393.16	1,468.44	0.7	5.3	2.3	1.6
I Accommodation and food service activities	1,032.97	1,067.68	1.6	-1.0	5.5	3.8
J Information and communication	2,038.65	2,050.81	1.4	-0.1	3.1	2.3
K Financial and insurance activities	2,122.72	2,054.40	-0.7	0.4	1.5	2.3
L Real estate activities	1,435.09	1,433.31	1.9	0.3	1.5	3.6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,737.98	1,733.07	2.1	-2.0	1.3	1.9
N Administrative and support service activities	914.93	944.95	1.8	-1.6	4.6	3.8
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1,788.30	1,792.09	5.9	0.3	0.3	-0.9
P Education	1,719.27	1,733.54	3.6	1.1	1.2	0.6
Q Human health and social work activities	1,752.78	1,715.30	12.0	-2.1	0.0	-0.4
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,723.15	1,723.53	3.9	-0.9	1.5	1.1
S Other service activities	1,340.92	1,379.39	1.3	-1.1	4.5	4.5

Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

private sector wage in September. In the public sector, in September, the average gross wage declined more notably in health and social work, which can be partly attributed to seasonal movements and to a certain extent to lower payments for overtime work due to the strike.¹⁰ Given the restrictive wage policy measures, the average gross wage in the public sector remained at roughly the same level in the first nine months (-0.1%) as in the same period last year when growth was exceptionally high (8.6%).

Prices

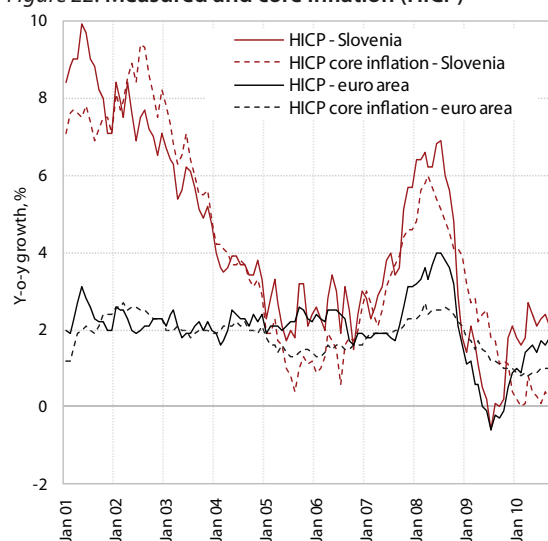
Consumer prices increased by 0.3% in November, while y-o-y inflation slowed to 1.4% due to the base effect (from 1.9% in October). In the first eleven months, consumer prices increased by 1.8% (last year by 2.3%), recording relatively slow growth due to weak economic activity. According to the preliminary data by Eurostat, November's inflation in the euro area remained at the same level y-o-y as in October, 1.9% (HICP).

This year's inflation has been crucially impacted by energy prices. In the first ten months, consumer prices increased by 1.5%. The bulk of the increase came from higher energy prices, 1.3 p.p., within that 0.5 p.p. came from higher excise duties.¹¹ Increases in euro prices of other

¹⁰ The medical personnel in this sector was on strike in part of September, refusing to work overtime.

¹¹ The total impact of higher taxes totals between 0.8 p.p. and 0.9 p.p. this year. Excised duties on tobacco and alcohol also increased, in addition to excise duties on energy.

Figure 22: Measured and core inflation (HICP)

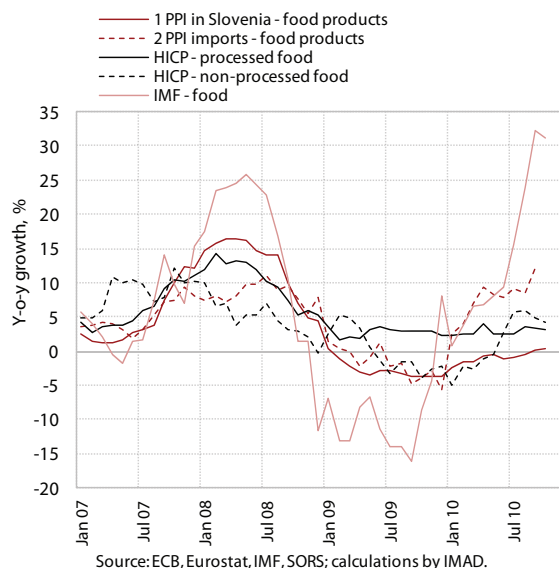


Source: Eurostat.

commodities (22.9%) and food (20.7%) on global markets have so far not been passed through to domestic prices in production (0.8%) and retail trade, despite a distinct upward trend of prices of imported food (12.3% in the first nine months). Retail prices of food increased 1.4% in Slovenia this year and prices of non-processed food 2.4%, largely on account of 9.3% growth in prices of fresh vegetables. The same goes for inflation in the entire euro area. According to the ECB, the relatively insignificant pass-through of higher international food and other commodity prices to domestic prices is, among other

things, related to weak consumer demand, which has so far limited the spillover of higher input costs to retail prices.

Figure 23: Prices of food and food products



The movement of core inflation¹² remains moderate and indicates the absence of major long-term inflationary pressures. In the last twelve months, core inflation measures have been moving at a relatively low level y-o-y with a mild trend of growth (between 0% and 1%) and still reflect weak economic activity and relatively weak consumer demand, according to our estimation.

Y-o-y growth in **producer prices on the domestic market** remains around 3%. In October it was 3.1%. Its level and dynamics were most notably impacted by y-o-y price growth in the manufacture of metals and metal products (12.3%), which is under the influence of international factors. Price movements in other manufacturing industries remain heterogeneous. Relatively high y-o-y growth rates are still recorded in the manufacture of textiles and clothing, chemicals and pharmaceutical products. For the second consecutive month, a mild strengthening of the otherwise low y-o-y growth can be seen in the manufacture of food products, which is also attributable to price pressures from the international environment, where food prices have increased by 20.7% this year.

Price competitiveness continued to improve in the third quarter, largely under the impact of the depreciation of the euro. The decline in the real effective exchange rate,

Table 7: Breakdown of HICP into sub-groups – the first ten months of 2010

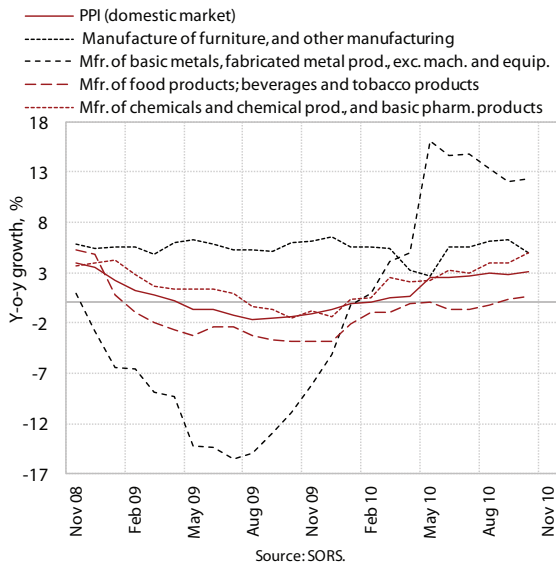
	Euro area			Slovenia		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	1.5	100.0	1.5	1.8	100.0	1.8
Goods	2.0	58.0	1.2	2.6	66.2	1.7
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	1.0	11.9	0.1	3.6	14.8	0.5
Non-processed food	1.9	7.3	0.1	2.9	6.9	0.2
Non-energy industrial goods	0.7	29.3	0.2	-0.9	30.7	-0.3
Durables	0.4	9.5	0.0	-3.7	11.5	-0.4
Non-durables	0.9	8.3	0.1	0.5	8.8	0.0
Semi-durables	1.4	11.5	0.2	2.2	10.3	0.2
Energy	7.6	9.6	0.7	9.9	13.9	1.4
Electricity for households	2.7	2.4	0.1	5.9	2.6	0.2
Natural gas	7.4	1.5	0.1	16.7	0.8	0.1
Liquid fuels for heating	17.2	0.8	0.1	21.5	1.5	0.3
Solid fuels	0.9	0.1	0.0	-1.5	1.0	0.0
District heating	-0.2	0.5	0.0	14.6	0.8	0.1
Fuels and lubricants	9.4	4.2	0.4	9.5	7.2	0.7
Services	0.8	42.0	0.3	0.0	33.8	0.0
Services – dwellings	1.3	10.2	0.1	4.8	2.7	0.1
Services – transport	1.5	6.6	0.1	1.6	5.2	0.1
Services – communications	-0.7	3.3	0.0	2.4	3.4	0.1
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	0.0	14.9	0.0	-3.2	14.3	-0.5
Services – other services	1.4	7.1	0.1	2.1	8.1	0.2
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	0.7	83.1	0.6	0.1	79.3	0.1

Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.

Note: ECB classification

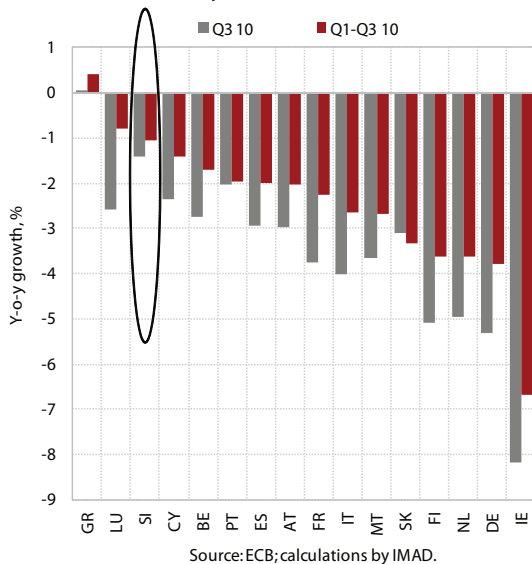
¹² Excluding seasonal and one-off factors.

Figure 24: Industrial producer prices



deflated by the HICP,¹³ otherwise slowed in the third quarter due to the appreciation of the euro against the US dollar (from -0.7% in the second quarter to -0.2% in the third). The y-o-y decline continued at an accelerated pace (from -1.2% in the second quarter to -1.4% in the third) due to a more pronounced y-o-y depreciation of the euro against the USD, CHF, JPY and GBP. The y-o-y improvement of Slovenia's price competitiveness is among the smallest in the euro area, which is partly attributable to the structure of Slovenia's foreign trade¹⁴ and partly to higher growth in relative prices.

Figure 25: Real effective exchange rates of euro area members deflated by HICP

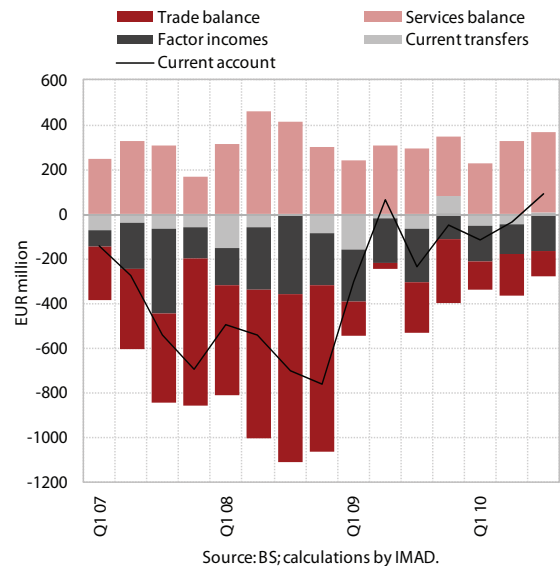


¹³ According to the ECB, with regard to 35 trading partners.
¹⁴ Given the above-average share of Slovenia's merchandise trade with euro area countries, the decline of the exchange rate of the euro has a smaller effect on the movement of our effective exchange rate (and vice versa).

Balance of payments

The **current account balance** was in surplus again in September (EUR 38.9 m) and in the third quarter as a whole (EUR 93.1 m). The y-o-y change in the balance of current transactions in the third quarter, which ran a deficit of EUR 234.9 m in the same period last year, mainly resulted from a lower deficit in merchandise trade, but also a higher surplus in services trade. The balances of factor incomes and current transfers also improved. In the first nine months of the year, the deficit in current transactions totalled EUR 54.7 m (in the same period of last year EUR 475.1 m).

Figure 26: Components of the current account balance



The surplus in **trade in goods and services** strengthened again in the third quarter due to favourable movements in both trade in services and trade in goods. It also increased y-o-y. The third quarter saw the lowest deficit in merchandise trade this year (-EUR 113.5 m). With faster volume growth of exports than imports, the nominal deficit in merchandise trade was also impacted by terms of trade, which deteriorated y-o-y (-3.5%).¹⁵ The surplus in **services trade** strengthened to EUR 360.3 m in the third quarter and was again higher y-o-y. The y-o-y increase was largely due to a higher surplus in travel and road transport services. The deficit in the group of other services did not increase much y-o-y.

The deficit in the **factor income balance** remained lower y-o-y in the third quarter this year, while the **balance of current transfers** recorded a surplus this year after last year's deficit. The deficit in factor incomes (-EUR 162.3 m) narrowed y-o-y chiefly due to a smaller deficit in capital income, while the surplus in labour income widened y-o-y. The lower deficit of the capital income balance

¹⁵ Based on the index of export producer prices on the foreign market and the index of import prices, which are used as a source of data in the national accounts statistics.

Table 8: Balance of payments

I-IX 10, EUR m	Inflows	Outflows	Balance ¹	Balance, I-IX 09
Current account	18,361.6	18,416.4	-54.7	-475.1
- Trade balance (FOB)	13,545.1	13,970.3	-425.2	-412.8
- Services	3,414.4	2,502.6	911.7	845.8
- Income	661.1	1,114.6	-453.4	-670.5
Current transfers	741.0	828.9	-87.9	-237.5
Capital and financial account	3,456.6	-3,170.9	285.8	47.7
- Capital account	230.0	-167.5	62.6	32.4
- Capital transfers	228.9	-164.1	64.7	37.9
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	1.2	-3.3	-2.1	-5.6
- Financial account	3,226.6	-3,003.4	223.2	15.3
- Direct investment	199.4	-104.6	94.8	-458.1
- Portfolio investment	2,179.0	-645.8	1,533.3	4,317.8
- Financial derivatives	8.2	-96.0	-87.8	-0.2
- Other investment	839.9	-2,186.5	-1,346.5	-3,991.4
- Assets	505.8	-436.2	69.5	-467.4
- Liabilities	334.2	-1,750.2	-1,416.1	-3,524.0
- Reserve assets	0.0	29.5	29.5	147.1
Net errors and omissions	0.0	-231.0	-231.0	427.4

Sources: BS.

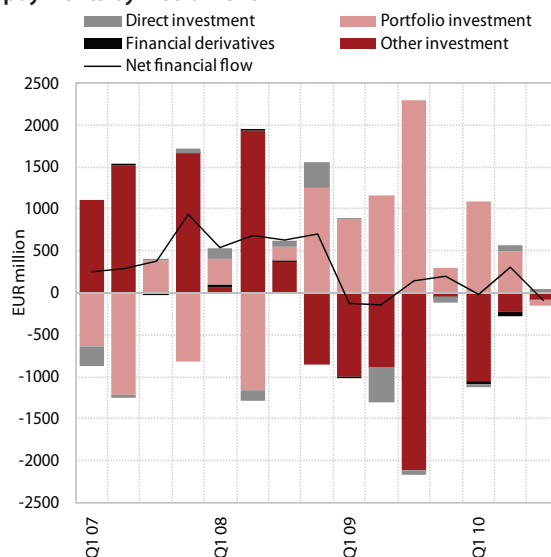
Note: ¹a minus sign (-) in the balance indicates a surplus of imports over exports in the current account and a rise in assets in the capital and financial account and the central bank's international reserves.

resulted from lower net outflows of equity from direct investment and net interest payments on foreign loans. Net interest payments on loans are lower y-o-y, as commercial banks have repaid EUR 4.0 bn worth of foreign loans since the beginning of the financial crisis. Due to higher indebtedness, Slovenia's interest payments to the rest of the world on portfolio investment again exceeded interest receipts. Total net interest payments to the rest of the world were at approximately the same level as in the same period last year, though they increased compared with the second quarter of this year. The net inflow of income from labour was higher, mainly due to a lower outflow of foreign workers' income abroad. The surplus in the *balance of current transfers* in the third quarter was largely a consequence of the surplus in the government sector, which had recorded a deficit last year.

After the net inflow in the second quarter of this year (EUR 297.5 m), **external financial transactions**¹⁶ posted a net outflow in the amount of EUR 91.3 m in the third (a net inflow of EUR 146.2 m in the same period last year). The BS and the government sector recorded a net outflow, which was higher than the net capital inflow to the private sector. In the third quarter, *direct investment* recorded a net inflow again (EUR 59.2 m), after the net outflow in the period from the second quarter of last year to the first quarter this year. Inflows from *portfolio investment* had already been lower than last year in the first half of this year, while in the third quarter portfolio investment recorded net outflows (-EUR 68.6 m). This was largely a consequence of investment in foreign debt securities by the rest of the private sector and sales of government sector debt

securities by foreigners. *Other investment* saw a net outflow of EUR 81.2 m in the third quarter of this year; liabilities recorded an outflow of EUR 478.6 m and claims an inflow of EUR 397.4 m. On the side of external *claims*, the greatest net outflow was recorded by short-term household deposits abroad and the greatest net inflow by currency and deposits of domestic banks. We estimate that domestic commercial banks thus repaid some of their foreign loans. Regarding *liabilities*, the greatest net outflow was recorded by the BS due to a decline in its

Figure 27: Financial transactions of the balance of payments by instrument



Source: BS; calculations by IMAD.

¹⁶ Excluding international monetary reserves and statistical errors.

liabilities against the TARGET 2 position in the amount of EUR 324.0 m, largely as a consequence of the maturity of assets obtained by long-term financing operations from the ECB. Domestic commercial banks also continued to repay loans.

This year net **external debt** and gross external debt are increasing at a much slower pace than in 2009. At the end of September 2010, net external debt totalled EUR 11.5 bn, increasing by EUR 0.8 bn or 2.0 p.p. to 32.2% of estimated GDP compared with the end of 2009. Slovenia's gross external debt amounted to EUR 41.9 bn (117.0% of GDP), which is EUR 1.6 bn more than in December 2009. The increase in gross external debt was mainly due to the government sector and partly to debt financing between affiliated entities. Gross external claims in debt instruments totalled EUR 30.4 bn (84.9% of GDP), EUR 0.8 bn more than in December last year. Claims by other sectors (where enterprises prevail) increased the most, while commercial banks reduced significantly their claims on the rest of the world by withdrawing currency and deposits.

Figure 28: External debt

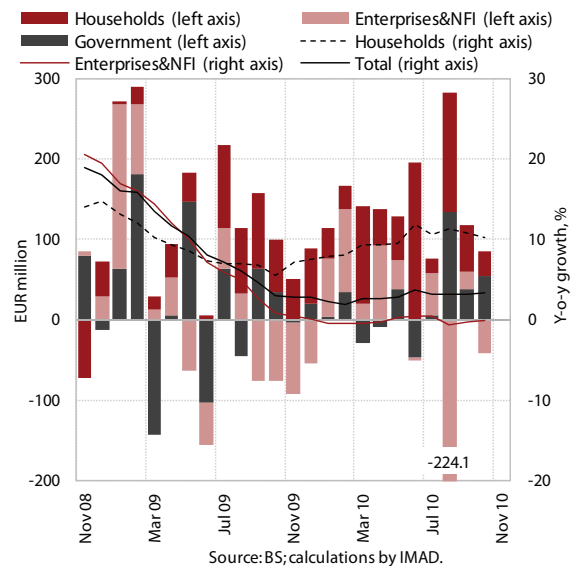


Financial markets

The lending activity of domestic banks eased again in October. Net flows of loans to domestic non-banking sectors totalled EUR 45.5 m, the lowest figure this year. The bulk of net flows are attributable to general government borrowing, which was at one of the highest levels this year (EUR 55.3 m). Household borrowing was below this year's average for the second month in a row and corporate and NFI liquidity remained tight despite modest foreign net borrowing. The net flow of domestic bank loans to domestic non-banking sectors recorded EUR 1.1 bn in the first ten months. It was more than one fifth higher than in the same period last year and mainly resulted from higher net household borrowing in the first half of the

year. Liquidity of the banking sector also remained fairly low. In October, banks once again recorded net outflows of foreign deposits, as well as government and household deposits, in a total amount of around EUR 650 m, while on the side of assets banks were mainly reducing their deposits with the Eurosystem and foreign banks.

Figure 29: Net flows and growth of domestic bank loans to domestic non-banking sectors



Lending activity in the **euro area** picked up somewhat in October, largely due to stronger general government net borrowing in Ireland (EUR 73.1 bn), which accounted for nearly 95% of total general government net borrowing in the euro area in October. After relatively strong corporate and NFI net borrowing in the first half of the year, the situation worsened significantly in the second half of the year, but was still better than in the comparable period last year. In October, enterprises and NFIs thus net repaid their loans for the fourth month in a row, this time in the amount of EUR 42.0 bn, which was the highest figure this year. In the first ten months, net repayments of corporate and NFI loans amounted to EUR 2.7 bn (compared with less than EUR 100 bn in the same period of last year). Banks in the euro area extended a net EUR 313.8 bn in loans to non-banking sectors in the first ten months, while they had recorded net repayments totalling EUR 35.1 bn in the comparable period last year.

Household borrowing was fairly low in Slovenia in October for the second consecutive month. Monthly net flows amounted to EUR 30.7 m and were still mainly attributable to net flows of housing loans (EUR 25.0 m), which nevertheless reached less than one third of this year's monthly average and were at the lowest level since March 2009. Households continue to record net repayments of consumer loans, while borrowing for other purposes increased somewhat over the last three months. In the first ten months, households borrowed a net EUR 736 m from domestic banks, 57.5% more than in

Table 9: Financial market indicators

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 09	31. X 10	31. X 10/ 30. IX 10	31. X 10/ 30. XII 09	31. X 10/ 31. X 09
Loans total	32,444.95	33,539.47	0.1	3.4	3.4
Enterprises and NFI	23,161.09	23,291.75	-0.2	0.6	-0.1
Government	870.95	1,098.41	5.3	26.1	28.6
Households	8,412.91	9,149.31	0.3	8.8	10.3
Consumer credits	2,899.95	2,809.67	-0.3	-3.1	-3.2
Lending for house purchase	3,927.13	4,696.94	0.5	19.6	23.3
Other lending	1,585.84	1,642.70	0.9	3.6	3.8
Bank deposits total	14,313.07	14,654.80	-0.2	2.4	3.9
Overnight deposits	5,655.00	6,076.31	-1.3	7.5	9.4
Short-term deposits	5,116.28	4,547.48	-0.1	-11.1	-14.5
Long-term deposits	2,874.95	4,020.40	1.2	39.8	52.9
Deposits redeemable at notice	666.84	10.62	-9.3	-98.4	-98.2
Mutual funds	1,856.30	1,975.39	1.7	6.4	9.1

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

the comparable period last year. This increase is mainly a result of stronger net borrowing in the first half of the year.

In October, **enterprises and NFIs** recorded net repayment of loans taken out with domestic banks for the second time in the last three months and their net outflows amounted to EUR 40.4 bn. This time it was only enterprises that net repaid loans, while NFIs recorded net borrowing (EUR 8.8 m) for the first time in the last nine months. Enterprises and NFI thus borrowed a net EUR 130.7 m from domestic banks in the first ten months of this year, nearly one fifth less than in the comparable period last year. Corporate and NFI borrowing from domestic banks eased significantly in recent months, but enterprises and NFIs started to increase their borrowing abroad. In September, net flows

of foreign loans were positive for the second month in a row, though somewhat more modest (EUR 21.9 m). In September, corporate net borrowing was only recorded in long-term loans, while short-term loans were repaid in a net amount for the fifth month in a row. Net repayments of foreign corporate and NFI loans thus amounted to EUR 206.0 m in the first three quarters of 2010. In the comparable period last year corporate and net borrowing abroad exceeded EUR 260 m. Despite September's net borrowing at home and abroad, enterprises and NFIs together recorded net repayments of close to EUR 35 m to domestic and foreign banks in the first nine months of this year, while they had borrowed over EUR 500 m in the same period of last year.

The **financing of the banking sector abroad** increased somewhat in September. Banks otherwise made net

Figure 30: Net corporate and NFI borrowing abroad and differences in interest rates

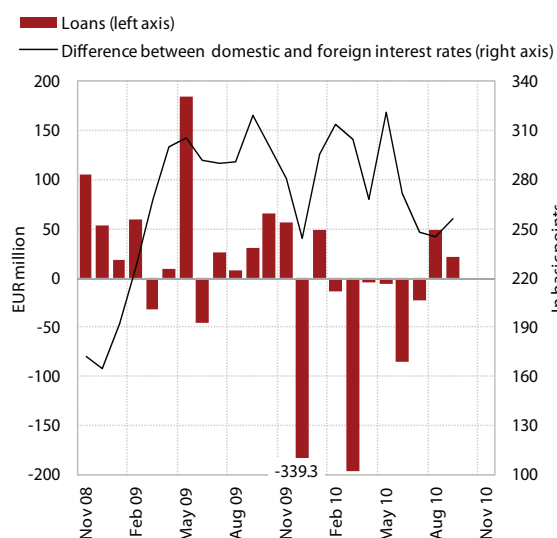
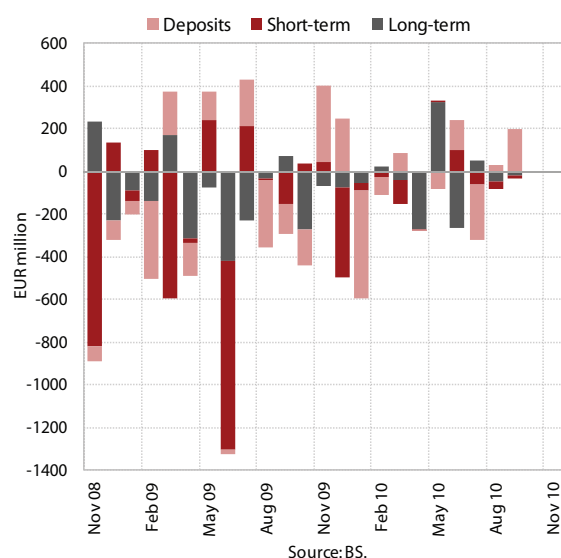


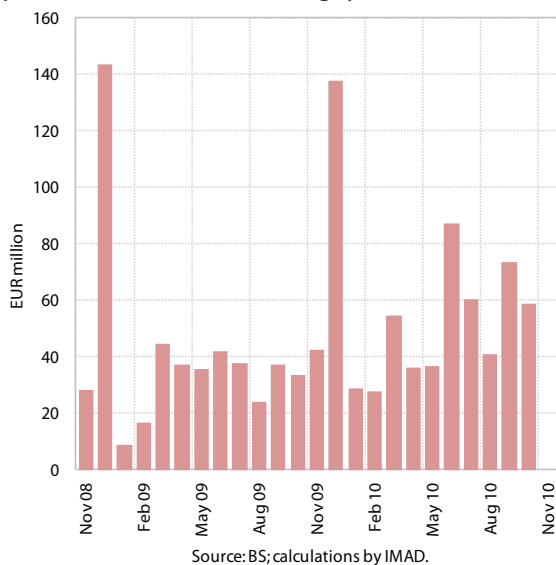
Figure 31: Net bank borrowing abroad



repayments of short-term and long-term loans in the total amount of EUR 31.3 m, but at the same time recorded net inflows of foreign deposits, which were the highest this year (EUR 202.8 m). Despite September's strong net inflows from abroad, banks net repaid foreign loans and deposits in the amount of EUR 947.4 m in the first nine months of this year, which is only slightly more than one third of what was recorded in the same period last year.

Weak lending activity also reflects the deteriorating quality of banks' total assets. Banks must therefore create additional impairments. Impairments amounted to EUR 58.9 m in October, which is almost one fifth above this year's monthly average. In the first ten months of this year, provisions and impairments exceeded EUR 500 m and were nearly 60% higher than a year before. We can expect banks to increase impairments further by the end of the year, as it was in the last two months that impairments soared in the previous two years.

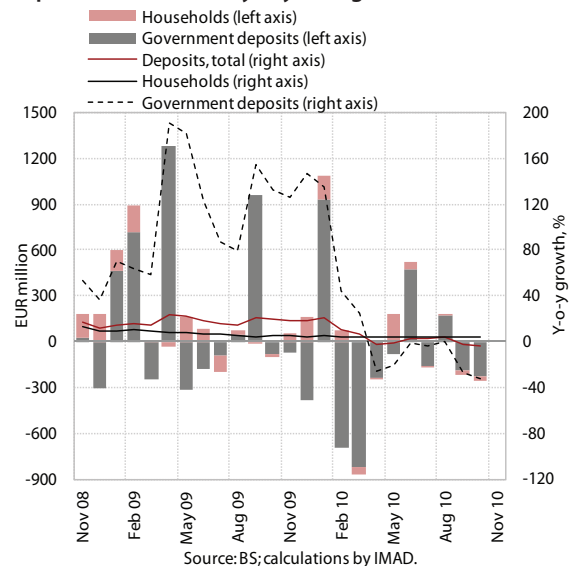
Figure 32: Creation of additional impairments and provisions in Slovenia's banking system



Household and government deposits recorded a net outflow also in October. Household net outflows (EUR 32.9 m) remained at approximately the same level as in September. Net inflows were again only recorded for long-term deposits, which were slightly above September's level (nearly EUR 50 m), but nevertheless lagged significantly behind what was recorded in the first half of this year. Net inflows of household deposits to banks thus continue to slow. In the first ten months they amounted to EUR 341.7 m, which is nearly one fifth less than in the comparable period last year and the lowest level in the last five years. This decline is also a consequence of negative movements on the labour market, according to our estimation. Outflows of government deposits strengthened in October compared with the previous month and totalled EUR 223.6 m. Net outflows were posted by all types of deposits. The greatest outflow (close to EUR 100 m) was

recorded for short-term deposits, which shrank by EUR 1.1 bn. The total net outflows amounted to just over EUR 800 m, while in the same period last year Slovenia recorded inflows in the amount of EUR 2.6 bn.

Figure 33: Net inflows of household and government deposits to banks and y-o-y change in stock



Public finance

In the first ten months of 2010, revenue from taxes and social security contributions¹⁷ dropped by 1.7% relative to the same period last year, with payments amounting to EUR 10.7 bn. In the first ten months, only revenues from value added tax (VAT), excise duties and social security contributions increased y-o-y, while revenues from all other taxes and contributions declined. Inflows of value added tax (VAT) rose by 2.5% in this period. At the beginning of the year, VAT inflows shrank due to shorter deadlines for tax refunds. The recorded growth was also due to the effect of a very low base, given that VAT inflows had dropped most notably due to lower economic activity in the comparable period of last year. Revenue from social security contributions was 0.9% higher in the first ten months of this year compared with the same period last year; revenue from excise duties¹⁸ was 0.4% higher. The latter mainly increased as a result of revenue from excise duties on tobacco and tobacco products (2.0 p.p.) and alcohol (0.5 p.p.), while the total growth of revenue from excise duties declined by 2.1 p.p. due to lower revenue from excise duties on energy. The quantity of products sold declined y-o-y in this period, which was, according to our estimations, partly due to higher excise duties.¹⁹ In the first ten months, the largest y-o-y

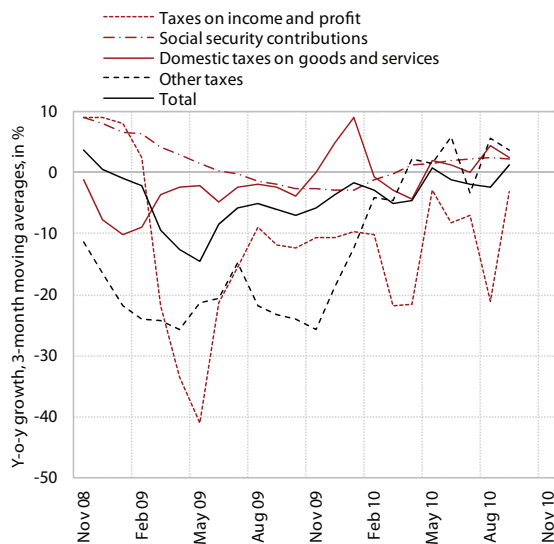
¹⁷ Based on the Report on Payments of All Public Revenues, January–October 2010, Public Payments Administration.

¹⁸ The figure for excise duties is corrected for the timing of excise duty payments.

¹⁹ Among these products, the quantity of sold alcohol and alcohol products declined the most (6.1%), the quantity of sold tobacco and tobacco products (3.1%) and the quantity of main mineral oils (2.6%).

decline was recorded for revenue from *corporate income tax* (-40.4%), which declined as a result of refunds based on tax assessments taking into account business results for 2009, tax relief and a lower tax rate. The new monthly prepayments are much lower than last year's: they have been determined according to business results for 2009, but tax payers are also able to request a reduction on the basis of deteriorated business performance in the current year. The statutory tax rate is 1 percentage point lower (20.0%). Revenue from *personal income tax* declined 3.4% y-o-y: revenue from tax on income from employment was slightly higher (0.7%), but revenues from other personal income tax sub-categories were significantly lower (-17.1%), particularly revenues from taxes on income from entrepreneurial profits and income from capital gains. Tax refunds based on final personal income tax assessments for 2009 were also much higher y-o-y in the first ten months (EUR 107 m; EUR 89 m a year before).

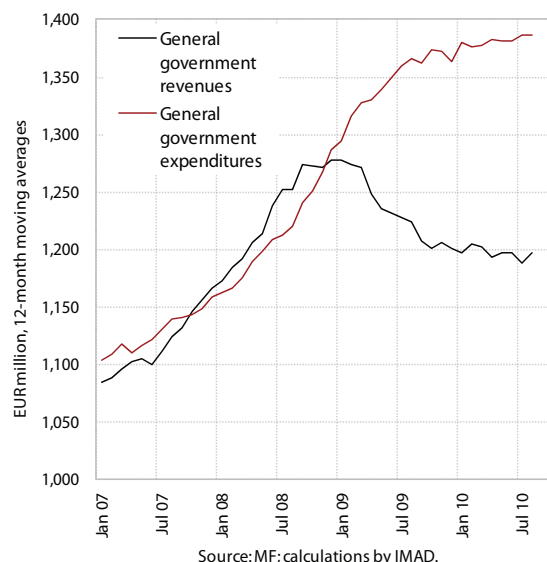
Figure 34: Taxes and social security contributions



According to the **consolidated balance**²⁰ of the MF, general government revenue totalled EUR 9.3 bn and general government expenditure EUR 10.7 bn in the first eight months. Revenue declined by 0.4% y-o-y (6.5% last year), while expenditure recorded 2.6% y-o-y growth (10.1% last year). The deficit climbed to EUR 1,475 bn in the first eight months of 2010. In terms of *economic structure of expenditure*, all categories of expenditure were up y-o-y in the same period, except expenditure on capital transfers (-7.3%) and payments into the EU budget (-3.3%). Interest payments recorded the highest growth (28.7%). Transfers to individuals and households were 4.2% higher y-o-y (5.4% excluding pensions); given the deteriorated situation on the labour market, expenditure on transfers to the unemployed increased most notably

(33.6%), but its growth is slowing. Strong growth was also recorded for expenditure on sickness benefits (12.4%). Cumulative y-o-y growth in expenditure on pensions that had slowed towards the end of last year has been stable since February 2010 and expenditure on pensions grew 3.6% y-o-y in the first eight months. This period also saw increased expenditure on subsidies (2.5%) and higher capital expenditure (1.8%). Expenditure on wages and other personnel expenditures were equal to those in the same period of 2009, while expenditure on goods and services declined by a mere 0.1%.

Figure 35: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure



The *state budget* deficit climbed to EUR 1,4 bn in the first eight months of this year. With expenditure increasing by 4.4%, the total *balance of local government budgets* also recorded a deficit in that period (EUR 52.3 m). The deficit of the *health fund* totalled EUR 24.2 m. The transfer from the state budget into the *pension fund* amounted to EUR 1,021. m in the first eight months (8.1% more than the year before).

Slovenia received EUR 46.4 m from the **EU budget** in October, almost 15.5% less than in September, but its net budgetary position was nevertheless positive. Slovenia paid EUR 35 m into the EU budget, approximately the same amount as in September. Its positive net budgetary position declined from September's EUR 20 m to EUR 11 m in October. In the first ten months as a whole, Slovenia received EUR 428 m from the EU budget, which is 41.2% of funds envisaged in the supplementary budget for 2010. The bulk of resources came from structural funds (44.2% of all receipts), though only 36% of what had been planned in the supplementary budget. The funds received under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies represent 39% of all receipts and 64% of what was planned. The absorption of cohesion-policy funds is still low and accounts for only 12% of all receipts into

²⁰ The consolidated balance (according to the cash flow methodology) includes revenues and expenditures of the state and local government budgets, as well as the pension and health funds.

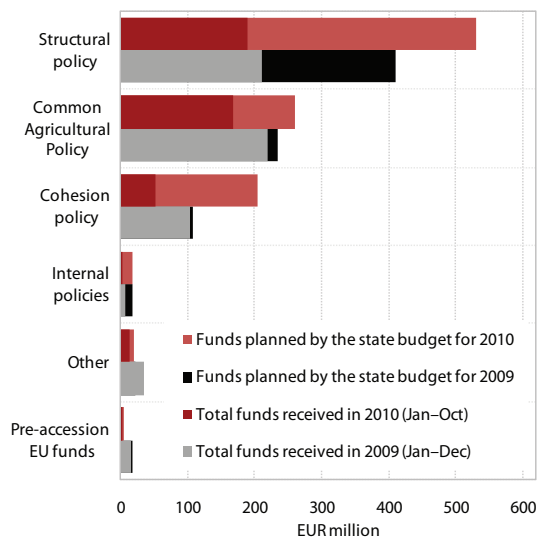
Table 10: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure

	2009			2010		
	EUR m	% of GDP	Growth, %	I-VIII 2010 EUR m	VIII 10/ VIII 09	I-VIII 10/ I-VIII 09
Revenues - total	14,404.0	41.3	-6.1	9,256.5	8.8	-0.4
- Tax revenues	12,955.3	37.1	-7.0	8,302.9	1.4	-2.4
- Taxes on income and profit	2,805.1	8.0	-18.5	1,570.9	-2.8	-15.1
- Social security contributions	5,161.3	14.8	1.3	3,439.7	2.8	0.9
- Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,660.1	13.4	-3.0	3,078.7	4.0	1.5
- Receipts from the EU budget	596.5	1.7	63.3	326.5	107.4	8.2
Expenditure - total	16,365.4	46.9	6.0	10,731.0	0.6	2.6
- Wages and other personnel expenditure	3,912.3	11.2	9.3	2,613.7	2.1	0.0
- Purchases of goods and services	2,506.8	7.2	-0.8	1,583.5	-6.0	-0.1
- Transfers to individuals and households	6,024.1	17.3	7.3	4,210.4	0.9	4.2
- Capital expenditure	1,293.3	3.7	3.3	613.0	-2.2	1.8
- Capital transfers	495.2	1.4	8.1	185.0	-21.6	-7.3
- Payment to the EU budget	439.3	1.3	2.7	280.8	8.4	-3.3

Source: MF.

the state budget, or 25% of funds envisaged for 2010; however, the absorption under this policy tends to be greatest in the last two months of the year. In the same period, Slovenia paid EUR 350.7 m into the EU budget, which is 84.9% of all funds it is expected to pay this year. Slovenia's net budgetary position against the EU budget was thus positive in the first ten months (EUR 77 m).

Figure 36: Planned and absorbed EU funds



Source: MF; calculations by IMAD.

selected topics

The Doing business 2011 report by the World Bank

Business environment is a determining factor of a country's institutional competitiveness. Once a year, the World Bank publishes the ease of doing business index measuring the impact of major legal and institutional reforms on a business throughout its life cycle. The index covers nine areas of business regulation that affect doing business in a country,²¹ but does not factor in determinants such as an economy's proximity to large markets, the quality of infrastructure services, macroeconomic conditions, the transparency of public procurement and respondents' subjective perceptions. Countries are only placed according to the quality of the regulatory environment and their rankings therefore differ from those shown by other international competitiveness indicators (e.g. IMD, WEF).

According to the World Bank's Doing business 2010 report, Slovenia retained its ranking on the ease of doing business this year and there were no major changes at the top. Singapore topped the scale again, followed by Hong Kong, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the US. Out of the 183 countries surveyed, Slovenia improved its ranking by one place (to 42nd)²² and was in the bottom half of 26 EU countries (17th) included in the research.²³ According to the World Bank report, among the top 25 economies as many as 18 took various measures to make it even easier to do business this past year. In response to the economic crisis, a number of countries reduced regulation to make the business environment more conducive to operate a business. The effects are reflected particularly in simplified administrative processes, streamlined procedures and lower business costs. This is particularly the case in Sweden, which, by reducing the minimum capital requirement for starting a business, streamlining property registration and strengthening investor protections (among other things), climbed by four places, to 14th. Hungary made the most progress among the EU countries (by 6 places, ranking 46th), particularly due to a notable simplification of procedures and cuts in property registration costs.

Slovenia's ranking advanced in five areas, remained unchanged in three and slipped in one. Slovenia scored highest on the indicator of protecting investors (20th rank) and the ease of starting a business (28th rank), and lowest as regards registering property (97th rank)

and getting credit (116th rank). In terms of improving business regulation, Slovenia adopted an action plan in July 2010 aimed at expediting procedures and reducing the administrative burden, which should, among other things, simplify building permit acquisition, accelerate property registration and shorten business closing procedures. According to the World Bank report, Slovenia made it easier to do business over the last two years by implementing three important changes. Its ranking improved particularly due to the introduction of a one-stop shop (VEM) cutting the number of procedures and reducing the start-up time: the report shows that it now only takes two procedures and six days to start a business, compared with sixty days according to the report for 2008. On the registering property indicator, Slovenia advanced by 12 places this year, chiefly thanks to the establishment of a property register (already in 2008) and to further activities regarding property register computerisation, but its ranking remains low. The activities in this field aim at facilitating and simplifying property registration to enhance legal certainty in real estate transactions. In the area of paying taxes and the tax rate level, in particular, doing business was positively impacted by the phase-out of the payroll tax. Slovenia also made headway in trading across borders (advancing by 30 places, to 56th), largely through shortening procedures and cutting costs in imports and exports of goods. Slovenia slipped most notably in terms of access to finance (credit and funds obtained by selling shares to equity investors), given that the crisis significantly affected the availability and costs of financing; nevertheless, Slovenia's ranking in this area had however already been low before the crisis.

²¹ The ease of doing business index measures nine areas of regulations (starting a business, dealing with construction permits, registering property, getting credit, paying taxes, trading across borders, protecting investors, enforcing contracts and closing a business). It is based on data collected from registers, regulations, decrees and surveys of public officials. The comparison is based on the number of necessary procedures and the time and costs involved.

²² It should be noted that the methodology for the latest report underwent significant changes; the new methodology was, however, only used to calculate rankings in last year's report. The new methodology no longer includes the employing workers indicators.

²³ The research does not include Malta.

The UN Human Development Report 2010

The UN Human Development Report 2010²⁴ is in many ways crucial in terms of advancing the measuring of well-being. At its twentieth anniversary, the Report presents results of long-term trends since 1970, pointing out that though a prerequisite for it, economic growth does not necessarily translate into a higher level of social well-being. To wit, sustainable human development is crucially dependent on prudent investment, which does not deplete natural resources. The Report calls for in-depth and comprehensive analysis of well-being, its sustainability and (nationally) specific factors, as they view policy analysis as one of the main factors in the democratisation of policy-making, which however requires high-quality and clearly devised indicators.

This year's Report introduces several improvements to the Human Development Index (HDI), one of the main measures of social well-being; the new methodology for calculating the HDI is accompanied by changes in education and income indicators. Within the HDI, health is still measured by life expectancy at birth, while education is now measured in terms of mean years of schooling of the population aged 25 and older and expected years of schooling for a child at school-entrance age. These two indicators replaced the literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio at all three levels of education. To measure income, gross national income per capita replaced gross domestic product per capita (in purchasing power parity terms in US dollars). However, because of the improved methodology and new indicators, the HDI can no longer be directly compared over time. Moreover, these changes diminished the HDI values in the countries analysed. This is particularly true for the group of countries with high levels of development, where HDI values had already reached or come close to 1 and was thus difficult to identify gaps in the levels of well-being and its most critical dimensions. The improved methodology of measurement and new education and income indicators are thus more effective in showing the specific factors of wellbeing across the large number of countries. Furthermore, the HDI is now estimated for the current year rather than with a two-year lag.

The report also introduces three new indices in order to provide a fuller picture of people's well-being. The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) measures disparities in the distribution of the three basic dimensions of well-being in a country (health, education and income). While the HDI uses aggregate data at the level of a country (e.g. life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling for the population aged 25 and older and gross national income per capita), the IHDI uses the HDI indicators at the individual and household levels (household disposable income per capita and years of schooling) or by age group (life expectancy). Therefore,

the IHDI should always be viewed alongside the HDI. When there is no inequality in the well-being dimensions in a country, the IHDI will be equal to the HDI; the greater the difference between the two, the greater the inequality in the distribution of achievements across people in society. The IHDI differs from the Gini coefficient as an established measure of inequality. While the latter measures inequality in the distribution of income, the IHDI also accounts for inequalities in health and education. Another difference is that both take values between 0 and 1, but in the IHDI, a higher value denotes lower inequalities. The *Gender Inequality Index* (GII) is a new composite measure reflecting the distribution of well-being by gender, which replaced the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). It measures reproductive health (maternal mortality ratio and the adolescent fertility rates), gender differences in educational attainment (secondary and higher education attainment levels) and participation in politics and in the labour force (the share of parliamentary seats and labour force participation rates). The index ranges between 0 and 1, but unlike the HDI, higher values of the GII indicate worse achievements. The *Multidimensional Poverty Index* (MPI), complementing the absolute poverty rate, replaces the Human Poverty Indices (HPI-1 and HPI-2) and identifies overlapping deprivations at the household level. It captures the incidence of multidimensional deprivation, i.e. the proportion of the population deprived in at least three of ten deprivation indicators (the headcount ratio), and its intensity, i.e. the average number of indicators in which poor people are deprived (the intensity of poverty).²⁵ The deprivation rate accounts for access to health care (inadequate nutrition, child mortality), education (years of schooling and children enrolled) and the living standards.²⁶ Even though the data on deprivation pertain to households, the indicators are calculated per individual. The index ranges between 0 and 1: the higher the value, the higher the proportion of people who are deprived in at least three material deprivation indicators²⁷. All three indices measure disparities and inequalities across people in a country on an experimental basis. As they were introduced in 2010, comparisons across time are not possible. These indices will, however, become a permanent component in annual reports, but they will be revised and improved in light of feedback and data availability.

In 2010, the Human Development Index for Slovenia was 0.828, which ranks Slovenia 29th (the same as last year, yet this time among 169 countries). Slovenia remains in a group of countries with very high human development and the values of the included indicators are also rising

²⁵ For more details see Alkire, S. and Santos, A.E. (2010). "Acute Multidimensional Poverty: A New Index for Developing Countries." UNDP Human Development Research Paper 2010/11.

²⁶ Housing conditions and material deprivation, i.e. owning selected items such as bicycle, motorcycle, refrigerator, radio, telephone or television.

²⁷ The higher the value, the higher the deprivation. For the comparison between this concept and the concept of the material deprivation rate calculated based on Eurostat's methodology, see p. 30 of this issue of SEM.

²⁴ Entitled "The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development".

gradually. The health indicator is particularly high (life expectancy at birth being 78.8 years), while mean years of schooling is low (i.e. 9 years for the population aged 25 and older).²⁸ The OECD average was 11.4 years, while in the EU-27 the average number of years of schooling was below the Slovenian only in Portugal (8.0 years).²⁹ However, expected years of schooling show a different picture, namely that a child of school-entrance age can expect to receive 16.7 years of schooling in Slovenia, on average (which approximately corresponds to the completion of the university degree), compared with an average of 15.9 years in OECD countries, which is also equal to the average years of schooling in countries with very high levels of human development.³⁰ In 2010 Slovenia was, for the first time, outpaced by another post-socialist EU Member State – that is, the Czech Republic outranked it for one place and 0.013 points.³¹ As a result of methodological modifications, the HDI exceeded 0.900 in only four out of 169 countries in 2010, i.e. Norway (0.938), Australia (0.937), New Zealand (0.907) and the US (0.902). In Ireland, which came fifth, the HDI was already lower (0.895). In the EU-27, the lowest HDI was recorded for Lithuania, Latvia, Romania and Bulgaria, all comprising the high human development country cluster.

The value of the Slovenian IHDI was 0.771 in 2010 (6.9% below the HDI). Although this figure indicates that there are inequalities in the distribution of the three basic dimensions of well-being in Slovenia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Slovakia had the lowest levels of inequality among the selected 169 countries, at least according to this concept. The UN data show that in Slovenia, inequalities are greatest in the material well-being dimension (the Inequality-adjusted Income Index is 12.2% lower than the Income Index). For comparison: According to SORS, the Gini coefficient for Slovenia was 22.7% in 2009, which is very close to the level of the inequality according to the IHDI concept.³²

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is relatively favourable in Slovenia, 0.293 for 2008, which ranks Slovenia 17th among the 138 countries. The Netherlands boasts the lowest inequality in achievements between women and men across the analysed dimensions of well-being, followed by Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and Norway; in Slovenia, people's well-being is on average 29% lower due to gender inequality, largely on account of a meagre political representation of women.

²⁸ According to IMAD's estimate based on SORS figures from the Labour Force Survey 2009, this indicator was 11.5 years (11.4 for women and 11.6 for men).

²⁹ The education index was calculated using the maximum value of 13.2 years (data for the US in 2000).

³⁰ The maximum value is 20.6 years (data for Australia in 2002).

³¹ If the HDI is calculated using IMAD's estimate of the average years of schooling, the HDI in Slovenia increases to 0.862 (IMAD's calculation), equal to the value of the HDI in Hong Kong, which is ranked 21st.

³² If the inequality of well-being is expressed as a reverse (negative) value of the IHDI, it totals 0.229.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was calculated for 104 countries. The values of input data for Slovenia were too low for the calculation of the aggregate indicator (all close to 0). Among the EU members, besides Slovenia, the analysis also included the Czech Republic, Latvia, Hungary, Slovakia and Estonia; of these countries, the index was the highest in Estonia (0.026). It should be noted that in 2000–2008, 0.4% of Slovenia's people were deprived in at least two out of ten material deprivation indicators (which is the deprivation risk rate according to the UNDP concept), while 3.1% of the population had limited access to health care. According to UNDP estimates, as many as 1.7 bn people live in deprivation (nearly one third of the population in the 104 countries surveyed), which exceeds the estimated 1.3 bn people living on less than 1.25 USD a day according to the absolute poverty concept (HDR 2010).

Table 12: Selected composite indicators of well-being, EU-27, 2010

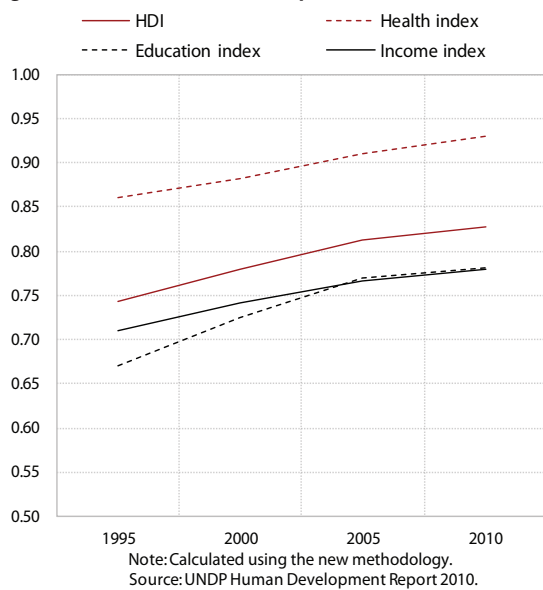
	HDI (2010)	HDI ranking (out of 169 countries)	IHDI (2010)	GII (2008)
Ireland	0.895	5	0.813	0.344
Netherlands	0.890	7	0.818	0.174
Sweden	0.885	9	0.824	0.212
Germany	0.885	10	0.814	0.240
France	0.872	14	0.792	0.260
Finland	0.871	16	0.806	0.248
Belgium	0.867	18	0.794	0.236
Denmark	0.866	19	0.810	0.209
Spain	0.863	20	0.779	0.280
Greece	0.855	22	0.768	0.317
Italy	0.854	23	0.752	0.251
Luxembourg	0.852	24	0.775	0.318
Austria	0.851	25	0.787	0.300
United Kingdom	0.849	26	0.766	0.355
Czech Republic	0.841	28	0.790	0.330
Slovenia	0.828	29	0.771	0.293
Slovakia	0.818	31	0.764	0.352
Malta	0.815	33	N/A	0.395
Estonia	0.812	34	0.733	0.409
Cyprus	0.810	35	0.716	0.284
Hungary	0.805	36	0.736	0.382
Portugal	0.795	40	0.700	0.310
Poland	0.795	41	0.709	0.325
Lithuania	0.783	44	0.693	0.359
Latvia	0.769	48	0.684	0.316
Romania	0.767	50	0.675	0.478
Bulgaria	0.743	58	0.659	0.399
OECD average	0.879	N/A	0.789	0.317

Source: UNDP (2010). Human Development Report 2010.

Note: Because of methodological changes, HDI values are not comparable with data for previous years. The countries are arranged by their HDI rankings..

Given that the composite measures could mask certain characteristics of people's well-being, the Report also provides a wide array of additional well-being indicators, such as satisfaction with life and happiness, trust in institutions and democratisation of decision-making,³³ and sustainable environmental and development orientation of a country. In 2006–2009, Slovenia's inhabitants were relatively satisfied with their lives (an average of 7.1 on a 0–10 scale, with 0 meaning totally dissatisfied).³⁴ However, if 88% of the employed people surveyed were satisfied with their employment and 79% of respondents felt safe,³⁵ only 26% of Slovenians were satisfied with financial accessibility of housing.

Figure 37: The HDI and its components, Slovenia



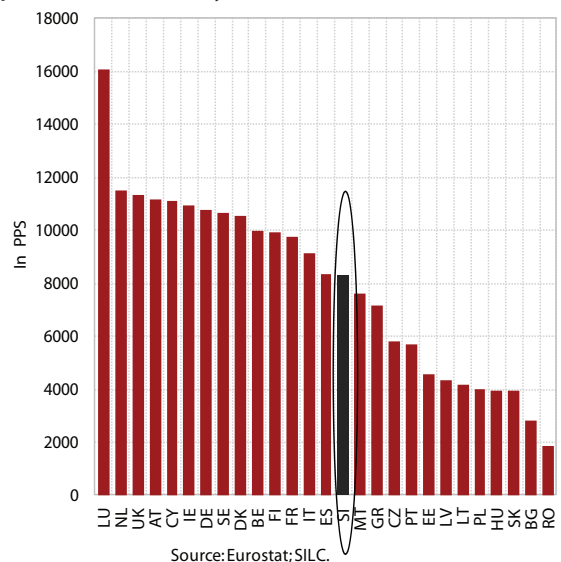
Poverty and material deprivation of the population

SORS released new data on the at-risk-of-poverty rate. The source for calculating the at-risk-of-poverty rate and other income inequality indicators is administrative data (particularly personal income tax) for 2008, a year marked by relatively strong economic growth (GDP growth 3.7%), low unemployment (ILO unemployment rate 4.4%) and high employment (the work activity rate of the population aged 15–64 was 68.6%). Though the first signs of the economic crisis had already been visible in the last quarter of 2008, they did not yet show in the above-mentioned macroeconomic indicators. In 2008, additional tax incentives were introduced for recipients

of the lowest income and certain social receipts were exceptionally increased (child benefits, unemployment allowances, etc.). The minimum wage was also raised.

In 2009, the at-risk-of-poverty rate in Slovenia was 11.3%, 1 p.p. less than in 2008. Income inequality also declined. The at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2009 was EUR 593 a month for one person and EUR 1,246 for a family of four.³⁶ Roughly 223,000 persons lived below this threshold last year (in 2008, 241,000 persons). The gender difference in the at-risk-of-poverty rate was around 3 p.p., similar to previous years. The at-risk-of-poverty rate for men was 9.8% and for women 12.8%. The indicators of inequality also show that income inequality declined in 2009. The Gini coefficient was 22.7% (23.4% in 2008) and the quintile share ratio (S80/S20), which shows the ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income, was 3.2 (3.4 in 2008).

Figure 38: Annual at-risk-of-poverty threshold for one person in the EU-27, year 2008



The poverty risk otherwise declined for nearly all population groups, but the situation of certain more vulnerable groups deteriorated once again. In 2009, the poverty risk increased for the unemployed, couples with three children or more, jobless households with dependent children and even for households, in which most members work, and single households. Poverty deepened in 2009, which also indicates that the situation of people in the lowest income brackets deteriorated. The relative at-risk-of-poverty gap,³⁷ which was 20.2% in 2009, widened by nearly one percentage point (19.3% in 2008).

³³ Does the government fulfil expectations of people and can people participate in decision-making.

³⁴ Data from the Gallup World Poll database (2010).

³⁵ The share of affirmative answers to how safe they feel walking alone in their neighbourhood in the evening or at night.

³⁶ The at-risk-of-poverty threshold calculated for a household of two adults and two children younger than 14 years.

³⁷ The relative gap of poverty risk is the distance between the household income of people living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

Table 13: Material deprivation rates, Slovenia, 2005–2009

Year, in %	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Material-deprivation rate	14.7	14.5	14.3	16.9	16.2
Above poverty risk	11.3	11.3	10.8	13.3	13.0
Below poverty risk	39.3	39.1	41.4	42.7	40.9

Source: SORS, Statistics on Income and Living Conditions EU-SILC.

In the absence of social transfers, the at-risk-of-poverty rate would be twice as high, which is similar to the previous year. In Slovenia, the poverty risk is effectively mitigated by social transfers (family and social receipts), in the absence of which the at-risk-of-poverty rate would be nearly twice as high (22%). The at-risk-of-poverty rate of the population older than 64 years would also increase without social transfers, to 31.6%. If these persons did not even have pensions, the at-risk-of-poverty rate would be nearly 84%.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate measures income inequality among the population (i.e. the distribution of income across households) rather than poverty. However, the percentage of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in terms of disposable income does not provide a complete picture of how they actually live, nor does it reflect the situation as felt or perceived by certain population groups. For a comprehensive insight into the living conditions of the population it is also necessary to monitor other data that show how people live. This is why we also monitor the material deprivation rate and some other data from the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)³⁸ and from the Slovenian Public Opinion poll (SJM).³⁹

The material deprivation rate had increased notably in Slovenia in 2008, but remained roughly the same in 2009. The material deprivation rate⁴⁰ shows the share of people who cannot afford a decent standard of living and reveals how people actually live. Specifically, this indicator shows the share of persons who are deprived in three out of nine items of material deprivation,⁴¹ which is solely due to limited financial resources of their households and not to their personal choices and lifestyle preferences.⁴² The material deprivation rate in Slovenia was 16.2% in 2009 and remained at roughly the same level as in the previous year. It should be noted, however, that

³⁸ The Survey was conducted in 2009 and also pertains to the year 2009.

³⁹ Conducted by the Public Opinion and Mass Communications Research Centre at the Faculty of Social Sciences in Ljubljana.

⁴⁰ Source: EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). For more on this see SEM, December 2009, p. 30.

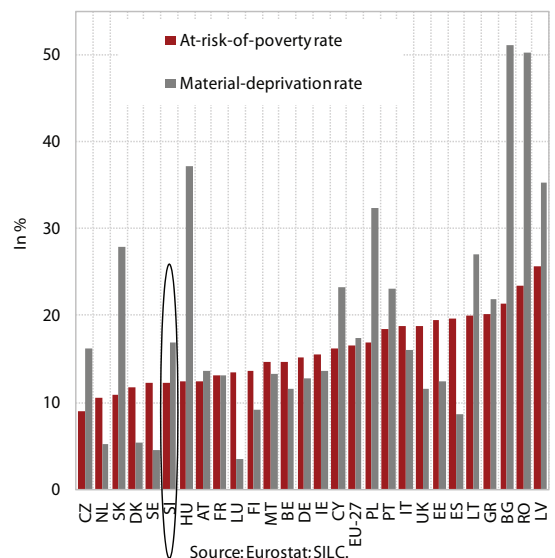
⁴¹ Material deprivation items: The household cannot afford: 1. to face unexpected expenses in the amount of the monthly at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the previous year (which is EUR 495 for 2009); 2. one week of annual holiday away from home; 3. a meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least every second day; 4. to pay for arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills or hire purchase instalments); 5. to keep home adequately warm; 6. to have a washing machine; 7. to have a colour TV; 8. to have a telephone; 9. to have a personal car. Data are based on the Survey on Income and Labour Conditions (EU-SILC).

⁴² A similar deprivation index was also developed by the UN, but it includes 10 deprivation indicators. The deprivation rate is, similarly, calculated per individual (see p. X, The UN Human Development Report 2010).

only 40.9% of people with income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold were also materially deprived and that people who live above that threshold (and are hence not regarded as relatively poor) can also be materially deprived. The latter accounted for as much as 13%.

That the at-risk-of-poverty rate does not reflect the actual living conditions of the population is evident from a comparison of both indicators, which shows that the situation varies substantially across countries (see Figure 38). Hungary and Slovakia stand out, in particular, having low at-risk-of-poverty rates but extremely high rates of material deprivation, as well as Bulgaria and Romania, which are in the lead according to both rates; the rich Luxembourg is also worth mentioning, as it has the lowest material deprivation rate but is ranked in the bottom half in terms of the at-risk-of-poverty rate.

Figure 39: At-risk-of-poverty and material deprivation rates in the EU-27, 2008



Subjective perceptions of the degree of ease or difficulty the household had in making ends meet (EU-SILC) in 2009 show no major changes even though over one quarter of households had considerable difficulty in making it through the month. Overall 28% of households had difficulty or great difficulty to make do with their monthly incomes, which is 1 p.p. more than a year before. As expected, the worst results were recorded for households in the bottom quintile (50%) and single-parent families, of which nearly 45% had difficulty of great difficulty in making ends meet. Overall 43% of households would be unable to cover unexpected expenses⁴³ in 2009 (47% in 2008), while 13% of households lacked adequate food⁴⁴ (14% in 2008) and 34% of households could not afford one week of annual holiday away from home (33% in 2008).

⁴³ Unexpected expenses at the level of the monthly at-risk-of-poverty rate in the previous year; EUR 495 for 2009.

⁴⁴ I.e. a meal with meat (or vegetarian equivalent) at least every second day.

The relatively high burdens of housing costs and loans (EU-SILC) did not change significantly in 2009 compared with what was recorded a year earlier. Overall 36% of households considered housing costs a heavy burden in 2009. In an even worse position were tenants, as housing costs represented a heavy burden for as many as 60% of households. A total of 30.6% of households lived in poor housing conditions⁴⁵ in 2009 (30.2% in 2008). Due to financial distress, 11% of all households with mortgage loans were in arrears on at least one occasion during the 12 months prior to the survey and 23% of tenants missed at least one payment of rent.

According to the estimates of Slovenian respondents (the Slovenian Public Poll) for 2009, 50.9% of people are satisfied with their material situation. Only 12.8% of people are not satisfied, which is similar to the 2005 poll. The percentage of people who are not deprived in any items is somewhat lower than in the past (18.2% in 2009; 19.9% in 2007), while respondents' answers to whether they live in deprivation or in poverty are slightly more favourable than previously (3.8% in 2009; 4.9% in 2007).

The latest data on the subjective perceptions of EU citizens can be obtained from the fourth Eurobarometer survey from May 2010.⁴⁶ According to the survey, 31% of Slovenian citizens estimate that poverty has strongly increased in the last 12 months (54% of them think that it has slightly increased).⁴⁷ There are significant differences between the EU countries, but most of the inhabitants (60%) think that poverty has increased across the EU.⁴⁸ People's perceptions thus differ significantly from the measured at-risk-of-poverty rate. In 2008, which is the reference year for calculating the at-risk-of-poverty rate for 2009 (11.3%), as many as 39% of Eurobarometer respondents said that poverty had strongly increased while 47% of them said that it had slightly increased.

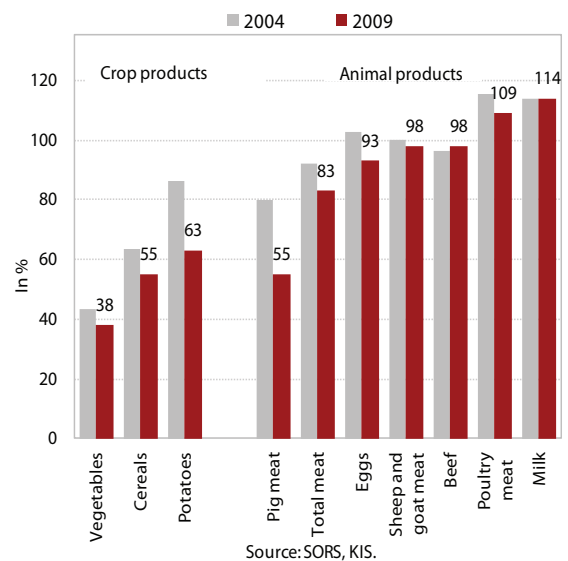
Food self-sufficiency and security

Ensuring food safety is becoming a global and national priority of the agricultural policy and an important social issue. After several decades of exceptionally fast growth, global agricultural production can be expected to slow due to limited natural resources and climate changes. Amid rapidly growing global demand, we will therefore be confronted with the challenge of how to ensure appropriate food security. Even though it has always played an important role, agriculture has been gaining

importance in recent years. According to estimates, global agricultural production is capable of providing enough food for the growing population, but only if we ensure appropriate conditions for its development. A further increase in productivity will only be possible if production is adapted to natural conditions and the situation on the agricultural market and amid knowledge transfer through strong regional and cross-country cooperation. Advanced countries will have to continue to strengthen own production and at the same time help less developed countries to improve food security. Slovenia could also contribute towards attaining this goal, if it improved its relatively low level of self-sufficiency for food. However, it could also do more and make at least a small contribution to global food security with exports of market surpluses in the areas in which it has a competitive edge.⁴⁹

The level of self-sufficiency for basic agricultural commodities is not improving in Slovenia. Moreover, it is even deteriorating. For Slovenia, crop supply balance sheets (used to calculate self-sufficiency rates) have been compiled for cereals, potatoes and vegetables.⁵⁰ Self-sufficiency for these crops, which is calculated as a ratio of domestic production to domestic consumption, is fairly low, but fluctuates from year to year depending on how the harvest is impacted by the weather. In the last five years as a whole, the self-sufficiency rate for vegetables was less than 40%, for cereals less than 60% and for potatoes around 65%. In 2009, self-sufficiency improved

Figure 40: Self-sufficiency rate for basic agricultural commodities in Slovenia⁵¹ in 2004 and 2009



⁴⁵ I.e. dwellings with at least one of the following problems: 1. leaking roof; 2. damp walls/foundations/floors; 3. rot in window frames or floor.

⁴⁶ Eurobarometer: Monitoring the social impact of the crisis: public perceptions in the European Union, Directorate-General Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Wave 4, June 2010.

⁴⁷ The question asked was: "Generally speaking, would you say that poverty has strongly increased, slightly increased or stayed the same in the last 12 months in the area where you live, or has slightly or strongly decreased?"

⁴⁸ In this case the question was: "Generally speaking, would you say that poverty has strongly increased, slightly increased or stayed the same in the last 12 months in the EU, or has slightly or strongly decreased?"

⁴⁹ More on this in the draft Resolution on Strategic Guidelines for the Development of Slovenia's Agriculture and Food and in the starting points for the future Common Agricultural Policy towards 2020, published on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food and the European Commission.

⁵⁰ Food balance sheets are also made for sugar and rice (where Slovenia has practically no own production).

⁵¹ The self-sufficiency rate below 100 means a deficit and the self-sufficiency rate above 100 a surplus in domestic production.

Table 14: Production and consumption balance sheets for vegetables, in '000 tonnes, in 2000–2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Growth, in %	
											2009/2008	2009/2000
Available	172.7	159.6	170.3	176.2	193.3	200.4	210.7	202.8	229.3	232.3	1.3	34.5
Produced	78.8	61.2	70.3	64.3	82.1	87.6	78.8	65.2	78.2	83.9	7.3	6.4
Imports	93.9	98.4	100.0	111.8	111.2	112.8	131.9	137.6	151.1	148.5	-1.8	58.2
of which from the EU	63.0	62.7	60.2	62.1	90.9	88.1	107.0	119.0	127.0	125.8	-0.9	99.8
Consumed	172.7	159.6	170.3	176.2	193.3	200.4	210.7	202.8	229.3	232.3	1.3	34.5
Exports	5.5	4.2	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.5	6.7	9.5	13.1	10.2	-22.2	84.4
of which in the EU	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.8	2.5	4.4	6.6	4.0	-38.7	95.1
Domestic consumption	167.2	155.4	167.1	172.8	189.4	194.9	204.0	193.4	216.2	222.2	2.7	32.9
used for consumption	156.3	146.2	157.1	162.8	177.7	182.6	192.0	182.6	203.3	208.9	2.8	33.7
losses	10.8	9.2	10.0	10.0	11.7	12.2	12.0	10.7	12.9	13.2	2.5	21.9
Self-sufficiency rate, in %	47.1	39.4	42.1	37.2	43.3	44.9	38.6	33.7	36.2	37.8	-	-

Source: SORS. Note: The self-sufficiency rate is a ratio of domestic production to domestic consumption.

somewhat for vegetables (due to higher production) and potatoes (due to lower consumption), but declined for cereals due to a considerable increase in consumption of cereals for fodder. Looking at animal products, balance sheets for Slovenia have been compiled for all types of meat, eggs and milk. In all these categories, except pork and eggs, self-sufficiency was relatively good and stable in the analysed period, but deteriorated in 2009. This was particularly the case with pork, which had already had a fairly low self-sufficiency rate in the first place. Pork production has been in a crisis for a while now and is falling rapidly. The self-sufficiency rate for poultry also declined last year, but poultry production continued to increase, albeit less than consumption.

Self-sufficiency for vegetables, which is extremely low, improved somewhat last year due to higher production. Production was among the highest in the last ten years (close to 84,000 tonnes, 7.3% more than in 2008), although not as a result of an increase in the area of cultivated land but of a better harvest. Average yields per hectare increased by 8.0% compared with a year previously. Higher production was recorded for all types of vegetables, except tomatoes and paprika. Amid a decline in exports, which had already been modest in previous years, domestic supply of vegetables increased and imports declined. The self-sufficiency rate thus improved from 36.2% to 37.8%, but was still more than 10 p.p. below the level recorded ten years before. Imports of vegetables are increasing rapidly in the long-term, given that domestic production has no longer been able to keep up with the growing demand for quite a while. They amounted to 148.5 thousand tonnes last year, which was 58.2% more than ten years before. According to the available data, Slovenia ranks at the tail-end

among the EU countries in terms of self-sufficiency for vegetables, together with Germany. In less favourable natural conditions, Austria covers more than two thirds of its needs, while Italy and Hungary have surpluses and are great net exporters of vegetables.⁵²

Promoting the supply of high-quality and nutritious food, which is produced locally and in a sustainable way, is a goal set by the agricultural policy as well as other policies. Given the low level of self-sufficiency in Slovenia, sufficient local food production is vital for Slovenia because it decreases its dependence on foreign trade, ensures a vibrant and productive countryside, provides employment for the local population and reduces poverty and social inequality. Easy and quick delivery without long-distance transport helps to preserve the environment as well as the quality of food. The food policy emphasises the results of analyses confirming that high consumption of fresh food, particularly sustainably produced vegetables and fruits, is extremely beneficial to population health. Food safety guidelines for all age groups highlight the importance of increasing local food supply. In the context of various policies, a number of projects have been started or implemented to promote agricultural production and improve health, and prevent, or slow down, the development of risk factors for many chronic diseases (such as handing out free fresh fruits in schools, giving priority to local suppliers, lending greater weight to locally produced food when awarding contracts within the public procurement system and setting up a system of direct purchasing from local farms). One problem these projects have in common and which impedes progress towards reaching the set goals is that supply lags behind demand. In this respect, Slovenia's agriculture has great potential for further development.

⁵² Only rough comparisons are possible, as EU Member States fail to report on their food balance sheets regularly. The most recent data on the self-sufficiency rate for vegetables pertain to 2002 or 2001, and for nine EU countries no data are available (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Great Britain). For more on this see SEM, December 2009, p. 37.

statistical appendix

MAIN INDICATORS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
						Autumn forecast 2010		
						forecast	forecast	forecast
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	4.5	5.9	6.9	3.7	-8.1	0.9	2.5	3.1
GDP in EUR million (current prices and current exchange rate)	28,750	31,055	34,568	37,305	35,384	35,792	37,227	39,033
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices and current exchange rate)	14,369	15,467	17,123	18,450	17,331	17,575	18,240	19,087
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	19,700	20,700	22,100	22,800	20,300			
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) ¹	87	88	89	91	86			
Gross national income (current prices and current fiksni exchange rate)	28,506	30,682	33,834	36,289	34,704	35,256	36,552	38,223
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fiksni exchange rate)	28,362	30,467	33,607	35,914	34,448	35,220	36,525	38,183
Rate of registered unemployment	10.2	9.4	7.7	6.7	9.1	10.7	11.0	10.6
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.2	7.1	6.9
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	4.7	4.3	3.8	0.9	-6.4	3.2	2.9	3.0
Inflation, ² year average	2.5	2.5	3.6	5.7	0.9	2.1	2.7	2.2
Inflation, ² end of the year	2.3	2.8	5.6	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.2	2.3
INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS								
Exports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	10.6	12.5	13.7	3.3	-17.7	7.0	5.9	7.0
Exports of goods	10.3	13.4	13.9	0.6	-18.1	8.7	5.9	7.2
Exports of services	12.0	8.6	13.2	16.2	-16.1	0.6	5.5	6.0
Imports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	6.6	12.2	16.7	3.8	-19.7	5.6	4.5	5.9
Imports of goods	6.8	12.7	16.2	3.1	-20.9	6.2	4.4	5.8
Imports of services	5.5	8.8	19.7	8.7	-12.3	2.8	5.6	6.6
Current account balance, in EUR million	-498	-771	-1646	-2489	-526	-330	-386	-427
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-1.7	-2.5	-4.8	-6.7	-1.5	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1
Gross external debt, in EUR million	20,496	24,067	34,752	38,997	40,008	41,891 ⁵	-	-
As a per cent share relative to GDP	71.3	77.5	100.5	104.5	113.1	-	-	-
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.244	1.254	1.371	1.471	1.393	1.310	1.294	1.294
DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	2.6	2.9	6.7	2.9	-0.8	-0.5	1.0	2.0
As a % of GDP ⁴	54.2	52.8	52.7	53.0	55.4	55.6	55.5	55.1
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	3.4	4.0	0.7	6.2	3.0	0.7	-0.8	1.4
As a % of GDP ⁴	19.0	18.8	17.3	18.1	20.3	20.4	19.7	19.5
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	3.7	10.1	12.8	8.5	-21.6	-3.5	4.0	4.3
As a % of GDP ⁴	25.5	26.5	27.7	28.8	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.7
Sources of data: SORS, BS, Eurostat-New Cronos (revised data, September 2010), estimate, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Autumn Report, September 2010). Notes: ¹ Measured in purchasing power standard; ² Consumer price index; ³ Balance of payments statistics (exports F.O.B., imports F.O.B.); real growth rates are adjusted for inter currency changes and changes in prices on foreign markets; ⁴ Shares GDP are calculated for GDP in current prices at fixed exchange rate (EUR=239.64); ⁵ end September 2010;								

PRODUCTION	2007	2008	2009	2008		2009				2010			2008				2009
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	9	10	11	12	1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Industry B+C+D	7.2	2.5	-17.4	3.3	-7.7	-18.2	-24.6	-18.4	-7.1	-0.3	11.2	8.1	9.3	0.5	-11.7	-13.2	-17.1
B Mining and quarrying	5.5	5.5	-2.9	7.1	-1.2	-6.7	-13.7	6.1	4.8	-8.2	14.1	26.4	14.4	-1.0	-14.7	18.8	-6.9
C Manufacturing	8.5	2.6	-18.7	3.7	-8.4	-20.0	-25.9	-19.5	-7.9	0.2	12.1	8.1	9.8	0.8	-12.5	-15.4	-18.9
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	-11.1	2.1	-6.6	-1.1	4.5	-3.1	-8.6	-9.7	-5.5	-2.8	-0.4	3.5	1.9	1.0	4.7	7.5	-5.1
CONSTRUCTION,² real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Construction, total	18.5	15.7	-21.0	15.7	4.2	-19.2	-19.0	-24.5	-20.5	-18.9	-16.8	-16.3	22.4	15.1	-2.3	-3.6	-26.9
Buildings	14.3	11.5	-22.6	11.5	-2.0	-20.8	-21.8	-27.4	-19.6	-7.4	-12.4	-16.3	24.2	12.0	-11.5	-6.9	-32.7
Civil engineering	21.9	18.9	-19.9	18.6	8.9	-17.6	-17.2	-22.6	-21.1	-29.3	-19.6	-16.2	21.3	17.0	5.4	-0.6	-20.3
TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Tonne-km in road transport	13.4	18.4	-9.2	7.7	17.2	-12.7	-7.6	-12.3	-4.7	19.8	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonne-km in rail transport	6.8	-2.3	-24.2	2.9	-3.6	-24.1	-26.0	-30.7	-15.9	18.8	33.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total real turnover*	9.7	10.1	-13.0	10.5	2.3	-10.1	-15.5	-16.0	-10.0	-1.4	5.1	4.9	12.8	2.8	1.0	3.1	-6.2
Real turnover in retail trade	6.1	12.2	-10.6	12.7	7.2	-5.5	-11.3	-13.8	-11.1	-4.7	0.6	2.4	13.8	7.3	7.0	7.1	2.3
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	19.2	6.2	-21.7	5.6	-9.9	-24.0	-28.0	-23.6	-8.1	6.3	15.3	11.0	10.6	-7.4	-12.5	-10.1	-27.6
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	16.1	17.1	-21.4	20.9	4.8	-16.4	-23.9	-26.7	-18.1	-7.9	3.9	7.6	28.0	11.6	2.1	0.5	-16.9
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %, new methodology from 2009 onwards																	
Total, overnight stays	7.0	1.8	-3.4	1.8	0.6	-3.5	-4.6	-1.8	-5.3	-0.4	-2.4	-2.2	-3.2	-2.1	-4.4	8.7	2.7
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	4.9	5.2	2.8	4.7	7.2	4.3	1.2	6.7	-4.0	1.3	-3.0	-9.6	3.9	6.0	4.4	11.0	7.7
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	8.4	-0.5	-8.0	0.1	-4.8	-10.6	-8.6	-7.1	-6.4	-2.1	-2.0	3.2	-6.8	-7.4	-11.9	6.5	-0.7
Nominal turnover in hotels and restaurants	9.7	6.7	-7.8	7.0	3.9	-3.9	-8.2	-8.0	-11.0	0.0	1.5	4.1	7.6	8.5	4.1	-0.6	-1.4
AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Purchase of agricultural products, bn, since 2007 in EUR m	SIT 492.2	529.9	449.3	134.1	152.3	105.4	105.9	109.0	129.0	94.6	106.7	115.6	47.4	49.0	45.3	58.1	32.9
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)																	
Sentiment indicator	14	3	-22	7	-15	-31	-28	-18	-13	-12	-9	-6	5	-5	-17	-24	-31
Confidence indicator																	
- in manufacturing	11	-5	-23	-3	-27	-35	-27	-19	-13	-7	0	3	-7	-21	-28	-32	-37
- in construction	19	2	-50	3	-21	-43	-51	-54	-51	-57	-59	-56	1	-7	-21	-35	-39
- in services	29	26	-14	30	6	-19	-24	-10	-1	0	-5	-3	26	19	6	-6	-15
- in retail trade	27	22	-13	25	8	-17	-17	-9	-7	-6	11	12	23	26	1	-3	-14
Consumer confidence indicator	-11	-20	-30	-16	-29	-39	-32	-23	-25	-25	-22	-27	-12	-18	-34	-35	-43
Source of data: SORS. Notes: ¹ Only companies with activity of electricity supply are included. ² The survey covers all larger construction enterprises and some other enterprises that perform construction work. *Total real turnover in retail trade, the sale and repair of motor vehicles, and retail sale of automotive fuels; **Seasonally adjusted data.																	

2009												2010										
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
-21.5	-15.9	-29.8	-22.2	-21.6	-20.8	-17.5	-16.8	-19.6	-1.7	4.7	-8.8	-1.2	8.3	9.1	14.3	10.2	6.9	13.5	5.1	-	-	
-3.8	-9.2	-21.7	-10.2	-7.9	4.5	13.3	1.8	-4.3	32.4	-14.8	-7.2	-18.0	0.2	10.7	20.9	10.6	18.5	39.6	22.5	-	-	
-23.8	-17.3	-31.6	-23.6	-22.5	-22.1	-19.4	-17.2	-20.8	-2.6	5.2	-8.8	-0.7	9.1	10.3	15.1	11.0	7.6	14.4	3.9	-	-	
-1.3	-2.7	-9.5	-4.7	-11.3	-9.6	-7.3	-11.9	-5.6	-4.6	-6.3	-7.7	-2.0	1.9	-2.1	3.1	-2.2	-3.6	1.1	13.6	-	-	
-22.7	-9.7	-20.4	-20.8	-15.9	-20.8	-19.5	-32.0	-28.3	-18.3	-9.5	-11.3	-24.2	-19.8	-17.9	-15.5	-17.2	-17.4	-13.0	-18.4	-	-	
-17.3	-12.7	-18.0	-23.5	-23.4	-23.2	-26.8	-31.4	-28.2	-20.0	-7.4	-6.6	-10.2	-5.5	-13.7	-7.5	-15.8	-11.2	-17.8	-19.7	-	-	
-27.5	-7.3	-22.0	-19.1	-10.7	-19.4	-14.1	-32.3	-28.4	-17.2	-11.3	-15.9	-38.5	-30.8	-20.6	-20.3	-18.0	-21.0	-10.0	-17.6	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-15.5	-8.6	-16.7	-17.1	-12.6	-14.8	-15.1	-18.2	-13.0	-11.1	-5.9	-4.8	-3.6	4.3	3.4	4.4	7.5	2.6	5.2	6.8	-	-	
-13.3	-5.2	-9.3	-14.9	-9.5	-11.5	-13.3	-16.7	-12.9	-13.5	-7.0	-8.5	-5.2	-0.3	-1.3	-0.6	3.8	2.2	1.5	3.5	-0.2	-	
-24.5	-20.4	-34.7	-25.7	-23.1	-25.6	-20.6	-24.6	-16.0	-7.2	-1.2	5.2	-0.4	14.1	14.4	15.9	15.5	3.4	15.3	14.3	8.2	-	
-19.2	-13.2	-24.9	-25.3	-21.2	-27.5	-24.8	-27.6	-23.4	-19.0	-11.1	-10.8	-13.1	-0.9	-3.4	4.7	10.6	2.9	7.8	5.6	-	-	
-5.7	-7.0	2.4	-11.9	-2.7	-3.4	0.8	-3.9	-2.9	-7.2	-6.5	1.0	-2.1	0.1	-1.7	-3.0	-2.5	-1.7	-3.6	-0.3	3.0	-	
-1.0	8.9	3.3	-2.8	2.9	8.9	6.8	2.1	1.9	-5.1	-9.2	3.5	-0.1	1.1	2.1	-7.2	-3.3	-9.0	-11.1	-7.9	-3.0	-	
-12.2	-19.3	1.7	-17.4	-6.7	-11.7	-3.0	-7.3	-6.5	-9.3	-3.7	-0.9	-5.2	-1.0	-4.6	-0.1	-1.8	4.3	1.6	4.4	8.0	-	
-6.7	-3.7	-6.1	-9.3	-9.2	-7.8	-5.9	-10.3	-11.2	-11.6	-10.3	0.5	-1.5	1.1	-1.5	2.4	3.6	5.7	4.5	2.1	-	-	
32.6	39.9	36.3	35.5	34.1	35.9	33.8	39.2	43.4	38.4	47.2	29.7	28.6	36.4	35.5	36.0	35.1	37.4	36.2	42.1	-	-	
-29	-33	-34	-25	-24	-21	-19	-13	-13	-14	-13	-10	-11	-15	-12	-8	-6	-5	-7	-7	-8	-8	
-33	-34	-32	-27	-22	-23	-20	-14	-16	-12	-11	-6	-8	-6	-2	-1	2	6	1	1	2	-2	
-40	-49	-53	-46	-53	-49	-59	-55	-56	-47	-49	-55	-55	-61	-62	-57	-59	-60	-57	-51	-51	-53	
-16	-25	-27	-22	-22	-13	-12	-6	2	-5	-1	6	3	-10	-8	-4	-3	-1	-3	-4	-7	-2	
-16	-20	-16	-18	-18	-16	-6	-6	-7	-7	-6	-8	-6	-5	9	10	13	10	14	12	13	10	
-37	-37	-41	-30	-24	-26	-27	-17	-26	-24	-26	-26	-24	-26	-24	-22	-21	-27	-28	-26	-26	-24	

LABOUR MARKET	2007	2008	2009	2008		2009				2010			2008		
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	10	11	12
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	925.3	942.5	944.5	942.2	949.2	945.9	945.6	942.6	943.9	935.8	937.8	933.8	950.7	950.3	946.5
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)¹	854.0	879.3	858.2	881.7	885.1	869.0	861.0	854.3	848.4	836.3	839.2	835.4	888.1	886.9	880.3
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	40.4	39.7	37.9	39.2	38.9	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.8	31.9	34.6	34.0	38.9	38.9	38.8
In industry, construction	321.9	330.4	306.9	333.0	330.4	317.4	309.3	304.0	296.8	290.9	289.2	287.0	333.7	331.5	325.9
Of which: in manufacturing	223.6	222.4	199.8	222.3	219.1	209.5	201.4	196.7	191.7	190.0	189.4	188.1	221.3	219.8	216.3
in construction	78.4	87.9	86.8	90.5	91.1	87.8	87.6	86.9	84.8	80.9	79.6	78.6	92.2	91.5	89.5
In services	491.6	509.1	513.4	509.4	515.9	513.8	513.7	512.4	513.7	513.5	515.3	514.3	515.5	516.5	515.6
Of which: in public administration	50.3	51.0	51.5	51.1	51.0	51.1	51.5	51.7	51.6	51.8	52.3	52.1	51.1	51.1	50.8
in education, health-services, social work	108.8	111.1	113.8	110.1	112.4	113.2	114.1	113.3	114.7	115.9	116.8	116.3	112.0	112.5	112.6
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)¹	766.0	789.9	767.4	792.7	795.3	779.7	770.8	762.9	756.1	750.1	751.0	747.0	798.5	797.0	790.2
In enterprises and organisations	696.1	717.6	699.4	719.8	722.0	709.9	701.9	695.5	690.5	687.2	688.7	685.7	724.6	723.4	718.1
By those self-employed	69.9	72.3	67.9	73.0	73.2	69.8	68.8	67.4	65.7	62.9	62.3	61.4	74.0	73.5	72.2
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	87.9	89.4	90.8	88.9	89.8	89.3	90.3	91.4	92.2	86.2	88.1	88.3	89.6	89.9	90.0
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	71.3	63.2	86.4	60.5	64.1	76.9	84.6	88.3	95.6	99.4	98.6	98.4	62.6	63.4	66.2
Female	39.1	33.4	42.4	32.1	33.0	38.4	41.6	43.2	46.4	47.0	46.8	47.8	32.7	32.6	33.7
By age: under 26	11.9	9.1	13.3	7.7	10.0	12.2	13.1	12.8	15.2	14.7	13.5	12.4	9.8	9.9	10.2
aged over 50	22.2	21.9	26.2	21.7	21.6	24.1	25.6	26.9	28.3	29.6	30.3	31.1	21.4	21.5	21.9
Unskilled	28.0	25.4	34.1	24.3	25.8	31.2	33.6	34.8	36.6	38.2	37.1	36.6	24.9	25.5	27.0
For more than 1 year	36.5	32.3	31.5	31.9	31.0	31.0	30.4	31.1	33.4	38.1	41.8	44.0	31.4	30.9	30.8
Those receiving benefits	16.6	14.4	27.4	13.9	15.1	22.8	27.4	28.6	30.8	31.6	29.3	29.3	14.1	14.4	16.8
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	7.7	6.7	9.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.6	10.5	10.5	6.6	6.7	7.0
Male	6.2	5.6	8.3	5.4	5.8	7.3	8.1	8.5	9.3	10.1	9.9	9.7	5.6	5.7	6.1
Female	9.6	8.1	10.2	7.8	7.9	9.2	10.0	10.4	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.5	7.9	7.9	8.1
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	21.5	13.7	-5.2	1.9	1.9	-0.8	-0.1	-3.5	-0.8	-5.5	1.7	-3.4	6.1	-0.5	-3.8
New unemployed first-job seekers	14.7	12.5	17.0	1.9	6.5	3.2	2.6	3.0	8.1	2.9	2.4	2.8	4.6	1.2	0.8
Redundancies	52.5	53.0	90.5	12.5	17.4	24.8	22.5	19.9	23.2	19.9	16.6	18.5	5.2	5.5	6.6
Registered unemployed who found employment	49.1	41.7	48.6	9.9	9.6	9.5	11.8	14.2	13.1	14.2	12.8	15.5	4.0	3.2	2.4
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	28.0	26.1	28.5	5.9	7.4	5.2	6.5	6.9	9.9	6.3	6.9	6.0	2.5	2.7	2.2
Increase in number of work permits for foreigners	10.1	13.2	-9.6	4.9	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-2.7	-3.6	-1.6	-1.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7
Retirements ²	20.7	22.4	24.5	6.3	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.7	7.3	6.7	5.9	6.6	2.3	2.0	1.8
Others who found employment ²	40.7	31.4	34.4	5.9	8.7	6.8	9.5	8.2	10.0	4.7	11.5	5.1	6.0	3.0	-0.3
REGISTERED VACANCIES³	242.9	240.5	161.3	64.6	47.7	40.1	40.3	41.9	39.0	37.9	44.3	45.9	19.7	15.7	12.3
For a fixed term, in %	76.5	74.5	78.1	76.5	74.7	74.9	77.9	80.8	78.6	78.9	81.2	82.2	74.9	75.6	73.1
WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	60.2	81.1	86.6	86.3	90.5	91.5	90.2	84.9	79.7	77.1	75.7	74.9	90.3	90.4	90.7
As % of labour force	6.5	8.6	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	9.5	9.5	9.6
NEW JOBS	160.0	162.7	111.4	42.7	38.1	27.5	27.3	28.2	28.3	23.6	25.1	27.9	17.8	11.4	8.9

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

2009												2010								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
946.2	945.9	945.7	946.1	945.3	945.6	944.1	941.6	942.1	945.0	945.5	941.3	935.7	935.8	935.8	938.6	937.3	937.5	934.3	933.0	934.1
872.2	868.7	866.0	863.2	860.8	859.1	855.6	853.5	853.8	850.4	850.0	844.7	836.1	836.0	836.9	839.3	838.9	839.3	835.9	834.0	836.2
37.8	37.8	37.8	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.7	31.9	31.9	31.9	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.1	34.0	34.0
320.1	317.4	314.7	311.8	309.1	307.1	305.3	303.9	302.8	298.8	297.6	294.0	291.5	290.6	290.7	289.9	289.2	288.6	287.9	286.5	286.6
211.8	209.6	207.0	203.6	201.2	199.2	197.8	196.5	195.9	192.5	192.1	190.6	190.0	189.9	190.0	189.7	189.4	189.0	188.5	187.7	188.1
88.3	87.7	87.5	87.8	87.5	87.5	87.2	86.9	86.5	86.0	85.2	83.3	81.5	80.7	80.5	80.1	79.5	79.3	79.1	78.6	78.2
514.4	513.6	513.5	513.5	513.7	514.0	512.4	511.7	513.1	513.7	514.6	512.9	512.6	513.5	514.4	514.7	515.1	516.1	514.0	513.4	515.7
51.2	51.0	51.3	51.4	51.5	51.6	51.7	51.7	51.8	51.6	51.7	51.6	51.6	51.8	52.0	52.3	52.3	52.4	52.2	52.1	52.1
112.8	113.2	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.1	113.0	112.6	114.2	114.6	114.9	114.7	115.4	115.9	116.4	116.7	116.8	116.9	115.8	115.6	117.5
783.0	779.5	776.6	773.3	770.5	768.5	764.5	762.1	762.1	758.3	757.7	752.4	749.7	749.8	750.9	750.9	750.8	751.3	748.1	745.7	747.3
712.6	709.7	707.3	704.3	701.7	699.8	696.5	694.6	695.2	691.8	691.8	687.8	686.4	686.9	688.3	688.5	688.6	689.1	686.3	684.4	686.4
70.4	69.7	69.3	69.0	68.8	68.7	68.0	67.5	66.8	66.5	65.9	64.6	63.3	62.8	62.7	62.4	62.2	62.1	61.8	61.3	61.0
89.2	89.3	89.5	90.0	90.3	90.6	91.1	91.4	91.7	92.1	92.3	92.2	86.4	86.3	86.0	88.4	88.0	88.1	87.8	88.3	88.9
73.9	77.2	79.7	82.8	84.5	86.5	88.5	88.1	88.4	94.6	95.4	96.7	99.6	99.8	98.9	99.3	98.4	98.2	98.4	99.0	97.9
37.2	38.5	39.5	40.8	41.5	42.5	43.5	43.2	43.0	46.3	46.5	46.5	47.2	47.0	46.6	47.0	46.7	46.8	47.5	48.1	47.7
11.7	12.3	12.7	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.2	15.5	15.1	14.8	15.0	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.5	12.2
23.6	24.1	24.5	25.1	25.7	26.1	26.6	26.8	27.1	27.8	28.3	28.7	29.5	29.7	29.7	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.9	31.1	31.3
30.1	31.4	32.2	33.0	33.5	34.2	34.7	34.7	35.0	36.1	36.4	37.2	38.3	38.4	37.9	37.6	37.1	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.7
31.2	31.0	30.7	30.4	30.3	30.5	30.7	31.0	31.7	32.5	33.3	34.4	36.9	37.9	39.4	40.6	41.8	42.9	43.2	44.1	44.6
20.9	22.8	24.5	25.9	27.6	28.7	28.9	28.5	28.3	30.8	30.3	31.2	32.2	31.7	30.9	29.9	29.2	28.9	29.0	29.4	29.4
7.8	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5
6.9	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7
9.0	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.4	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.5
-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	0.3	-1.5	-2.5	0.6	2.9	0.4	-4.1	-5.7	0.2	0.0	2.8	-1.3	0.2	-3.2	-1.3	1.1
1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	5.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.4
10.4	6.9	7.5	8.2	7.4	7.0	7.3	5.5	7.2	8.5	7.9	6.8	8.6	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.7	6.7
3.2	2.7	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.6	5.5	4.4	4.8	3.9	5.0	4.0	5.1	3.9	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.0	6.8
0.7	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.8	3.8	3.6	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.4
-0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-1.0	-1.4	-0.9	-1.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
2.2	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.9
1.7	2.2	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.5	1.5	1.3	5.3	4.5	5.2	0.3	-2.4	3.5	3.7	6.1	2.3	3.1	-0.6	1.3	4.4
13.7	12.2	14.2	12.0	13.9	14.5	14.7	12.3	14.9	15.7	11.7	11.6	12.7	11.7	13.5	14.5	13.7	16.1	15.2	14.9	15.8
72.0	75.0	77.5	77.2	77.8	78.7	80.0	82.0	80.7	78.2	80.1	77.7	77.2	79.9	79.7	82.2	81.8	79.8	81.1	83.0	82.6
90.7	91.2	92.6	92.1	90.6	87.8	86.6	84.7	83.4	81.1	79.6	78.4	77.6	77.2	76.5	76.3	75.6	75.3	74.7	74.9	75.1
9.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
10.2	8.1	9.3	10.0	8.8	8.5	8.7	6.8	12.6	11.9	8.9	7.6	8.9	7.0	7.7	8.9	7.8	8.4	8.2	6.6	13.0

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2007	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010		2008				
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	6	7	8	9	10
GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Activity - Total	5.9	8.3	3.4	9.9	7.1	5.5	4.6	2.3	1.7	3.7	4.3	4.2	8.8	8.7	9.8	11.2	9.2
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.3	9.1	-0.2	10.8	6.7	1.2	1.6	-0.5	-2.9	3.3	5.2	7.4	7.9	13.5	6.3	12.9	11.3
B Mining and quarrying	6.4	13.4	0.9	16.0	14.8	5.6	2.4	1.6	-4.9	3.4	4.7	1.9	12.5	17.3	10.0	20.7	39.0
C Manufacturing	7.0	7.5	0.8	9.3	3.4	0.0	-0.5	0.4	3.7	10.1	10.0	8.7	9.6	11.0	6.4	10.8	6.7
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6.2	9.5	3.8	9.8	8.8	7.9	7.8	5.1	-3.2	4.7	2.4	3.6	7.8	15.3	8.3	6.2	25.2
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7.1	7.8	2.0	9.0	5.2	4.2	3.2	1.2	0.1	2.7	3.0	2.0	9.8	10.5	5.5	11.3	14.0
F Construction	6.6	7.5	1.0	9.1	4.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.9	5.8	4.1	9.5	10.0	6.0	11.3	7.3
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.6	7.7	1.9	8.8	6.1	4.4	2.3	1.2	0.1	2.6	4.1	4.3	8.9	9.1	7.0	10.2	8.0
H Transportation and storage	6.0	8.4	0.7	10.4	6.6	2.3	2.1	0.5	-1.4	1.1	1.2	2.5	10.2	7.8	13.1	10.2	7.1
I Accommodation and food service activities	5.3	8.3	1.6	10.0	4.9	3.4	1.7	0.6	1.0	2.8	4.2	4.5	8.9	10.3	9.0	10.7	7.5
J Information and communication	5.7	7.3	1.4	8.7	6.2	3.7	3.1	0.8	-1.6	1.0	2.5	3.4	8.3	7.9	8.1	10.3	7.8
K Financial and insurance activities	7.4	6.0	-0.7	8.2	0.0	2.0	-3.8	0.3	-0.5	1.2	3.2	2.6	8.5	7.1	6.3	11.4	1.2
L Real estate activities	7.0	6.0	1.9	5.3	3.6	1.6	0.0	1.8	4.5	2.6	5.3	2.9	7.5	4.7	4.6	6.7	4.5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.0	8.4	2.1	9.1	6.4	4.0	3.3	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.8	2.3	9.2	9.9	7.3	10.3	9.3
N Administrative and support service activities	7.5	9.6	1.8	10.2	8.0	6.6	2.1	-0.2	-0.6	2.5	4.3	4.6	12.2	11.1	8.3	11.2	8.4
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	5.1	12.2	5.9	13.2	13.7	11.5	9.8	2.5	0.5	-1.9	-1.1	0.4	10.4	7.6	18.8	13.3	12.9
P Education	3.9	7.0	3.6	7.7	9.0	6.9	6.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.0	6.1	5.0	10.9	7.3	8.0
Q Human health and social work activities	3.1	12.0	12.0	16.8	21.0	21.4	22.6	5.5	1.4	-0.4	-1.0	0.3	6.0	4.6	24.5	21.5	21.3
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.6	5.3	3.9	8.3	5.1	7.0	5.7	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.2	6.6	4.1	11.3	9.4	10.7
S Other service activities	3.3	8.2	1.3	8.5	8.8	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	3.2	4.9	5.5	6.7	9.0	8.0	8.3	9.0
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Effective exchange rate, ¹ nominal	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	-1.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	1.8	-0.3	-1.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	-0.1
Real (relative consumer prices)	2.3	2.8	0.7	4.2	2.6	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.3	-0.3	-1.3	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.6	1.6
Real (relative producer prices) ²	2.2	0.8	2.8	1.0	-0.2	1.1	3.0	3.4	3.7	1.4	-2.4	-3.3	0.9	0.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.6
USD/EUR	1.371	1.471	1.393	1.562	1.504	1.317	1.302	1.362	1.431	1.478	1.384	1.273	1.556	1.555	1.577	1.498	1.437

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

Notes: ¹Change 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. ²Producer prices in manufacturing activities

2008		2009												2010								
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.9	8.6	6.8	4.2	5.3	5.1	4.1	4.7	3.8	0.7	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.2	3.6	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	5.1	3.6
-0.1	10.2	1.1	-3.3	6.1	2.0	-1.8	4.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-5.5	-0.9	-2.5	1.1	3.0	5.7	5.6	4.3	5.6	7.1	8.6	6.6
-4.7	16.0	10.1	5.3	1.7	4.3	-5.9	9.4	2.3	6.2	-3.5	-20.3	16.1	-8.7	2.0	3.5	4.7	1.4	14.0	-0.8	0.8	1.8	3.1
-1.4	5.7	0.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.4	-1.3	0.1	0.1	-0.6	1.6	1.9	4.6	4.3	6.7	8.3	15.2	10.7	10.1	9.4	8.1	11.0	7.0
2.2	3.2	9.4	6.1	8.1	7.6	5.5	10.3	5.6	2.9	6.7	-10.4	-8.6	12.1	3.5	6.6	4.3	3.3	0.8	3.0	1.6	6.5	2.7
-1.0	4.8	4.4	3.6	4.6	3.5	1.0	5.2	1.6	1.2	0.9	-3.3	2.1	1.1	0.0	3.0	5.1	3.5	3.6	2.0	1.6	2.9	1.5
-1.0	7.2	1.7	-0.6	2.5	0.5	-0.9	3.4	2.9	0.6	1.4	-1.4	1.1	2.9	1.0	2.9	4.6	7.2	5.8	4.5	2.1	6.5	3.8
3.9	6.6	6.1	3.5	3.6	1.5	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.4	-0.8	0.6	0.3	2.4	5.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.3
7.5	5.2	3.9	2.4	0.6	2.9	2.2	1.1	2.0	-4.8	4.4	-1.0	-3.3	0.5	-1.5	1.8	3.2	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.8	3.4	2.3
2.0	5.4	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.6	-0.2	-0.3	3.2	0.0	2.2	1.8	4.4	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.1	5.5
5.5	5.4	6.9	1.8	2.5	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	-3.6	-1.6	0.0	1.6	1.5	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.9	4.3	3.1
-6.3	8.1	3.8	0.6	1.7	-4.2	-5.4	-1.6	2.0	0.5	-1.7	6.3	-1.8	-5.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	2.5	-0.6	7.6	5.0	1.2	1.5
1.5	5.0	2.9	1.4	0.6	1.3	-0.6	-0.5	1.9	1.4	2.0	4.2	5.3	4.0	1.8	3.3	2.7	3.7	3.9	8.4	4.1	3.1	1.5
1.8	8.8	3.1	4.3	4.7	4.6	2.2	3.3	2.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	-0.9	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.7	3.9	1.3
8.6	7.1	9.1	5.1	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-1.8	1.1	-1.2	4.1	4.7	5.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	5.3	4.6
16.0	12.3	15.2	8.8	10.7	11.0	10.0	8.4	5.3	-0.3	2.6	1.1	-2.0	2.4	-1.1	-1.5	-3.0	-2.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.9	-0.1	0.3
9.4	9.6	9.3	4.2	7.3	6.6	6.0	5.7	2.9	-1.7	2.6	1.8	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.4	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2
20.5	21.4	25.5	18.9	20.0	26.5	22.2	19.3	16.0	0.4	1.7	2.4	0.8	1.0	-1.6	1.2	-0.6	-2.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0
-3.2	9.1	8.2	6.4	6.3	7.2	6.0	4.0	5.8	0.1	1.1	3.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5
6.3	11.3	2.6	5.3	4.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.6	3.4	2.2	4.1	6.1	3.9	4.7	6.0	5.9	4.5
-1.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.9	2.2	2.3	0.9	0.4	-0.3	-1.1	-1.1	-1.9	-2.7	-2.1	-2.3	-2.5
-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.8	-0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.9	2.1	3.3	1.5	0.5	-0.1	-1.1	-0.4	-1.4	-2.2	-1.6	-1.4	-2.0
0.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.2	4.0	4.2	3.1	3.8	3.8	1.6	-1.0	-1.9	-2.1	-3.2	-3.8	-2.9	-3.3	-2.9	-2.5	-3.2
1.273	1.345	1.324	1.279	1.305	1.319	1.365	1.402	1.409	1.427	1.456	1.482	1.491	1.461	1.427	1.369	1.357	1.341	1.257	1.221	1.277	1.289	1.307

PRICES	2007	2008	2009	2008		2009				2010			2008				
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	8	9	10	11	12
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	3.6	5.7	0.9	6.1	3.3	1.8	0.7	-0.2	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.1	6.0	5.5	4.9	3.1	2.1
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	7.8	10.1	0.6	9.8	4.9	3.2	0.9	-0.7	-1.0	-1.4	0.7	2.6	10.1	7.2	5.3	5.6	3.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	6.5	3.2	6.7	0.7	2.1	3.0	7.2	8.5	7.9	7.1	6.5	7.3	0.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0
Clothing and footwear	2.1	4.4	-0.6	2.1	5.2	1.8	1.2	-2.2	-3.0	-5.0	-1.9	-0.6	1.7	3.7	6.1	4.6	4.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas	2.6	9.7	-0.3	11.5	5.3	1.7	-2.1	-3.5	3.0	8.3	11.3	12.0	10.4	10.5	9.0	4.8	2.4
Furnishings, household equipment	4.5	5.8	4.0	6.5	6.7	6.1	4.5	3.5	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.3	6.4	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.5
Medical, pharmaceutical products	1.1	2.9	4.0	4.9	5.8	8.7	5.3	1.4	0.7	-0.6	0.6	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.7
Transport	0.3	1.9	-3.0	4.1	-2.2	-3.7	-4.5	-4.1	0.6	1.2	-0.1	-1.8	3.7	3.7	2.6	-3.6	-5.4
Communications	0.3	0.6	-4.1	0.1	-1.7	-4.3	-4.7	-4.3	-3.2	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.5	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	-4.3
Recreation and culture	3.6	4.4	3.0	4.8	3.2	3.0	3.6	2.8	2.5	1.2	0.4	-0.2	4.9	4.0	2.8	3.2	3.6
Education	1.9	5.2	3.4	4.8	6.1	5.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.1	6.1
Catering services	7.3	9.6	4.4	10.4	8.7	6.3	4.9	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.9	-2.9	10.4	10.0	9.7	8.8	7.7
Miscellaneous goods & services	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.3	4.4	3.9	2.3	2.0	0.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.4
HCPI	3.8	5.5	0.9	6.2	3.1	1.7	0.6	-0.2	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.3	6.0	5.6	4.8	2.9	1.8
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	2.6	4.6	1.9	4.7	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total	4.2	3.8	-1.3	5.1	3.2	1.1	-1.5	-3.1	-1.8	-1.0	2.3	3.4	5.5	4.8	4.2	3.3	2.2
Domestic market	5.5	5.6	-0.4	6.2	4.2	1.5	-0.4	-1.5	-1.1	0.2	2.0	2.8	6.7	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.5
Non-domestic market	3.0	2.2	-2.2	3.9	2.3	0.8	-2.6	-4.5	-2.5	-2.1	2.6	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	1.0
euro area	5.1	2.2	-3.5	4.2	1.5	-0.6	-4.5	-6.0	-3.0	-2.4	2.5	4.0	4.8	3.8	3.1	1.4	0.1
non-euro area	-0.5	2.1	0.3	3.4	3.9	3.5	1.1	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	2.7	3.8	3.3	4.3	3.9	5.1	2.7
Import price indices	4.0	1.3	-3.3	3.8	1.4	-2.1	-4.6	-4.7	-1.8	4.0	8.8	7.8	3.3	4.7	3.7	1.6	-1.0
PRICE CONTROL,¹ y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Energy prices	0.6	12.4	-12.3	21.1	-1.2	-12.9	-17.7	-17.3	0.4	16.1	18.8	15.9	20.0	18.4	14.1	-4.3	-12.7
Oil products	-0.9	11.7	-12.0	21.1	-5.7	-16.3	-18.9	-15.9	6.2	21.9	20.3	13.5	20.0	17.7	12.2	-9.4	-18.9
Basic utilities	-2.3	0.6	3.6	-1.3	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.8	10.8	-	-	-	-5.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6
Transport & communications	0.6	-0.4	0.6	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
Other controlled prices	2.9	1.8	4.9	1.7	2.4	2.4	6.8	5.6	4.9	4.9	0.4	0.1	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Direct control – total	3.1	8.6	-6.9	13.7	-0.2	-7.8	-10.9	-10.9	2.9	14.1	16.1	14.4	12.2	12.4	9.7	-2.2	-7.8

Source of data: SORS, calculations and estimates IMAD. Note: ¹ the structure of groups varies, data published are not directly comparable to those published previously. The electricity market was liberalized on 1 July 2007. Data from July 2007 onwards are not comparable. Since July 2009, formation of prices for utility services is no longer under government control..

2009												2010									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.6	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9
3.5	3.1	3.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-1.2	-0.8	-1.1	-2.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.9
2.2	2.7	4.0	4.3	8.4	9.0	9.1	8.6	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.6	5.9	9.9	5.1	4.5	5.2	8.2	8.5	8.2
2.3	0.6	2.3	0.5	1.9	1.1	-1.3	-1.7	-3.6	-2.7	-2.8	-3.4	-5.9	-5.7	-3.6	-0.9	-2.4	-2.3	-2.1	-1.7	1.9	-1.1
0.8	3.0	1.2	0.1	-2.3	-4.0	-4.9	-3.5	-2.2	-1.7	4.5	6.3	7.6	8.4	8.9	10.7	11.6	11.7	12.4	12.3	11.4	11.7
6.5	6.7	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.2	2.0
9.5	9.8	6.9	5.4	5.5	5.1	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.8	4.0	5.2	5.1
-5.1	-2.5	-3.6	-3.5	-4.7	-5.2	-5.6	-3.5	-3.1	-2.8	1.9	2.9	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	-1.5	-1.2	-2.0	-2.1	-0.6
-3.7	-4.7	-4.6	-5.2	-4.4	-4.4	-4.1	-4.2	-4.6	-3.7	-4.0	-1.9	-0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.6	-0.3	0.7	3.5	2.5
2.8	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.1
6.0	6.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.4
6.5	6.3	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.2	-11.2	-10.9
3.4	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
1.4	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1
3.2	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
1.9	1.1	0.3	-0.5	-1.6	-2.4	-3.0	-3.3	-2.8	-2.4	-1.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.2	1.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.5
2.3	1.2	0.8	0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-1.3	-1.7	-1.6	-1.4	-1.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.1
1.5	1.0	-0.1	-1.2	-2.5	-4.0	-4.7	-4.9	-4.0	-3.2	-2.6	-1.7	-2.8	-2.5	-0.9	1.3	3.2	3.3	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.9
0.2	-0.3	-1.7	-3.1	-4.1	-6.2	-6.7	-6.4	-4.8	-3.9	-2.8	-2.3	-3.0	-3.1	-1.0	1.3	3.2	3.1	4.5	4.1	3.4	4.1
4.2	3.5	2.9	2.5	0.5	0.2	-0.6	-2.0	-2.4	-1.9	-2.3	-0.6	-2.4	-1.5	-0.8	1.4	3.2	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.2
-2.4	-1.3	-2.7	-3.8	-4.8	-5.2	-4.7	-5.0	-4.5	-3.7	-2.1	0.4	3.3	3.2	5.4	8.3	9.4	8.7	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.6
-15.0	-8.9	-14.6	-14.5	-18.0	-20.1	-21.5	-16.3	-13.9	-12.6	3.8	13.0	16.9	13.9	17.5	20.1	20.5	15.8	17.4	15.6	14.6	18.2
-19.5	-11.2	-17.9	-15.6	-19.4	-21.2	-20.9	-14.8	-11.5	-9.4	10.3	21.9	24.4	18.6	22.8	22.7	22.8	15.6	15.2	13.2	12.1	16.6
1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	16.3	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-1.3	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
2.3	2.4	2.4	6.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
-9.4	-5.0	-9.0	-8.6	-11.2	-12.9	-13.7	-10.2	-8.6	-7.6	6.0	11.8	14.6	12.6	15.2	16.7	17.2	14.4	15.5	14.3	13.5	15.9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2007	2008	2009	2008			2009			2010		2008				
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	9	10	11	12
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m																
Current account	-1,646	-2,489	-526	-698	-757	-304	64	-235	-51	-113	-35	93	-132	-255	-156	-346
Goods ¹	-1,666	-2,650	-699	-751	-743	-156	-29	-228	-286	-128	-184	-113	-190	-266	-180	-297
Exports	19,798	20,048	16,167	5,038	4,577	3,934	4,064	3,950	4,219	4,212	4,703	4,630	1,891	1,841	1,532	1,204
Imports	21,464	22,698	16,866	5,789	5,320	4,090	4,093	4,178	4,505	4,340	4,887	4,743	2,080	2,107	1,711	1,501
Services	1,047	1,493	1,114	413	304	239	311	296	269	225	327	360	174	141	110	53
Exports	4,145	5,043	4,301	1,475	1,219	918	1,049	1,272	1,061	919	1,107	1,388	476	447	378	394
Imports	3,098	3,549	3,187	1,062	915	679	738	977	793	694	781	1,027	302	306	268	341
Income	-789	-1,030	-782	-357	-231	-230	-200	-241	-112	-157	-134	-162	-97	-90	-74	-67
Receipts	1,169	1,261	665	335	342	131	176	138	220	206	239	216	110	109	107	126
Expenditure	1,957	2,292	1,447	691	573	361	376	378	332	363	373	378	207	199	181	193
Current transfers	-239	-302	-159	-4	-87	-158	-18	-62	79	-53	-43	9	-20	-40	-12	-35
Receipts	941	870	957	254	238	141	266	176	374	258	215	267	66	61	87	90
Expenditure	1,180	1,172	1,116	257	325	299	283	238	296	312	258	259	86	101	99	125
Capital and financial account	1,920	2,545	220	631	703	-25	-57	129	173	95	249	-58	6	-117	291	529
Capital account	-52	-25	-9	-4	-26	-4	41	-4	-42	45	2	15	1	5	41	-72
Financial account	1,972	2,571	230	635	729	-20	-98	133	214	49	247	-73	5	-122	251	601
Direct investment	-210	381	-539	82	299	3	-415	-46	-81	-39	75	59	-90	-29	93	235
Domestic abroad	-1,317	-949	-121	-248	-132	104	-260	35	1	-121	31	-14	-98	-82	-10	-40
Foreign in Slovenia	1,106	1,329	-419	330	431	-100	-155	-81	-82	82	44	73	8	53	103	275
Portfolio investment	-2,255	572	4,625	166	1,258	874	1,151	2,293	307	1,102	500	-69	239	387	658	213
Financial derivatives	-15	46	-2	5	6	-23	12	12	-2	-22	-65	-1	2	2	2	2
Other investment	4,313	1,551	-4,021	380	-855	-988	-891	-2,112	-29	-1,053	-212	-81	-116	-515	-486	145
Assets	-4,741	-427	-273	434	300	746	-161	-1,053	194	270	-598	397	366	-434	18	717
Commercial credits	-400	-142	417	-9	554	62	166	-37	227	-230	-209	2	-171	-43	131	466
Loans	-1,895	-325	-29	158	-91	40	-91	-23	45	-359	503	5	280	-286	73	122
Currency and deposits	-2,454	35	-587	304	-155	638	-239	-1,004	18	861	-886	312	279	-115	-191	151
Other assets	7	4	-75	-19	-8	7	2	12	-96	-2	-6	78	-22	9	5	-22
Liabilities	9,054	1,978	-3,747	-54	-1,156	-1,735	-730	-1,059	-223	-1,323	386	-479	-482	-80	-504	-572
Commercial credits	499	-73	-459	-25	-536	-301	-105	25	-78	98	271	-44	59	-66	-182	-288
Loans	3,841	1,869	-2,941	242	-489	-571	-1,331	-73	-966	-415	-194	-80	-98	37	-483	-43
Deposits	4,727	190	-318	-272	-137	-858	700	-983	822	-1,079	368	-350	-438	-51	159	-244
Other liabilities	-13	-7	-29	2	6	-5	6	-28	-2	72	-58	-4	-5	0	3	3
International reserves ²	140	21	167	1	21	114	46	-13	20	62	-50	18	-30	33	-17	5
Statistical error	-273	-56	305	67	54	329	-7	106	-122	19	-214	-35	127	372	-135	-184
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m																
Export of investment goods	1,936	2,241	1,783	598	544	442	461	407	473	404	456	N/A	243	201	185	158
Intermediate goods	10,436	10,760	8,090	2,730	2,385	1,977	1,996	2,025	2,093	2,236	2,541	N/A	998	981	816	589
Consumer goods	7,035	6,808	6,144	1,648	1,590	1,474	1,568	1,482	1,620	1,539	1,672	N/A	629	638	511	441
Import of investment goods	3,031	3,441	2,288	862	878	583	551	521	633	449	605	N/A	342	289	279	310
Intermediate goods	12,875	13,735	9,823	3,543	3,107	2,381	2,335	2,458	2,649	2,682	3,027	N/A	1,222	1,309	1,017	782
Consumer goods	5,601	5,870	5,004	1,475	1,416	1,195	1,262	1,255	1,292	1,264	1,315	N/A	551	544	441	431
Sources of data: BS, SORS.																
Notes: ¹ exports and imports (F.O.B.) include also the adjustment for exports and imports of goods by ITRS and duty-free shops reports; ² reserve assets of the BS.																

2009												2010								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-75	-137	-92	4	18	42	-84	-136	-15	-55	87	-83	-23	-129	39	-47	-80	92	53	1	39
-48	-37	-71	-67	-7	45	-50	-161	-17	-50	-79	-158	-17	-87	-24	-74	-120	10	-16	-86	-12
1,214	1,293	1,427	1,304	1,333	1,427	1,401	1,065	1,484	1,499	1,471	1,248	1,231	1,330	1,651	1,471	1,568	1,664	1,606	1,304	1,719
1,262	1,330	1,498	1,371	1,340	1,382	1,451	1,226	1,501	1,549	1,550	1,406	1,248	1,417	1,675	1,545	1,688	1,653	1,622	1,390	1,731
92	60	87	103	112	96	59	125	111	114	85	70	77	65	83	95	111	121	96	134	131
307	278	334	344	348	357	436	447	389	367	322	373	296	284	340	350	363	394	482	481	425
215	218	246	241	236	261	376	322	278	253	237	303	219	218	257	255	252	273	386	347	294
-71	-82	-76	-56	-77	-67	-96	-66	-79	-63	17	-65	-56	-55	-45	-49	-45	-40	-52	-54	-56
48	42	41	51	55	69	51	43	44	45	107	69	66	64	77	74	82	83	73	72	71
119	124	118	107	132	137	146	109	123	108	90	134	122	119	122	123	127	123	125	126	127
-48	-78	-32	24	-11	-31	2	-35	-30	-55	64	70	-27	-52	26	-18	-25	0	26	6	-23
35	45	61	116	80	69	80	53	43	60	148	166	63	83	112	55	82	79	115	87	64
83	124	93	92	90	101	77	87	73	116	83	96	91	135	86	73	107	78	90	81	88
188	-96	-117	15	98	-170	104	-66	92	95	-7	85	57	79	-41	135	4	110	-6	-82	31
-7	-2	5	-2	-1	45	-3	-2	1	1	25	-67	-7	-2	55	2	-3	4	-8	-4	27
196	-95	-121	18	99	-215	106	-64	91	94	-32	153	64	81	-96	133	8	106	1	-78	4
148	-14	-132	-100	-255	-61	-40	27	-34	-17	-89	25	29	-46	-23	0	30	44	54	65	-60
129	-7	-18	-74	-189	3	26	24	-15	-25	36	-10	-7	-77	-37	-23	24	30	4	14	-32
20	-6	-114	-26	-66	-64	-65	3	-18	8	-126	36	37	30	15	24	6	15	50	51	-28
410	559	-95	1,005	263	-118	864	-216	1,644	-14	-71	392	1,357	-449	194	606	-203	97	81	-35	-114
-10	-13	0	4	8	-1	-2	6	8	3	3	-7	-2	-2	-19	-11	-21	-33	-1	0	0
-349	-713	74	-888	20	-24	-663	90	-1,539	115	114	-258	-1,371	570	-252	-494	261	21	-129	-105	153
73	603	70	-152	-730	721	-656	719	-1,116	219	-349	323	154	66	50	-4	-644	50	600	-255	52
149	-26	-62	70	141	-45	-6	85	-117	-68	-31	326	-5	-41	-184	-33	-90	-85	-7	184	-175
-185	206	19	48	-62	-77	-58	72	-37	-8	48	5	-54	29	-333	430	17	56	103	-37	-61
98	413	127	-269	-808	838	-592	556	-968	292	-367	93	220	73	568	-408	-557	79	507	-470	275
11	10	-15	-1	-2	5	0	6	6	3	2	-100	-6	5	-1	7	-14	0	-3	68	13
-422	-1,316	4	-736	751	-745	-7	-629	-423	-104	462	-581	-1,525	504	-302	-490	905	-29	-730	150	101
-299	-33	30	-48	-32	-25	20	-110	116	88	80	-246	-85	68	115	56	129	86	-38	-182	176
-125	18	-464	-328	349	-1,353	12	-30	-55	-159	32	-839	-40	-18	-356	-276	328	-245	-33	-33	-14
5	-1,303	441	-361	434	627	-10	-491	-482	-36	358	500	-1,394	448	-133	-206	455	118	-631	359	-78
-3	2	-4	2	-1	5	-30	3	-2	2	-8	4	-6	6	72	-63	-8	12	-28	7	17
-4	86	31	-5	62	-11	-53	29	12	8	11	1	51	7	4	32	-60	-23	-3	-4	25
-113	234	209	-19	-115	128	-20	202	-77	-40	-79	-3	-34	50	2	-88	75	-202	-47	82	-70
128	152	162	171	141	149	147	110	150	167	154	151	117	120	167	142	155	158	158	124	N/A
644	637	695	646	652	698	722	552	751	782	730	581	658	725	853	803	856	883	878	707	N/A
429	491	555	478	524	567	517	392	572	540	578	502	447	475	617	515	546	611	557	463	N/A
172	161	249	190	187	175	170	154	197	218	208	207	121	148	180	211	216	179	180	150	N/A
758	803	820	762	759	814	861	711	886	913	937	799	794	879	1009	949	1058	1020	1023	863	N/A
353	389	453	437	416	408	434	381	441	447	433	413	357	390	516	417	448	449	440	402	N/A

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2007	2008	2009	2008								2009			
				6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m															
Claims of the BS on central government	67	68	160	65	66	66	67	69	69	68	69	87	103	121	
Central government (S. 1311)	2,367	2,162	3,497	2,052	2,030	2,069	2,046	2,058	2,176	2,162	2,704	2,867	3,134	3,288	
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	118	212	376	133	136	143	178	184	181	212	223	229	233	243	
Households (S. 14, 15)	6,818	7,827	8,413	7,409	7,521	7,603	7,705	7,857	7,785	7,827	7,831	7,852	7,868	7,910	
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	18,105	21,149	21,704	20,064	20,404	20,619	20,872	21,134	21,092	21,149	21,346	21,429	21,469	21,509	
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	2,305	2,815	2,680	2,736	2,726	2,729	2,798	2,815	2,845	2,815	2,815	2,814	2,851	2,869	
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	2,401	3,666	5,302	2,386	2,403	2,400	2,737	2,965	2,963	3,666	3,887	3,826	3,786	3,829	
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL															
In domestic currency	26,555	32,113	34,731	29,380	29,805	30,108	30,888	31,444	31,594	32,113	32,388	32,663	32,648	32,790	
In foreign currency	1,990	2,370	1,895	2,263	2,228	2,271	2,344	2,512	2,371	2,370	2,372	2,315	2,190	2,172	
Securities, total	3,570	3,346	5,345	3,137	3,188	3,184	3,104	3,059	3,077	3,346	4,046	4,040	4,504	4,686	
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m															
Deposits in domestic currency, total	20,029	23,129	27,965	21,144	21,341	21,465	21,992	22,177	22,385	23,129	23,563	24,487	24,334	25,649	
Overnight	6,887	6,605	7,200	7,071	6,744	6,703	6,918	6,666	6,577	6,605	6,415	6,421	6,609	6,610	
With agreed maturity – short-term	8,913	10,971	9,779	9,439	9,936	9,929	10,038	10,530	10,659	10,971	11,246	12,053	11,705	12,951	
With agreed maturity – long-term	2,857	4,157	9,688	3,170	3,241	3,378	3,519	3,555	3,727	4,157	4,542	4,729	4,827	4,876	
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	1,372	1,396	1,298	1,464	1,420	1,455	1,517	1,426	1,422	1,396	1,360	1,284	1,193	1,212	
Deposits in foreign currency, total	559	490	433	488	491	502	493	537	551	490	504	502	491	489	
Overnight	218	215	238	218	220	228	218	244	247	215	242	230	233	231	
With agreed maturity – short-term	248	198	123	196	192	190	196	213	227	198	181	195	177	180	
With agreed maturity – long-term	56	41	45	42	43	42	43	44	42	41	42	43	42	42	
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	37	36	27	32	36	42	36	36	35	36	39	34	39	36	
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %															
New deposits in domestic currency															
Households															
Overnight deposits	0.36	0.46	0.23	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.51	0.52	0.43	0.48	0.40	0.34	0.28	
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	3.36	4.30	2.00	4.30	4.40	4.39	4.53	4.65	4.56	4.45	4.08	3.40	2.82	2.44	
New loans to households in domestic currency															
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	5.80	6.77	6.28	6.63	6.71	6.95	6.99	7.10	7.17	6.88	7.05	6.63	5.75	6.75	
New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency															
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	5.76	6.62	6.06	6.63	6.91	6.53	6.94	6.76	7.24	7.74	6.61	6.35	6.34	6.05	
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %															
Main refinancing operations	3.85	3.85	1.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.25	3.75	3.25	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.25	
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES															
EURIBOR															
3-month rates	4.28	4.63	0.71	4.94	4.96	4.97	5.02	5.11	4.24	3.29	2.46	1.94	1.64	1.42	
6-month rates	4.35	4.72	1.00	5.09	5.15	5.16	5.22	5.18	4.29	3.37	2.54	2.03	1.78	1.61	
LIBOR CHF															
3-month rates	2.55	2.58	0.25	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.78	3.00	1.97	0.91	0.57	0.51	0.44	0.40	
6-month rates	2.65	2.69	0.35	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.92	3.09	2.16	1.08	0.71	0.65	0.58	0.54	

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

2009								2010									
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
140	142	151	167	166	161	161	160	176	177	140	140	142	141	140	142	140	139
3,542	3,472	3,456	3,427	3,610	3,625	3,581	3,497	3,334	3,382	2,884	2,897	3,001	3,125	3,130	3,326	3,422	3,447
254	251	257	262	281	305	336	376	390	395	390	392	395	401	415	421	417	434
7,946	7,951	8,055	8,135	8,231	8,295	8,345	8,413	8,452	8,480	8,601	8,647	8,701	8,897	8,914	9,062	9,119	9,149
21,516	21,517	21,557	21,671	21,704	21,688	21,645	21,704	21,792	21,896	21,950	22,062	21,997	22,015	22,020	21,816	21,862	21,848
2,838	2,835	2,838	2,868	2,846	2,846	2,772	2,680	2,684	2,669	2,620	2,606	2,558	2,536	2,524	2,502	2,488	2,496
4,008	4,365	4,382	4,334	4,723	4,563	4,589	5,302	6,141	5,093	5,057	5,555	5,638	6,120	5,459	5,315	5,399	5,079
33,140	33,353	33,601	33,628	34,045	33,922	33,962	34,731	35,678	34,817	34,893	35,430	35,620	35,939	35,493	35,389	35,616	35,430
2,122	2,059	2,017	2,003	1,969	1,939	1,919	1,895	1,904	1,894	1,887	1,859	1,852	1,915	1,860	1,875	1,828	1,742
4,843	4,979	4,925	5,067	5,380	5,460	5,386	5,345	5,211	5,204	4,723	4,871	4,819	5,234	5,112	5,175	5,263	5,282
26,020	26,576	26,206	25,956	26,950	26,860	26,930	27,965	28,953	28,198	27,716	27,949	28,085	27,948	27,077	27,357	26,817	26,696
6,876	7,163	6,862	7,011	7,079	6,940	7,028	7,200	7,949	7,139	7,396	7,351	7,732	7,834	7,868	8,027	8,029	7,926
13,053	12,015	10,560	10,067	10,720	10,487	10,283	9,779	9,722	9,479	8,582	8,347	8,029	8,400	8,593	8,634	8,096	8,100
4,868	6,182	7,600	7,712	7,952	8,190	8,315	9,688	9,928	10,260	10,431	10,894	11,005	11,539	10,460	10,529	10,532	10,587
1,223	1,216	1,184	1,166	1,199	1,243	1,304	1,298	1,354	1,320	1,307	1,357	1,319	175	156	167	160	83
495	492	480	462	462	457	454	433	426	439	436	450	495	708	465	495	465	456
251	249	239	240	244	242	261	238	240	241	250	270	299	512	283	310	280	286
166	170	166	150	144	141	122	123	117	120	110	103	104	130	122	121	125	113
41	39	39	38	43	42	43	45	48	52	54	54	57	64	58	61	57	55
37	34	36	34	31	32	28	27	21	26	22	23	35	2	2	3	3	2
0.25	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20
2.28	2.40	2.35	2.27	2.14	2.04	1.97	2.00	1.91	1.75	1.69	1.66	1.72	1.84	1.87	1.83	1.89	1.86
6.37	6.59	6.74	6.57	6.64	6.74	5.00	6.28	6.11	6.08	5.33	5.80	5.38	5.42	5.12	5.33	5.17	5.50
6.10	6.19	6.36	6.20	6.66	6.47	5.94	6.06	6.15	6.31	5.64	5.98	6.03	5.63	5.40	5.84	4.90	5.64
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.28	1.23	0.98	0.86	0.77	0.74	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.85	0.90	0.88	1.00
1.48	1.44	1.21	1.12	1.04	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.10	1.15	1.14	1.22
0.40	0.40	0.37	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.10	0.13	0.16	-	-
0.54	0.52	0.49	0.45	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.28	0.20	0.22	0.23	-	-

PUBLIC FINANCE	2007	2008	2009	2008			2009				2010		2009	
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	1	2
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS–IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m														
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES														
TOTAL REVENUES	14,006.1	15,339.2	14,408.0	4,005.7	3,857.5	4,106.6	3,283.0	3,542.8	3,558.8	4,023.5	3,310.3	3,477.0	1,123.2	1,067.7
Current revenues	13,467.2	14,792.3	13,639.5	3,881.0	3,733.8	3,903.4	3,204.0	3,322.8	3,470.3	3,642.3	3,157.6	3,366.8	1,112.4	1,029.2
Tax revenues	12,757.9	13,937.4	12,955.4	3,702.0	3,472.0	3,653.3	3,058.9	3,164.5	3,279.0	3,453.0	2,983.4	3,189.2	1,068.5	980.1
Taxes on income and profit	2,917.7	3,442.2	2,805.1	1,106.5	806.5	834.7	707.3	617.5	735.5	744.8	635.5	594.4	249.4	239.9
Social security contributions	4,598.0	5,095.0	5,161.3	1,254.2	1,272.9	1,364.8	1,285.3	1,280.9	1,260.6	1,334.5	1,274.4	1,303.8	433.4	423.7
Taxes on payroll and workforce	418.1	258.0	28.5	62.2	63.5	72.9	7.4	7.2	6.2	7.7	6.3	7.2	3.2	2.0
Taxes on property	206.4	214.9	207.0	62.6	69.6	55.2	20.6	51.5	74.6	60.2	24.1	58.9	5.3	7.9
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,498.6	4,805.3	4,660.2	1,181.7	1,227.8	1,296.4	1,015.4	1,177.5	1,184.2	1,283.1	1,023.9	1,199.2	370.7	298.5
Taxes on international trade & transactions	117.1	120.1	90.5	33.7	31.0	29.8	22.5	29.2	17.2	21.7	18.7	24.7	6.3	8.1
Other taxes	2.1	1.8	2.9	1.0	0.7	-0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1
Non-tax revenues	709.2	854.9	684.1	179.0	261.8	250.1	145.1	158.4	191.3	189.3	174.2	177.6	43.8	49.1
Capital revenues	136.6	117.3	106.5	26.9	28.8	33.6	14.1	29.7	19.3	43.5	9.8	17.9	2.8	5.9
Grants	11.9	10.4	11.1	2.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.9	4.7	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.7
Transferred revenues	42.5	53.9	54.3	0.9	0.6	51.3	0.2	1.5	1.1	51.5	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.0
Receipts from the EU budget	348.0	365.4	596.5	94.8	91.3	115.3	61.8	186.9	66.2	281.5	139.4	87.8	7.5	31.9
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES														
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,915.5	15,441.7	16,368.2	3,792.9	3,628.8	4,631.4	3,877.1	4,064.6	3,767.1	4,659.5	4,034.9	4,120.8	1,119.8	1,408.5
Current expenditures	5,950.9	6,557.5	6,797.3	1,581.7	1,513.7	1,886.2	1,768.8	1,682.7	1,578.1	1,771.3	1,795.2	1,755.4	502.2	619.0
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,276.9	3,578.9	3,912.3	906.8	892.5	959.8	965.0	1,005.6	955.4	985.9	956.5	1,012.6	305.3	333.1
Expenditures on goods and services	2,212.2	2,527.5	2,506.8	589.3	586.1	829.0	547.1	618.0	603.9	741.4	556.7	622.9	172.0	179.1
Interest payments	357.0	335.2	335.9	69.8	12.9	31.5	246.7	48.4	12.0	29.0	272.6	110.0	21.4	103.1
Reserves	104.8	116.0	42.3	15.8	22.2	65.9	10.0	10.9	6.8	14.9	9.4	9.9	3.5	3.7
Current transfers	6,143.9	6,742.2	7,340.3	1,856.8	1,567.3	1,828.2	1,748.2	1,936.1	1,736.9	1,918.2	1,849.0	1,995.1	515.3	638.3
Subsidies	423.4	476.5	597.9	243.0	57.7	115.3	165.0	126.9	86.5	219.4	160.7	122.8	9.1	110.6
Current transfers to individuals and households	5,093.3	5,619.2	6,024.1	1,448.9	1,344.8	1,522.0	1,436.2	1,614.8	1,475.9	1,497.6	1,529.0	1,671.1	463.1	480.6
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	595.3	598.3	679.5	151.2	153.2	175.2	140.0	178.5	164.5	195.1	150.6	188.6	40.9	46.4
Current transfers abroad	32.0	48.2	38.9	13.6	11.6	15.7	7.0	15.9	9.9	6.1	8.7	12.6	2.2	0.7
Capital expenditures	1,130.5	1,255.5	1,293.3	215.9	350.0	540.6	175.3	237.2	297.5	584.1	192.8	212.4	57.4	60.5
Capital transfers	334.3	458.6	495.2	62.3	130.8	234.9	35.9	112.9	86.0	259.9	47.2	90.1	12.8	6.3
Payments to the EU budget	355.9	427.9	439.3	76.2	67.0	141.5	148.9	95.6	68.7	126.1	150.6	67.8	32.1	84.4
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	90.6	-102.5	-1,961.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

BS – Bank of Slovenia, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **GII** – Gender Inequality Index, **HDI** – Human Development Index, **IHDI** – Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMD** – International Institute for Management Development, **KIS** – Agricultural institute of Slovenia, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **MKGP** – Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, **MPI** – Multidimensional Poverty Index, **NFI** – Non-monetary Financial Institutions, **OECD** – Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, **PPA** – Public Payments Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **SCA** – Standard Classification of Activities, **SJM** – Slovenian Public Opinion Poll, **SORS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **WEF** – World Economic Forum.

Acronyms of Standard Classification of Activities (SCA)

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

Acronyms of Countries

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

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