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Contents

In the spotlight.....	3
Current economic trends	5
International environment.....	7
Economic developments in Slovenia	8
Labour market	13
Prices	15
Balance of payments	17
Financial markets	19
Public finance.....	21
Boxes	
Box 1: Gross domestic product, Q3 2014.....	9
Box 2: Drawing of cohesion funds in the 2007–2013 programming period, with emphasis on 2014.....	23
Selected topics	
Wage adjustment and changes in wage inequality during the crisis	29
Unemployment outflow rate	32
The Doing Business 2015 report by the World Bank.....	33
Excessive macroeconomic imbalances in the EU	34
Statistical appendix	37

The Economic Mirror is prepared based on statistical data available by 5 December 2014.

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

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

In the spotlight

The weak economic recovery in the euro area continued in the third quarter of this year but the forecasts for 2014 and 2015 are lower than previous projections. The 0.8% year-on-year growth was mainly driven by private consumption, while investment continued to decline. Similar to other institutions, the OECD cut its forecasts for economic growth in November. Euro area GDP is now projected to rise 0.8% this year and 1.1% in 2015, the main factors for the revision being deteriorating business confidence and weaker investment growth. The downside risks to economic growth remain elevated, arising mainly from geopolitical risks, less favourable world economic prospects and the still vulnerable financial markets. The slump in commodity prices continued in October and November, the price of Brent crude oil averaging USD 79.5 per barrel in November, which is the lowest figure in the past four years.

In the third quarter Slovenia's GDP was up 0.7% relative to the previous quarter (seasonally adjusted) and up 3.2% compared with the previous year, largely owing to accelerated growth in exports. Total exports were up 6.8% over the same period of 2013 (in quarterly terms up 3.1%, seasonally adjusted), which is related to improvement in export competitiveness and some major export transactions amid the otherwise weak recovery in Slovenia's main trading partners. The year-on-year growth of value added strengthened in manufacturing and some other export-related sectors. Domestic consumption also increased further in year-on-year terms. The quarterly rise in gross fixed capital formation (1.0%, seasonally adjusted) was similar to that in the second quarter but its structure was slightly different. Growth in construction investment related to the strong absorption of EU funds moderated, while investment in machinery and equipment rose. Household consumption went up modestly (0.8% year-on-year), reflecting the recovery on the labour market and higher consumer confidence. After declining year-on-year for a long period, government consumption remained at the same level as the year before mostly on the back of larger expenditure on intermediate consumption.

The labour market situation continues to improve gradually. After recording strong growth in the first half of the year, employment rose noticeably again in the third quarter (by 0.5%, seasonally adjusted). The movements of the number of the registered unemployed have also been favourable since March (seasonally adjusted), primarily on account of increased hiring. At the end of November, 115,411 persons were registered as unemployed, down 3.3% from the previous November. Slightly rising since mid-2013, average gross earnings per employee increased by a further 0.5% in the third quarter (seasonally adjusted). In the private sector they have been rising steadily for one and a half years, but this year they are also growing in the public sector for the first time in two years (owing to the beginning of the disbursement of suspended promotions, the base effect due to the expiry of the latest austerity measures in the general government sector and further growth in public corporations).

In November, Slovenia recorded deflation at the annual level for the fourth month in a row (-0.2%). The decline in consumer prices in recent months was, alongside modest household consumption, also due to a huge year-on-year slump in global oil prices in euros. Durable and semi-durable goods prices also fell. Services prices otherwise stand out among all groups of prices that have increased this year, but their contribution dropped in November on account of lower supplementary health insurance premiums (one-off factor). The euro area recorded the lowest inflation in the past five years (0.3% year-on-year in November), which is explained by the same factors as in the domestic environment.

The repairing of bank balance sheets continues but the situation remains fairly tight. In October, EUR 1.1 bn of claims were transferred from banks included in the restructuring process to the BAMC. In the ten months to October, the volume of loans to domestic non-banking sectors thus shrank by EUR 2.3 bn. Household loans fell marginally, while government loans enjoyed modest growth. Household and government deposits have otherwise been increasing in 2014 but in the last two months the increase in household deposits came to a halt. At the end of the third quarter, the quality of bank assets started to deteriorate more rapidly again. The share of arrears of more than 90 days (EUR 6.2 bn) stood at 15.7% at the end of September, which is almost 1 percentage point higher than a month earlier.

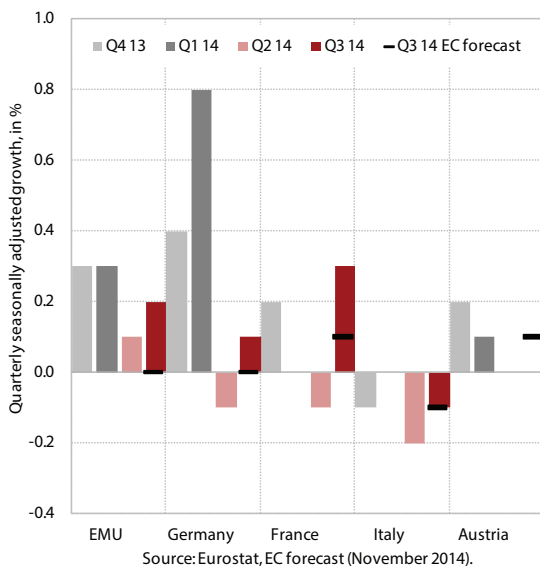
The general government deficit in the first three quarters amounted to EUR 1.032 bn, down EUR 314.9 m from the same period of 2013. The year-on-year growth in general government revenue (5.0%), mainly the result of public finance measures, was to some extent also due to stronger economic activity. Among tax revenues excluding social contributions (which were up 6.7%), corporate income tax and value added tax recorded the highest growth. Revenue from personal income tax and social contributions also increased as a result of improving labour market conditions and a reduction in some tax allowances. Growth in general government expenditure (2.2%) was lower than growth in general government revenue. It was driven by strong investment growth and rising interest payments, while other major expenditure categories were down year-on-year. The revised state budget adopted in November 2014 anticipates a EUR 197 m higher deficit in 2014 than planned in November 2013, the main reasons for the shortfall being expenditure on interest payments, transfers to the pension fund and expenditure on goods and services, which were set to low in the original budget, and more modest absorption of EU cohesion funds.

current economic trends

International environment

The weak recovery of the euro area economy continued in the third quarter of this year. According to Eurostat's estimate, euro area GDP rose by 0.2% in the third quarter, seasonally adjusted, and was up 0.8% year-on-year. Activity otherwise increased slightly more than expected by the European Commission, but among Slovenia's trading partners, only Germany and France recorded growth. Data on GDP growth structure in these two countries indicate that the main driver of growth was domestic demand, as private and government consumption increased, while investment, particularly in machinery and equipment, dropped considerably. In Germany a positive contribution to growth also came from foreign demand (net exports), while in France growth was up on account of changes in inventories. In October and November, the confidence and business climate indicators for the euro area (PMI, ESI) – which had deteriorated in the third quarter – indicated that economic recovery would also be slow in the last quarter of the year.

Figure 1: Quarterly growth rates in selected EU countries, 2014



Similar to other institutions, the OECD also cut its forecasts for economic growth in November, as expected. Euro area GDP is now projected to rise 0.8% this year and 1.1% next year (in both years by 0.4 percentage points less than expected in the spring). The main factors for the revision are business confidence, which has been deteriorating since spring 2014, and significantly weaker investment growth than expected. On the other hand, positive contributions to growth should come from the depreciation of the euro against the US dollar and lower commodity prices. The recovery will accelerate somewhat next year, but the downside risks to growth remain elevated, arising mainly from geopolitical risks, less favourable world economic prospects and the still vulnerable financial markets. The OECD also mentions the

Table 1: Comparison of GDP growth forecasts by international institutions

	2014				2015			
	IMF Oct 14	CONS Nov 14	EC Nov 14	OECD Nov 14	IMF Oct 14	CONS Nov 14	EC Nov 14	OECD Nov 14
EMU	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
EU	N/A	1.3	1.3	N/A	N/A	1.6	1.5	N/A
DE	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1
IT	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2
AT	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.9
FR	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
UK	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
US	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (October 2014), Consensus Forecasts (November 2014), European Economic Forecast Autumn 2014 (November 2014), OECD Economic Outlook (November 2014).
Note: N/A – not available.

risk of secular stagnation,¹ which is related to the very low interest rates and persistently low inflation (i.e. deflation).

The ECB kept its interest rates unchanged in November. In order to strengthen the transmission mechanism, it is willing to take further steps to adjust the monetary policy, in addition to the already adopted non-standard measures. At October's meeting, the ECB confirmed and announced details on the implementation of the programmes of asset-backed securities and covered bond purchases (ABSPP and CBPP). Besides the measures that are already underway,² the ECB will examine possibilities for additional steps to further enhance the functioning of the transmission mechanism and facilitate lending to businesses. These should include purchases of various types of assets, primarily government and corporate bonds.

Oil prices slumped further in November. The price of Brent crude oil, having exceeded USD 115 per barrel in the middle of June, declined by more than 35% in the last five months, to around USD 72 per barrel by the end of November. The average price of Brent crude oil in November was USD 79.5, which is its four-year low. Despite the significant depreciation of the euro against the US dollar, oil prices in euros also fell significantly, averaging EUR 69.5 per barrel in November. According to the IEA, since June oil prices have mainly been falling owing to higher oil supply from non-OPEC countries (US, UK), as oil demand increases more slowly than oil supply.³ Moreover, October recorded a further decline in non-energy commodity prices (down 1.4% year-on-year), particularly metal prices, which fell to a five-year low.

¹ Secular stagnation is a prolonged period of very low or zero growth in the market economy, which is, despite low interest rates, mainly a consequence of low aggregate demand.

² In addition to the asset-backed securities purchase programme (ABSPP) and the covered bond purchase programme (CBPP), the 2nd auction of targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTROs) will take place in December, where 47% of the surveyed banks plan to participate, according to the ECB lending survey.

³ Oil supply amounted to 93.6 m barrels per day in the third quarter, 0.9% more than in the second quarter. This was the highest oil supply growth on record in the last few years.

Table 2: Money market interest rates and the exchange rates of national currencies against the EUR

Interest rates	average, in %				change, in b. p.	
	2013	XI 13	X 14	XI 14	XI 14/X 14	XI 14/XI 13
3-month EURIBOR rate	0.220	0.223	0.083	0.081	-0.2	-14.2
3-month USD LIBOR rate	0.268	0.239	0.232	0.233	0.1	-0.6
3-month CHF LIBOR rate	0.021	0.020	0.009	0.007	-0.2	-1.3
Exchange rates	average				change, in %	
	2013	XI 13	X 14	XI 14	XI 14/X 14	XI 14/XI 13
EUR/USD	1.328	1.349	1.267	1.247	-1.6	-7.6
EUR/CHF	1.231	1.232	1.208	1.208	0.0	-1.9
EUR/GBP	0.849	0.838	0.789	0.790	0.2	-5.7
EUR/JPY	129.66	134.97	136.85	144.79	5.8	7.3

Source: Euribor, ECB, calculations by IMAD.

Figure 2: Prices of Brent crude oil and USD/EUR exchange rate

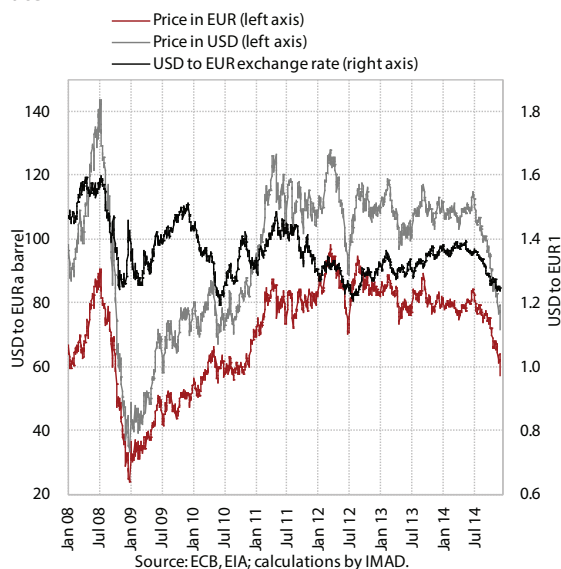


Figure 3: Non-energy commodity prices in dollars

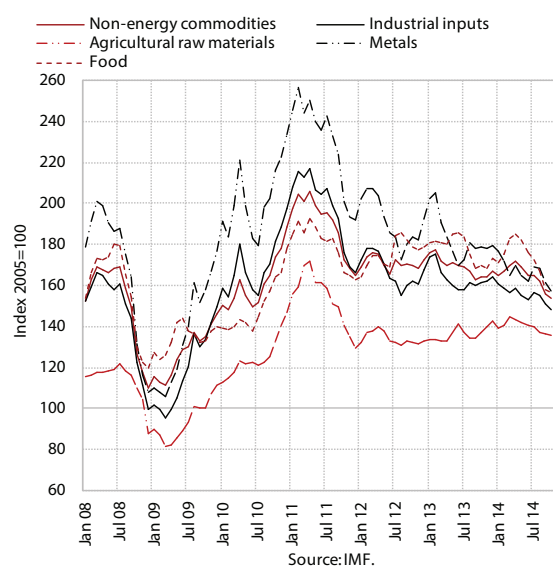


Table 3: Oil and non-energy commodity prices

Oil	average				change, in %	
	2013	XI 13	X 14	XI 14	XI 14/X 14	XI 14/XI 13
Brent USD	108.56	107.79	87.43	79.45	-9.1	-26.3
Brent EUR	81.66	79.91	69.46	64.38	-7.3	-19.4
Commodities	change, in %					
	2013/2012	XI 14/X 14	XI 14/XI 13			
Non-energy commodities	-1.2	-1.4	-6.5			
Food	1.1	-1.2	-8.0			
Agricultural raw materials	1.4	-0.8	-1.2			
Metals	-4.2	-2.9	-12.3			

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

Economic developments in Slovenia

In the third quarter, real growth in **merchandise exports** increased further (4.2%), while growth in **imports** continued (2.5%, seasonally adjusted).⁴ Growth in merchandise

⁴ According to the National Accounts Statistics.

exports, which started in the second quarter of last year, coincides with an increase in demand from the EU. According to our estimate, it is also a result of improved export competitiveness, which is reflected in market share growth.⁵ In the third quarter, too, growth was based on exports to the EU. Among exports to Slovenia's main

⁵ For more on this see SEM, September 2014, Box 1, p. 10.

Box 1: Gross domestic product, Q3 2014

In the third quarter, GDP growth (3.2%, year-on-year) continued primarily owing to faster growth in exports. Relative to the previous quarter, GDP rose by 0.7% (seasonally adjusted), the main factor being a further strengthening of growth in merchandise exports. Total exports were thus up 6.8% over the same period of 2013, which is, amid the otherwise weak economic recovery in Slovenia's main trading partners, attributable to an improvement in export competitiveness and to some major export transactions in the last period (an increase in road vehicle exports). In the context of export movements, the year-on-year growth of value added strengthened further in manufacturing and some other activities that are at least partly related to exports (particularly in the transportation sector). Year-on-year growth in imports (5.5%) was also higher than in the first half of the year, the contribution of net exports being significant again, at 1.4 percentage points.

The third quarter also recorded further growth in domestic consumption and value added in predominantly domestic-market-oriented activities. The quarterly rise in gross fixed capital formation (1.0%, seasonally adjusted) was similar to that in the second quarter but its structure was slightly different. Growth in construction investment related to the strong absorption of EU funds eased, as already indicated by indicators of construction activity. Value added in the construction sector even fell relative to the previous quarter, so that its year-on-year growth (10.1%) also slowed, after the pronounced growth in the first half of the year. Investment in machinery and equipment rose quarter-on-quarter, being also up slightly in year-on-year terms (1.0%). Investment in transport equipment and investment in other equipment and machinery increased. The latter nevertheless remains lower than in the same period last year, which we estimate is largely the result of the base effect, as last year the level of this investment was fairly high due to the imports of equipment for a large energy facility. The year-on-year growth in household consumption (0.8%) continued, reflecting the recovery on the labour market and higher consumer confidence. Growth in employment and nominal gross earnings increased further year-on-year in the third quarter, by 0.9% and 1.3%, respectively. Durable goods consumption was up again, as already suggested by current indicators (first passenger car registrations and turnover in the sale of durable goods), while consumption of other goods stagnated. After declining year-on-year for a long period, government consumption remained unchanged relative to the same period of 2013, the main reason being higher expenditure on intermediate consumption, which had still recorded a considerable year-on-year decline in the first half of the year. Compensation of employees was also up amid growth in employment (especially in the sectors of health and social work and education) and average gross earnings (the payments of suspended promotions) in the general government.

Figure 4: GDP level in Slovenia and its main trading partners

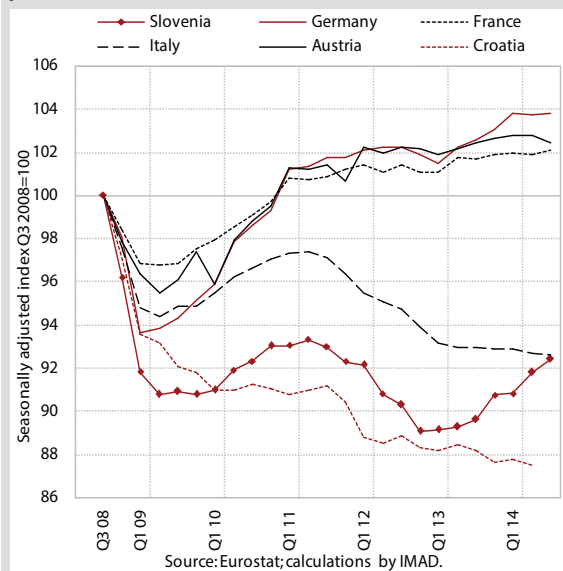
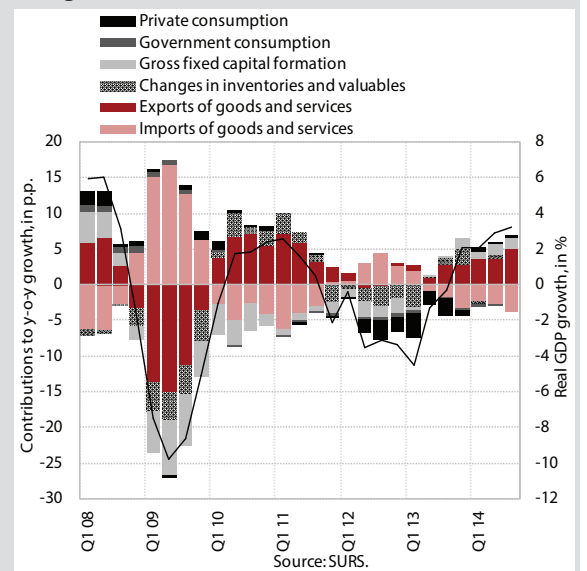


Figure 5: Expenditure structure of the year-on-year change in GDP, Slovenia



trade partners, in particular exports to France expanded during the summer months. The latter is mainly a consequence of higher road vehicle exports, which were, according to our estimate, also the main driver of total export growth relative to the previous quarter, together with exports of metal products, primary products and

machinery.⁶ Against the background of export growth, a modest recovery of domestic consumption and some one-off factors, merchandise imports have also been picking up since the beginning of last year. According to the available data, imports of all main end-product groups (for private, intermediate and investment

⁶ Nominal data on the structure of merchandise exports and imports are available for the first eight months of this year.

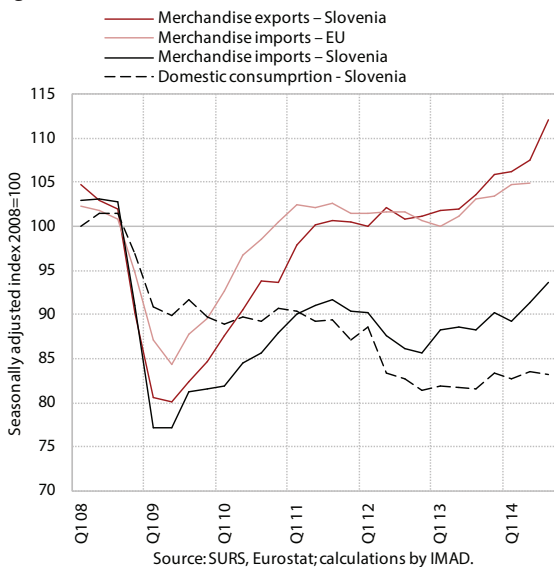
Table 4: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

in %	2013	IX 14/ VIII 14	IX 14/ IX 13	I-IX 14/ I-IX 13
Exports ¹	2.5	26.8	12.0	5.2
-goods	1.8	39.2	14.0	5.9
-services	5.6	-9.0	3.9	2.2
Imports ¹	-1.5	19.1	6.1	5.0
-goods	-1.9	22.3	6.8	4.2
-services	1.4	3.1	2.5	10.4
Industrial production	-0.9	0.4 ²	3.3 ³	3.6 ³
-manufacturing	-1.5	-0.2 ²	2.2 ³	3.0 ³
Construction -value of construction put in place	-2.6	-8.6 ²	6.2 ³	30.4 ³
Real turnover in retail trade	-3.7	0.2 ²	4.1 ³	0.3 ³
Nominal turnover in market services (without trade)	-0.3	-0.9 ²	2.4 ³	3.3 ³

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

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

Figure 6: Merchandise trade



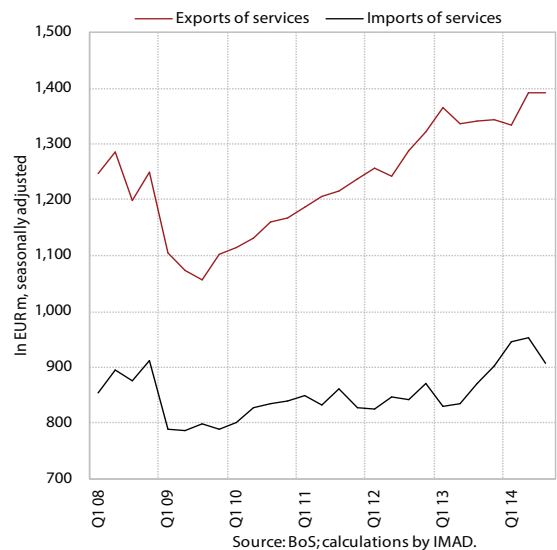
consumption) increased further in the third quarter. In the first three quarters, real merchandise exports were up 6.3% year-on-year, according to original data, while imports increased by 3.7%.

After the increase in **services trade** in the second quarter, nominal exports maintained their level in the third quarter, while imports decreased, seasonally adjusted.⁷ Exports of transport and other business services continued to grow; exports of travel have stagnated in the past year while exports of the group of other services have decreased.⁸

⁷ According to the balance of payments statistics.

⁸ When adjusting data for seasonal effects, we placed communication, construction, financial, computer and information activities, personal service activities, arts, entertainment and recreation activities, government services, insurances and licences, patents and copyrights into the group of other services. Together, they account for almost a fifth of services exports and nearly a third of services imports.

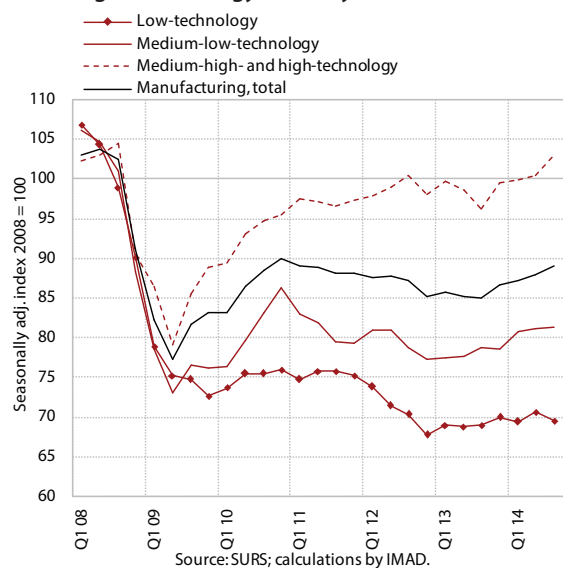
Figure 7: Trade in services – nominal



The decline in the latter is due to lower exports of licences, patents and copyrights, personal, cultural, recreation and communication services. Nominal imports of services fell owing to a renewed decline in imports of travel and the group of other services (notably licences, patents and copyrights). Imports of transport services also declined in the third quarter, while imports of other business services remained roughly unchanged for the second quarter in a row. In the first three quarters of the year, nominal exports of services were up 2.2% year-on-year, according to original data, while imports increased by 10.4%.

Production volume in **manufacturing** increased further in the third quarter owing to strong growth in July. In quarterly terms, it was up 1.2% (seasonally adjusted) primarily on account of growth in more technology-

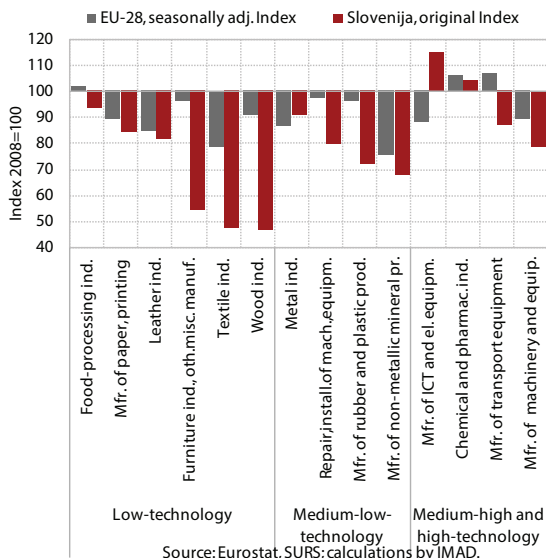
Figure 8: Production volume in manufacturing industries according to technology intensity



intensive industries where production volume has risen the most since the beginning of the year. Medium-low-technology production remained practically unchanged for the second consecutive quarter, while low-technology production decreased slightly and returned to the level seen at the beginning of the year. In the first nine months, production volume in manufacturing was 3.0% higher (working-day adjusted) than in the same period of 2013.⁹

Modest activity in some low-technology industries is the main reason for a wider gap with the production levels in 2008 of the manufacturing sector in Slovenia compared with the EU. Production levels in the textile, wood-processing and furniture industries are half lower than in 2008. Some medium-low-technology industries (the rubber industry, repair and installation of machinery and equipment) and the more technology-intensive manufacture of transport equipment are much further away from the pre-crisis level than their counterparts in the EU. Activity in the manufacture of transport equipment, having declined in the past three years after the phase-out of the incentives for new car purchases in the main trading partners, was up 25.4% year-on-year in the third quarter. In our estimation, its growth was mainly due to the beginning of the sale of a new passenger car in the second half of this year. In the third quarter, more than 20% higher activity than in the same period last year was recorded in the manufacture of ICT equipment and electrical appliances, and in the leather industry, where it also increased most notably in the first nine months (by a solid 10%).

Figure 9: Production volume by manufacturing activity in Slovenia and the EU-28, 3rd quarter 2014



Construction activity declined by 6.6% in the third quarter, seasonally adjusted. On the back of growth in the preceding period, the value of construction put in place was otherwise still 19.3% higher year-on-year in the third

⁹ It was lower in some industries of lower technology-intensity, such as the textile and furniture industries, the sector of repair and installation of machinery and equipment, etc.

quarter. After having strengthened noticeably at the end of last and in the first half of 2014, activity fell in civil engineering while remaining almost unchanged in the construction of buildings.

At the end of September, the stock of contracts in the construction sector was 17.3% lower than at the end of 2013. Last year, it otherwise increased considerably, by 35.5%. In civil engineering, the stock of contracts fell by 7.2% this year, in the construction of residential and non-residential building even more. Data on issued building permits show a similarly unfavourable picture: the total floor area of buildings planned by issued building permits was significantly lower year-on-year in both the last quarter of 2013 and the first three quarters of 2014.

Figure 10: Value of construction output, seasonally adjusted

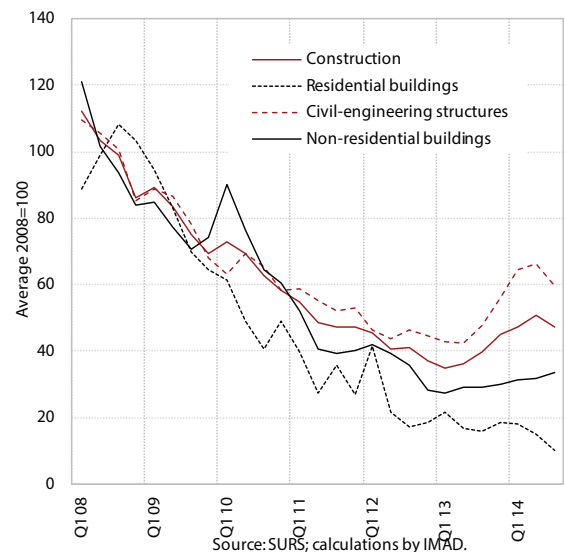
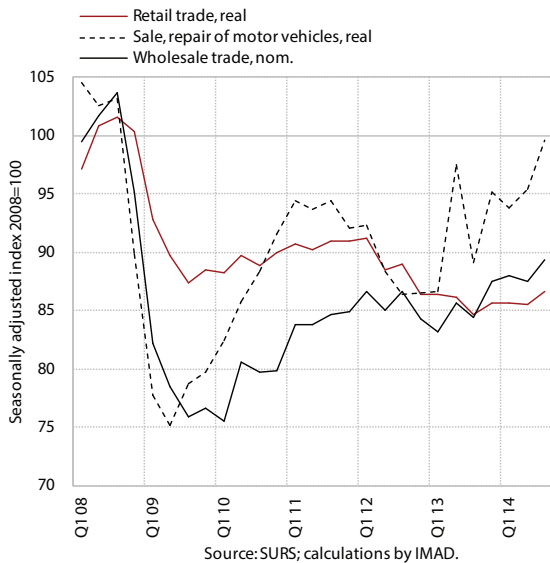


Figure 11: Total floor area of buildings planned by issued building permits in the last four quarters



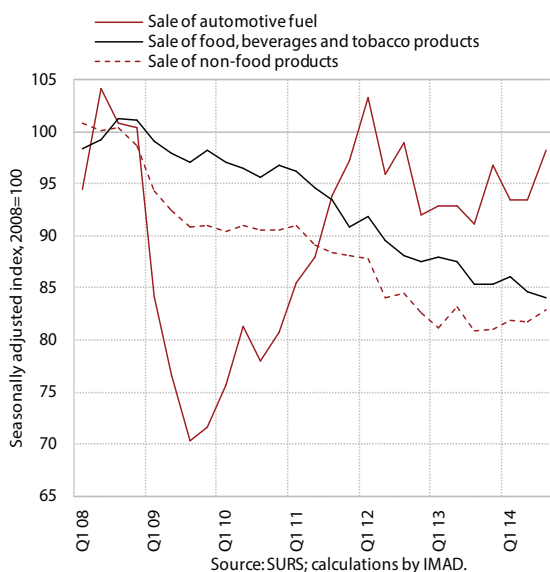
Activity in all three **trade sectors** strengthened in the third quarter (seasonally adjusted); turnover was also up year-on-year. In retail trade, turnover rose in the third quarter after stagnating for a year, and was up year-on-year for the first time in more than two years. Turnover in *wholesale trade* also rose after the stagnation in the first half of the year. With increased sales of new passenger cars,¹⁰ turnover continued to grow in the *sale and repair of motor vehicles*, being up more than a tenth relative to last year.

Figure 12: Turnover in trade sectors



Turnover in retail trade rose in the third quarter in the sale of automotive fuels and non-food products (seasonally adjusted). Turnover in the sale of food, beverages and

Figure 13: Turnover in retail trade

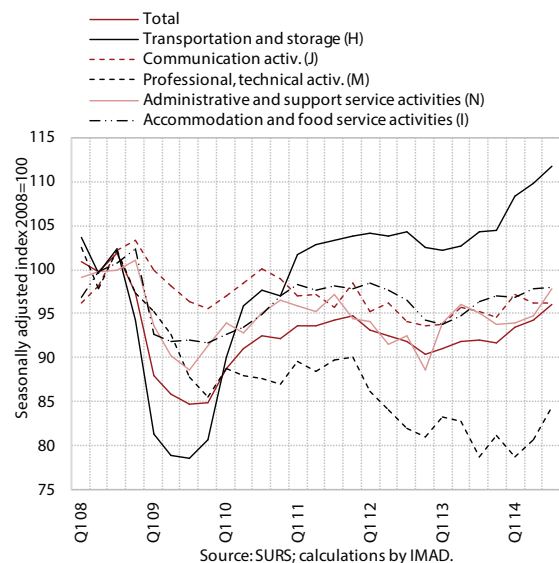


¹⁰ First passenger car registrations increased by 6.9% year-on-year in the third quarter, of which registrations by legal entities by 8.5% and registrations by natural persons by 1.7%.

tobacco products continued to decline. Modest growth, first seen at the end of last year, continued in the *sale of non-food products*, where the sale of household appliances and audio and video recordings rose for the fourth quarter in a row, exceeding last year's level by more than a fifth. After the fluctuations in previous quarters, turnover in the *sale of automotive fuels* also rose substantially. It was also much higher year-on-year, in our assessment as a result of increased trade in other goods and services that are also sold by companies registered in this activity,¹¹ as the quantity of sold automotive fuels was similar to the third quarter of 2013.

Nominal turnover in **market services (excluding trade)**¹² was also up in the third quarter (seasonally adjusted). Turnover increased in most main market services (year-on-year, in all of them). Turnover in *transportation services*, having started to rise at the beginning of 2013, has since increased by almost a tenth. Within these services, particularly strong growth was recorded by storage activities, while growth in land transportation came to a standstill. After growing for one and a half years, turnover in *accommodation and food service activities* stagnated in the third quarter due to a decline in September. Turnover in *professional and technical services* is increasing rapidly this year, mainly on the back of growth in architectural and engineering services where it was declining for several years and is therefore still much lower than before the crisis. The vigorous growth in turnover in *administrative and support service activities* is driven by employment activities. Turnover has otherwise been slightly falling for the better part of the year only in *information and communication services*, primarily owing to a decline in the telecommunication sector.

Figure 14: Nominal turnover in market services (other than trade)

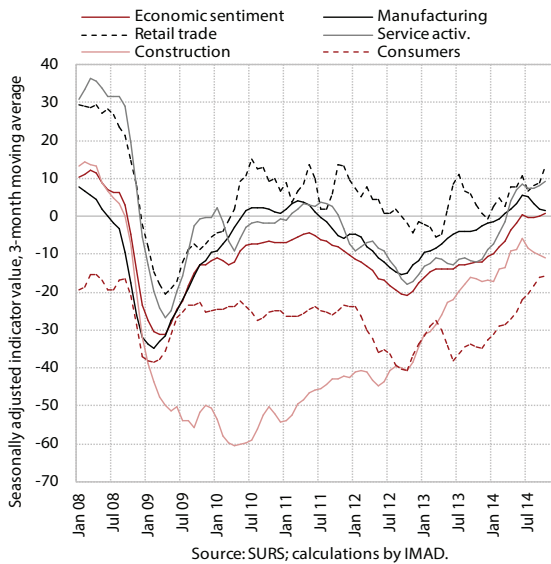


¹¹ Such as electricity, natural gas, merchandise and some services.

¹² Activities from H to N (SCA 2008) subject to the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

Confidence in the economy remains practically unchanged in the second half of the year, after it was still improving in the first. It increased relative to the first half of the year particularly in retail trade and service activities. It maintains similar levels as on average in the first half of the year in construction and manufacturing, but has been deteriorating in these sectors in the past few months. Consumer confidence fell notably in November, but this had improved substantially in the last year and a half.

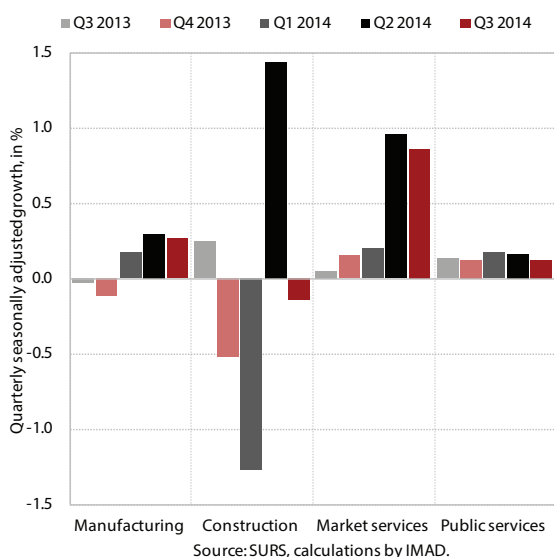
Figure 15: Business trends



Labour market

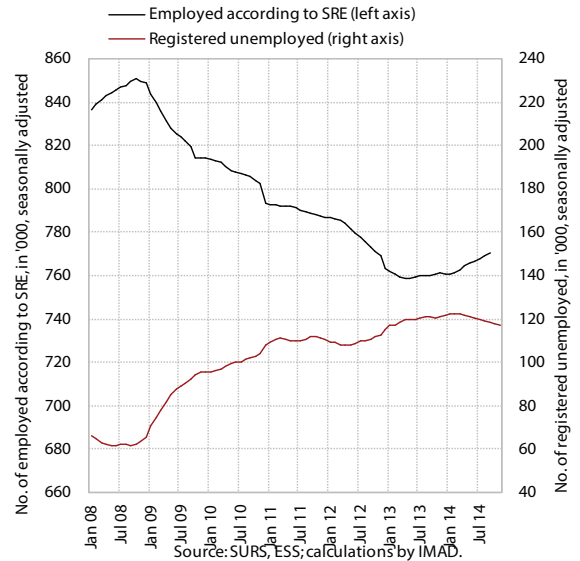
The number of **employed persons**¹³ rose again notably in the third quarter (by 0.5%, seasonally adjusted). Having started to increase slowly in the second quarter last year,

Figure 16: Employed persons by activity



¹³ According to the Statistical Register of Employment; these are employed and self-employed persons excluding self-employed farmers.

Figure 17: Employed according to SRE and registered unemployed



it strengthened in February 2014 and was also rising in the third quarter (1.2% year-on-year). In the first nine months of this year, the number of employed persons was up particularly in some market service activities¹⁴ (notably employment activities leasing labour), education and health and, to some extent, manufacturing. It was also higher in arts, entertainment and recreation and

Table 5: Indicators of labour market trends

in %	2013	IX 14/ VIII 14	IX 14/ IX 13	I-IX 14/ I-IX 13
Labour force	-0.7	0.2	0.9	0.5
Persons in formal employment	-2.0	0.2 ¹	1.3	0.3
Employed in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-2.6	0.5	1.1	0.4
Registered unemployed	8.8	-0.4 ¹	-1.8	1.4
Average nominal gross wage	-0.2	0.2 ¹	1.6	1.1
- private sector	0.6	0.2 ¹	1.6	1.5
- public sector	-1.3	0.2 ¹	2.0	0.7
-of which general government	-2.5	0.1 ¹	1.5	0.3
	2013	IX 13	VIII 14	IX 14
Rate of registered unemployment (in %), seasonally adjusted	13.1	13.2	12.9	12.9
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1.523.18	1.495.28	1.516.93	1.519.32
Private sector (in EUR)	1.404.40	1.375.60	1.393.05	1.397.15
Public sector (in EUR)	1.740.78	1.715.40	1.751.21	1.750.56
-of which general government (in EUR)	1.716.48	1.705.40	1.723.88	1.731.75

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

¹⁴ It was higher in administrative and support service activities, professional, scientific and technical, information, and transportation and storage activities, and, modestly higher, in real estate activities, while it was lower in financial and insurance activities, wholesale and retail trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, and, somewhat lower, in accommodation and food service activities.

Table 6: Employed persons by activity

	Number in '000				Change in Number	
	2013	VIII 13	VII 14	VIII 14	VIII 14/ VIII 13	I-VIII 14/ I-VIII 13
Manufacturing	177.7	177.6	178.5	179.0	1,402	397
Construction	54.3	56.0	55.1	55.7	-386	-315
Market services	333.1	333.3	340.5	342.0	8,649	4,613
-of which: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	104.2	103.4	103.7	104.0	606	-716
Public services	170.1	170.1	170.0	171.3	1,164	795
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	49.1	48.9	48.9	48.9	30	-305
Education	65.4	65.4	64.7	66.0	559	567
Human health and social work activities	55.6	55.8	56.3	56.4	575	533
Other	58.4	58.5	57.6	57.7	-829	-2,745
Total	793.6	795.5	801.7	805.5	10,000	2,745

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Table 7: Unemployment flows

	I-XII 13	I-XI 13	I-XI 14	XI 14
INFLOW OF UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	108,344	97,374	91,773	7,646
First-time jobseekers	19,071	17,700	17,579	1,466
Jobseekers who lost work	88,710	79,375	74,103	6,176
Bankruptcy of the company	3,732	3,470	3,462	150
Business reasons or compulsory settlement	17,896	15,952	13,696	1,082
Termination of fixed-term contracts	54,004	47,962	45,116	3,850
Other reasons	13,078	11,991	11,829	1,094
Other (transitions between records)	563	299	91	4
OUTFLOW OF UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	102,390	96,122	100,377	8,136
Unemployed who found work	65,054	61,546	67,732	4,722
Public works	5,423	5,389	5,834	131
Self-employment	5,789	5,081	3,038	233
Transitions into inactivity	13,295	12,377	11,644	1,200
Retirement	8,511	7,904	6,434	652
Breaches of regulations	14,772	13,594	11,247	1,288
Other (transfer to other registers, other)	9,269	8,605	9,754	926

Source: ESS.

other activities, owing mainly to a larger number of self-employed persons. According to the LFS, it remained 0.4% higher year-on-year in the third quarter. Compared with the previous quarter, employment declined on account of a lower number of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers. Employment as measured by national accounts statistics was also up year-on-year (by 0.8%).

Registered unemployment has been falling since March (seasonally adjusted), mainly due to increased hiring. At the end of November, 115,411 persons were registered as unemployed, 3.3% fewer than in the previous November. In the first eleven months to November, fewer persons registered as unemployed than in the same period last year, chiefly on account of a smaller inflow into unemployment as a result of the termination of fixed-term contracts and fewer dismissals for economic reasons. The outflow from unemployment was larger than in the same period last year, the main factor being that more people found work. On the other hand, there were fewer transitions into inactivity and fewer breaches

of regulations. The registered unemployment rate fell further in September (by 0.1 percentage points to 12.9%, seasonally adjusted) and was also slightly lower year-on-year. The number of the unemployed as measured by the LFS also dropped further in the third quarter, while the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 9.6%, seasonally adjusted.

Slightly rising since mid-2013, average gross earnings per employee rose by a further 0.5% in the third quarter (seasonally adjusted). After stagnating in 2012, gross earnings in the private sector have been gradually rising for one and a half years (by 0.3% in the third quarter, seasonally adjusted). For the first time in two years, in 2014, gross earnings are also increasing in the public sector. Amid further growth in public corporations¹⁵

¹⁵ Public corporations are corporations controlled by units of the general government sector, the basic criterion for determining control being majority ownership (owning more than half of the voting shares). They include companies, banks, insurance corporations, old people's homes, pharmacies, etc.

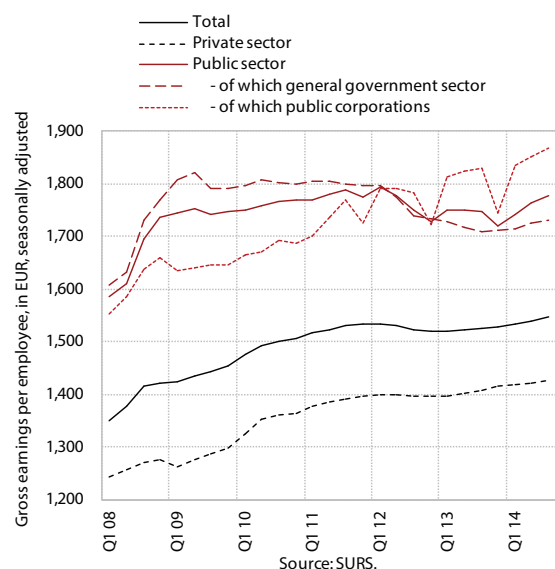
Table 8: Wages by activities

	Gross wage per employee, in EUR		Change, in %			
	2013	IX 2014	2013/ 2012	IX 14/ VIII 14	IX 14/ IX 13	I-IX 14/ I-IX 13
Average gross wage per employee	1,523.18	1,519.32	-0.2	0.2	1.6	1.1
Private sector activities (A–N; R–S)	1,473.47	1,466.18	0.7	0.0	1.8	1.5
Industry (B–E)	1,482.76	1,498.95	2.6	-0.2	4.2	3.3
- of which manufacturing	1,436.53	1,449.36	2.8	0.2	3.7	3.3
Construction	1,188.38	1,191.67	-1.4	1.4	0.7	0.1
Traditional services (G–I)	1,355.65	1,341.52	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.9
Other market services (J–N; R–S)	1,691.40	1,651.20	-1.3	-0.4	-0.9	-0.1
Public service activities (O–Q)	1,670.91	1,679.73	-2.3	0.5	1.2	0.1
- Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1,727.19	1,767.42	-1.4	0.9	2.8	0.8
- Education	1,621.86	1,632.56	-3.3	2.2	0.6	-0.2
- Human health and social work activities	1,677.78	1,654.95	-2.0	-2.0	0.4	-0.3

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

(where they otherwise fluctuate significantly), they also rose again in the general government in the third quarter (0.4%, seasonally adjusted). As the suspended promotions¹⁶ to public servants started to be paid in April 2014 and as one year had passed since the introduction of the latest austerity measures, average gross earnings in the general government were slightly higher year-on-year in the first nine months (by 0.3%; last year in the same period: -3.0%). In the public sector, they increased slightly more relative to the same period last year owing to faster growth in public corporations (1.7%), which was similar to that in the private sector (1.5%).

Slika 18: Average gross earnings per employee



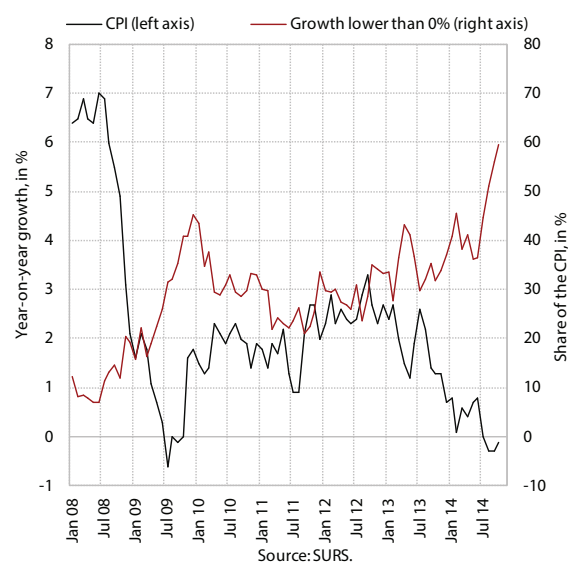
Source: SURS.

¹⁶ The suspended promotions are public servants' promotions from 2011 (promotions to a higher job title) and 2012 (promotions to a higher job title and pay rank), which, in line with the Agreement on further measures in the field of salaries and other labour costs in the public sector aiming to balance public finances in the period from 1 June 2013 to 31 December 2014 (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 46/2013) started to be paid only in April 2014.

Prices

Amid continued weak demand and in the absence of international inflationary pressures, **consumer prices** were down again year-on-year¹⁷ in November (-0.2 %). Deflation was recorded for the fourth consecutive month, the main factors being the continuation of modest household consumption and the developments on the world markets where commodity prices have fallen noticeably this year. The decline is still mainly reflected in the year-on-year falling of prices of food and energy (particularly liquid fuels). The latter have been influenced primarily by a pronounced year-on-year decline in global oil prices in euros in recent months.¹⁸ Prices of durable and semi-durable goods were also lower (their contribution amounting to -0.4 percentage points). Among all groups

Slika 19: Share of the CPI with year-on-year growth lower than 0%



Source: SURS.

¹⁷ Given month/the same month one year previously.

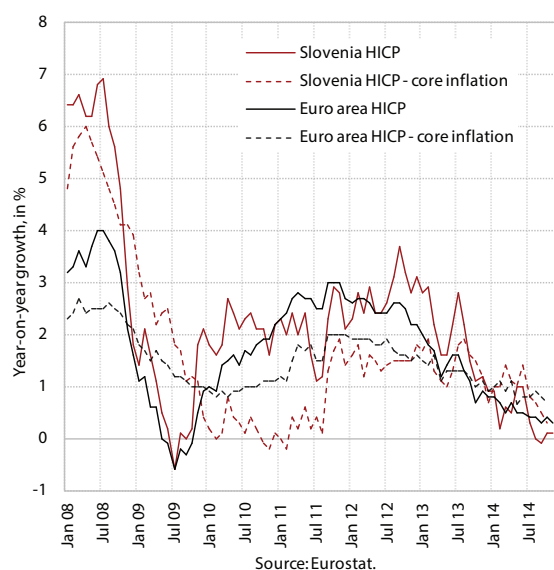
¹⁸ Brent oil prices in EUR were down 20% year-on-year in November.

Table 9: Breakdown of the HICP in sub-groups – October 2014

	Slovenia			Euro area		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	0.7	100.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.0
Goods	0.0	64.8	0.0	-0.2	57.2	-0.1
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	0.9	16.1	0.1	0.6	12.3	0.1
Non-processed food	0.4	7.5	0.0	-1.5	7.5	-0.1
Non-energy industrial goods	-0.2	26.4	-0.1	0.2	26.7	0.1
Durables	-1.6	8.7	-0.1	-0.6	8.4	-0.1
Non-durables	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.4	8.1	0.0
Semi-durables	2.3	9.2	0.2	2.5	10.2	0.3
Energy	-1.2	14.7	-0.2	-1.8	10.8	-0.2
Electricity for households	-3.2	2.8	-0.1	1.7	2.7	0.0
Natural gas	1.8	1.1	0.0	-1.7	1.8	0.0
Liquid fuels for heating	1.5	1.3	0.0	-9.3	0.9	-0.1
Solid fuels	-8.5	1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0
District heating	1.9	0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.6	0.0
Fuels and lubricants	-0.5	7.6	0.0	-2.7	4.8	-0.1
Services	2.5	35.2	0.9	0.6	42.8	0.3
Services – dwellings	4.2	3.2	0.1	1.5	10.5	0.2
Services – transport	2.6	6.2	0.2	1.1	7.3	0.1
Services – communications	-0.3	3.6	0.0	-2.7	3.1	-0.1
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	2.3	14.3	0.3	0.6	14.7	0.1
Services – other services	2.8	8.0	0.2	1.4	7.2	0.1
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	1.2	77.8	0.9	0.5	81.7	0.4

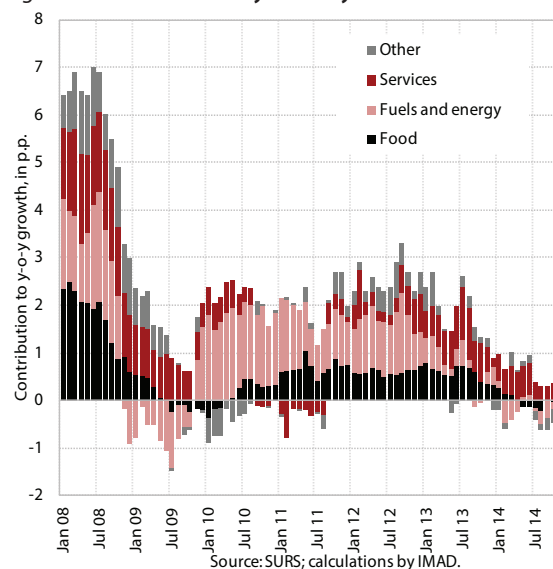
Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.
Note: ECB classification

Figure 20: Headline and core inflation in Slovenia and in the euro area



of prices that have risen this year,¹⁹ services prices stand out but their contribution dropped by 0.3 to 0.1 percentage points in November on account of lower

Figure 21: Breakdown of year-on-year inflation



supplementary health insurance premiums (one-off factor). Core inflation remained modest amid low food and energy prices.

¹⁹ Given month/December one year previously.

The euro area recorded the lowest inflation²⁰ in the past five years. According to Eurostat's flash estimate, prices increased by 0.3 % year-on-year in the euro area in November. The low inflation was, alongside the movements of global commodity prices, primarily due to lower energy prices (contribution: -0.3 percentage points). The main factor in growth was higher prices of services. Growth in prices of other goods decelerated amid continued weak demand. The latest available data (for the month of October) show deflationary movements in two euro area countries, while in others, inflation was significantly below the ECB's medium-term target (2%).

Figure 22: Euro area inflation, October 2014

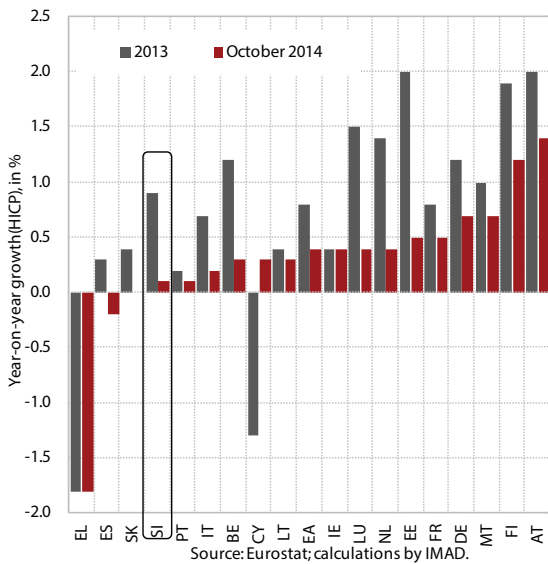


Table 10: Industrial producer prices and import prices

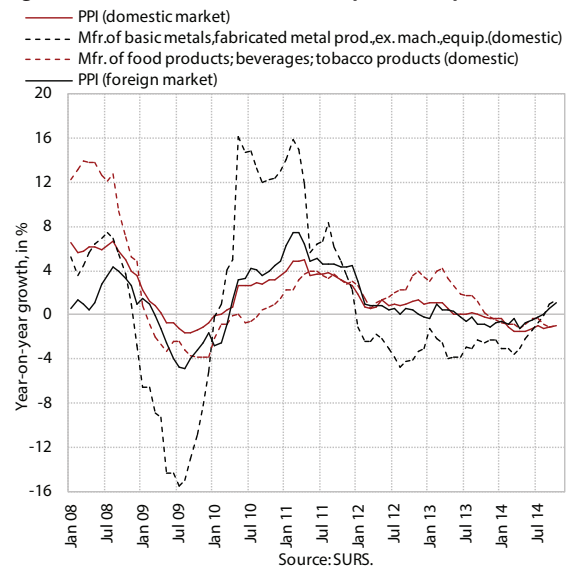
Industrial producer prices	Change, in %	
	2013	X14
Total	-0,5	0,0
Domestic market	-0,3	-1,0
Foreign market	-0,7	1,1
Import prices	2013	X14
Total	-0,9	-0,5
Euro area	0,4	-1,9
Non-euro area	-2,6	1,5

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

In October, **industrial producer prices** remained lower year-on-year on the domestic market (-1.0%), while they were up on foreign markets (1.1%). Price movements on the domestic market were mainly marked by lower prices in the manufacture of ICT equipment and electrical appliances (-2.0%); prices in the manufacture of metals were up again (3.5%). Besides higher prices in the manufacture of transport equipment (5.2%), the latter contributed to growth on foreign markets, which remains

²⁰ As measured by the HICP.

Figure 23: Movement of industrial producer prices



higher for the second consecutive month. In October, the year-on-year decline in **import prices** was somewhat smaller than in September (-0.5%). This was, in addition to lower prices in the manufacture of chemical products, due to higher prices in the manufacture of metals (3.6%) and a continuation of subdued growth in the manufacture of ICT equipment and electrical appliances (0.4%).

Balance of payments

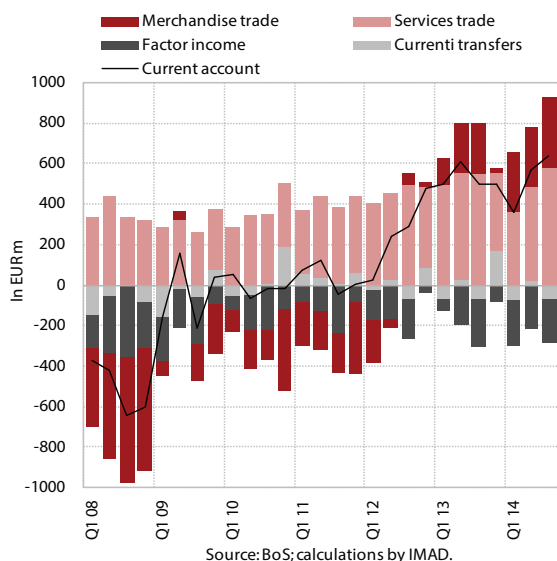
The **current account of the balance of payments** has been in surplus for the third consecutive year. In addition to growing exports, the high surplus mainly reflects the deleveraging process in the private sector, which continues to make net repayments abroad amid limited access to funding. The surplus in current transactions reached EUR 634.2 m in the third quarter of this year and was higher year-on-year mostly due to a higher surplus in goods and services. The deficit in factor income was lower, while the deficit in current transfers remained roughly unchanged relative to the same period last year. In the first nine months, the current account surplus totalled EUR 1,558.3 m, compared with EUR 1,604.5 m in the same period last year.

In the third quarter, Slovenia recorded the widest surplus in **external trade** since 1996. The surplus in external trade (EUR 922.3 m) widened year-on-year on account of a higher surplus in goods and services. The improvement in the balance of payments was mainly due to quantity factors (faster growth in exports than imports) and better terms of trade. The latter were mainly the result of lower import prices of manufactured goods, energy and raw materials denominated in euros. The surplus in trade in services was also up in the third quarter, mainly due to a wider surplus in transport and construction services, as revenue of Slovenian construction companies abroad increased slightly. A significant decline was recorded for

expenditure on construction works carried out by foreign companies in Slovenia, which is related to last year's large investment in an energy facility. The surplus in trade in travel narrowed year-on-year. As a result of a worse tourist season (weather conditions, last year's sports event), revenue from non-residents' travel declined, while domestic spending abroad continued. In the first nine months, the surplus in external trade totalled EUR 2,341.0 m, compared with EUR 2,195.5 m in the same period last year.

Despite the rising net interest payments, the deficit in the **balance of factor income** was down year-on-year in the third quarter. This was mainly attributable to income from labour and capital. Because of a larger number of daily migrants working abroad, income from labour rises, but expenditure from labour also started to increase in the second half of last year due to increased hiring of foreigners. The deficit in capital income narrowed year-on-year, largely as a result of a lower net outflow of income from equity capital of direct investment. Net interest payments continue to increase, having totalled EUR 566.8 m in the first nine months (EUR 369.3 m in the same period last year).

Figure 24: Components of the current account of the balance of payments



International financial transactions continue to reflect limited access to international financial markets. The third quarter recorded a net capital outflow again, at EUR 1,101.1 m. In the first nine months, the net capital outflow stood at EUR 2,132.1 m, compared with EUR 2,256.7 m in the same period last year.

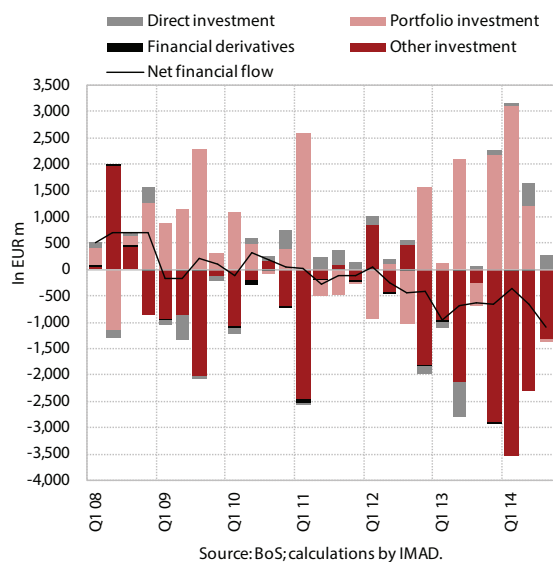
The net outflow of **other investment** continued and reached EUR 1,320.0 m in the third quarter, once again as a result of a net outflow of currency and deposits. As deposits are less risky than other investment, the BoS increased its financial assets in the form of currency and deposits.

Households and enterprises increased deposits at foreign banks, while commercial banks continued to make debt repayments abroad.

This year's net inflow of **direct investment** is primarily due to the sale of domestic companies to foreign owners. The net inflow in the third quarter, which amounted to EUR 285.9 m, was also mainly the result of equity capital related to the sale of a domestic company to a German investor. Inter-company lending and the coverage of corporate losses by reinvested profits were lower.

After the high inflows in the first two quarters due to the sale of long-term bonds, **portfolio investment** recorded a net outflow in the third quarter (EUR 66.1 m). The general government sector repaid a portion of long-term liabilities to foreign portfolio investors. The BoS reduced the volume of long-term capital investment, while commercial banks were selling bonds and notes to foreign investors.

Figure 25: Financial transactions of the balance of payments



Gross external claims in debt instruments stood at EUR 32.8 bn at the end of September (88.7% of GDP) and were EUR 4.9 bn higher relative to December 2013. The increase was mainly underpinned by financial investment of the BoS, in addition to higher short-term claims of the banking and other sectors (a rise in financial assets and deposits in foreign accounts). Owing to further growth in exports of goods and services, there was also an increase in short-term credits used by enterprises to finance the external sector.

Gross external debt amounted to EUR 44.0 bn at the end of September (119.1% of GDP), up EUR 4.1 bn from December 2013. The increase was the result of general government borrowing by selling long-term bonds. Banks continued to repay long-term loans, while non-residents were

withdrawing deposits from Slovenian banks. After the BoS still recorded EUR 1.1 bn in liabilities at the end of 2013, the Target position has been positive since the first quarter of this year.

At the end of September, **Slovenia's net external debt** amounted to EUR 11.2 bn (30.4% of the estimated GDP) and was only EUR 0.8 bn lower than in December 2013 (3 percentage points of GDP).

Figure 26: Slovenia's net external debt

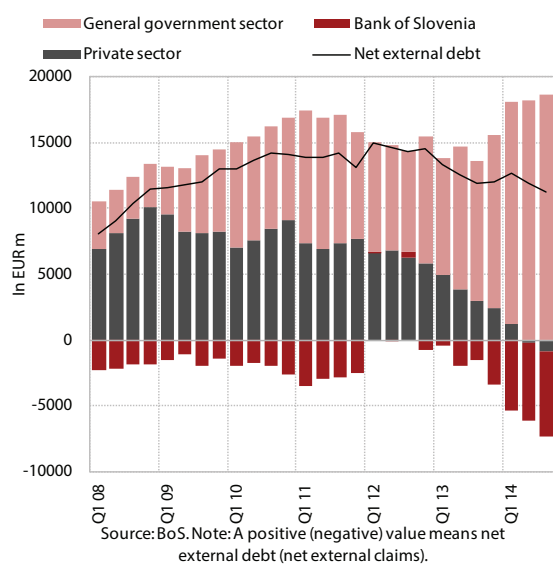


Table 11: Balance of payments

I-IX 14, in EUR m	Inflows	Outflows	Balance ¹	Balance, I-IX 13
Current account	23,045.8	21,487.5	1,558.3	1,604.5
- Trade balance (FOB)	17,405.2	16,469.7	935.5	622.3
- Services	4,136.3	2,730.8	1,405.5	1,573.3
- Income	531.3	1,190.4	-659.1	-481.3
Current transfers	973.0	1,096.6	-123.6	-109.8
Capital and financial account	5,459.4	-7,710.6	-2,251.1	-2,259.5
- Capital account	318.9	-346.1	-27.2	32.8
- Capital transfers	223.1	-259.4	-36.3	21.8
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	95.8	-86.7	9.1	11.1
- Financial account	5,140.5	-7,364.5	-2,223.9	-2,292.4
- Direct investment	772.9	21.8	794.7	-682.3
- Portfolio investment	4,153.1	74.7	4,227.7	1,806.2
- Financial derivatives	-15.5	30.5	15.0	-17.0
- Other investment	230.1	-7,399.7	-7,169.6	-3,363.5
- Assets	214.8	-5,018.4	-4,803.6	-2,004.5
- Liabilities	15.3	-2,381.3	-2,366.0	-1,359.0
- Reserve assets	0.0	-91.8	-91.8	-35.7
Net errors and omissions	692.8	0.0	692.8	655.1

Source: BoS. 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.

Financial markets

The repairing of bank balance sheets continues but the situation remains fairly tight. In October, EUR 1.1 bn of claims were transferred from the banks included in the restructuring process to the BAMC. In the ten months to October,²¹ the volume of loans to domestic non-banking sectors thus shrank by EUR 2.3 bn. The decline was almost entirely (more than 95%) the result of a smaller amount of corporate and NFI loans due to the deleveraging and the transfer of claims to the BAMC. Household loans fell marginally, while government loans enjoyed modest growth. This year, household and government deposits have otherwise been rising but in the last two months the growth of household deposits came to a halt. The quality of bank claims started to deteriorate more rapidly in September, which is in our estimation also attributable to a different assessment of existing risks.

The volume of household loans at domestic banks remains low. Household loans shrank by around EUR 110 m in the ten months of this year, which is 55% less than in the same period last year. A decline in household deleveraging is primarily the result of lower repayments of consumer loans and, to some extent, renewed growth in housing loans, which increased almost by EUR 35 m in the first ten months.

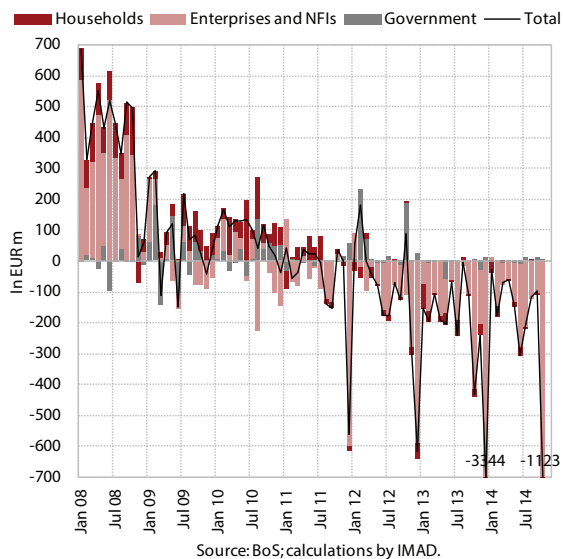
Corporate and NFI deleveraging at domestic banks continues this year. In the ten months to October, the volume of corporate and NFI loans fell by EUR 2.2 bn. EUR 1.1 bn of the decline was accounted for by corporate and NFI deleveraging, which is approximately one quarter less than in the same period of last year, while the second half was the result of the transfer of claims to the BAMC. More than 90% of the total decline was attributable to a smaller volume of corporate loans.

Corporate and NFI borrowing abroad is fairly volatile this year. Corporate net deleveraging abroad amounted to more than EUR 150 m in the first three quarters of this year, while in the comparable period of 2013, borrowing and deleveraging abroad was balanced, according to our estimate.²² Total net repayments are the result of accelerated repayments of long-term loans (EUR 1.3 bn). Data on long-term borrowing (which is still very high, at EUR 1.1 bn) indicate that Slovenian enterprises have relatively good access to international credit markets. The net flow of short-term loans exceeded EUR 110 m in the first nine months of this year, recording one of the highest levels since the onset of the international financial crisis. The gaps between domestic and average interest rates in the euro area persist at around 200 basis points, approximately. In contrast to deposit interest rates, they have not yet declined significantly since the beginning of the banking system restructuring.

²¹ In the loan movements in the first nine or ten months, the change in loan volume as at 30 September or 31 October 2014 compared with 31 December 2013 is shown.

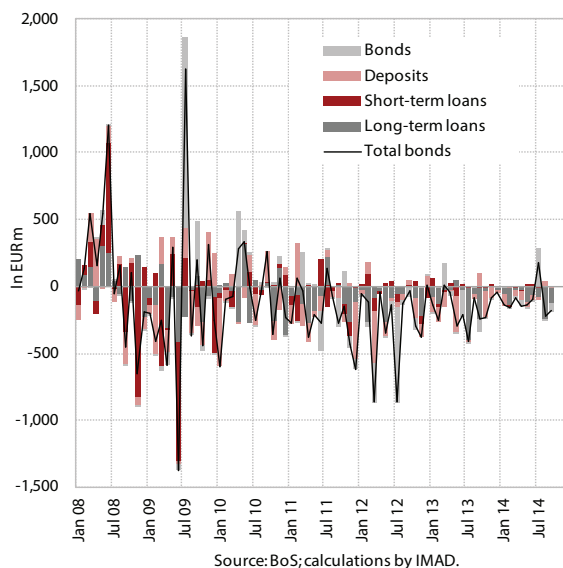
²² We eliminated the impact of two one-off events, i.e., the requalification of liabilities from foreign direct investment into loans from non-affiliated companies and increased borrowing of one of the energy companies, which contributed EUR 1.1 bn to total net flows, according to our estimate.

Figure 27: Changes in the volume of loans to households, enterprises and NFI and the government



After significant deleveraging in previous years, **banks continue to make debt repayments abroad**. In the first nine months of the year, banks recorded EUR 980 m in net repayments abroad, which is otherwise the lowest figure in the past four years. The bulk of net repayments are attributable to repayments of loans (solely long-term loans), the net outflow of foreign deposits from banks totalling more than EUR 250 m. The inflow of bonds due to the issuance of a new bond of one of the banks was positive in the nine months to September, almost at EUR 140 m.

Figure 28: Net repayments of foreign liabilities of domestic banks

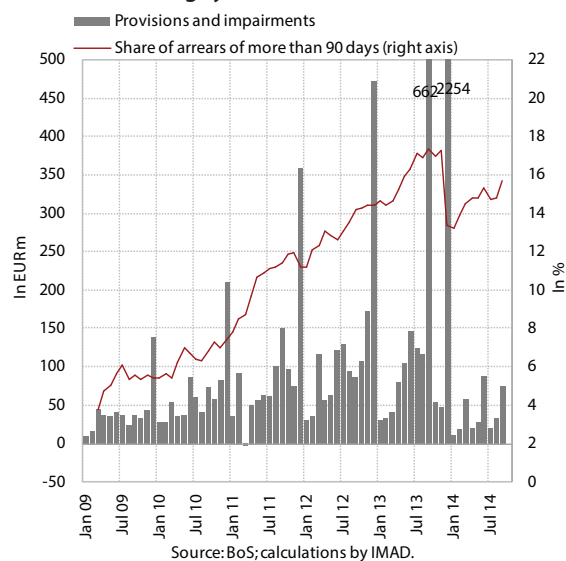


The **volume of government deposits** at banks is increasing, while growth in household deposits came to a halt. In the first ten months, government deposits expanded by

EUR 1.3 bn as a result of government borrowing and the transfer of assets from the central banks to accounts with commercial banks. The government placed the bulk of funds (70%) in short-term deposits. Household deposits stopped increasing at the end of the third and the beginning of the last quarter but were still EUR 600 m higher than at the end of 2013 in October. The maturity of household deposits is deteriorating relatively rapidly due to extremely low deposit interest rates, according to our estimate. Among time deposits, the volume of long-term deposits is still rising but their increase accounts for less than a third of the increase in overnight deposits, which totalled EUR 700 m in the first ten months of 2014 and was the largest since comparable data have been available.²³

At the end of the third quarter, the **quality of bank assets** started to deteriorate more rapidly again after the moderation in previous months. The share of arrears of more than 90 days (EUR 6.2 bn) thus stood at 15.7% at the end of September, which is almost 1 percentage point more than a month earlier. According to our estimate, this is also attributable to a different assessment of existing risks. This was also reflected in a slightly more intense creation of impairments and provisions, which amounted to around EUR 75 m in September and almost EUR 360 m in the first nine months, which is otherwise three quarters less than in the same period of 2013.

Figure 29: Creation of impairments and provisions and the share of arrears of more than 90 days in the Slovenian banking system



In November, the monthly average of the 10-year euro government **bond yield** decreased by 12 basis points to 2.52% compared with that in the previous month, while the average spread against the benchmark Bund remained constant (173 basis points). The market volatility, which also affected bond yields in the previous month, eased

²³ From 2005 onwards.

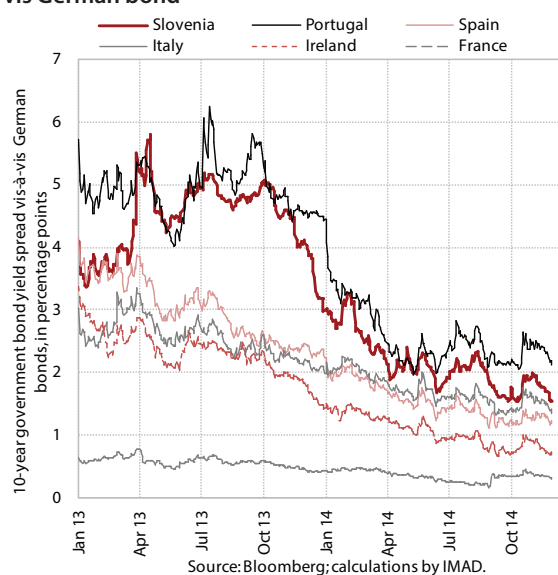
Table 12: Financial market indicator

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 13	31. X 14	31. X 14/30. IX 14	31. X 14/31. XII 13	31. X 14/31. X 13
Loans total	26,176.0	23,850.5	-4.5	-8.9	-19.9
Enterprises and NFI	15,594.8	13,373.5	-7.7	-14.2	-29.8
Government	1,664.0	1,669.8	0.4	0.4	-0.9
Households	8,917.3	8,807.2	-0.1	-1.2	-2.5
Consumer credits	2,213.4	2,140.9	-0.2	-3.3	-7.8
Lending for house purchase	5,306.5	5,341.0	0.2	0.6	1.7
Other lending	1,397.3	1,325.2	-0.7	-5.2	-9.1
Bank deposits total	14,588.1	15,190.3	0.0	4.1	4.1
Overnight deposits	6,446.6	7,146.8	0.1	10.9	12.4
Short-term deposits	3,681.9	3,355.3	-0.8	-8.9	-10.3
Long-term deposits	4,456.1	4,683.2	0.4	5.1	4.3
Deposits redeemable at notice	3.5	4.9	8.9	39.8	5.9
Mutual funds	1,854.6	2,114.3	-0.8	14.0	14.7
Government bank deposits, total	1,284.1	2,570.6	18.2	100.2	-31.4
Overnight deposits	22.9	455.2	1,092.7	1,889.0	15.9
Short-term deposits	512.8	1,414.2	-2.1	175.8	-20.7
Long-term deposits	738.5	615.9	-0.1	-16.6	-59.4
Deposits redeemable at notice	9.8	85.3	12.8	767.1	53.2

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

in November. The government bond yield started to decrease towards the end of the month, particularly in the last days. Poor inflation data increased expectations that the ECB would eventually initiate large purchases of government securities, which triggered a fall in government bond yields to historic lows across Europe.

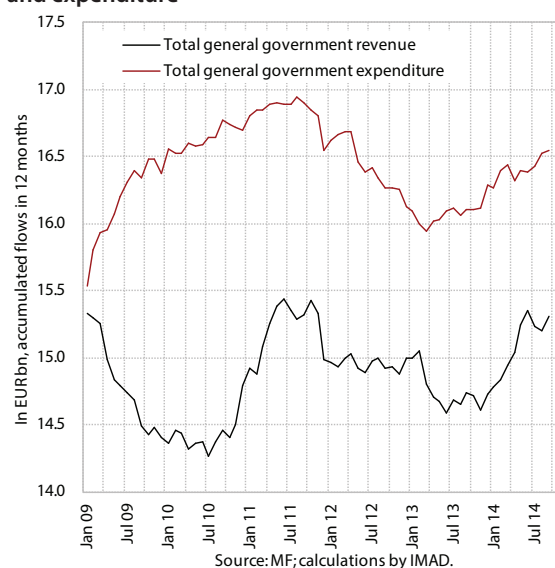
Figure 30: 10-year government bond yield spread vis-à-vis German bond



Public finance

The **general government deficit**²⁴ in the first three quarters as a whole amounted to EUR 1.032 bn; this is EUR 314.9 m less than in the same period last year and 85% of the deficit according to the revised state budget for 2014 (EUR

Figure 31: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure



²⁴ According to the consolidated general government budgetary accounts on a cash basis.

1.215 bn).²⁵ The revision of the state budget, which was approved by the National Assembly on 19 November, was required mainly due to higher-than-planned expenditure on interest payments, transfers to the pension fund, expenditure on goods and services and more modest absorption of EU cohesion policy funds, and to a smaller extent to the failure to introduce the real estate tax, as this was mostly offset by other tax and non-tax revenues. The year-on-year decline in the general government deficit is explained by higher growth in general government revenue (by EUR 459.2 m or 5.0%) – which was mainly the result of public finance measures and to a lesser degree the pick-up of economic activity – than growth in general government expenditure (totalling EUR 260.4 m or 2.2%) in the first three quarters of the year.

The bulk of the year-on-year increase in **general government revenue** in the first three quarters stems from higher tax revenues; non-tax revenues were also up substantially. Among tax revenues excluding social contributions – which were EUR 361.6 m or 6.7% higher year-on-year – the highest growth was recorded by corporate income tax (by EUR 186.8 m or 114.5%) and value added tax (by EUR 167.7 m or 7.9%). It was mainly the result of lower (year-on-year) refunds of overpaid tax for the previous year (in the case of the former) and the effect of tax rates increases (in the latter) and not so much of the strengthening of economic activity. Moreover, the year-on-year growth of gross earnings and the number of persons in formal employment, coupled with the reduction in some tax allowances,²⁶ increased revenue from personal income tax (up EUR 32.0 m or 2.3%) and social contributions (up EUR 97.6 m or 2.6%). Given the delay in collecting compensation for the use of building ground (after the government failed to introduce the real estate tax), taxes on property still lag behind their levels in the same period of last year, by EUR 34.5 m or 18.8%. Excise duties were also slightly lower than last year (by EUR 8.8 m or 0.8%), as were customs duties (by EUR 3.9 m or 6.4%), which is related to Croatia's accession to the EU.

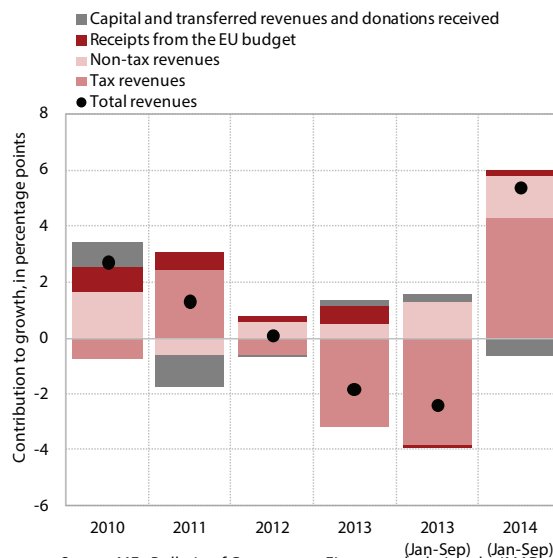
Non-tax revenues continued to increase year-on-year, mainly on the back of one-off and extraordinary revenues; receipts from the EU budget were also higher than in the comparable period of last year. Non-tax revenues were up EUR 156.4 m (21.0%) year-on-year in the first three quarters, which was due to the one-off revenue from the sale of wireless spectrum licences, higher payments of treasury single account surpluses (from 2013) into the state budget and foreign exchange gains in the conversion of bonds. After the partial release of the suspended reimbursements of Cohesion Policy funds into the state budget in August,²⁷

²⁵ The general government deficit is almost entirely due to the state budget.

²⁶ Tying the mandatory valorisation of allowances and the brackets to more than 3% growth in consumer prices, and the abolition of seniority tax allowance.

²⁷ The remaining reimbursements suspended by the Commission in March 2014 were formally released only at the end of October. The funds will be paid over the next months.

Figure 32: Contributions of individual revenue categories to year-on-year revenue growth



Source: MF - Bulletin of Government Finance; calculations by IMAD.

receipts from the EU budget had risen to a level just above that in the same period of 2013 by the end of the third quarter (an increase of EUR 24.4 m or 4.5%). Other revenues together (transferred revenues from other extra-budgetary funds, capital revenues and donations received) were down EUR 64.6 m (54.4%).

The year-on-year growth of **general government expenditure** in the first three quarters arises from strong investment growth, which continued in September, and interest payments, while all other major expenditure categories declined year-on-year. In the first three quarters as a whole, capital expenditure and transfers were up EUR

Figure 33: Contributions of individual expenditure categories to year-on-year expenditure growth



Source: MF - Bulletin of Government Finance; calculations by IMAD.

Box 2: Drawing of cohesion funds in the 2007–2013 programming period, with emphasis on 2014

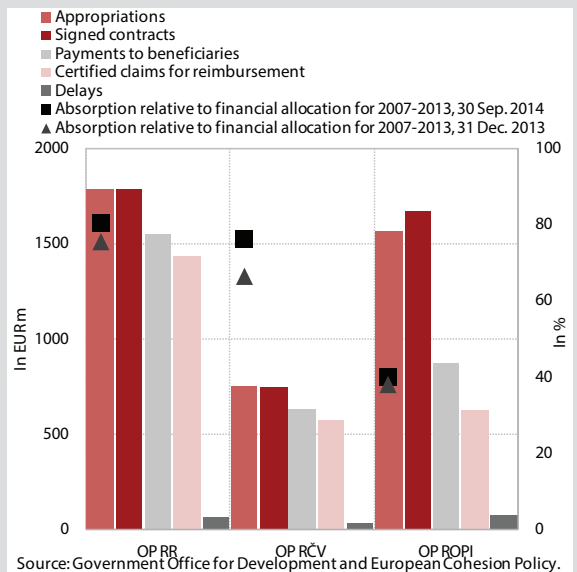
In the 2007–2013 financial framework,¹ Slovenia was committed EUR 4.1 bn for the implementation of Cohesion Policy programmes (OP SRDP;² OP HRD,³ OP ETID⁴). Together with additional appropriations,⁵ EUR 4.3 bn (106.3% of the available funds) had been allocated by the end of September 2014⁶ (operations confirmed either through calls for tenders or directly).⁷ EUR 3 bn was paid for all three operational programmes from the state budget by the end of September (74.5% of the allocated funds); reimbursements to the state budget amounted to EUR 2.6 bn in the same period (64.3% of the allocated funds). The highest percentage of allocated funds with regard to the available funding was recorded by the OP ETID (116.8%), which is otherwise the OP with the lowest absorption rate (55.9% in payments and 39.9% in reimbursements). In terms of reimbursements to the state budget, the most successful operational programme is the OP SRDP (80.6% of the available funds), followed by the OP HRD (76.1%).

The drawing of resources from Structural Funds intended for the OP SRDP and OP HRD poses no major problems, but there are still difficulties in the implementation of large infrastructure projects (OP ETID). To avoid problems, riskier projects are being replaced by contingency projects (that involve minimal risk) and postponed to the 2014–2020 financial perspective. The highest absorption rate is recorded by projects in the fields of sustainable energy use (81.5% of the allocated funds) and road and port infrastructure (77.0% of the allocated funds) and the lowest by projects in the area of municipal waste management (29.3%).

The absorption of cohesion funds in the first nine months of 2014 was higher than in the same period last year. Reimbursements to the state budget amounted to EUR 451.0 m compared with EUR 375.5 m last year. Delays⁸ in the total programming period (1 January 2007–30 September 2014) decreased substantially, to EUR 178.3 m. Broken down by statistical regions, the most cohesion funds (EUR 990.9 m or 78.7% of the foreseen payments) were paid to Slovenia as a single region (particularly under the OP SRDP and OP HRD) and the least to the Zasavska statistical region (EUR 34.6 m or 60.6% of the foreseen payments). The highest amounts of grants for infrastructure and environmental projects were paid to beneficiaries in the Pomurska statistical region (EUR 202.3 m or 24.8% of all payments for OP ETID projects).

In 2014, the European Commission suspended the payments of cohesion funds to Slovenia due to alleged irregularities in the operational programmes ETID and SRDP established during the audit procedure.⁹ The suspension has however not affected the implementation of Cohesion Policy programmes, as the EU-funded projects are financed from the state budget in advance, meaning that beneficiaries have already received the necessary funds (from Slovenia's state budget). Urged by Slovenia to unblock funds for the so-called non-problematic projects where no irregularities were found, the Commission decided in October to release the suspended funds (EUR 251.8 m) in tranches paid at the end of 2014 and the beginning of 2015. On the initiative of eight Member States, discussions with the European Commission are currently underway concerning an extension of the eligibility for funds until the end of 2016, which would ease the burden of advance payments on the state budget.

Figure 34: Absorption of Cohesion Policy funds in the 2007–2013 programming period (as at 31.12.13)



¹ The 2007–2013 programming period formally came to an end, but in accordance with the n+2/3 rule, the funds can be drawn until the end of 2015/16.

² Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials.

³ Operational Programme for Human Resource Development.

⁴ Operational Programme for Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development.

⁵ Additional funds allocated for contingency projects to prevent the risk of losing EU funds in the event of not carrying out the already approved projects.

⁶ As at 30 September 2014.

⁷ In the case of public tenders, projects are approved by the relevant line ministry, while in directly confirmed operations, smaller projects are approved by the managing authority and larger projects (over EUR 50,000) by the European Commission.

⁸ I.e. the difference between payments to beneficiaries and certified claims for reimbursement.

⁹ In March 2014, the European Commission suspended the payments for OP ETID and OP SRDP projects in the amount of EUR 354.6 m due to irregularities in the supervision and management of programmes and a lack of transparency in public procurement.

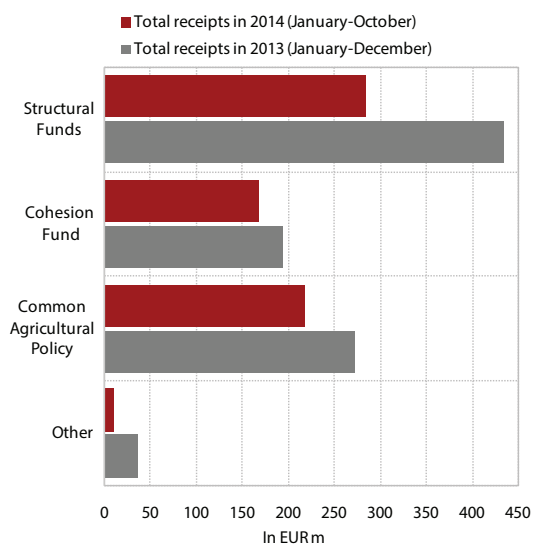
Table 13: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure

	2013			EUR m		Growth, %	
	EUR m	% of GDP	Structure, %	2013 (I-IX)	2014 (I-IX)	IX 14/ IX 13	I-IX 14/ I-IX 13
REVENUES (consolidated) – total	14,728.2	40.7	100.0	10,647.9	11,223.3	8.5	5.4
TAX REVENUES	12,648.4	35.0	85.9	9,242.3	9,701.5	8.0	5.0
Personal income tax	1,868.0	5.2	12.7	1,363.9	1,395.9	2.1	2.3
Corporate income tax	265.2	0.7	1.8	163.2	350.1	12.5	114.5
Taxes on property	254.1	0.7	1.7	183.3	148.8	31.5	-18.8
Value added tax	3,029.1	8.4	20.6	2,135.1	2,302.7	1.8	7.9
Excise duties	1,490.7	4.1	10.1	1,109.3	1,100.5	34.0	-0.8
Customs duties	77.5	0.2	0.5	60.5	56.6	19.3	-6.4
Social security contributions	5,127.2	14.2	34.8	3,809.6	3,907.2	2.9	2.6
NON-TAX REVENUES	989.0	2.7	6.7	746.3	902.6	20.4	21.0
CAPTIAL REVENUES, DONATIONS RECEIVED AND TRANSFERRED REVENUES	152.4	0.4	1.0	118.7	54.1	-85.6	-54.4
RECEIPTS FROM THE EU BUDGET	938.4	2.6	6.4	540.7	565.1	106.9	4.5
EXPENDITURES (consolidated) – total	16,286.4	45.1	100.0	11,995.1	12,255.6	1.9	2.2
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	6,838.4	18.9	42.0	5,158.6	5,196.0	1.6	0.7
Salaries, wages and other personnel expenditures	3,616.7	10.0	22.2	2,716.4	2,714.2	1.6	-0.1
Expenditure on goods and services	2,238.9	6.2	13.7	1,651.7	1,613.2	0.8	-2.3
Domestic and external interest payments	840.1	2.3	5.2	692.1	804.7	3.1	16.3
Reserves	142.6	0.4	0.9	98.4	63.9	8.7	-35.1
CURRENT TRANSFERS	7,671.3	21.2	47.1	5,764.7	5,716.2	-3.7	-0.8
Subsidies	519.5	1.4	3.2	379.9	357.2	-20.5	-6.0
Transfers to individuals and households	6,343.1	17.5	38.9	4,788.6	4,783.1	-1.4	-0.1
Transfers to non-profit organisations, other current domestic transfers	734.2	2.0	4.5	528.9	525.5	-11.9	-0.7
Current transfers abroad	74.4	0.2	0.5	67.2	50.5	-61.6	-24.9
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL TRANSFERS	1,351.3	3.7	8.3	711.5	1,022.6	45.8	43.7
PAYMENTS TO THE EU BUDGET	425.5	1.2	2.6	360.4	320.8	-50.7	-11.0
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	-1,558.2	-4.3		-1,347.2	-1,032.3		-23.4

Source: Ministry of Finance, Bulletin of Government Finance; calculations by IMAD.

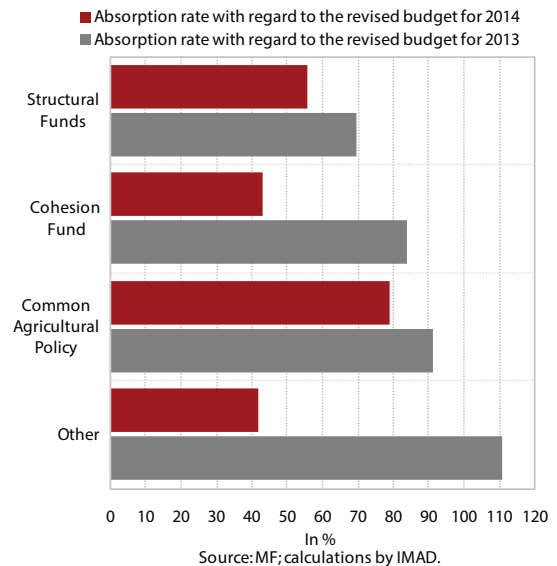
Note: * The share of GDP is calculated on the basis on GDP values according to ESA-2010 (36,144,037 EUR m).

Figure 35: Receipts from the EU budget in 2013 and 2014



Source: MF; calculations by IMAD.

Figure 36: Planned and absorbed EU funds, 2013 and 2014



Source: MF; calculations by IMAD.

311.1 m (43.7%) year-on-year, while interest payments increased by EUR 112.6 m (16.3%). Within current expenditure, the largest year-on-year declines were recorded for expenditure on goods and services (by EUR 38.5 m or 2.3%), reserves (by EUR 34.5 m or 35.1%) and subsidies (by EUR 22.7 m or 6.0%), despite the year-on-year increase in subsidies to public enterprises. Payments to the EU budget were also considerably lower (by EUR 39.7 m or 11.0%), as a result of lower payments of GNI resources into the EU budget, while current transfers abroad fell by EUR 16.7 m or 24.9%. Owing to September's increase relative to the same month of 2013, salaries, wages and other personnel expenditures including social contributions were just marginally lower year-on-year in the first three quarters (by EUR 2.1 m or 0.1%). With improvement in the labour market situation, transfers to individuals and households dropped slightly below the level seen in the same period last year (by EUR 5.6 m or 0.1%). The favourable fiscal effect of the year-on-year declines in transfers to the unemployed, family benefits and parental compensations and sickness benefits was almost neutralised by growth in other expenditures in this category (on pensions, social security transfers and scholarships).

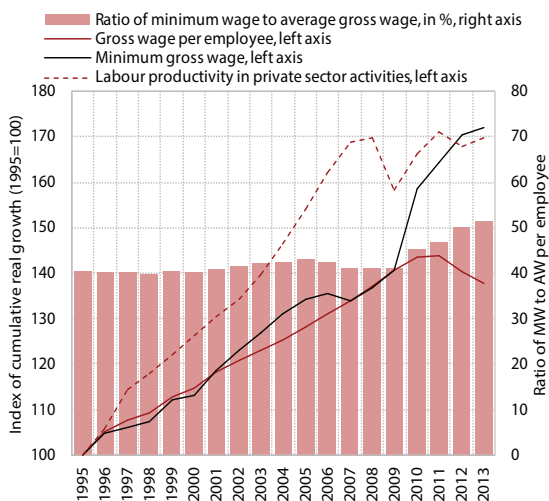
*The net surplus of Slovenia's state budget against the **EU budget** in the first ten months was higher (EUR 338.3 m) than in the same period last year (EUR 217.2 m). The highest absorption rate was recorded for receipts from the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies, despite the low payments in the last five months (for example, only EUR 7.3 m in October), and the lowest for receipts from the Cohesion Fund (42.7%; in October EUR 37.9 m, which was the second largest inflow since September). Receipts from Structural Funds (EUR 283.8 m; absorption rate: 55.6%) were similar to those in the same period of 2013 (EUR 290.0 m; 46.5%). Total revenue from the EU budget (EUR 677.8 m; 56.5%) was 13.6% higher than in the same period of 2013 (EUR 596.3 m; 50.3%). At the annual level, revenue is expected to be similar to last year's (planned revenue in 2014: EUR 1,199.5 m; 2013: EUR 1,185.8 m). Payments from the state budget to the EU budget amounted to EUR 339.5 m, 85.5% of the funds appropriated in the state budget.*

selected topics

Wage adjustment and changes in wage inequality during the crisis

The crisis has significantly impacted the labour market, the structure and distribution of employment and wage dynamics in recent years, which has, together with the new minimum wage legislation, led to a noticeable reduction in wage inequality of employees. The economic decline in Slovenia, one of the largest in the EU in the 2008–2013 period, triggered the adjustment of the labour market to lower activity, primarily by a substantial reduction in employment.²⁸ Wages were adjusted to a lesser degree (and unevenly), according to our estimate mainly owing to two one-off factors – the new minimum wage legislation and the reform of the wage system in the general government sector. Having been planned for several years, the reform entered into force in the middle of 2008 and – with the disbursement of the first two quarters of funds intended to eliminate wage disparities between individual occupational groups – resulted in relatively strong wage growth just in the period when private sector wages started to slow.

Figure 37: Growth in minimum and average gross wages and labour productivity in private sector activities, 1995–2013



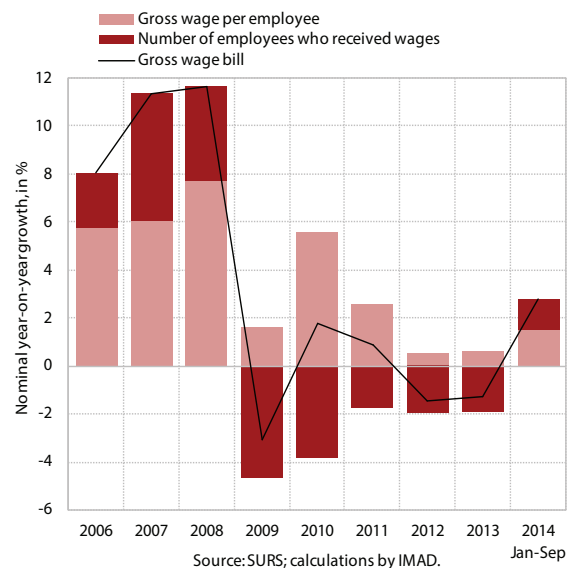
Source: SURS; Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs; calculations by IMAD.
Note: The average wage would have risen even less during the crisis, had it not

The increase in the minimum wage in 2010, a major factor hampering a faster adjustment of wages to the crisis, also had a significant impact on the narrowing of income inequality and deterioration in the cost competitiveness of the economy. As the change in legislation coincided with the crisis, the minimum wage recorded 3.9 times faster nominal growth than the average gross wage in the 2008–2013 period. The ratio between the two therefore increased significantly (from 41.1% to 51.4%), placing

²⁸ In the entire country as well as in the private sector and public corporations, but not in the general government sector, which was reducing the wage bill by cutting wages rather than employment during the crisis.

Slovenia to the top of the EU.²⁹ In 2014, the growth rate of the average gross wage is expected to be higher than the rate of adjustment of the minimum wage (already carried out in January), so that the upward trend in the ratio will come to a halt and amid low inflation, the ratio is also set to fall slightly next year. In the whole period of the crisis, growth in the minimum wage also exceeded growth in labour productivity³⁰ in private sector activities, which exerted pressure on the cost competitiveness of the economy (particularly in companies with large shares of low-skilled workers, who mainly generate products with low value added). Alongside one of the largest economic declines in the EU during the crisis, Slovenia also recorded the largest increase in the minimum wage. While in the period since the beginning of the crisis, the minimum wage in some Member States remained almost unchanged for several years, and in seven even declined in individual years, the minimum wage in Slovenia rose by almost 30% in real terms in 2008–2013.

Figure 38: Adjustment of employment and wages to the crisis, private sector



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Although it was adjusted less to the crisis than growth in employment,³¹ wage growth eased and came to a complete stop in 2012 and 2013 for the first time in twenty years. In 2009, the nominal growth of the gross wage per employee more than halved as a consequence of the private sector's response to the crisis. Had it not been for

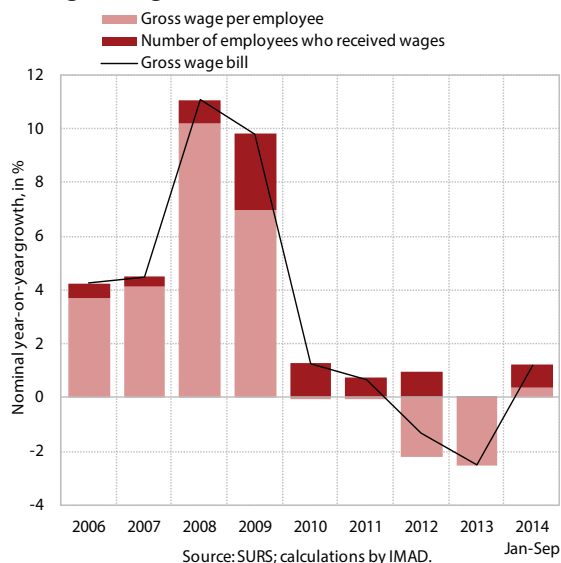
²⁹ Closest to Slovenia is Luxembourg (47.7%); a higher ratio was recorded only in Greece in 2011, 50.1%, which is the latest available figure for this country; the ratio being below 32% and 35% respectively in the Czech Republic and Spain.

³⁰ As measured by value added per employee.

³¹ This finding is based on the aggregate decomposition of changes in the gross wage bill, which shows that its adjustment to the crisis was mainly due a decline in the number of employees. Nevertheless, data from the Survey of wage and labour costs dynamics from 2014 show that the proportion of enterprises making wage reductions increased from 4% in 2010 to almost 8% in 2013 and was higher than in 2003–2007 (just under 3%) and higher than in the EU overall (2003–2007: 2.3%, 2008–2009: 3.2%), which indicates downward nominal wage rigidity during the crisis (Bank of Slovenia, Macroeconomic Developments and projections, September 2014, p. 25).

the wage system reform in the general government sector and changes in employment structure due to layoffs of workers with relatively low wages,³² it would have been even lower. Against the background of low economic activity, rising unemployment, low inflation and efforts made by companies to maintain competitiveness, in 2010, the adjustment of wages to the crisis was interrupted by the increase in the minimum wage,³³ and, to some extent, changes in employment structure. Without these two factors, the responsiveness of wage policy to the crisis would have been significant – wage growth would have dropped by more than half in 2009–2012, by around 1.3 percentage points per year. Extraordinary and overtime payments have also been cut substantially in recent years and are much lower than before the crisis. A slight moderation was also recorded for wage growth in public corporations, which have dealt with the crisis particularly by cutting jobs. For all these reasons and as a result of austerity measures in the general government sector that have mainly been focused on the level of wages, the gross wage per employee in Slovenia practically stagnated in the last two years. Since mid-2013 it has been gradually rising again in both the private³⁴ and public³⁵ sector amid positive labour market movements, given that in 2014, employment started to increase for the first time since the beginning of the crisis. The wage bill of employees is, consequently, also on the rise again.

Figure 39: Adjustment of employment and wages to the crisis, general government sector



³² This resulted in a purely statistical increase in the level of the average wage. According to our estimate, 0.9 percentage points of average wage growth in 2009 was due to this effect (0.6 and 0.3 percentage points, respectively, in the next two years).

³³ According to our estimate, it contributed around 2.2 percentage points to the increase in the gross wage in 2010 (3.9%). The gradual increases in the minimum wage in 2011–2012 had a smaller effect on average wage growth (around 1 percentage point in both years combined, in our estimation).

³⁴ As a result of economic recovery and improved productivity; particularly in industry, including manufacturing and some market service activities (administrative and support service activities, financial and insurance activities and distributive trades).

³⁵ In both the general government sector (as a result of the disbursement of suspended promotions of public servants) and public corporations.

The wage bill, determined by the movement of wages per employee and the number of employees, declined during the crisis in both the private and public sector, but in completely different ways. In the entire 2009–2013 period, the private sector and public corporations were adjusting to lower activity mainly by significant cuts in employment and to a lesser extent by the level of wages, while in the general government, the only factor lowering the wage bill in the last two years was the reduction of wages. Throughout the crisis, the austerity measures aimed at curbing growth in public servants' wages were namely primarily focused on limiting the level of wages rather than hiring, so that this only slowed instead of stopping or even declining as in the private sector (and public corporations).

As a result of the increase in the minimum wage, stagnation or decline in wages in some activities with the highest earnings, and structural changes in employment, wage inequality – having already been roughly on a par with the EU average before the crisis – declined rapidly during the crisis. The ratio of the gross wage of the ninth decile to the gross wage of the first decile, having been falling from year to year, reached the lowest level since 1994 in 2013. Inequality has been declining in both the upper and lower parts of the distribution of employees (above and below the median). The Gini coefficient and the Robin Hood index have also been dropping, together with the share of low-wage earners.³⁶ The ratio of the highest to the lowest average gross wages in individual activities otherwise rose slightly in the last two years, when the highest gross wages were recorded in electricity, gas and steam supply,³⁷ but remained lower than before the crisis. Another factor narrowing the wage differences was the savings measures in the general government sector, where the average gross wage per employee was around a fifth higher than the comparable wage in the private sector, albeit mainly due to the better educational structure of employees. The proportion of

Table 14: Indicators of inequality of gross wages of employees

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
9th decile/1st decile	3,67	3,45	3,37	3,26	3,20
Median/1st decile	1,75	1,69	1,65	1,63	1,61
9th decile/median	2,10	2,05	2,04	2,00	1,98
Gini coefficient ¹	0,287	0,275	0,270	0,264	0,260
Robin-Hood index ²	21,0	20,2	19,9	19,4	19,1
Share of employees with below-average gross wages, in %	63,2	63,4	63,5	63,2	63,1
Share of low-wage earners, in %	19,5	18,6	17,8	17,2	16,6
Ratio of the highest to the lowest gross wages in activities	2,32	2,25	2,19	2,23	2,30

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Notes: ¹ The Gini coefficient is a measure of (in)equality in the distribution of income and wealth. It ranges from 0 (complete equality) to 1 (complete inequality). ² The Robin Hood index is a measure of (in)equality in the distribution of income. It is equal to the portion of income that would have to be redistributed from the richer half of the population and given to the poorer half to achieve perfect equality.

³⁶ According to the OECD's methodology, these are full-time workers who receive less than two-thirds of median earnings, i.e. EUR 875 in 2013.

³⁷ Previously, by financial and insurance activities (since 1991).

³⁸ Calculation for B–S activities; excluding O.

employees with below-average gross wages was stable in the whole period of the crisis, fluctuating only slightly, around 63%. The few wage inequality indicators that are internationally comparable rank Slovenia in the middle of the EU in both the interdecile ratio (2013: 3.2), which was, according to the most recent available data of the pan-European structure of earnings survey³⁸ for 2010, the lowest in Scandinavian countries (between 2.1 and 2.4) and the highest in Romania (4.7), and in the share of low-wage earners (16.6%; EU average in 2010: 17.0%).

Despite the more pronounced decline during the crisis, wage inequality remains substantially higher in the private than in the public sector. The latter is otherwise marked by higher inequality in the lower part of the distribution

Figure 40: Gini coefficient, 2009–2013

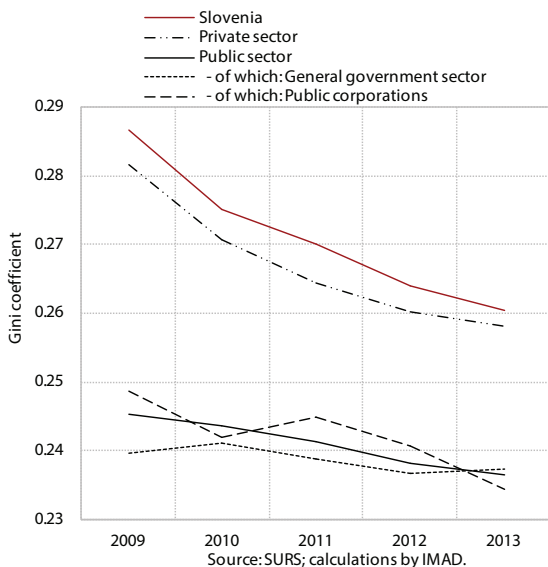
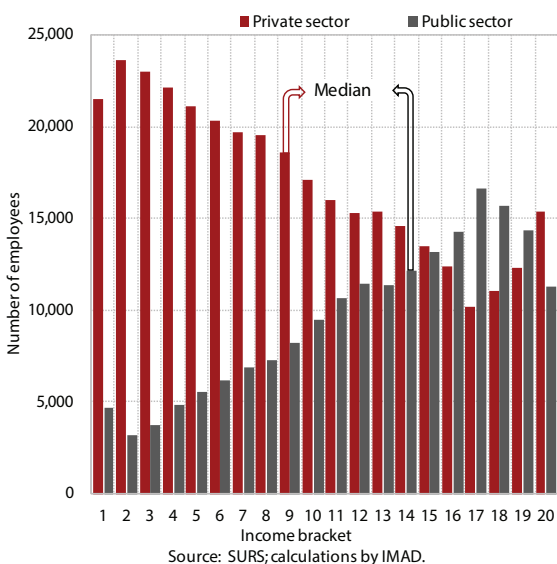


Figure 41: Distribution of employees, private sector and public sector, 2013



of employees (below the median, due to emergency cuts in public servants' earnings, which concentrated the number of employees in the first income bracket), in contrast to the private sector, which is characterised by significantly higher inequality in the upper part of the distribution (above the median). One tenth of the highest paid employees in the private sector thus accounted for 23.0% of the total gross wage bill and one tenth of the lowest paid for 5.4% (compared with 19.4% and 4.7%, respectively, in the public sector). In 2009, the distribution was slightly less uniform, the ratio being 24.4%:4.7% in favour of better paid employees in the private sector and 19.7%:4.4% in the public sector.

Figure 42: Ratio of wages by educational attainment to average wages in 2008 and 2013

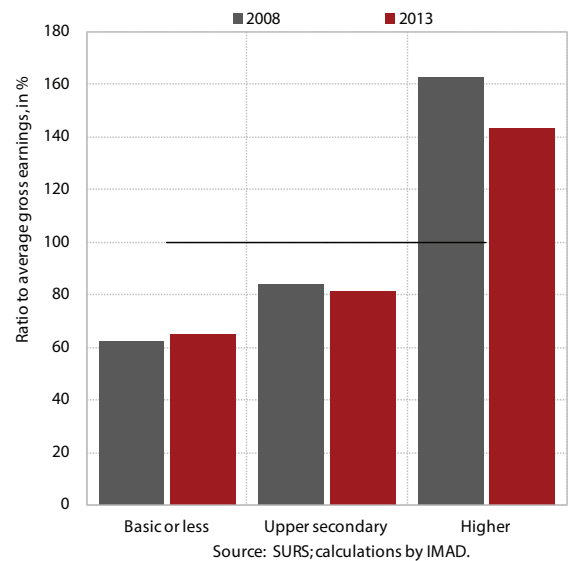
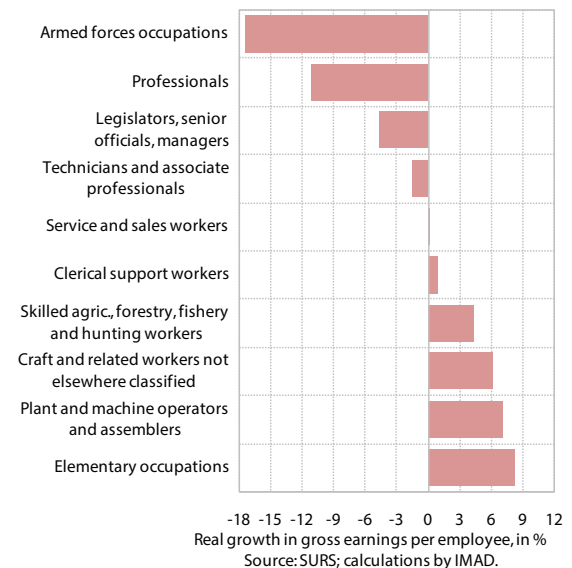


Figure 43: Wage growth by occupational group, 2008–2013



Wage gaps by occupational group and educational attainment also narrowed in the analysed period. With continuous improvement in the educational structure of employees, the ratio of the average gross wage of employees with a tertiary education to the average gross wage in the country declined noticeably in the 2008–2013 period (from 62.7% to 43.4%), while the gap of low-educated employees with the average narrowed slightly, from -37.6% to -35.1%. Wages of low-educated employees rose relatively the most in the analysed period (by 16.4% in nominal terms), while wages of employees with a higher education who generally create higher value added even dropped slightly, by 1.3%. Owing to the significantly better educational structure in the general government sector (60% of employees had a tertiary education, against just 22% in the private sector), the average gross wage in the general government remained higher than in the private sector, but the gap narrowed considerably during the crisis (2013: 22.9%, 2008: 35.4%). Broken down by educational attainment, only employees with upper secondary education thus earn more than their counterparts in the private sector (2013: 2.7%), while low-skilled employees and employees with a higher education are paid less, on average (-10.8% and -7.5%, respectively). Similar changes were recorded for the wage movement by occupational group, with earnings in elementary occupations having risen at an above-average rate, while wages particularly in occupations which require a higher education (professionals, senior officials, managers, legislators, associate professionals) declined in real terms.

Unemployment outflow rate³⁹

The employment prospects of an unemployed person can be measured by the unemployment outflow rate.⁴⁰ During the economic crisis, the number of unemployed persons surged while their job-finding probability diminished due to the fall in demand. The unemployment outflow rate, calculated on the basis of the monthly probability that an unemployed person will find a job, is expressed as a share of overall unemployment. The calculation is carried out using aggregate data on the number of unemployed persons with regard to the duration of unemployment acquired by the labour force survey. The rate is internationally comparable and serves as an indirect measure of the outflows from unemployment, which are an important indicator of the dynamics and the situation on the labour market.

³⁹ Also called the job-finding rate.

⁴⁰ The unemployment outflow rate, based on the so-called survival analysis methodology, is defined as the monthly hazard rate of moving from unemployment to employment in the next x months. The methodology, developed by R. Shimer (The Cyclical Behavior of Equilibrium Unemployment and Vacancies. American Economic Review, No. 95, 2005) and refined by M. Elsby et al (Unemployment Dynamics in the OECD, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco Working Paper 2009-04, 2011), is based on three strong assumptions: i) workers neither enter nor exit the labour force but simply transit between employment and unemployment; ii) all workers

The average unemployment outflow rate declined substantially during the crisis. Having been gradually rising before the crisis to reach its high at the end of 2008, the rate had halved by the beginning of 2013, given the surge in unemployment and a decline in vacancies and hence job prospects as a result of the contraction of economic activity. Since the first quarter of 2013, the rate has again been rising, consistent with a slight improvement on the labour market, but remains lower than before the crisis.

Figure 44: Unemployment outflow rate by duration of unemployment in Slovenia

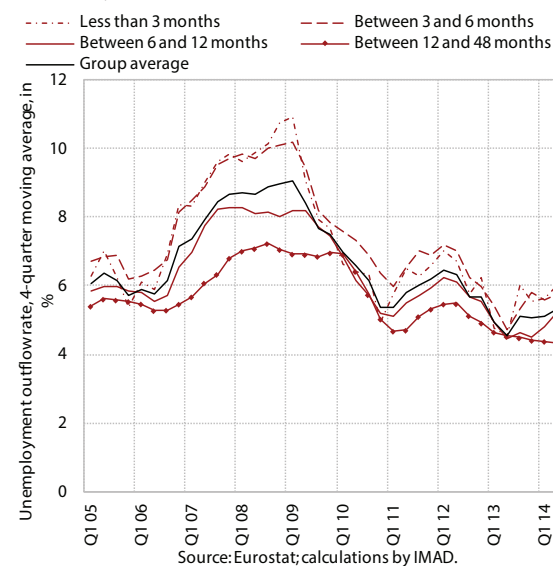


Figure 45: Unemployment outflow rate in Slovenia and the EU-27 for unemployment duration of up to 24 months



are ex ante identical, which means that all unemployed workers have the same job-finding probability regardless of their characteristics (the rate thus refers to the average representative unemployed person; iii) the rate is constant within the quarter.

During the crisis, the unemployment outflow rate by duration declined across all groups of the unemployed, albeit relatively more for the short-term unemployed. This is mainly related to the developments at the onset of the crisis when short-term unemployment rose more notably⁴¹ due to increased firing and limited hiring. The unemployment outflow rate for the long-term unemployed⁴² was nevertheless lower than for the short-term unemployed throughout the analysed period, mostly as the long-term unemployed find it harder to get a job because of a loss of motivation to seek work, skills erosion and a stigma attached to long-term employment. The differences in the rates by unemployment duration also narrowed substantially, which may indicate that the lower employment prospects were a consequence of low demand for labour rather than structural factors.⁴³ The further falling of the rate for the long-term unemployed – after the corresponding rate for the short-term unemployed has started slowly to rise in the past year – nevertheless arouses concern that part of unemployment has become structural amid the protracted period of weak labour demand.

The decline in the unemployment outflow rate in Slovenia was stronger than in the EU overall. After equalling the EU average in 2008, the Slovenian unemployment outflow rate fell more strongly mainly owing to an above-average employment adjustment by enterprises amid a larger decline in economic activity than in EU Member States. That it was also lower at the beginning of this year is also due to a larger increase in the share of the long-term unemployed in total unemployment than in the EU.

The Doing Business 2015 report by the World Bank⁴⁴

Slovenia's ranking as measured by the World Bank's Doing Business 2015 indicators deteriorated. Among the 189 countries surveyed, Singapore, New Zealand and Hong Kong top the scale, while Denmark is the best-performing country in the EU. This year's report ranks Slovenia 51st among all countries (five places lower than last year) and 21st among the EU Member States (two places lower than in 2014). The decline in the total ranking was not due to the deterioration in the quality of regulatory environment, as the distance to frontier score increased

⁴¹ This is also one of the reasons for the decline in the average unemployment outflow rate, the other being an increasing share of the long-term unemployed in overall unemployment, as the long-term unemployed decrease the average unemployment rate owing to lower chances of employment.

⁴² Those unemployed for more than 12 months.

⁴³ In the case of structural factors, the unemployment outflow rate would have fallen particularly for the long-term unemployed.

⁴⁴ As in previous years, the methodology of the ranking calculation was changed again in the latest report, so that the countries' ranks are not directly comparable with those for previous years. They can only be compared with results for the preceding year, which were re-calculated by the methodology for the current year. To assess the countries' progress over time, the World Bank regularly releases distance to frontier scores, which

slightly, but to the fact that some other, particularly less developed, countries (Columbia, Armenia, Rwanda) made much greater progress than Slovenia in the same period. Among the comparable countries, Slovenia was surpassed by the Czech Republic and Romania. Despite last year's deterioration, the distance to frontier score⁴⁵ shows that Slovenia has significantly narrowed its gap with the top-ranking countries in the last ten years, mainly as a result of measures that made it easier and faster to start a business and register real estate. The main factor preventing faster progress in the past years has been access to funding.

The survey finds that one major reform was carried out in the last year⁴⁶ to make it easier to do business in Slovenia. Slovenia adopted changes to insolvency legislation,⁴⁷ which sped up the bankruptcy proceedings to prevent attrition of insolvent debtors. The change has not yet been reflected in Slovenia's rank,⁴⁸ given that insolvency procedures still take long and that creditors recover only around 50% of debts, which is much less than on average in the OECD. Nevertheless, the amendment simplified debt-equity swaps and allowed new equity holders to take over management of the debtor to ensure continuation of the business.

Figure 46: Comparison between Slovenia and the OECD on the Doing Business scale



Source: Doing Business.

enable year-to-year comparison with the best-performing countries. For more information see <http://www.doingbusiness.org/>.

⁴⁵ The main methodological change was in the calculation of indicator values, as the ranking is now based on the distance to frontier score (i.e. the gap between a country's performance and the performance of the top-ranking country).

⁴⁶ The survey was conducted in the first half of this year using data available by June 2014.

⁴⁷ Act Amending the Financial Operations, Insolvency Proceedings and Compulsory Dissolution Act.

⁴⁸ The ranking deteriorated by three places to 42nd, while the distance to frontier data improved somewhat.

Table 15: Slovenia's ranking on the Doing Business scale

	Rank 2013 (DB 2014)	Rank 2014 (DB 2015)	Change 2014/2013
Ease of doing business	46	51	-5
Starting a business	14	15	-1
Dealing with construction permits	92	90	+2
Registering property	90	90	0
Getting electricity	31	31	0
Getting credit	111	116	-5
Protecting investors	13	14	-1
Paying taxes	40	42	-2
Trading across borders	52	53	-1
Enforcing contracts	122	122	0
Resolving insolvency	39	42	-3

Source: Doing Business, World Bank, 2014.

Note: The survey included 189 countries. Because of methodological changes, this year's rankings can only be compared with last year's.

Table 16: Duration of procedure in Slovenia in comparison with OECD countries in 2014

	Slovenija	OECD
Starting a business (days)	6	9.2
Dealing with construction permits (days)	109.5	24
Registering property (days)	90	90
Getting electricity (days)	38	76.8
Paying taxes (hours per year)	260	175.4
Trading across borders – exports (days)	16	10.5
Trading across borders – imports (days)	14	9.6
Enforcing contracts (days)	1,270	539.5
Resolving insolvency (years)	2.0	1.7

Source: Doing Business, World Bank, 2014.

In the last year, Slovenia's position deteriorated in six areas, improved only in one and remained unchanged in three.⁴⁹ Although Slovenia declined in several areas, the distance to frontier scores remained the same or improved slightly in most areas. Slovenia ranks highest on protecting minority investors⁵⁰ (14th), starting a business (15th) where its distance to frontier score is closest to those of the best-performing countries (94.39%), and getting electricity (31st). Similar to previous years, it ranks worst on the ease of enforcing contracts (122nd), where it has not made much progress in the past few years. The World Bank report finds that enforcement proceedings are less costly than on average in the OECD but take much longer. Slovenia also scores low in the area of getting credit, where its ranking declined again (by five places to 116th). This is a result of deficiencies in the existing legislation

⁴⁹ The ease on doing business index captures 10 areas, i.e. starting a business, dealing with construction permits, registering property, getting electricity, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

⁵⁰ In contrast to the World Bank, the IMD places Slovenia very low precisely on the indicator of minority shareholder protection, the main difference being that the IMD rankings are based on a survey questionnaire, which is also influenced by managers' confidence.

and a lack of good credit information system for users, which also affects the availability and costs of loans for Slovenian enterprises. This is also the area where Slovenia has the highest distance to frontier score (35.0%).

The World Bank report provides a good assessment of a country's strengths and weaknesses in comparison with other countries. Slovenia has a wide gap with developed countries (the EU, OECD averages) in three areas, getting credit, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency. Lengthy procedures appear to represent a significant barrier to doing business in Slovenia. The most time-consuming procedures are related to public services (obtaining the necessary permits from the administration units and registering construction projects in official records, lengthy contract enforcement procedures), the procedures to resolve private/commercial disputes being much shorter.

Excessive macroeconomic imbalances in the EU

An important feature of the EU's economic governance is the emphasis on the early detection and correction of excessive imbalances, particularly within the euro area. The alert mechanism for detecting potential imbalances at an early stage consists of a set of ten indicators with corresponding indicative thresholds, the crossing of which may be a sign of serious external or internal imbalance. To identify imbalances, the Commission also takes into account other macroeconomic data⁵¹ and the in-depth review for the Member State concerned, which explain individual movements or imbalances in more detail. If serious imbalances⁵² are found, an excessive imbalance procedure is initiated that may include issuing of recommendations to the Member State and requirements with regard to enhanced surveillance and monitoring. In the event that a Member State⁵³ fails to take corrective action, it may be imposed financial sanctions reaching up to 0.1% of GDP.

In November, the European Commission prepared a new overview of excessive imbalances, noting that the correction of imbalances (AMR 2015⁵⁴), external imbalances in particular, is underway in all EU Member States. Several countries have improved competitiveness, but some internal macroeconomic imbalances (private sector indebtedness, high general government debt) remain significant and have serious social implications. In the past year, a more visible reduction of imbalances and macroeconomic risks has been impeded by slow economic growth and low inflation. The greatest imbalances were again recorded for countries with the

⁵¹ A number of employment and social indicators have also been introduced into the excessive imbalances procedure to gain a better understanding of the labour market and social developments and risks.

⁵² Regulation (EU) No. 1176/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 on the prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances.

⁵³ This applies only to the Member States that are in the euro area.

⁵⁴ Alert Mechanism Report 2015, November 2014.

Table 17: Indicators of macroeconomic imbalances for EU Member States for 2013 (AMR, 2015)

	External imbalances					Internal imbalances					
	3-year average of current account balance as a % of GDP	Net international investment position as a % of GDP	3-year % change in real effective exchange rate, CPI deflator	5-year % change in export market shares (goods and services)	3-year % change in nominal unit labour cost	y-o-y % change in deflated house prices	Private sector credit flow as a % of GDP	Private sector debt as a % of GDP	General government debt as a % of GDP	3-year average of unemployment rate	y-o-y % change in total financial sector liabilities
Thresholds	+6/-4 %	-35 %	+ 5/+ - 11	-6 %	+9 %/12 %	+6 %	15 %	160 %	60 %	10 %	16,5 %
BE	-1.6	48.8	-0.3	-9.1	8.6	0.0	1.1	163.0	104.5	7.7	-2.4
BG	0.4	-76.2	-1.0	5.7	14.8p	-0.1	6.4	134.8	18.3	12.2	3.3
CZ	-1.7	-40.1	-3.2	-7.7	3.7	-1.2	3.1p	73.7p	45.7	6.9	9.8p
DK	6.1	39.7	-2.6	-17.9	4.0	2.8	-1.4	222.6	45.1	7.4	-0.1
DE	6.7	42.9	-1.9	-10.7	6.4	1.8p	1.2p	103.5p	76.9	5.5	-6.3
EE	-1.2	-47.1	3.1	14.0	9.6	7.3	5.4	119.4	10.1	10.3	8.9
IE	1.1	-104.9	-3.9	-4.9	1.3	0.3	-5.7	266.3	123.3	14.2	1.0
EL	-3.9	-121.1	-4.5	-27.3	-10.3p	-9.3p	-1.1	135.6	174.9	23.3	-16.3
ES	-0.7	-92.6	-0.4	-7.1	-4.6p	-9.9	-10.7	172.2	92.1	24.1	-10.2
FR	-1.3	-15.6	-2.3	-13.0	3.9	-2.6	1.8	137.3	92.2	9.8	-0.6
HR	-0.1	-88.7	-4.0	-20.9	0.9	-18.1p	-0.5	117.6	75.7	15.8	3.4
IT	-0.9	-30.7	0.0	-18.4	4.1	-6.9p	-3.0	118.8	127.9	10.4	-0.7
CY	-4	-156.8	-0.8	-27.2	-5.9p	-5.5	-11.2	344.8	102.2	11.9	-19.5
LV	-2.8	-65.1	-1.7	8.4	10.5	6.6	0.8	90.9	38.2	14.4	5.2
LT	-1.2	-46.4	-0.7	22.1	6.0	0.2	-0.2	56.4	39.0	13.5	-1.8
LU	5.5	216.4	0.7	2.2	10.5	4.9	27.7	356.2	23.6	5.3	8.8
HU	2.2	-84.4	-4.0	-19.2	5.9	-5.0	-1.0	95.5	77.3	10.7	-0.3
MT	4	49.2	-1.3	0.8	9.5	-2.1	0.4	137.1	69.8	6.4	0.7
NL	9.8	31.1	0.4	-9.5	6.3p	-7.8	2.1p	229.7p	68.6	5.5	-3.2
AT	1.4	-0.2	0.7	-17.0	6.4	2.5p	0.2	125.5	81.2	4.5	-3.6
PL	-3.3	-68	-4.4	2.1	3.9p	-4.4p	2.9	74.9	55.7	10.0	7.6
PT	-2.5	-116.2	-0.6	-5.3	-3p	-2.5	-2.4	202.8	128.0	15.0	-5.3
RO	-3.3	-62.4	0.3	16.4	0.7p	-4.6p	-1.5	66.4	37.9	7.0	3.1
SI	2.8	-38.2	-0.7	-16.6	1.3	-5.8	-4.0	101.9	70.4	9.1	-10.5
SK	0.2	-65.1	2.0	-2.2	2.5	-0.5	5.4	74.8	54.6	14.0	-0.3
FI	-1.7	8.8	0.1	-32.2	9.5	-1.3	0.7	146.6	56.0	7.9	-11.8
SE	6.1	-10.8	5.1	-15.0	8.3	4.7	3.7	201.1	38.6	7.9	9.1
UK	-3.2	-15.6	3.4	-11.7	3.8	1.6	3.4p	164.5p	87.2	7.9	-7.4

Source: European Commission.

Note: The fields in grey indicate values above the indicative thresholds in the macroeconomic imbalances procedure at EU level; p – provisional data; the first values in the real effective exchange rate and unit labour costs columns apply to euro area countries.

largest fiscal problems. By spring 2015 the Commission will prepare in-depth reviews for 16 EU Member States,⁵⁵ fewer than this year.

On the basis of the indicators and the in-depth review by the Commission, Slovenia was identified as one of the countries with excessive macroeconomic imbalances. The results of the set of indicators have shown imbalances in the competitiveness of the economy and the financial exposure to the rest of the world in the whole period since

⁵⁵ Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Greece and Cyprus are not covered by the macroeconomic imbalances procedure, as they are subject to surveillance under other programmes.

the beginning of the crisis. Although the negative net international investment position and the market share started to improve in 2013, most of the indicators still indicated the existence of macroeconomic imbalances, which was also corroborated by the in-depth review made by the Commission in spring 2013. This pointed to the problem of high corporate sector indebtedness, particularly in light of the negative feedback loop of high corporate debts, weak activity, bank instability and increasing general government debt. Slovenia was given eight recommendations this year,⁵⁶ which otherwise recognise progress made in implementing

⁵⁶ For more on the recommendations to Slovenia see http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2014/csr2014_slovenia_sl.pdf

the commitments from the previous year (such as repairing the banks' balance sheets). However, the key issues remain a durable correction of fiscal imbalances and a further implementation of privatisation and the remaining structural reforms to improve competitiveness. Slovenia should also take effective measures to fight corruption, which is a new recommendation for Slovenia. In November, the Commission announced that Slovenia was still facing the risk of excessive imbalances (crossing the indicative thresholds in three indicators of the alert mechanism for the early detection of imbalances, and – for the first time – the thresholds in general government debt). The in-depth review will be made in spring 2015: the Commission will examine the implementation of recommendations and assess if Slovenia still belongs to the group of the countries with excessive imbalances.

statistical appendix

MAIN INDICATORS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
						Autumn forecast 2014		
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.6	-1.0	2.0	1.6	1.6
GDP in EUR million (current prices)	36,166	36,220	36,868	36,006	36,144	36,931	37,755	38,789
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices)	17,714	17,678	17,960	17,506	17,550	17,899	18,277	18,761
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	20,200	20,600	21,200	21,400	21,300			
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) ¹	86.2	84.2	84.3	83.7	82.7			
Gross national income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	35,673	35,868	36,558	35,737	35,877	36,266	37,240	38,256
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	35,350	35,725	36,473	35,509	35,702	36,053	37,009	37,927
Rate of registered unemployment	9.1	10.7	11.8	12.0	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.7
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.4
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	-6.1	3.5	2.2	-1.8	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
Inflation, ² year average	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.3	0.6	1.2
Inflation, ² end of the year	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3
INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS								
Exports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	-16.6	10.1	7.0	0.3	2.6	3.7	4.3	4.9
Exports of goods	-17.0	11.9	8.2	0.0	2.8	4.3	4.8	5.1
Exports of services	-14.8	3.4	2.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.5	4.2
Imports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	-18.8	6.6	5.0	-3.9	1.4	3.1	4.2	4.5
Imports of goods	-19.8	7.4	6.0	-4.6	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.5
Imports of services	-12.8	2.5	-0.4	0.2	-3.1	9.0	3.7	4.3
Current account balance, in EUR million	-173	-50	146	1,026	2,101	2,024	2,128	2,221
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	2.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.7
Gross external debt, in EUR million	40,318	40,723	40,100	41,264	39,930	43,995*		
As a per cent share relative to GDP	111.5	112.4	108.8	114.6	110.5			
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.393	1.327	1.392	1.286	1.328	1.353	1.332	1.332
DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	0.9	1.0	-0.1	-3.0	-3.9	0.5	1.3	1.8
As a % of GDP ⁴	54.7	55.9	55.8	56.2	54.1	53.2	52.9	52.9
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	2.4	0.1	-1.3	-1.5	-1.1	-0.4	-1.0	-1.1
As a % of GDP ⁴	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.4	19.3	18.9	18.4
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	-22.0	-13.7	-4.6	-8.9	1.9	4.5	2.5	0.5
As a % of GDP ⁴	24.3	21.2	20.2	19.2	19.7	20.3	20.6	20.5
Sources of data: SURS, BS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Autumn Forecast, September 2014). Notes: ¹ Measured in purchasing power standard. ² Consumer price index. ³ Balance of payments statistics (exports F.O.B., imports F.O.B.); real growth rates are adjusted for inter currency changes and changes in prices on foreign markets. ⁴ Shares GDP are calculated for GDP in current prices at fixed exchange rate (EUR=239.64). ⁵ End September 2014.								

PRODUCTION	2011	2012	2013	2012		2013				2014			2012			2013
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	10	11	12	1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Industry B+C+D	1.3	-1.1	-0.9	-0.4	-2.3	-2.6	-1.7	-1.1	1.6	2.5	4.6	5.7	5.2	-4.9	-7.5	-0.1
B Mining and quarrying	-7.9	-7.4	1.3	-3.5	-13.3	6.7	-9.6	-7.1	16.8	-2.4	33.9	-11.2	1.2	-17.9	-24.9	-11.6
C Manufacturing	1.1	-2.3	-1.5	-2.1	-3.1	-3.9	-2.0	-1.4	1.2	3.0	3.2	5.2	4.7	-5.5	-9.1	-1.3
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	5.0	10.5	3.9	16.1	6.1	7.0	1.9	3.2	3.1	0.1	13.6	13.3	11.8	2.3	4.9	11.3
CONSTRUCTION,² real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Construction, total	-24.8	-16.8	-2.5	-13.2	-21.6	-24.5	-10.5	-3.4	22.8	36.8	39.8	19.3	-22.5	-26.1	-14.8	-23.2
Buildings	-39.7	-17.3	-20.4	-18.1	-30.0	-40.9	-25.1	-16.6	5.1	6.7	5.9	8.0	-34.6	-19.4	-35.4	-38.2
Civil engineering	-15.3	-16.6	6.3	-10.1	-16.2	-8.5	-2.6	1.7	27.1	52.5	55.7	24.5	-15.0	-27.2	-2.1	-8.6
TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Tonne-km in road transport	3.2	-3.4	0.1	-5.9	-7.8	-2.9	-1.8	3.9	1.8	-9.5	2.2					
Tonne-km in rail transport	9.7	-7.5	9.5	-5.8	-7.5	-0.1	0.4	13.4	24.9	13.0	15.7					
Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Total real turnover*	3.3	-3.6	-1.0	-4.9	-5.6	-7.1	2.1	-2.2	3.2	2.4	-1.1	5.9	-3.4	-5.4	-7.9	-4.9
Real turnover in retail trade	1.5	-2.2	-3.7	-2.7	-5.8	-7.0	-2.6	-4.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	2.7	-4.1	-5.8	-7.4	-4.4
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	7.0	-6.3	4.7	-10.1	-5.3	-7.2	11.1	3.4	11.6	8.6	-1.7	12.7	-2.1	-4.5	-9.2	-5.7
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	6.0	0.8	-0.2	1.4	-1.3	-5.1	1.1	-1.4	4.7	6.2	3.1	6.4	4.9	-2.1	-6.5	1.6
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %, new methodology from 2009 onwards																
Total, overnight stays	5.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.9	-3.4	-1.5	2.9	0.6	-2.0	-14.0	-3.4	-3.5	9.3	2.2	-10.5
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	0.5	-4.9	-3.4	-7.5	-5.2	-6.1	-5.3	-2.4	0.5	-3.4	-8.1	-7.7	-6.6	-8.1	-0.7	-10.0
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	9.1	5.6	2.8	6.3	8.1	-0.6	0.9	5.6	0.7	-0.6	-17.4	-1.4	-1.3	28.2	4.9	-10.8
Nominal turnover market services (without distributive trades)	3.7	-1.1	-1.4	-0.4	-3.7	-6.1	-3.0	0.5	2.9	2.8	3.4	1.5	-4.2	-0.3	-6.6	-7.4
AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	478.9	480.4	478.4	128.4	134.5	104.4	111.1	123.2	139.6	113.6	122.8	132.5	47.1	41.0	46.3	33.9
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)																
Sentiment indicator	-7	-17	-13	-19	-20	-15	-14	-13	-12	-8	-2	0	-22	-20	-17	-16
Confidence indicator																
- in manufacturing	-1	-11	-5	-15	-13	-9	-6	-4	-3	-1	3	3	-15	-14	-10	-11
- in construction	-46	-41	-22	-40	-38	-30	-23	-18	-17	-14	-9	-10	-42	-39	-34	-30
- in services	1	-12	-12	-14	-17	-12	-12	-11	-11	-4	7	7	-19	-19	-14	-13
- in retail trade	8	2	2	2	-4	-3	2	7	1	5	8	8	-7	-6	0	2
Consumer confidence indicator	-25	-35	-33	-39	-37	-29	-34	-34	-35	-29	-25	-18	-39	-37	-34	-30

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

2013												2014										
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
-0.7	-6.5	2.8	-2.5	-5.1	1.2	-5.7	0.8	-1.6	-0.4	8.0	1.6	0.3	5.5	3.2	2.3	8.5	7.9	1.3	7.2	-	-	
9.9	23.2	-4.0	-11.0	-13.7	2.4	-1.1	-21.7	-8.0	6.0	74.1	31.1	-0.3	-30.0	73.1	17.9	9.2	-20.3	-27.4	19.0	-	-	
-0.9	-8.7	2.5	-2.7	-5.5	1.1	-6.7	0.6	-2.2	-0.4	7.7	2.0	0.5	6.1	1.2	0.2	8.3	7.0	1.5	6.2	-	-	
0.0	10.2	6.1	0.7	-0.9	1.9	1.7	6.2	5.1	-1.3	5.5	-4.8	-0.9	6.3	12.6	19.2	9.3	20.4	5.1	14.5	-	-	
-14.0	-31.7	-18.7	-11.6	-2.0	1.8	-5.3	-5.9	28.2	31.4	6.8	34.5	28.8	44.6	47.2	45.0	29.9	27.1	27.4	6.2	-	-	
-28.0	-50.1	-36.2	-24.2	-14.1	-19.1	-19.6	-11.4	10.8	3.1	0.8	6.2	4.7	8.5	9.8	11.3	-1.9	13.6	15.8	-3.8	-	-	
-0.6	-13.6	-6.3	-5.9	3.5	11.0	2.2	-5.5	31.8	41.5	6.3	49.1	41.1	63.0	65.1	60.3	44.6	33.2	32.4	10.7	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-8.6	-7.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	-4.3	-3.4	1.4	2.2	2.7	4.8	2.2	1.9	3.2	2.5	-3.1	-2.7	8.6	1.3	8.1	-	-	
-9.4	-7.2	-1.8	-2.0	-4.0	-5.2	-4.6	-3.9	-0.9	-1.4	0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-0.5	3.3	-2.9	-2.5	3.5	-0.5	5.3	-	-	
-7.4	-8.5	11.3	6.8	15.4	-2.7	-0.2	14.0	8.4	10.4	16.3	8.8	6.9	10.1	1.5	-3.4	-3.0	19.4	5.7	13.4	-	-	
-5.6	-10.9	5.8	-0.9	-1.3	0.7	-4.6	-0.2	2.3	1.8	10.2	5.1	5.2	8.3	6.0	0.0	3.4	6.4	2.2	10.7	-	-	
0.2	0.6	-11.6	9.2	-2.4	3.4	2.2	3.2	4.0	-3.2	0.1	-0.4	-3.4	-2.1	7.8	-2.9	4.8	-5.1	-1.3	-4.7	-	-	
-1.3	-8.2	-6.0	2.0	-10.0	0.7	-4.6	-3.5	4.3	-2.3	-0.9	-6.9	-5.7	2.4	-3.6	1.0	-1.3	-7.7	-8.7	-5.8	-	-	
2.5	9.3	-15.0	13.3	2.6	4.8	5.8	6.4	3.8	-4.0	1.1	4.3	-0.2	-5.8	15.5	-4.9	8.3	-3.8	2.1	-4.2	-	-	
-3.5	-7.3	-2.7	-3.1	-3.3	0.9	-0.6	1.3	3.9	0.7	4.1	1.4	2.0	5.1	4.3	2.8	3.2	0.9	5.0	-1.2	-	-	
32.2	38.4	37.5	38.7	34.9	45.1	37.1	41.0	49.3	41.7	48.5	38.4	36.0	39.2	42.6	39.4	40.7	48.0	38.8	45.7	-	-	
-15	-13	-14	-15	-13	-14	-12	-12	-13	-11	-12	-9	-9	-6	-5	0	0	1	-2	0	2	0	
-8	-8	-9	-5	-4	-5	-3	-4	-5	-2	-1	-3	0	1	1	3	6	7	2	1	2	1	
-30	-31	-25	-22	-21	-23	-15	-16	-17	-16	-19	-16	-17	-9	-15	-4	-7	-7	-11	-11	-9	-13	
-13	-11	-9	-14	-14	-11	-9	-13	-13	-10	-11	-5	-6	-2	4	10	7	8	7	7	10	10	
-9	-2	-5	-7	17	15	1	4	13	-8	-3	9	2	3	3	17	3	12	5	7	14	19	
-31	-26	-26	-38	-38	-38	-33	-32	-36	-35	-33	-30	-30	-27	-29	-25	-22	-19	-21	-15	-12	-20	

LABOUR MARKET	2011	2012	2013	2012		2013				2014			2012		
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	10	11	12
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	934.7	920.2	913.4	915.2	915.2	912.9	913.8	910.5	916.5	912.9	919.8	917.5	918.0	916.5	911.0
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)¹	824.0	810.0	793.6	809.1	801.7	789.2	795.0	794.4	795.8	784.2	799.6	803.0	807.1	805.0	792.9
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	38.8	37.0	38.2	37.4	37.4	37.4	38.9	38.1	38.4	31.7	37.1	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.4
In industry, construction	272.9	263.1	252.2	263.1	257.5	249.9	252.5	253.5	252.9	249.0	252.9	254.1	261.1	259.5	251.9
Of which: in manufacturing	184.8	182.9	177.7	182.5	180.4	177.8	177.6	177.5	177.8	177.3	178.2	178.6	181.8	181.2	178.4
in construction	67.8	59.8	54.3	60.1	56.9	52.0	54.6	55.7	54.6	51.5	54.6	55.4	59.0	58.1	53.5
In services	512.3	510.0	503.2	508.6	506.8	502.0	503.6	502.8	504.6	503.5	509.7	511.4	508.5	508.1	503.7
Of which: in public administration	51.4	50.7	49.1	50.8	50.0	49.3	49.3	49.1	48.9	48.7	49.0	49.0	50.2	50.2	49.6
in education, health-services, social work	118.8	120.9	121.0	120.3	121.0	120.7	121.1	120.5	121.6	121.6	122.4	121.6	121.1	121.3	120.6
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)¹	729.1	717.0	698.7	716.2	708.4	696.1	700.0	699.6	699.2	693.8	703.5	706.1	713.7	711.6	699.9
In enterprises and organisations	671.8	662.6	647.6	661.4	655.1	645.8	648.5	647.9	648.1	645.2	653.1	654.7	659.2	657.7	648.3
By those self-employed	57.2	54.5	51.1	54.8	53.3	50.2	51.5	51.7	51.1	48.6	50.4	51.3	54.5	53.9	51.6
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	94.9	93.0	94.9	92.9	93.3	93.1	95.0	94.7	96.6	90.4	96.1	97.0	93.4	93.4	93.1
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	110.7	110.2	119.8	106.1	113.5	123.7	118.8	116.1	120.7	128.8	120.2	114.5	110.9	111.5	118.1
Female	52.1	52.2	57.4	50.9	53.8	57.0	56.7	57.0	58.9	61.2	59.4	58.4	53.3	53.3	54.9
By age: 15 to 29	26.6	24.9	28.8	22.5	27.7	29.2	27.7	26.7	31.6	33.6	30.5	27.4	27.6	27.5	27.9
aged over 50	39.0	38.2	38.9	37.4	38.1	40.7	39.3	38.1	37.3	39.0	37.7	36.4	37.0	37.1	40.2
Osnovnošolska izobrazba ali manj	34.1	33.3	34.2	31.8	33.2	36.5	34.1	32.6	33.6	36.4	33.8	32.1	32.2	32.5	35.0
For more than 1 year	50.2	55.2	55.4	54.5	53.9	54.4	54.3	55.0	57.7	60.7	59.9	59.2	54.3	53.6	53.8
Those receiving benefits	36.3	33.9	33.0	31.5	33.0	39.3	33.7	30.3	28.7	32.7	26.2	23.9	31.5	31.9	35.6
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	11.8	12.0	13.1	11.6	12.4	13.5	13.0	12.8	13.2	14.1	13.1	12.5	12.1	12.2	13.0
Male	11.4	11.5	12.5	11.0	11.9	13.4	12.5	11.9	12.4	13.5	12.1	11.1	11.4	11.6	12.7
Female	12.4	12.6	13.8	12.3	13.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.8	14.2	14.1	12.9	12.9	13.3
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	2.7	5.3	6.0	-0.2	12.6	4.6	-6.0	-1.9	9.3	2.7	-9.4	-4.8	5.4	0.6	6.6
New unemployed first-job seekers	14.4	16.3	19.1	3.0	9.0	3.7	2.6	3.4	9.4	4.2	2.7	3.3	6.3	1.8	0.9
Redundancies	82.2	90.3	88.7	20.9	28.9	27.1	18.5	19.6	23.5	25.9	17.3	17.7	8.4	8.2	12.2
Registered unemployed who found employment	61.0	58.3	65.1	13.5	13.5	17.2	18.1	15.8	14.1	20.7	20.5	15.9	4.9	5.1	3.4
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	32.8	43.1	37.3	10.7	11.8	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.9	6.8	8.8	9.9	4.3	4.3	3.2
WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	35.6	33.9	30.5	33.9	33.2	32.6	31.7	29.8	27.8	26.3	25.7	24.8	33.6	33.3	32.7
As % of labour force	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.7	3.6	3.6

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

2013												2014								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
913.0	912.9	912.7	914.3	914.0	913.1	911.5	909.8	910.2	916.7	917.5	915.3	911.4	913.0	914.4	920.2	919.8	919.4	918.0	916.5	918.1
788.7	788.9	790.1	793.0	795.4	796.5	794.4	793.2	795.5	798.0	798.2	791.3	781.6	783.3	787.7	796.6	800.1	802.1	801.8	801.7	805.5
37.5	37.3	37.4	38.7	39.0	39.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.5	38.4	38.4	31.6	31.7	32.0	36.8	37.0	37.3	37.5	37.5	37.6
249.8	249.5	250.3	251.6	252.6	253.1	253.4	253.1	254.0	254.8	254.6	249.3	248.3	248.5	250.0	252.0	253.3	253.4	253.9	253.7	254.7
177.8	177.8	177.9	177.5	177.7	177.7	177.6	177.3	177.6	178.1	178.3	177.0	177.1	177.4	177.5	178.1	178.4	178.1	178.4	178.5	179.0
52.0	51.8	52.4	54.0	54.8	55.2	55.5	55.5	56.0	56.1	55.8	52.0	51.1	50.7	52.6	53.9	54.8	55.0	55.4	55.1	55.7
501.4	502.1	502.4	502.6	503.8	504.3	502.9	502.0	503.4	504.7	505.3	503.7	501.7	503.1	505.7	507.8	509.7	511.4	510.4	510.5	513.2
49.2	49.4	49.2	49.3	49.3	49.4	49.1	49.2	48.9	48.8	49.0	48.9	48.6	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.0	49.1	49.1	48.9	48.9
120.4	120.8	121.0	120.9	121.2	121.3	120.3	120.0	121.2	121.6	121.8	121.3	121.1	121.7	122.1	122.3	122.5	122.5	121.3	121.1	122.4
695.5	695.8	696.9	698.2	700.3	701.5	699.8	698.6	700.5	701.7	701.5	694.4	691.5	693.0	696.9	700.8	704.0	705.6	705.1	704.9	708.2
645.3	645.8	646.4	647.0	648.7	649.7	648.0	647.0	648.6	649.7	649.9	644.8	643.1	644.8	647.8	651.0	653.6	654.7	654.1	653.6	656.4
50.3	50.0	50.5	51.1	51.5	51.8	51.8	51.6	51.9	52.0	51.7	49.6	48.5	48.2	49.1	49.8	50.4	51.0	51.0	51.3	51.7
93.2	93.0	93.2	94.8	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6	95.0	96.3	96.7	97.0	90.1	90.3	90.7	95.8	96.1	96.5	96.7	96.9	97.4
124.3	124.1	122.6	121.3	118.6	116.6	117.1	116.6	114.7	118.7	119.3	124.0	129.8	129.8	126.7	123.6	119.7	117.4	116.2	114.8	112.6
57.2	56.9	56.9	57.3	56.7	56.2	57.3	57.4	56.5	58.5	58.7	59.4	61.4	61.2	61.0	60.3	59.1	58.6	58.9	58.6	57.7
29.4	29.3	28.9	28.6	27.6	26.8	27.0	26.7	26.3	30.8	31.5	32.5	33.9	33.9	33.1	31.9	30.3	29.2	28.1	27.4	26.7
41.2	40.9	40.1	39.5	39.5	38.9	38.6	38.3	37.5	37.0	36.8	37.9	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.4	37.6	37.1	36.9	36.6	35.7
36.7	36.8	35.9	35.1	34.0	33.2	32.9	32.7	32.3	32.7	33.0	35.2	36.5	36.9	35.7	34.7	33.7	33.2	32.5	32.0	31.7
54.7	54.4	54.2	54.6	54.4	53.9	54.7	54.5	55.7	56.6	57.1	59.4	61.0	60.6	60.5	60.7	59.9	59.2	59.0	58.9	59.5
40.3	39.2	38.4	35.8	33.9	31.4	31.0	30.5	29.4	28.2	28.0	29.9	33.8	33.0	31.3	27.4	26.0	25.2	24.7	23.8	23.2
13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.5	14.2	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.3
13.4	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.7	12.1	12.1	13.0	13.7	13.7	13.2	12.6	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.2	10.9
13.8	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.6	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.2	14.2	13.9
6.2	-0.2	-1.4	-1.3	-2.8	-2.0	0.5	-0.5	-1.9	4.1	0.6	4.7	5.8	-0.1	-3.0	-3.1	-4.0	-2.3	-1.2	-1.4	-2.2
1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	6.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.7
14.2	6.3	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.3	7.7	5.5	6.4	7.2	7.0	9.3	13.1	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.8	6.6	4.8	6.3
6.2	4.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.3	5.3	4.1	6.4	5.4	5.2	3.5	6.2	6.0	8.5	7.3	7.2	6.0	5.4	4.1	6.4
3.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.8
32.9	32.8	32.2	32.3	32.0	31.0	30.4	29.8	29.3	28.5	27.9	27.1	26.4	26.3	26.2	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.0	24.7	24.6
3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7

WAGES AND INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2011	2012	2013	2012		2013				2014			2012		
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	10	11	12
GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, y-o-y growth rates, %															
Activity - Total	2.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.4	-2.4	-0.7
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.1	-1.1	0.8	-1.5	-2.0	-0.8	1.1	0.0	3.0	0.4	-0.3	2.3	2.5	-5.9	-2.0
B Mining and quarrying	3.8	3.6	-2.0	2.2	-5.2	4.1	-6.8	-2.9	-2.4	2.9	8.3	10.7	1.5	1.7	-18.0
C Manufacturing	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.9	2.8	3.1	5.2	0.5	1.4
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.3	3.3	3.0	4.9	-0.5	6.2	2.8	3.6	-0.1	5.2	-1.1	6.5	7.8	-6.6	-0.5
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	-1.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.3	-0.2	2.2	1.5	2.2	-7.0	1.5
F Construction	2.0	-2.5	-1.4	-2.8	-3.8	-2.4	-2.1	0.1	-1.4	-0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.2	-6.8	-4.6
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.5	-0.8	-0.6
H Transportation and storage	2.7	-0.4	-0.2	-1.7	-2.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.3	-1.1	-3.9	-1.6
I Accommodation and food service activities	2.1	-0.8	-0.4	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-1.4
J Information and communication	0.9	-0.4	-1.4	-1.2	-2.0	-0.6	-2.7	-1.1	-1.4	-2.8	1.7	0.8	0.1	-7.1	1.6
K Financial and insurance activities	0.6	1.1	0.1	2.2	-0.3	-2.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	-0.2	2.7	-0.2	3.5	-4.0	0.3
L Real estate activities	2.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	0.1	-2.3	-1.6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	-0.4	-1.1	-2.4	-1.7	-1.3	-2.2	-3.4	-1.5	-2.6	0.1	0.5	1.5	-0.9	-1.9	-1.0
N Administrative and support service activities	3.5	0.7	0.0	-0.9	0.2	-2.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	3.3	2.7	2.6	1.4	-1.1	0.5
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0.3	-1.8	-1.4	-3.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	1.2	2.1	-2.9	-2.6	-1.6
P Education	0.2	-3.3	-3.3	-5.0	-5.6	-5.4	-4.2	-2.0	-1.3	-1.2	-0.1	0.7	-5.8	-5.8	-5.3
Q Human health and social work activities	-0.7	-1.3	-2.0	-1.7	-2.1	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.2	0.7	-2.8	-3.0	-0.4
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.7	-2.8	-3.0	-4.4	-4.6	-5.7	-3.8	-1.4	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5	0.2	-6.3	-3.9	-3.7
S Other service activities	0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0	-2.4	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	0.9	-1.4	-0.7	-0.3	-1.2	-4.0	-1.9
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS¹, y-o-y growth rates, %															
Effective exchange rate, ² nominal	-0.1	-1.2	1.0	-1.8	-1.4	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.8		-1.6	-1.7	-0.9
Real (deflator HICP)	-1.0	-1.1	1.3	-1.2	-0.8	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.7		-1.1	-1.3	-0.1
Real (deflator ULC)	-2.2	-2.9	-1.9	-3.5	-2.7	-2.2	-1.3	-0.9	-3.3	-2.3					
USD/EUR	1.3917	1.2856	1.3282	1.2515	1.2974	1.3204	1.3066	1.3246	1.3611	1.3697	1.3712	1.3252	1.2974	1.2828	1.3119
Source of data: SURS, ECB; calculations by IMAD. Note: ¹ Change of the source for effective exchange rate series as of April 2012: a new source, ECB; before that, own calculations (IMAD). ² Harmonised effective exchange rate – a group of 20 EU Member States and 17 euro area countries; an increase in value indicates appreciation of the national currency and vice versa.															

2013												2014								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-0.3	-1.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.6
1.8	-4.6	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.1	2.2	-3.6	1.5	0.9	1.9	6.2	-1.7	2.3	0.9	2.1	-2.3	-0.8	1.8	1.5	3.6
10.4	0.6	1.1	-5.4	-10.3	-4.8	-1.8	-4.9	-1.8	5.1	-13.0	3.3	-8.1	19.1	-0.9	7.2	10.4	7.3	10.1	12.2	9.9
3.5	0.3	1.1	4.4	2.3	2.0	3.4	2.0	3.7	2.4	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.3	2.4	2.5	1.8	4.3	4.6	1.1	3.7
5.0	2.6	10.9	6.6	0.7	1.3	10.0	3.1	-2.1	7.4	-0.9	-5.9	1.8	11.9	2.3	-1.2	-0.9	-1.0	-0.1	10.3	9.5
2.7	-1.1	-0.8	1.6	-0.2	-1.1	-0.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.2	0.5	-1.3	1.1	0.8	4.8	2.7	-2.0	3.8
-1.2	-3.0	-2.9	-2.2	-3.2	-0.9	1.1	-1.7	0.9	-1.1	-2.5	-0.5	-1.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	-1.4	0.7
-0.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.7
-1.1	-1.4	-0.8	0.7	0.3	-0.4	1.7	0.3	-4.7	2.5	-2.7	3.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	0.9	-0.8	0.9
-2.4	-1.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	-1.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.1	0.8	-0.6	2.4	-0.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	-1.3	1.7	1.6	-0.5	0.6
-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	-4.3	-1.9	-1.9	-0.8	-1.8	-0.6	-1.1	-2.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-6.9	3.6	0.2	1.5	0.9	-0.2	1.7
-1.0	-3.6	-1.6	0.4	3.5	-0.1	4.0	-1.4	1.0	2.7	-3.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	-1.1	2.8	4.3	0.8	0.3	1.0	-1.7
-0.4	-2.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.5	-1.6	-1.6	-0.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.4
-0.3	-3.5	-2.8	-3.0	-4.1	-3.0	-2.3	-2.4	0.3	-2.1	-2.6	-3.0	-1.6	-0.3	2.3	-0.2	-1.7	3.4	2.9	-0.3	2.1
-0.5	-4.3	-2.3	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.0	2.1	-0.3	3.2	3.8	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	2.1	2.1
-1.7	-2.9	-2.6	-2.2	-3.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	0.8	-1.0	-1.5	-1.5	-0.8	-0.3	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.8
-5.9	-5.0	-5.4	-4.2	-5.8	-2.5	-2.4	-2.2	-1.3	-1.5	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	-1.5	-1.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
-2.7	-2.5	-1.6	-3.0	-2.1	-1.7	-2.2	-1.8	-2.4	-1.8	-0.4	-1.8	-1.3	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.4
-4.7	-4.7	-7.5	-4.0	-3.2	-4.2	-0.7	-2.6	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	-1.1	-0.4	0.8	-1.6	-0.7	-1.7	0.8	-1.0	1.5	0.0
-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	1.0	-1.2	-1.9	-0.8	-1.2	-1.2	0.9	-0.5	2.3	-1.6	-1.0	-1.7	-2.1	-0.7	0.8	0.3	-0.8	-0.3
0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3
0.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2
1.3288	1.3359	1.2964	1.3026	1.2982	1.3189	1.3080	1.3310	1.3348	1.3635	1.3493	1.3704	1.3610	1.3659	1.3823	1.3813	1.3732	1.3592	1.3539	1.3316	1.2901

PRICES	2011	2012	2013	2012		2013				2014			2012			2013
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	10	11	12	1
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	-0.2	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.4
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.1	2.3	1.0	-0.6	-1.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	5.7	6.5	7.0	7.2	9.5	10.6	7.5	7.4	3.0	2.7	4.4	3.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	11.2
Clothing and footwear	-1.5	-0.2	0.2	0.7	-0.8	2.1	-1.2	1.0	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-0.1	-1.5	-1.7	0.8	1.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas	5.6	3.8	3.1	4.4	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	4.6	1.4	0.3	-0.3	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7
Furnishings, household equipment	2.7	0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-1.8	-1.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.2	-2.0	-0.8	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5
Medical, pharmaceutical products	1.6	0.4	-0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-2.1	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.7	-0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.1
Transport	1.0	3.3	0.3	3.9	3.5	1.5	-0.5	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	1.9	-0.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.0
Communications	1.2	-2.4	-1.2	-3.6	-2.0	-3.8	-1.9	1.2	-0.1	-1.4	-0.5	-2.8	-1.6	-3.3	-1.1	-3.6
Recreation and culture	-1.5	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	-0.4
Education	1.7	2.9	2.6	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	1.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.6
Catering services	-6.8	4.5	6.5	3.7	9.4	9.2	8.8	7.0	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.0	9.1	9.7	9.3	9.3
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.2	2.4	1.3	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	0.5	-0.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4
HCPI	2.1	2.8	1.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	1.8	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.8
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Total	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
Domestic market	3.8	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	-1.4	-1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1
Non-domestic market	5.3	0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.3
euro area	6.1	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.7	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8
non-euro area	3.6	2.0	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.0
Import price indices	5.4	1.9	-0.4	1.3	3.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.5	-2.1	-1.4	-1.0	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.1
PRICE CONTROL,¹ y-o-y growth rates, %																
Energy prices	10.9	12.7	0.2	14.5	11.6	5.6	0.1	-0.7	-4.1	-4.6	-0.2	-1.5	14.7	10.4	9.8	7.5
Oil products	11.9	13.0	1.7	14.4	12.6	6.4	0.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.9	4.2	1.7	15.8	11.4	10.5	8.1
Transport & communications	1.1	1.6	11.3	0.0	5.7	8.6	8.6	17.3	10.9	14.6	15.8	7.3	0.0	8.6	8.6	8.6
Other controlled prices	0.0	-0.6	-1.5	0.1	-1.8	-3.9	-2.9	-0.8	1.5	2.2	5.7	3.2	-3.0	-1.1	-1.1	-3.9
Direct control – total	2.8	9.2	1.2	11.0	8.9	4.3	0.5	1.0	-0.8	-1.0	2.6	0.4	10.1	8.5	8.1	5.6

Source of data: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

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

2013												2014									
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2.7	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	
4.1	3.9	3.3	3.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.5	-0.4	-0.5	
10.7	10.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	4.9	6.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	
6.5	-1.3	0.0	-3.1	-0.5	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	-2.9	-2.2	-3.2	2.5	-0.6	-1.1	-1.3	-0.5	1.7	-1.2	-1.7	
2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.9	4.8	5.2	3.6	0.4	0.1	-0.9	0.4	1.3	0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	
-1.5	-1.1	-2.2	-1.9	-1.4	-1.3	-0.8	-1.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	-0.7	-1.6	-2.3	-2.1	-2.3	
0.2	-0.7	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.5	
1.9	0.6	-0.9	-0.9	0.2	2.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.2	1.3	2.3	2.1	0.8	-0.2	-0.9	-0.4	
-4.6	-3.2	-2.2	-2.3	-1.3	0.0	2.5	1.1	1.6	-0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	0.6	-2.0	-3.1	-3.4	-3.5	
-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	1.8	
4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.6	
9.2	9.0	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.6	9.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	
2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	-3.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	
2.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	
2.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	
1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-1.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	
1.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.2	-1.0	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0	
1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.6	1.1	
1.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.5	-1.4	-1.2	-1.8	-1.2	-2.0	-1.4	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.8	
0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.8	
0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-1.3	0.5	1.2	-0.4	-1.6	-1.5	-2.0	-0.9	-1.5	-2.0	-2.7	-1.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	
6.4	2.9	-0.6	-0.7	1.8	3.8	-1.3	-4.2	-5.9	-3.8	-2.5	-3.4	-5.7	-4.6	-2.9	0.9	1.3	0.2	-1.9	-2.9	0.5	
7.7	3.6	-0.8	-0.9	3.1	5.5	-0.3	-3.5	-2.4	-0.2	1.6	0.8	-2.5	-0.9	1.5	6.0	5.2	4.1	1.4	-0.3	-0.2	
8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	8.0	8.0	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	
-3.9	-3.9	-3.8	-3.8	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	2.7	0.8	0.8	3.7	1.4	1.4	6.4	6.4	4.2	3.6	2.3	3.6	3.4	
4.9	2.4	-0.1	-0.3	2.0	4.3	0.5	-1.6	-1.4	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	-2.0	-1.2	0.6	3.6	3.6	1.9	0.0	-0.7	1.2	

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2011	2012	2013	2012		2013				2014			2012			
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	9	10	11	12
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m																
Current account	146	1,026	2,101	288	474	499	607	499	497	360	564	634	189	192	227	55
Goods ¹	-957	-171	645	60	24	129	242	252	23	297	297	342	84	43	98	-117
Exports	21,450	21,631	22,026	5,283	5,424	5,367	5,635	5,433	5,590	5,697	5,866	5,842	1,848	1,961	1,926	1,537
Imports	22,407	21,802	21,381	5,223	5,400	5,239	5,393	5,181	5,567	5,400	5,569	5,501	1,764	1,918	1,828	1,654
Services	1,476	1,720	1,960	493	402	496	527	551	387	359	466	580	180	179	142	82
Exports	4,842	5,081	5,366	1,467	1,299	1,202	1,310	1,535	1,320	1,176	1,368	1,593	466	463	412	424
Imports	3,365	3,361	3,406	974	897	706	783	984	933	817	901	1,012	285	285	270	342
Income	-524	-540	-564	-195	-37	-56	-192	-234	-83	-220	-218	-221	-55	-7	-14	-16
Receipts	936	698	503	173	206	124	110	130	139	152	199	180	64	58	59	90
Expenditure	1,460	1,238	1,066	368	243	180	302	364	221	372	417	401	119	65	72	106
Current transfers	151	16	60	-70	85	-70	30	-70	170	-76	20	-67	-21	-22	1	106
Receipts	1,404	1,409	1,462	284	411	335	359	296	472	327	388	258	88	90	108	212
Expenditure	1,253	1,392	1,402	355	326	405	328	366	302	403	368	326	109	113	108	105
Capital and financial account	-474	-991	-2,822	-468	-421	-868	-695	-696	-562	-519	-717	-1,015	-217	-334	-312	225
Capital account	-85	41	109	4	-16	31	-4	5	76	0	-39	12	-18	-2	-29	14
Financial account	-389	-1,032	-2,931	-472	-404	-900	-691	-702	-639	-519	-678	-1,027	-199	-332	-283	211
Direct investment	633	168	-599	84	-152	-101	-649	68	83	67	441	286	26	-46	32	-138
Domestic abroad	-85	226	186	43	16	-25	118	62	32	-11	-80	112	-15	-5	42	-21
Foreign in Slovenia	718	-58	-786	41	-168	-76	-767	6	51	78	521	174	41	-40	-10	-117
Portfolio investment	1,839	-222	3,982	-982	1,564	130	2,100	-425	2,176	3,102	1,191	-66	-187	1,674	-55	-56
Financial derivatives	-155	-89	-32	-31	-15	-20	13	-10	-15	2	14	-1	-19	-7	-2	-6
Other investment	-2,777	-920	-6,276	478	-1,820	-976	-2,136	-252	-2,912	-3,534	-2,316	-1,320	-43	-1,980	-270	429
Assets	-1,490	-1,514	-2,263	237	-217	-1,225	-845	66	-258	-1,854	-2,220	-730	-54	-290	-443	516
Commercial credits	-49	64	-16	108	340	-364	-51	90	308	-242	-79	21	-65	-28	38	330
Loans	-55	-313	-19	84	-304	23	-176	88	45	80	37	97	-8	17	-49	-272
Currency and deposits	-1,341	-1,218	-2,069	0	-127	-867	-545	-120	-536	-1,637	-2,143	-850	20	-128	-428	429
Other assets	-46	-47	-159	45	-126	-17	-73	7	-76	-54	-35	1	0	-151	-4	29
Liabilities	-1,287	595	-4,013	241	-1,603	249	-1,290	-317	-2,654	-1,680	-96	-590	11	-1,689	173	-86
Commercial credits	107	268	-159	-94	62	-300	93	-200	247	-175	73	-1	57	5	21	35
Loans	-1,234	-723	409	-173	-202	373	599	-532	-31	-344	-69	-566	-30	13	-190	-25
Deposits	-169	1,026	-4,246	530	-1,503	188	-1,981	429	-2,883	-1,176	-117	-6	-9	-1,726	358	-136
Other liabilities	9	24	-16	-22	40	-12	-2	-15	12	15	16	-16	-6	18	-17	39
International reserves ²	72	31	-5	-21	19	67	-19	-83	30	-157	-8	74	23	26	11	-18
Statistical error	328	-35	721	180	-53	369	88	197	66	159	153	381	28	141	86	-280
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m																
Export of investment goods	2,042	2,112	2,163	514	552	521	533	531	579	552	590	N/A	179	193	191	168
Intermediate goods	12,008	12,138	12,425	3,019	2,955	3,051	3,159	3,115	3,100	3,260	3,283	N/A	1,032	1,116	1,062	777
Consumer goods	6,950	6,811	6,960	1,604	1,788	1,673	1,824	1,672	1,791	1,775	1,874	N/A	590	610	628	550
Import of investment goods	2,505	2,402	2,573	570	687	646	667	564	696	643	691	N/A	190	219	209	259
Intermediate goods	14,107	14,005	13,635	3,410	3,382	3,457	3,448	3,282	3,448	3,314	3,386	N/A	1,140	1,244	1,160	978
Consumer goods	5,943	5,671	5,906	1,350	1,486	1,392	1,485	1,475	1,554	1,518	1,609	N/A	461	530	508	448

Source of data: BS, SURS.

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

2013												2014								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
81	102	316	271	114	222	150	152	197	187	95	214	76	-6	291	250	120	194	194	94	346
-53	58	123	132	-21	131	154	9	89	59	-4	-33	88	53	156	141	-5	161	133	-26	234
1,710	1,731	1,926	1,956	1,839	1,840	1,964	1,545	1,924	2,023	1,905	1,662	1,851	1,816	2,030	2,006	1,875	1,986	2,073	1,576	2,193
1,763	1,673	1,803	1,824	1,861	1,708	1,810	1,536	1,835	1,964	1,908	1,695	1,763	1,762	1,874	1,865	1,879	1,825	1,940	1,602	1,959
166	120	210	167	181	178	195	198	158	151	125	112	101	94	165	151	167	149	185	227	168
388	352	461	426	434	450	526	530	479	453	408	459	383	347	446	445	462	460	548	547	498
222	232	251	259	252	272	331	332	322	302	283	348	283	253	281	295	296	311	363	320	330
-4	-3	-48	-51	-60	-81	-157	-36	-41	-24	-19	-39	-68	-78	-74	-66	-62	-90	-69	-74	-77
39	39	46	35	35	39	46	45	39	39	44	56	50	48	54	64	68	67	63	60	58
43	42	94	86	95	120	203	80	81	63	63	95	118	126	128	130	130	157	132	134	135
-28	-73	31	23	14	-7	-43	-19	-8	2	-7	175	-45	-75	44	25	21	-26	-55	-33	21
86	96	153	140	116	103	101	92	102	103	89	280	79	87	161	161	133	94	82	58	119
114	169	122	116	102	110	145	111	110	101	95	106	124	162	116	136	112	120	137	91	98
-412	-99	-357	-295	-132	-267	-109	-290	-297	-446	-117	1	-80	83	-522	-249	-156	-312	-252	-172	-591
12	7	12	12	-14	-1	16	0	-11	22	9	45	1	0	-2	7	-29	-17	19	-17	10
-424	-106	-369	-307	-118	-266	-125	-290	-287	-468	-126	-45	-81	82	-520	-256	-126	-295	-271	-155	-601
22	-1	-122	-695	0	45	151	-22	-61	232	-100	-49	33	83	-49	226	93	122	46	112	128
21	22	-68	20	50	47	19	14	29	50	9	-27	-24	8	6	-49	37	-68	43	39	30
2	-24	-54	-715	-50	-2	132	-36	-90	182	-109	-22	58	75	-55	275	56	190	3	73	98
-155	16	270	-142	2,589	-346	-130	-90	-204	-24	1,828	372	410	2,740	-47	950	215	26	326	-109	-283
-15	-2	-4	18	-14	9	-6	-2	-2	-5	-1	-9	1	3	-2	12	0	2	-4	3	0
-298	-130	-547	495	-2,719	88	-58	-179	-15	-671	-1,847	-394	-464	-2,628	-442	-1,450	-424	-442	-641	-182	-497
-350	-302	-573	-231	-448	-166	-73	166	-27	-501	-137	379	-468	-1,210	-176	-1,293	-350	-577	-355	-4	-371
-61	-85	-217	-25	55	-80	-2	182	-89	-53	20	341	-56	-102	-84	-107	82	-54	19	150	-148
2	8	13	-67	-68	-42	9	75	3	-33	-15	94	-11	28	64	-31	22	47	65	4	28
-286	-225	-356	-70	-441	-34	-79	-99	58	-346	-94	-97	-358	-1,169	-111	-1,114	-438	-591	-452	-124	-273
-5	1	-13	-69	6	-10	-1	8	0	-68	-48	41	-43	34	-45	-40	-16	21	14	-34	22
52	171	26	727	-2,271	254	15	-345	12	-170	-1,710	-774	4	-1,418	-266	-158	-74	135	-286	-178	-126
-235	86	-152	-5	35	64	-127	-137	64	80	136	31	-283	93	15	-75	1	147	-80	-46	125
31	-152	495	674	-18	-57	-375	42	-199	6	-8	-29	19	-202	-161	-10	-94	36	-175	-196	-195
274	234	-319	68	-2,299	251	524	-250	155	-259	-1,843	-780	224	-1,296	-104	-58	-19	-40	-9	47	-44
-18	3	2	-10	12	-4	-7	0	-8	3	5	5	44	-13	-16	-14	39	-8	-22	17	-12
22	11	33	17	25	-61	-82	3	-4	1	-6	35	-62	-116	21	7	-11	-4	2	20	52
331	-3	41	25	18	45	-40	138	100	258	22	-215	5	-76	231	-1	36	118	58	78	245
157	160	203	182	178	173	204	149	178	197	197	185	168	180	204	202	183	204	206	160	N/A
998	980	1,073	1,102	1,045	1,012	1,115	912	1,088	1,163	1,069	869	1,089	1,030	1,142	1,129	1,067	1,087	1,159	901	N/A
508	555	611	632	577	614	604	449	619	623	599	569	559	570	646	633	584	657	662	475	N/A
197	195	254	219	260	189	204	155	205	221	241	234	185	202	256	242	222	227	231	179	N/A
1,218	1,104	1,136	1,195	1,196	1,057	1,165	987	1,130	1,237	1,208	1,003	1,122	1,063	1,129	1,115	1,146	1,125	1,192	981	N/A
444	465	482	491	489	505	509	438	528	549	516	490	474	517	527	548	550	511	553	472	N/A

MONETARY INDICATORS AND INTEREST RATES	2011	2012	2013	2012								2013			
				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	102	221	233	204	227	227	207	226	224	221	232	233	229	233	
Central government (S. 1311)	4,299	5,057	6,563	4,811	4,870	4,805	4,874	5,138	5,144	5,057	5,036	5,111	5,048	5,451	
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	584	610	581	584	589	590	585	583	580	610	609	613	609	610	
Households (S. 14, 15)	9,454	9,267	8,917	9,362	9,341	9,346	9,338	9,341	9,318	9,267	9,191	9,160	9,159	9,141	
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	20,876	19,470	14,902	20,693	20,561	20,488	20,398	20,294	20,044	19,470	19,425	19,265	19,152	19,022	
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	2,229	2,135	1,763	2,291	2,247	2,244	2,210	2,204	2,186	2,135	2,116	2,102	2,028	2,000	
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	5,445	5,194	5,020	5,918	5,248	5,237	5,210	4,930	5,012	5,194	5,085	5,300	5,389	4,957	
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL															
In domestic currency	35,692	34,558	29,620	36,202	35,461	35,422	35,316	35,131	34,943	34,558	34,349	34,342	34,336	33,765	
In foreign currency	1,536	1,309	1,097	1,439	1,423	1,402	1,372	1,354	1,348	1,309	1,263	1,277	1,264	1,236	
Securities, total	5,659	5,862	7,026	6,018	5,972	5,886	5,928	6,004	5,990	5,862	5,846	5,927	5,780	6,177	
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in EUR m															
Deposits in domestic currency, total	28,420	29,582	27,051	30,322	29,703	29,591	29,354	29,460	30,062	29,582	29,575	29,961	30,070	29,665	
Overnight	8,245	8,678	8,558	9,151	8,573	8,633	8,523	8,651	8,763	8,678	8,726	9,185	8,997	8,919	
With agreed maturity – short-term	7,868	7,056	6,689	7,111	7,134	7,052	6,964	6,980	7,417	7,056	6,905	6,827	7,140	7,148	
With agreed maturity – long-term	12,248	13,780	11,569	13,982	13,930	13,851	13,751	13,755	13,763	13,780	13,863	13,829	13,775	13,424	
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	59	68	235	78	66	55	116	74	119	68	81	120	158	174	
Deposits in foreign currency, total	579	552	487	583	597	591	579	571	576	552	538	554	549	520	
Overnight	386	372	324	397	410	412	397	388	399	372	372	383	363	361	
With agreed maturity – short-term	133	123	91	125	125	119	124	126	119	123	109	114	128	103	
With agreed maturity – long-term	59	56	72	60	61	59	57	56	57	56	56	56	57	55	
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, %															
New deposits in domestic currency															
Households															
Overnight deposits	0.22	0.20	0.11	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	2.15	2.31	1.86	2.29	2.27	2.23	2.23	2.28	2.28	2.24	2.28	2.18	2.10	2.01	
New loans to households in domestic currency															
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	5.46	5.48	5.40	5.42	5.37	5.41	5.62	5.53	6.00	5.31	5.46	6.40	5.03	5.49	
New loans to non-financial corporations in domestic currency															
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	5.69	5.32	3.86	5.83	3.94	5.06	6.52	6.51	5.48	5.57	3.75	3.76	3.70	3.48	
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK, %															
Main refinancing operations	1.25	0.88	0.54	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES															
EURIBOR															
3-month rates	1.39	0.57	0.22	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.21	
6-month rates	1.64	0.83	0.34	0.93	0.78	0.60	0.48	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.32	

Source of data: BS, EUROSTAT.

2013								2014									
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
233	233	233	232	231	232	233	233	239	239	245	209	227	228	229	230	230	237
5,361	4,999	5,108	5,024	4,995	4,965	4,881	6,563	6,448	6,437	6,476	6,154	6,262	6,296	6,459	6,512	6,581	6,936
600	600	601	601	604	610	570	581	585	585	584	582	577	582	594	596	606	611
9,107	9,099	9,050	9,059	9,052	9,031	8,996	8,917	8,879	8,849	8,853	8,850	8,835	8,810	8,808	8,814	8,813	8,807
18,889	18,832	18,639	18,633	18,501	18,102	17,918	14,902	14,691	14,599	14,543	14,531	14,429	14,039	13,867	13,764	13,586	12,603
1,990	1,999	1,992	1,983	1,978	1,962	1,966	1,763	1,993	1,968	1,962	1,945	1,929	1,921	1,881	1,858	1,873	1,665
5,423	5,255	5,190	5,320	5,311	5,198	4,752	5,020	5,014	5,294	4,818	5,012	4,863	3,896	4,347	4,108	3,732	4,037
34,040	33,902	33,612	33,754	33,705	33,198	32,569	29,620	29,594	29,706	29,154	29,298	29,017	27,756	28,005	27,645	27,220	26,425
1,235	1,223	1,203	1,192	1,177	1,152	1,144	1,097	1,090	1,075	1,046	1,036	1,025	1,019	1,010	1,011	994	986
6,091	5,657	5,762	5,669	5,554	5,513	5,366	7,026	6,921	6,944	7,028	6,731	6,845	6,763	6,933	6,987	6,968	7,240
30,497	29,943	30,228	30,184	30,194	30,091	29,645	27,051	27,255	27,501	27,034	27,187	27,067	26,577	27,060	26,869	26,317	26,491
8,806	8,923	9,124	9,055	8,812	8,861	8,729	8,558	8,779	9,066	8,979	9,278	9,390	9,582	10,236	10,138	9,870	10,329
7,712	7,626	7,652	7,696	8,260	8,222	8,110	6,689	6,730	6,888	6,893	7,215	7,088	6,768	6,876	6,928	6,958	6,712
13,787	13,189	13,203	13,159	12,843	12,688	12,495	11,569	11,422	11,264	10,852	10,389	10,252	9,875	9,585	9,368	9,026	8,936
192	205	249	274	279	320	311	235	324	283	310	305	337	352	363	435	463	514
548	536	520	541	521	506	511	487	493	488	490	496	496	508	510	516	538	528
354	340	342	362	333	324	334	324	328	324	333	335	336	350	345	354	354	348
103	113	97	95	109	104	98	91	93	93	90	94	92	90	96	92	115	110
91	82	81	84	79	78	79	72	72	71	67	67	68	68	69	70	69	70
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
2.01	1.97	1.89	1.78	1.65	1.56	1.48	1.46	1.36	1.22	1.15	1.07	1.04	1.00	0.93	0.89	0.85	0.81
5.39	5.30	5.34	5.31	5.11	5.49	5.17	5.36	5.38	5.42	5.26	5.58	5.23	4.84	5.2	5.01	5.09	4.65
5.68	...	3.03	2.66	3.37	3.73	4.71	4.59	6.58	3.96	4.21	6.63	5.51	1.53	5.05	2.82	...	4.66
0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.05
0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.33	0.32	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.10	0.08
0.30	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.37	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.33	0.30	0.29	0.20	0.18

PUBLIC FINANCE	2011	2012	2013	2012		2013				2014			2013		
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2	3	
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS-IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m															
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES															
TOTAL REVENUES	14,982.3	14,999.1	14,728.2	3,577.2	4,091.3	3,419.9	3,495.0	3,733.1	4,080.2	3,633.5	3,904.4	3,685.4	1,143.6	1,093.2	
Current revenues	14,037.9	14,030.6	13,637.4	3,367.4	3,766.5	3,184.6	3,293.1	3,510.9	3,648.8	3,409.3	3,694.5	3,500.3	1,072.7	981.5	
Tax revenues	13,209.2	13,118.3	12,648.4	3,170.4	3,461.2	2,946.8	3,107.4	3,188.1	3,406.0	3,147.0	3,317.0	3,237.5	955.1	915.2	
Taxes on income and profit	2,723.5	2,656.6	2,137.4	511.1	793.0	577.1	510.9	442.5	606.9	595.6	686.3	466.3	194.1	183.1	
Social security contributions	5,267.6	5,244.1	5,127.2	1,306.4	1,262.4	1,264.9	1,283.4	1,261.3	1,317.6	1,303.9	1,302.5	1,300.7	418.9	421.4	
Taxes on payroll and workforce	29.2	25.6	23.4	5.8	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.5	6.3	4.8	5.3	4.7	1.8	1.8	
Taxes on property	215.2	233.9	254.1	79.4	63.1	24.2	67.8	91.3	70.8	19.2	29.3	100.3	9.0	9.0	
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,856.2	4,876.1	5,027.4	1,244.1	1,303.4	1,039.2	1,224.7	1,357.0	1,406.5	1,170.9	1,300.1	1,350.5	319.3	281.6	
Taxes on international trade & transactions	100.2	82.5	77.5	17.9	20.5	19.4	22.9	18.2	17.0	19.1	19.0	18.5	6.3	7.9	
Other taxes	17.2	-0.6	1.3	5.8	12.6	16.5	-8.4	12.4	-19.2	33.5	-25.7	-3.5	5.7	10.5	
Non-tax revenues	828.7	912.3	989.0	197.0	305.3	237.8	185.7	322.8	242.7	262.3	377.5	262.8	117.5	66.2	
Capital revenues	65.3	62.5	67.1	11.7	29.5	10.7	13.1	12.8	30.4	11.6	10.5	13.1	3.5	3.1	
Grants	10.4	9.2	32.7	1.6	4.5	12.9	2.7	14.7	2.4	1.3	11.0	4.3	12.4	0.3	
Transferred revenues	53.8	51.7	52.7	50.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	50.9	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	
Receipts from the EU budget	814.9	845.1	938.4	146.6	289.7	211.2	185.6	143.8	397.7	209.9	188.0	167.2	55.1	108.2	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES															
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,546.3	16,125.7	16,286.4	3,836.0	4,105.7	4,137.4	4,011.6	3,846.2	4,291.2	4,290.2	3,956.0	4,009.4	1,348.6	1,327.9	
Current expenditures	6,926.7	6,813.5	6,838.4	1,553.2	1,596.6	1,842.8	1,819.0	1,496.7	1,679.8	1,923.5	1,691.1	1,581.3	568.6	609.9	
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,882.7	3,727.7	3,616.7	910.8	884.7	908.5	936.6	871.2	900.4	920.4	909.4	884.4	269.0	312.4	
Expenditures on goods and services	2,443.4	2,373.0	2,238.9	551.1	633.1	559.1	565.9	526.7	587.2	530.8	536.6	545.8	155.4	206.6	
Interest payments	526.7	647.9	840.1	79.4	55.3	319.1	295.2	77.8	148.0	451.8	221.9	131.0	101.8	83.9	
Reserves	73.9	64.9	142.6	11.8	23.4	56.2	21.3	20.8	44.2	20.5	23.3	20.1	42.4	7.0	
Current transfers	7,818.9	7,687.0	7,671.3	1,903.2	1,947.8	1,948.5	1,893.7	1,922.4	1,906.6	1,984.4	1,848.5	1,883.4	639.8	625.7	
Subsidies	496.3	502.7	519.5	57.3	160.5	190.5	111.9	77.5	139.6	205.5	80.3	71.4	60.0	36.3	
Current transfers to individuals and households	6,533.5	6,384.2	6,343.1	1,636.6	1,549.7	1,576.7	1,585.9	1,626.0	1,554.5	1,561.9	1,600.1	1,621.1	521.5	529.0	
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	737.2	741.0	734.2	196.7	216.8	158.1	185.2	185.7	205.3	204.5	147.7	173.2	41.6	58.5	
Current transfers abroad	52.0	59.0	74.4	12.6	20.8	23.3	10.7	33.2	7.2	12.3	20.4	17.8	16.8	1.9	
Capital expenditures	1,023.5	915.0	1,031.8	223.4	347.2	141.6	146.3	259.7	484.2	188.1	269.8	414.6	50.8	41.4	
Capital transfers	372.1	319.9	319.5	74.3	154.3	42.5	52.0	69.3	155.6	31.5	50.7	67.9	11.9	17.9	
Payments to the EU budget	405.1	390.3	425.5	82.0	59.9	161.8	100.5	98.0	65.0	162.7	95.9	62.2	77.5	33.0	
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-1,564.1	-1,126.6	-1,558.2	-258.8	-14.4	-717.5	-516.6	-113.1	-211.0	-656.7	-51.6	-324.0	-204.9	-234.6	

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

2013												2014								
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1,187.0	1,133.7	1,174.3	1,290.1	1,204.9	1,238.2	1,275.2	1,201.0	1,604.1	1,231.6	1,196.5	1,205.4	1,285.9	1,337.1	1,281.4	1,175.6	1,166.2	1,343.6			
1,107.7	1,060.8	1,124.5	1,225.5	1,159.5	1,125.9	1,210.9	1,144.3	1,293.5	1,199.1	1,139.9	1,070.4	1,185.2	1,279.0	1,230.3	1,129.9	1,146.6	1,223.9			
1,046.5	997.0	1,063.9	1,061.0	1,063.1	1,064.0	1,142.4	1,067.1	1,196.5	1,135.8	994.4	1,016.8	1,116.3	1,072.3	1,128.4	1,029.8	1,058.3	1,149.4			
70.9	163.5	276.6	62.6	188.7	191.2	187.8	190.0	229.1	207.0	199.3	189.3	241.3	185.7	259.4	75.3	191.5	199.5			
432.4	426.3	424.7	423.0	419.4	418.9	420.1	427.8	469.7	430.5	445.0	428.5	435.7	432.5	434.2	436.8	432.9	431.1			
2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.5			
17.3	30.4	20.1	32.1	29.3	29.8	19.9	35.7	15.3	6.8	6.6	5.9	11.9	6.0	11.4	23.6	37.5	39.2			
521.1	375.5	328.1	527.3	408.0	421.6	512.7	408.8	485.0	478.9	329.6	362.4	444.9	439.2	416.0	489.1	383.2	478.2			
8.3	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.3	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.1	5.0	7.2	6.9	6.6	5.7	6.7	6.2	5.9	6.3			
-5.7	-8.2	5.5	7.2	9.7	-4.5	-5.8	-3.2	-10.2	6.0	5.3	22.2	-25.9	1.4	-1.2	-3.0	5.9	-6.4			
61.2	63.9	60.6	164.5	96.4	61.9	68.5	77.2	97.0	63.2	145.5	53.6	68.9	206.7	101.9	100.1	88.3	74.5			
4.1	4.6	4.4	5.8	2.7	4.4	4.7	5.5	20.2	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.4			
0.9	0.3	1.4	10.4	0.2	4.0	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.5	9.5	0.3	0.2	3.8			
0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	50.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1			
74.1	67.9	43.6	48.0	42.0	53.8	59.0	50.2	288.5	27.4	52.0	130.5	96.6	53.8	37.5	40.6	15.3	111.3			
1,452.2	1,260.2	1,299.3	1,373.0	1,179.8	1,293.4	1,332.4	1,367.6	1,591.3	1,439.9	1,474.7	1,375.7	1,335.2	1,326.2	1,294.6	1,411.8	1,279.4	1,318.2			
727.3	519.2	572.5	503.8	460.8	532.1	532.6	565.1	582.1	624.9	672.0	626.6	622.5	536.0	532.6	516.5	524.1	540.7			
294.5	280.7	361.5	295.0	290.5	285.7	285.1	295.5	319.8	299.9	345.5	275.1	287.7	290.8	330.8	299.8	294.4	290.2			
197.5	194.0	174.3	198.3	161.0	167.4	173.1	183.1	231.1	176.1	183.8	170.9	183.0	165.1	188.4	207.5	169.6	168.8			
227.9	38.8	28.5	3.9	1.7	72.2	66.8	78.8	2.3	141.9	135.9	173.9	143.0	73.3	5.7	3.4	53.2	74.4			
7.3	5.7	8.3	6.5	7.6	6.8	7.6	7.7	28.9	7.0	6.8	6.7	8.8	6.8	7.7	5.8	6.9	7.4			
637.4	633.4	622.9	731.8	582.5	608.2	617.1	628.6	660.9	697.0	652.4	634.9	590.1	644.3	614.0	717.7	580.1	585.6			
33.2	44.7	34.1	28.4	21.2	27.9	34.4	48.5	56.6	119.7	65.7	20.2	31.9	33.2	15.1	31.0	18.1	22.2			
534.5	525.4	526.0	610.4	503.5	512.1	516.7	513.9	523.9	514.9	524.3	522.8	531.1	543.8	525.1	613.3	502.8	505.0			
67.2	57.7	60.3	67.1	53.7	64.8	63.2	63.3	78.8	56.5	57.4	90.7	25.1	55.8	66.8	59.3	56.7	57.1			
2.6	5.6	2.5	25.8	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.9	1.6	6.0	5.0	1.3	2.0	11.4	7.0	14.0	2.4	1.3			
38.1	50.6	57.5	80.9	83.2	95.5	122.6	125.2	236.4	68.6	59.1	60.4	75.1	92.5	102.3	129.7	131.4	153.4			
16.1	23.3	12.7	23.0	21.3	25.1	41.5	29.6	84.5	1.7	9.4	20.4	14.8	20.3	15.6	22.6	22.8	22.4			
33.2	33.7	33.6	33.5	32.0	32.5	18.6	19.1	27.3	47.7	81.7	33.3	32.7	33.1	30.0	25.2	21.0	16.0			
-265.2	-126.5	-125.0	-82.9	25.0	-55.2	-57.2	-166.6	12.8	-208.2	-278.2	-170.3	-49.3	10.9	-13.1	-236.1	-113.2	25.4			

Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

ABSPP – Asset Backed Securities Purchase Programme, **AJPES** – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **CBPP** – Covered Bond Purchase Programme, **CPI** – consumer price index, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EMU** – European Monetary Union, **ESA 2010** – European System of National and Regional Accounts 2010, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **EU** – European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics, **Euribor** – Euro Interbank Offered Rate, **EUROSTAT** – Statistical Office of the European Union, **FED** – Federal Reserve System, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **HICP** – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **ICT** – Information and Communication Technology, **ifo** – Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **Libor** – London Interbank Offered Rate, **LTRO** – Long-term refinancing operation, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **NEER** – Nominal Effective Exchange Rate, **NFI** – Non-monetary Financial Institutions, **OECD** – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, **OI** – core inflation, **OP RČV** – Operational Programme for Human Resource Development, **OP ROPI** – Operational Programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development, **OP RR** – Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials, **PDII** – Pension and Disability Insurance Institute, **PMI** – Purchasing Managers Index, **REER** – Real Effective Exchange Rate, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **RULC** – Relative Unit Labor Cost, **SCA** – Standard Classification of Activities, **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **SURS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **TLTRO** – Targeted Longer Term Refinancing Operations, **USA** – United States of America, **USD** – US Dollar, **VAT** – value added tax, **WEF** – World Economic Forum, **WIIW** – The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, **WTO** – World Trade Organization, **ZEW** – Centre for European Economic Research, **ZUJF** – Fiscal Balance Act, **ZZZS** – The Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia.

Acronyms of Standard Classification of Activities (SCA)

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

Acronyms of Countries

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

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