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Slovenian Economic Mirror

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The Economic Mirror is prepared based on statistical data available by 6 June 2019.

On 1 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, took effect. It includes the entire European classification of activities but also adds some national subclasses. All analyses in the Slovenian Economic Mirror are based on SKD 2008, except when the previous classification, SKD 2002, is explicitly referred to. For more information on the introduction of the new classification see the SURS website http://www.stat.si/eng/skd_nace_2008.asp.

All current comparisons (at the monthly, quarterly levels) in the Slovenian Economic Mirror are made on the basis of seasonally adjusted data, while year-on-year comparisons are based on original data. Unless otherwise indicated, all seasonally adjusted data for Slovenia are calculations by IMAD.

In the spotlight

The growth of the Slovenian economy remained high in the first quarter. Growth in exports and domestic consumption continued. The continuation of strong growth in gross fixed capital formation was mainly due to construction investment. Owing to a significant fall in inventories, gross capital formation otherwise declined slightly. Private consumption strengthened, consistent with the continuation of favourable labour market developments. Growth in domestic consumption was also driven by considerable growth in final government consumption.

The growth of exports and industrial production was relatively high. After easing somewhat in the second half of last year as a consequence of the cooling of economic activity in main trading partners, export growth strengthened again at the beginning of the year. Goods exports increased mainly on the back of higher exports of medical and pharmaceutical products. The year-on-year growth of exports of services was driven mainly by accelerated exports of construction services, whose share in total exports has again been rising. Manufacturing output also rose in the first quarter. In the twelve months to March, the strongest growth was recorded in high- and low-technology industries, while growth in medium-technology industries was somewhat lower due to the standstill in the EU car industry and related activities. Business expectations regarding exports have been deteriorating in recent months, suggesting somewhat more moderate export growth in the remainder of the year.

Further growth is recorded in activities that are largely related to domestic demand. The construction sector saw further growth in the first quarter in the construction of both civil-engineering works and buildings; the indicators of future activity in construction are also favourable. Growth in construction on the one hand and particularly higher spending by households and foreign tourists on the other boosted the continuation of relatively high growth in turnover in trade and other service activities. With higher disposable income, households mainly increased expenditure on durable goods, while spending more on other goods and services as well. Growth in household consumption is also reflected in higher growth in prices of services, while inflation has remained low in the last few months (around 1.5% year on year) particularly owing to lower growth in prices of goods.

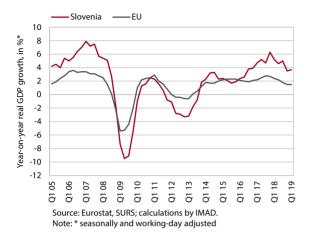
The volume of loans and deposits of domestic non-banking sectors (particularly households) increased further. Housing loans are rising at a moderate pace; somewhat higher growth rates are recorded for consumer loans. Growth in domestic non-banking sectors' deposits has strengthened further this year, due to growth in household deposits as well as deposits of the government, which – amid favourable public finance conditions – increased deposits at domestic banks. As a consequence of good business results, deposits of non-financial corporations are also on the rise, being at the highest level since comparable data have been available (since 2005).

With faster growth in expenditure than revenue, the surplus of the consolidated balance of public finances was somewhat lower year on year in the first four months. The lower growth in tax revenue arose from the value added tax. Receipts from the EU budget also made a significantly smaller contribution to growth than last year. This year's strengthening of expenditure growth – which is expected with regard to the adopted budgetary documents – was a result of all major categories of expenditure, the agreement on wage rises, employment growth (particularly in health care), measures in the area of transfers and strong growth in investment in transport infrastructure.

Euro area growth slightly exceeded expectations at the beginning of the year; confidence indicators remain low. Growth exceeded expectations in Slovenia's main trading partner, Germany, where it was positive for the first time since turning negative in the second half of 2018. Growth in the euro area was based on private consumption and investment as a consequence of favourable labour market conditions, the mild winter, which accelerated activity in construction, and the wearing off of some one-off factors in manufacturing. May's values of confidence indicators remain relatively low in comparison with the average from the past two years. The negative sentiment was, besides by the existing negative factors (the slowdown of growth in the second half of 2018, the projected cooling of the world economy and escalation of geopolitical uncertainties), also affected by the announcement of additional anti-trade measures of the US and sanctions in the Middle East.

In 2018 indicators of company performance mostly exceeded their pre-crisis levels of 2007. Profit was recorded in all sectors. For the first time since 2007, companies also reported net profit from financial operations. Revenues from sales were rising on both the domestic and foreign markets. The increased revenue growth, particularly in the EU, is related to the rapidly rising demand and the improving competitiveness of Slovenian exporters. Export orientation of companies increased further in 2018. With the recovery of domestic demand, sales revenues on the domestic market also rose markedly for the second consecutive year and exceeded the level of 2008.

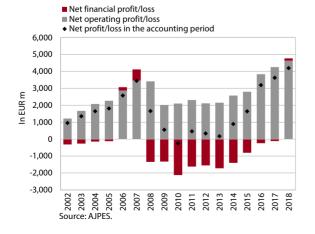
The GDP growth rate in Slovenia remains high above the EU average.



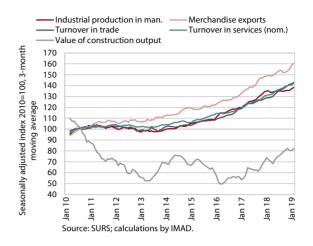
Following the decline in the last months of 2018, the construction of residential and non-residential buildings increased the most at the beginning of the year.



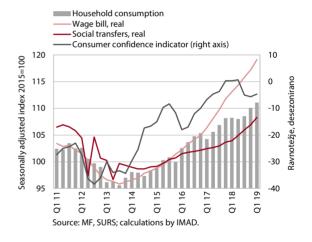
In 2018 indicators of company performance mostly exceeded their pre-crisis levels.



The growth of activity strengthened in all sectors in the first quarter of 2019.



With accelerated growth in disposable income, private consumption increased further in the first quarter.

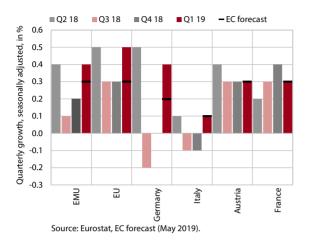


Short-term indicators of activity in the euro area improved somewhat, while the Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) deteriorated further.



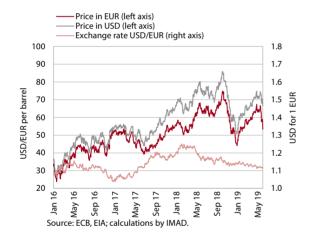
International environment

Figure 1: Quarterly GDP growth rates in main trading partners



Economic growth in the euro area was somewhat above expectations in the first quarter, but remained low. The increase of 0.4% (seasonally adjusted: 1.2% year on year) was underpinned primarily by private consumption and gross fixed capital formation, given the significant increase in construction activity and further growth in retail trade in the first three months. After the petering out of the effect of one-off factors related particularly to standstills in the car industry, positive growth was again also recorded for activity in manufacturing. Economic growth was higher than expected in Slovenia's most important trading partner, Germany (0.4%), while economic growth in Italy, Austria and France was in line with expectations. The continuation of low euro area growth in the second guarter is also indicated by economic sentiment indicators, which with the announcement of anti-trade measures - remain similarly low as in previous months.

Figure 2: Prices of Brent Crude per barrel and the USD/EUR exchange rate



Oil prices are notably higher than at the beginning of the year, despite the fall in the last two weeks. The dollar price of Brent crude oil per barrel has increased by around 20% since the beginning of the year, totalling USD 71 in May; prices in euros rose even somewhat more, owing to a lower value of the euro relative to the US dollar. Year on year, oil prices dropped slightly. According to international institutions, price rises are largely due to cuts in OPEC oil production. Dollar prices of non-energy commodities have also risen in recent months, though significantly less (by around 6%).

■ Table 1: Brent crude prices, the USD/EUR exchange rate and EURIBOR

	average			change, in %*			
	2018	IV 19	V 19	V 19/IV 19	V 19/V 18	I-V 19/I-V 18	
Brent USD, per barrel	71.01	71.26	71.17	-0.1	-7.4	-5.0	
Brent EUR, per barrel	60.17	63.41	63.63	0.4	-2.1	2.5	
EUR/USD	1.181	1.124	1.118	-0.5	-5.3	-7.3	
3-month EURIBOR, in %	-0.322	-0.310	-0.312	-0.1	1.3	1.8	

Source: EIA, ECB, EMMI Euribor: calculations by IMAD.

Note: * in Euribor change in basis points.

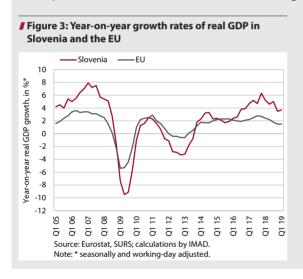
Economic developments in Slovenia

■ Box 1: Gross domestic product, Q1 2019

Year-on-year growth in real GDP remained relatively high in the first quarter (3.2%). Excluding the impact of seasonal and calendar factors, year-on-year and quarterly growth rates of real GDP (3.7% and 0.8% respectively) were somewhat higher than in the previous quarter (3.5% and 0.7%). Growth was driven by exports and domestic consumption. The period of higher GDP growth in Slovenia than in the EU as a whole (3.7% compared with 1.5%, seasonally adjusted) thus continued.

The increase in domestic consumption was attributable to all components except changes in inventories, whose contribution was highly negative. The growth of private consumption strengthened somewhat amid favourable labour market developments. The strong growth of gross fixed capital formation continued; year on year, construction investment made the greatest contribution to growth. Investment in machinery and equipment also rose, but less year on year than last year, primarily owing to more moderate growth in foreign demand and increased uncertainty. Gross capital formation was nevertheless slightly lower than in the first quarter of last year, this as a consequence of a change in inventories, whose negative contribution to GDP growth was the largest since 2013. Growth in domestic consumption was also driven by considerable growth in final government consumption.

The growth of exports of goods and services, which had eased off in the second half of last year, was relatively high. It coincided with solid growth in industrial production, which is most closely linked to external trade. Both are related to strong growth in some companies and sectors, which could, at least in part, be temporary, and to somewhat stronger growth in economic activity in main trading partners (partly on account of the petering out of the effect of some one-off factors, such as the standstill in the car industry). With lower year-on-year growth in *imports of goods and services* than *exports*, the contribution of external trade to GDP growth was strongly positive (at 1.6 pps).



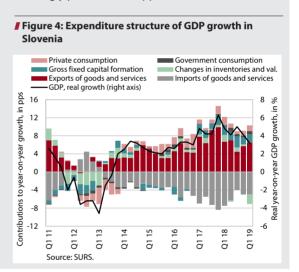
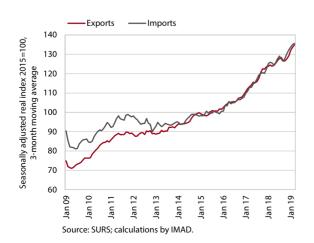
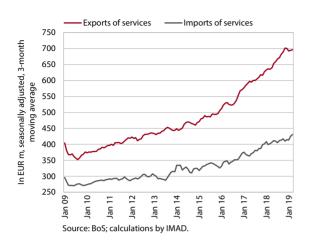


Figure 5: Trade in goods



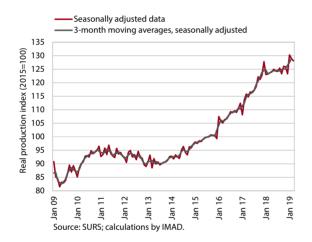
Real exports and imports rose in the first quarter. Despite the decline in March, exports were up 7.7% year on year in the first quarter, largely owing to increased exports of pharmaceutical and medical products. Uncertainty in the international environment is reflected in a further lowering of export expectations. On the import side, particularly imports of consumer goods increased more notably amid the strengthening of private consumption.

Figure 6: Trade in services



Exports of services maintained their high level in the first quarter, while imports of services increased slightly. Year-on-year export growth was mainly driven by higher exports of construction services, whose share has again been rising in recent years (they otherwise account for around 6.6% of total exports of services). The contributions of exports of transport and travel services remained positive, although smaller than in previous quarters. In the first quarter, exports of transport and travel services together accounted for almost two thirds of total services exports. On the side of imports, transport services account for the largest share (21.3%), followed by travel services (19.4%) and technical, traderelated services (16.8%). These also made a significant contribution to import growth in the first quarter of this year. As in exports, the contribution of construction services is on the rise.

Figure 7: Production volume in manufacturing



Manufacturing output rose significantly in the first quarter owing to the acceleration at the beginning of the year. January's strong growth was followed by a decline in the next two months, but production nevertheless remained high. In the twelve months to March, it otherwise increased the most in high- and low-technology industries. In medium-technology industries, growth was modest, reflecting the impact of last year's easing of activity in the EU car industry on the production of motor vehicles and some intermediate goods (particularly in the metal and rubber industries).

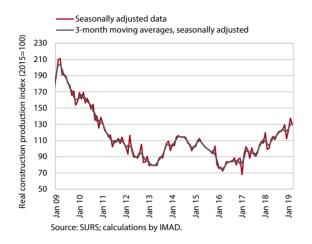
■ Table 2: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

In %	2018	III 19/II 19	III 19/III 18	I-III 19/I-III 18
Merchandise exports, real ¹	6.9	-3.1 ³	2.2	7.7
Merchandise imports, real ¹	8.5	0.23	4.7	6.9
Services exports, nominal ²	10.3	-2.2 ³	6.3	8.6
Services imports, nominal ²	7.0	0.0 ³	6.2	7.0
Industrial production, real	4.9	-0.6 ³	2.94	4.34
- manufacturing	5.3	-0.6 ³	3.5⁴	4.74
Construction -value of construction put in place, real	19.8	-6.1 ³	28.2	22.8
Distributive trades - real turnover	8.1	-0.7 ³	9.84	10.9⁴
Market services (without trade) - nominal turnover	8.2	-1.3³	6.64	8.44

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

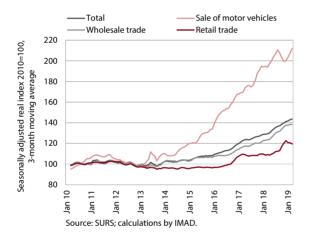
Notes: 1 External trade statistics, deflated by IMAD, 2 balance of payments statistics, 3 seasonally adjusted, 4 working-day adjusted data.

Figure 8: Activity in construction



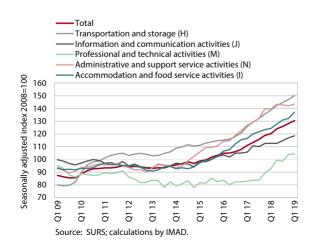
In the first quarter construction activity increased further, with considerable monthly fluctuations. After February's strong growth, the value of construction output declined in March, but remained high. The first quarter recorded further growth in the construction of civil-engineering works, driven by higher investment by the government, municipalities and infrastructure companies. Further growth was also recorded in the construction of buildings. In residential construction, this was related to the strong demand for flats and the low construction of flats in previous years, while growth in non-residential construction was mainly due to good business results. The vigorous growth in activity amid signs of labour shortages is also reflected in pressures on prices: price growth in construction has not been so high since 2008. The values of the indicators of contracts, which suggest future activity in construction, also strengthened at the beginning of the year, the most in residential construction.

Figure 9: Turnover in trade



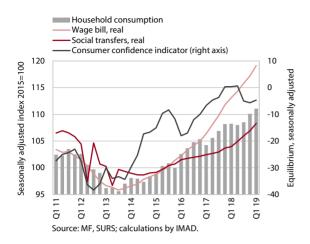
Turnover in trade increased further in the first guarter and was a tenth higher year on year in real terms. Since the end of last year, turnover has again been rising in the sale of motor vehicles, after dropping substantially with the introduction of the new test procedure for determining fuel consumption and exhaust emissions in the middle of 2018. Turnover growth in wholesale trade continues at a moderate pace, after last year's strong growth, which was also a result of increased sales in some energy products. In retail trade – which is otherwise marked by significant fluctuations in the sales of automotive fuels – the sale of non-food products has been rising strongly for the fourth consecutive year, which is related to increased spending by households. After the decline in the first half of last year, moderate turnover growth is also recorded in the sale of food products, beverages and tobacco products.

Figure 10: Nominal turnover in market services



The strong growth of turnover in market services continued in the first quarter. Growthin accommodation and food service activities accelerated owing to higher spending by domestic and foreign tourists. Exports of road transport services remained the main factor of turnover growth in transportation. Turnover growth in information and communication activities continued to derive not only from computer, but also from telecommunication services, where turnover had stagnated for a long period of time. The growth of turnover in administrative and support service activities seen in the recent period has mainly been driven by growth of turnover in services outsourced to external providers.

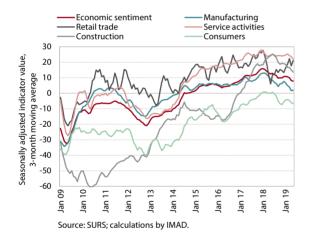
Figure 11: Selected indicators of private consumption



Year-on-year growth in household consumption strengthened to 2.6% at the beginning of the year amid stronger growth in disposable income and relatively high consumer confidence. The increase in household means was – in addition to the accelerated growth in the net wage bill and social transfers (including pensions) – also due to stronger growth in newly extended consumer loans. With more resources available, households largely increased expenditure on durable goods¹ (by 6.9%), while also spending more on other goods and services² (by 2%). The latter otherwise account for almost 90% of total private consumption.

- ¹ Particularly furniture, household appliances and passenger cars.
- ² Spending on semi-durable products for personal care and services related to leisure activities at home and abroad increased further.

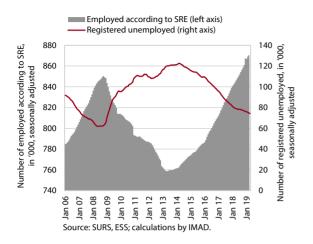
Figure 12: Economic sentiment indicator



Economic sentiment deteriorated at the beginning of the second quarter. This was mainly due to a further decline of confidence in manufacturing, with expectations regarding export demand and production volume dropping further in particular. Confidence also declined in most other sectors, being down year on year not only in manufacturing but also in construction. Consumer confidence remained quite high, although lower than in the same period of last year due to lower expectations about the economic situation.

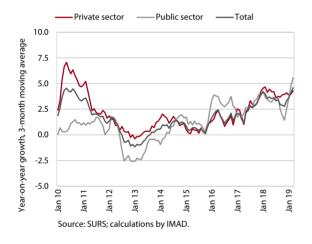
Labour market

Figure 13: Number of employed persons and number of registered unemployed persons



Labour market conditions continued to improve at the beginning of the year. In the first quarter the number of employed persons increased further – the most in construction, transportation and manufacturing. Labour market conditions continued to be marked by labour shortages amid high demand for labour, which is also indicated by the high job vacancy rate and increased hiring of foreigners. In the first four months, the number of registered unemployed declined further, though more slowly than in previous years amid the already low level of unemployment. At the end of May, 72,012 persons were registered as unemployed, 6.1% fewer than in the same period of 2018.

Figure 14: Average gross earnings per employee



Wage growth strengthened in the first three months of this year, in line with expectations. Wage growth in the private sector was – in addition to economic and demographic factors (good business results and gradual productivity growth, labour shortages and thus upward pressure on wages) – also due to the increase in the minimum wage. Wages rose the most in sectors that face the greatest labour shortages and have a high share of minimum wage recipients, i.e. trade, accommodation and food service activities and administrative and support service activities. Wage growth in the public sector, on the other hand, was mainly a consequence of strong growth in the government sector owing to the agreed wage rises at the end of last year; to some extent, it was also due to the increase in the minimum wage.

■ Table 3: Indicators of labour market trends

Change, in %	2018	III 19/II 19	III 19/III 18	I-III 19/I-III 18
Persons in formal employment ²	3.2	0.21	3.1	3.2
Registered unemployed	-11.5	-0.81	-5.8	-5.8
Average nominal gross wage	3.4	0.51	4.9	4.6
private sector	4.0	0.41	4.3	4.6
public sector	3.0	0.91	6.3	5.6
of which general government	2.3	0.31	6.6	6.4
of which public corporations	4.8	1.31	5.7	3.6
	2018	III 18	II 19	III 19
Rate of registered unemployment (in %), seasonally adjusted	8.2	8.41	7.8	7.7

Sources: ESS, SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Notes: ¹ Seasonally adjusted. ² Persons in paid employment, self-employed persons and farmers (SRDAP).

Prices

Figure 15: Year-on-year price growth in Slovenia and in the euro area



Year-on-year growth in consumer prices dropped somewhat in May. Lower growth was recorded particularly for prices of services, which, amid rising household consumption, still contribute the most to inflation. The contribution of prices in the recreation and culture group declined due to somewhat lower growth in prices of holiday packages; this was still around 8%. The contribution of prices in communications was negative. Year-on-year growth in prices of goods remains low (just below 1%), as prices of semi-durable and durable goods continue to fall year on year.

Figure 16: Year-on-year growth in Slovenian industrial producer prices on the domestic and foreign markets



The total year-on-year growth of Slovenian industrial producer prices remained just above 1% in April. Energy price growth strengthened further, primarily owing to higher prices in electricity supply. The growth of prices of investment goods slowed somewhat after strengthening in the first quarter, but remained higher than last year's average. Higher prices of energy boosted the growth of industrial producer prices on the domestic market. Price growth on foreign markets continues to ease, primarily on account of moderating foreign demand.

■ Table 4: Consumer price growth, in %

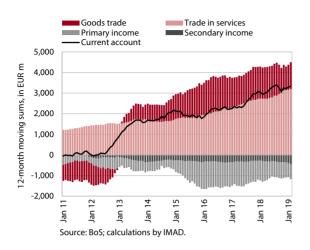
	XII 18/XII 17	IV 19-V 18/IV 18-V 17	IV19/III19	IV19/IV18	I-IV19/I-IV18
Total	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.7	1.4
Food	0.5	1.8	-0.1	0.5	0.3
Fuels and energy	3.8	5.3	0.6	3.6	2.4
Services	3.0	2.7	1.5	3.6	3.1
Other ¹	-0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
Core inflation - excluding food and energy	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.5
Core inflation - trimmed mean ²	1.5	1.6	0.3	1.5	1.4

Source: SURS. Ministry of Economic Development and Technology; calculations by IMAD.

Notes: 1 Clothing, footwear, furniture, passenger cars, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, etc.; 2 an approach that excludes the share of extreme price changes in each month.

Balance of payments

Figure 17: Components of the current account balance



The current account surplus widened further year on year in the first quarter. The year-on-year increase was mainly due to a higher surplus in trade in goods and services. This was attributable primarily to volume factors (higher growth in exports than imports), as the growth of import prices exceeded the growth of export prices (deterioration in the terms of trade). The surplus also strengthened owing to a further narrowing of the deficit in primary income, particularly net interest receipts. This was a consequence of lower government debt servicing costs and a net inflow of interest into the private sector due to a considerable decline in external debt of commercial banks and increased financial investment in foreign securities. The higher net outflows of secondary income were marked particularly by higher VAT- and GNIbased payments into the EU budget in the first quarter of the year.

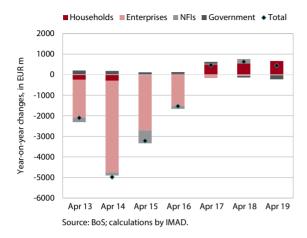
■ Table 5: Balance of payments

		Balance, I-III 18,		
	Inflows	Outflows	Balance	EUR m
Current account	10,667.1	9,907.9	759.2	679.6
Goods	8,241.4	7,823.1	418.3	328.8
Services	1,804.2	1,122.6	681.6	611.6
Primary income	427.4	556.6	-129.3	-135.1
Secondary income	194.1	405.5	-211.4	-125.8
Capital account	445.9	461.8	-15.9	-39.7
Financial account	536.6	1,089.7	553.1	523.0
Direct investment	756.7	308.5	-448.2	-147.5
Portfolio investment	-254.1	230.1	484.1	-1,334.8
Other investment	42.7	533.3	490.6	2,023.2
Net errors and omissions	-190.2	0.0	-190.2	-116.8

Source: BoS. Note: The methodology of the Slovenian Balance of Payments and International Investment Position statistics follows the recommendations in the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual published by the International Monetary Fund. On the current and capital accounts, the term "inflows" means total receipts and the term "outflows" means total expenditures; "balance" is the difference between inflows and outflows and outflows, On the financial account, "outflows" mean assets, while "inflows" mean liabilities abroad; "balance" is the difference between outflows and inflows. In financial inflows and outflows, the increase is recorded with a plus sign and the decrease with a minus sign.

Financial markets

Figure 18: Year-on-year growth in loans to domestic nonbanking sectors



The volume of loans and deposits of domestic nonbanking sectors is increasing further. Lending to households is still rising at the fastest pace. The growth of housing loans is moderate. Slightly higher growth rates are recorded for consumer loans. According to our estimate, this is a consequence of both higher household demand for loans and banks favouring this type of loans given the improvement in households' creditworthiness amid low indebtedness and favourable labour market conditions. Moreover, interest rates for consumer loans are more than twice as high as, for example, for housing and business loans, which is an additional motivation for banks to issue this type of loans. The growth of domestic non-banking sectors' deposits has strengthened further this year, driven by growth in both household deposits and deposits of the government, which – amid favourable public finance conditions – increased deposits at domestic banks. Good business results are also reflected in further growth in deposits of non-financial corporations. The quality of banks' assets continues to improve gradually.

■ Table 6: Financial market indicators

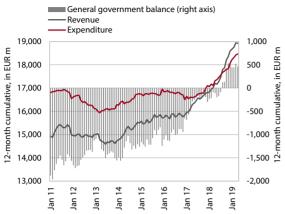
Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector	Nor	minal amounts, EU	Nominal loan growth, %		
and household savings	30. IV 18	31. XII 18	30. IV 19	30. IV 19/31. III 19	30. IV 19/30. IV 18
Loans total	22,185.3	22,371.3	22,628.1	0.0	2.0
Enterprises and NFI	10,399.4	10,247.2	10,375.2	-0.4	-0.2
Government	1,880.9	1,754.1	1,683.2	-1.6	-10.5
Households	9,905.0	10,370.0	10,569.7	0.6	6.7
Consumer credits	2,494.0	2,682.9	2,797.2	1.3	12.2
Lending for house purchase	6,029.7	6,238.7	6,331.2	0.3	5.0
Other lending	1,381.3	1,448.4	1,441.3	0.5	4.3
Bank deposits total	18,251.9	19,117.0	19,554.1	0.2	7.1
Overnight deposits	13,220.9	14,372.6	14,775.4	0.1	11.8
Term deposits	5,031.0	4,744.4	4,778.7	0.3	-5.0
Government bank deposits, total	615.7	665.6	795.1	3.0	29.1
Deposits of non-financial corporations, total	6,380.3	6,833.3	6,643.3	0.4	4.1

Sources: Monthly Bulletin of the BoS; calculations by IMAD.

Note: NFI - Non-monetary Financial Institutions.

Public finance

Figure 19: Revenue, expenditure and balance of the consolidated general government budgetary accounts



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

The surplus of the consolidated balance of public finances¹ in the first four months was somewhat lower than in the same period of last year. After the deficit in the first guarter, the consolidated balance recorded a surplus, which was lower than last year due to stronger growth in expenditure (6.8%) amid lower growth in revenue (5.7%). The lower growth of tax revenues arose from the value added tax. Revenue from income taxes increased the most, in connection with favourable labour market conditions and good business results. Receipts from the EU budget made a considerably smaller contribution to revenue growth than last year, but their growth is expected to strengthen in the remainder of the year. This year's strengthening of expenditure growth, which is expected with regard to the adopted budgetary documents, is driven by all major expenditure categories. It is related to the adopted agreements on wage rises, further employment growth (which is strongest in health care), measures in the area of transfers to individuals and households,2 and strong growth in investment in transport infrastructure, which was also facilitated by favourable weather conditions. Payments into the EU budget were also higher at the beginning of the year.3

- ¹ Consolidated general government accounts on a cash basis.
- ² See also the Slovenian Economic Mirror, 2/2019.
- ³ Their growth at the beginning of 2019 was higher than foreseen in the revised state budget for the year as a whole (14%) owing to the requested advance entry of VAT and GNP-based resources.

■ Table 7: Consolidated general government revenue and expenditure on a cash basis

		I-IV 2018	I-IV 2019			I-IV 2018		I-IV 2019	
Category	EUR m	Y-o-y growth, in %	EUR m	Y-o-y growth, in %	Category	EUR m	Y-o-y growth, in %	EUR m	Y-o-y growth, in %
REVENUES TOTAL	5,887.9	7.2	6,220.6	5.7	EXPENDITURE TOTAL	5,785.8	3.8	6,180.3	6.8
Tax revenues ¹	3,160.8	7.3	3,358.1	6.2	Salaries, wages and other personnel expenditures ²	1,306.9	3.2	1,423.1	8.9
Personal income tax	832.5	10.1	904.9	8.7	Expenditure on goods and services	771.4	5.1	823.1	6.7
Corporate income tax	301.2	23.5	371.9	23.5	Interest payments	581.2	-1.5	519.0	-10.7
Taxes on immovable property	29.5	7.8	27.3	-7.6	Reserves	46.9	27.1	51.3	9.3
Value added tax	1,207.6	6.0	1,257.2	4.1	Transfers to individuals and households	2,252.0	2.8	2,397.9	6.5
Excise duties	481.9	-0.7	473.4	-1.8	Other current transfers	462.3	3.2	468.1	1.2
Social security contributions	2,136.3	7.8	2,290.3	7.2	Investment expenditure	198.5	11.3	262.3	32.1
Non-tax revenues	280.4	-16.1	246.1	-12.2	Payments to the EU budget	166.7	27.3	235.7	41.4
Receipts from the EU budget	270.4	30.4	283.2	4.7	GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE	102.0		40.3	
Other	40.0	66.8	43.0	7.4	PRIMARY BALANCE	674.6		558.3	

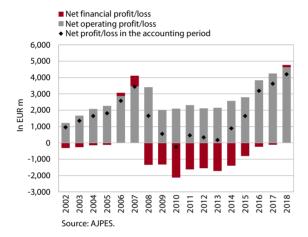
Source: MF. Bulletin of Government Finance: calculations by IMAD.

Note: ¹ Unlike tax revenues in the consolidated balance of public finance, tax revenues in this table do not include social constributions. ² Labour costs include social contributions by the employer.

Company performance in 2018

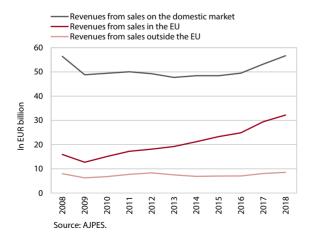
Most of the indicators of company performance exceeded their pre-crisis levels in 2018. With strong growth in value added, companies' net profit increased even more than in 2017: net operating profit was already notably higher than in 2007, while net financial profit was lower but positive again for the first time in many years. The return on operating revenues (at 5%) exceeded the highest pre-crisis levels, while the return on equity was still 1 pp lower, at 9%. This has increased significantly in recent years.

Figure 20: Companies' net profit and its main components



Revenues from sales strengthened further in 2018 on both the domestic and foreign markets. The increased revenue growth, particularly in the EU, is attributable to the rapidly rising demand and the improvement in

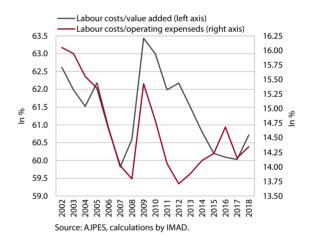
Figure 21: Revenues from sales on the domestic and foreign markets



Slovenia's export competitiveness on the EU market.¹ With the recovery of domestic demand, revenues from sales on the domestic market also rose markedly for the second consecutive year and exceeded the level of 2008. Export orientation of companies increased further in 2018, although less then in previous years.

The shares of labour costs in value added and operating expenses remain similar to those before the crisis. With a sharp decline in activity at the onset of the crisis, the shares of labour costs in value added and in operating expenses rose significantly in 2009.² Their decline in subsequent years had a positive impact on business results. In circumstances of strong economic growth and limited labour supply, the shares of labour costs in value added and operating expenses increased somewhat in the last period, but remained close to the relatively low pre-crisis levels.

Figure 22: Labour costs in value added and operating expenses



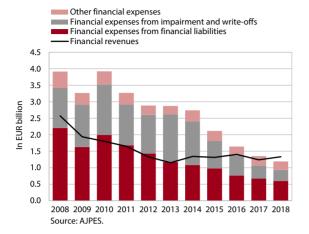
Last year companies recorded net profit from financial operations again for the first time since 2007. Owing to their high indebtedness, companies had high financial liabilities under this heading at the beginning of the crisis, which declined later on in the process of deleveraging. Particularly the impairment of financial investments³, which also contributed to the high level of financial expenses during the crisis, has declined in recent years. In 2018 financial expenses thus dropped further, by 12%; with 7% growth in financial revenues, companies recorded net profit from financial operations again in 2018.

¹ In 2018 Slovenia's market share (an indicator of export competitiveness) in the EU increased for the sixth consecutive year (see also Development Report 2019, 2019).

² Labour costs tend to adjust with a lag, as in the event of lower business activity immediate wage cuts are hampered by collective agreements and as employers do not start dismissing workers immediately because they are uncertain about the depth and duration of the crisis.

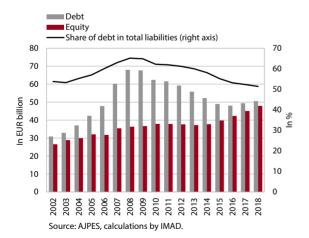
³ This was a consequence of bad loans, a decline in the value of stocks, etc.

Figure 23: Breakdown of financial expenses and financial revenues



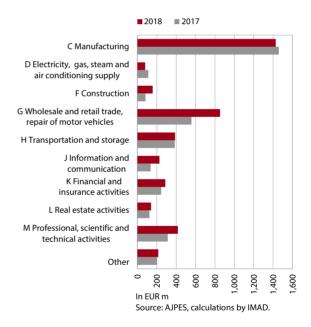
The indebtedness of companies has been declining since 2008 and has reached the level from the beginning of the previous decade. Corporate indebtedness, measured by the share of debt in total liabilities, increased significantly amid favourable financial market conditions and high economic activity in the period until 2008. In the following years corporate debt declined due to loan repayments, divestment of assets and bankruptcies. The value of companies' assets had thus also been falling until 2016, when the decline was interrupted by strong growth in equity. In 2017 and 2018, equity and debt were both rising.

Figure 24: Debt, equity and the share of debt in total liabilities



All sectors operated with profit last year; the total increase in profit was mainly due to trade. The extent of profit in individual sectors was strongly affected by favourable economic conditions and companies' performance on the competitive market. The changes in profit were also due to the restructuring carried out in many companies in the post-crisis period (take-overs, repairs and clean-ups of balance sheets, bankruptcies). These processes significantly contributed to the improvement in business performance in construction and trade in 2017 and 2018 respectively. Construction in 2017 and trade in 2018 accounted for almost half of the increase in companies' total net profit in these two years. In 2018 the most profit was still created in manufacturing, but its share in companies' total profit dropped from 40% to one third.

■ Figure 25: Net profit by activity



statistical appendix

Main indicators	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
main indicators	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Sprin	g forecast	2019
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	-1.1	3.0	2.3	3.1	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.1	2.8
GDP in EUR million (current prices)	36,239	37,603	38,863	40,357	43,000	45,948	48,797	51,578	54,443
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices)	17,596	18,238	18,836	19,547	20,815	22,182	23,619	24,964	26,351
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	21,900	22,700	23,800	24,100	25,500				
GDP per capita (PPS EU28=100)¹	82	82	82	83	85				
Rate of registered unemployment	13.1	13.1	12.3	11.2	9.5	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.4
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	10.1	9.7	9.0	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.3	3.9	3.7
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	0.0	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.2
Inflation ² , year average	1.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.2
Inflation ² , end of the year	0.7	0.2	-0.4	0.5	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
INTERNATIONAL TRADE									
Exports of goods and services (real growth rates, in %)	3.1	5.7	5.0	6.4	10.7	7.2	5.1	5.3	4.7
Exports of goods	3.3	6.3	5.3	6.2	11.0	6.6	4.9	5.2	4.6
Exports of services	1.9	3.4	3.7	7.6	9.9	9.5	5.9	5.5	4.9
Imports of goods and services (real growth rates, in %)	2.1	4.1	4.7	6.6	10.3	7.7	6.0	5.8	5.4
Imports of goods	2.9	3.8	5.1	7.0	11.1	8.1	6.2	5.9	5.5
Imports of services	-3.0	6.2	2.3	4.2	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.3	4.6
Current account balance ³ , in EUR million	1,594	2,179	1,760	2,224	3,077	3,375	3,162	3,247	3,220
As a per cent share relative to GDP	4.4	5.8	4.5	5.5	7.2	7.3	6.5	6.3	5.9
Gross external debt, in EUR million	41,632	48,709	46,627	44,810	43,813	42,567	42,721*		
As a per cent share relative to GDP	114.9	129.5	120.0	111.0	101.9	92.6			
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.328	1.329	1.110	1.107	1.129	1.181	1.135	1.134	1.134
DOMESTIC DEMAND									
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	-4.1	1.9	2.3	3.9	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.2
As a % of GDP	55.4	54.4	53.6	53.3	51.9	50.8	50.3	49.8	49.3
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	-2.1	-1.2	2.4	2.7	0.5	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.4
As a % of GDP	19.5	18.6	18.5	18.8	18.2	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.9
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	3.2	1.0	-1.6	-3.7	10.7	10.6	7.7	7.0	7.0
As a % of GDP	19.8	19.4	18.8	17.5	18.5	19.7	20.6	21.4	22.3
, 5 4 , 5 01 QD1	17.8	12.4	10.0	17.5	10.5	12.7	20.0	21.4	22.3

Sources: SURS, Bos, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Spring Forecast 2019).

Notes: ¹ Measured in purchasing power standard; ² Consumer price index; ³ Balance of payments statistics; * End March 2019.

Statistical Appendix Slovenian Economic Mirror, No 4/2019

Production	2016	2017	2010		20	17			20	18		2019		20	17	
Production	2016	2017	2018	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	4	5	6	7
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y grow	th rates,	%														
Industry B+C+D	7.1	7.7	4.9	7.5	5.7	7.8	9.8	7.8	5.6	3.5	2.6	3.2	1.2	8.2	7.5	7.3
B Mining and quarrying	1.7	2.6	-1.0	11.4	8.0	3.0	-10.6	-16.9	6.6	6.5	0.3	9.2	7.1	7.8	9.0	38.7
C Manufacturing	8.2	8.3	5.3	7.7	6.4	8.4	10.8	8.6	6.0	3.8	2.9	3.5	1.2	9.0	8.6	7.8
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	-3.4	1.9	1.1	4.6	-1.1	1.3	2.7	4.1	0.7	0.4	-1.0	-1.3	0.4	-0.3	-3.4	-2.0
CONSTRUCTION ² , real indices of construc	ction put	in place	, y-o-y <u>c</u>	rowth r	ates, %											
Construction, total	-17.7	17.7	19.8	19.8	17.3	8.3	26.0	18.6	17.1	28.8	14.9	22.8	26.8	4.7	21.7	10.4
Buildings	2.4	27.6	16.8	36.8	40.0	9.4	30.7	25.5	16.5	28.5	2.4	18.2	53.7	33.6	34.7	13.6
Civil engineering	-24.8	14.4	21.1	15.1	9.1	8.3	25.0	13.3	17.8	29.4	20.5	24.0	17.4	-5.0	16.2	9.9
MARKET SERVICES, year-on-year growt	h rates,	%														
Services, total	5.0	8.2	8.2	6.2	7.9	8.2	10.1	7.3	8.5	8.8	8.2	7.8	4.8	11.0	7.8	9.8
Transportation and storage	3.6	10.8	9.3	11.0	9.8	10.9	11.4	8.6	10.1	9.6	9.0	8.3	4.9	16.0	8.4	13.0
Information and communication activities	3.5	5.8	3.9	3.5	7.7	4.5	7.2	6.1	1.0	4.2	4.6	4.6	5.4	9.5	8.1	5.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-0.8	3.7	16.1	1.2	3.4	1.2	7.8	10.9	18.5	16.5	17.3	11.9	-1.1	4.3	6.8	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	7.7	12.2	7.3	11.9	12.3	9.2	15.6	8.5	11.2	7.9	2.0	2.0	13.9	12.1	11.0	11.4
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES, y-o-y growth ra	ites, %															
Total real turnover*	6.7	8.5	8.1	10.8	7.8	10.0	6.0	3.9	7.8	8.3	11.7	10.2	3.5	9.4	10.5	10.8
Real turnover in retail trade	4.4	7.4	4.6	12.1	8.3	8.1	2.2	-0.9	2.5	4.2	11.9	9.1	5.8	9.4	9.8	9.4
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	21.8	14.1	11.6	15.8	12.7	13.5	14.6	12.3	15.9	15.8	3.3	9.1	9.6	12.8	15.7	12.0
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	3.5	6.9	9.4	8.5	5.7	8.8	5.0	4.1	8.8	9.2	14.6	11.5	-0.3	8.5	8.7	10.4
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Total, overnight stays	8.5	12.3	10.5	6.0	19.4	12.8	8.5	2.4	10.7	11.8	14.4	3.1	28.7	5.5	25.1	14.0
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	3.3	5.0	-0.1	5.2	6.5	3.3	6.4	-2.9	3.2	-1.8	2.4	4.4	-1.2	6.0	12.7	5.4
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	11.5	16.1	15.4	6.6	26.0	16.6	9.8	6.4	14.0	16.7	21.7	2.2	48.7	5.3	31.2	17.5
Accommodation and food service activities	11.0	8.9	7.1	7.8	11.7	9.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	8.0	6.6	10.2	12.9	9.6	12.8	11.5
AGRICULTURE																
Purchase of agricultural products, in EUR m	465.7	518.7	524.8	108.7	119.8	135.2	155.0	110.9	122.0	140.9	151.0	118.5	36.8	42.0	41.1	45.8
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**	*)															
Sentiment indicator	5.5	12.5	11.9	10.9	11.3	12.0	15.7	14.0	12.9	9.7	10.7	10.0	11.8	9.7	12.3	11.8
Confidence indicator																
in manufacturing	6	10	8	10	8	9	13	12	8	4	8	4	9	6	9	8
in construction	-10	12	22	4	10	18	18	22	25	20	19	17	10	8	13	18
in services	19	25	25	24	25	24	28	24	25	24	25	24	27	25	24	24
in retail trade	19	21	14	19	18	22	26	19	12	13	14	22	13	11	32	24
consumer confidence indicator	-14	-4	-2	-7	-5	-4	0	0	1	-5	-6	-5	-5	-6	-3	-4
Source: SLIPS	1															

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Source: SURS.

Opombe: Only 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 wehicles, and retail sale of automotive fuels. **Seasonally adjusted data.

		2017								20	18								2019		
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
7.5	8.3	13.3	9.8	6.0	11.8	8.1	4.3	10.0	6.4	1.2	8.1	5.3	-2.1	7.3	2.7	-3.1	5.9	3.9	0.2	-	
1.2	-16.1	-17.8	-3.0	-8.3	-7.2	-18.8	-23.6	6.2	6.5	7.1	4.8	15.3	0.3	19.1	-7.0	-15.9	-8.0	14.0	22.6	-	_
7.9	9.3	14.4	10.8	6.9	13.6	8.7	4.5	10.9	6.9	1.1	8.7	5.6	-2.1	7.8	2.7	-2.5	5.8	4.6	0.7	-	-
3.0	3.0	9.1	1.5	-1.9	-0.9	5.8	7.8	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.5	2.0	-2.2	-0.5	3.6	-5.9	8.9	-4.4	-8.4	-	-
7.5	7.0	31.1	26.0	20.0	77.2	6.6	-2.0	12.7	30.7	9.8	25.8	34.0	26.9	18.5	19.5	4.3	2.9	39.0	28.2	-	_
3.1	11.3	44.8	30.4	17.7	65.5	19.7	3.9	13.1	29.3	8.5	27.7	29.6	28.5	7.0	6.4	-7.5	-4.0	44.9	19.1	-	-
10.0	5.5	26.4	23.8	24.9	79.4	-1.0	-5.5	12.5	31.5	11.2	25.1	36.5	26.8	23.6	25.4	9.6	5.8	32.9	32.4	-	-
			·																		
8.1	6.8	11.5	10.3	8.6	11.2	5.3	5.7	9.9	8.4	7.3	9.0	10.0	7.3	11.6	7.7	5.7	7.8	10.9	5.1	-	_
11.2	8.8	15.3	12.4	6.5	13.5	6.3	6.5	11.8	8.0	10.7	12.3	8.7	7.8	13.8	9.3	3.6	8.8	12.7	4.1	-	-
4.3	3.6	8.8	6.5	6.7	5.2	4.7	8.1	2.2	2.6	-1.6	7.0	4.2	1.6	6.1	3.5	4.3	8.4	3.9	1.9	-	_
-2.2	3.9	7.4	3.9	11.6	15.5	9.5	8.5	23.0	19.4	13.8	11.5	24.1	14.7	22.0	16.7	14.2	9.5	14.8	11.6	-	_
7.6	8.5	14.7	22.6	10.1	12.7	9.6	4.1	8.7	13.6	11.3	8.1	11.4	4.3	4.7	-2.7	4.0	0.8	3.8	1.5	-	_
11.6	7.6	8.5	8.7	0.9	5.7	2.5	3.6	8.3	8.9	6.4	10.9	7.6	6.5	16.0	9.2	9.9	10.5	14.6	6.3	-	-
7.8	7.2	2.7	6.2	-1.6	-1.0	-2.2	0.3	-0.3	4.8	2.9	3.0	4.3	5.2	15.9	8.9	11.0	9.8	12.9	5.2	-	
18.9	10.5	21.6	16.1	6.3	14.2	12.0	11.1	19.2	16.8	12.0	27.4	18.5	2.3	5.3	3.1	1.4	9.8	13.0	5.5	-	-
10.8	5.6	7.7	7.3	0.1	7.2	2.3	3.1	10.8	8.8	7.1	11.8	7.0	8.9	20.1	11.8	11.9	11.5	16.5	7.4	-	
14.9	7.1	6.8	7.7	11.3	6.0	-0.7	2.0	5.4	20.2	7.6	11.5	10.3	15.4	13.1	17.0	13.9	-2.1	10.7	0.9	10.1	-
5.5	-4.2	15.2	0.3	3.5	11.1	-3.9	-12.2	7.5	0.5	2.2	-3.4	-2.4	2.1	-1.3	5.5	3.8	-8.8	12.7	6.9	-13.3	
18.5	11.7	2.9	13.6	16.9	3.2	2.5	13.0	4.5	28.4	9.9	17.1	14.6	20.1	20.8	24.9	20.2	2.0	8.8	-2.7	20.8	
11.3	4.3	6.5	7.2	5.7	10.8	3.7	5.2	6.7	8.5	5.2	6.3	8.4	9.6	5.3	7.9	6.9	5.0	15.7	10.3	-	
42.3	47.1	57.6	48.4	49.0	37.2	34.0	39.7	39.6	41.5	40.9	42.9	42.2	55.8	59.3	45.3	46.4	39.8	36.7	42.0	-	-
11.6	12.6	15.4	16.1	15.7	15.8	14.3	12.0	13.2	12.3	13.2	10.6	10.5	8.1	11.5	9.9	10.8	12.1	8.9	8.9	6.8	7.8
8	10	12	13	13	13	13	10	9	8	8	5	6	2	10	7	6	7	2	3	0	3
17	18	22	13	20	22	22	23	25	25	26	22	21	17	18	23	16	17	17	16	12	13
25	23	27	29	28	24	24	23	25	26	24	24	24	25	24	23	26	25	25	23	23	20
19	24	27	30	21	32	18	5	12	1	23	12	11	17	18	9	13	27	16	24	13	26
-4	-3	0	-1	1	2	0	-1	1	0	1	-2	-4	-9	-7	-6	-4	-3	-5	-6	-7	-7
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Statistical Appendix Slovenian Economic Mirror, No 4/2019

					20	17			20	18		2019		20	17	
Labour market	2016	2017	2018	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	3	4	5	6
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	920.4	934.1	951.2	927.6	934.3	932.5	942.0	943.1	948.8	949.2	963.9	965.3	928.8	933.4	934.4	935.1
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D) ¹	817.2	845.5	872.8	827.5	846.5	849.3	858.5	858.1	872.0	874.0	886.9	885.3	833.6	842.3	846.8	850.3
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	23.1	25.0	26.3	22.3	27.3	25.2	25.2	24.7	27.2	25.2	27.9	25.6	22.4	27.3	27.2	27.3
In industry, construction	260.3	269.1	280.9	261.2	268.7	271.9	274.8	273.7	279.6	283.0	287.1	287.5	264.6	266.6	268.9	270.5
- in manufacturing	186.7	193.9	202.6	189.7	192.8	195.0	198.0	199.3	201.6	203.2	206.4	207.4	190.9	191.5	193.0	193.9
- in construction	53.9	55.7	58.4	52.2	56.3	57.2	57.2	54.9	58.1	59.8	60.7	60.4	54.3	55.6	56.3	56.9
In services	533.8	551.3	565.7	544.0	550.6	552.3	558.5	559.7	565.2	565.8	571.9	572.2	546.6	548.5	550.8	552.4
- in public administration	48.4	48.8	49.0	48.6	48.8	49.0	49.0	48.8	49.1	49.1	49.0	48.7	48.7	48.6	48.9	48.9
- in education, health-services and social work	127.7	131.6	135.0	130.8	131.4	130.8	133.5	134.3	135.0	133.9	136.7	137.0	131.2	131.3	131.6	131.4
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C) ¹	730.5	755.3	780.2	740.5	754.3	758.9	767.4	767.5	778.9	782.5	792.0	792.7	746.4	750.3	754.7	758.0
In enterprises and organisations	680.2	704.3	729.3	691.1	702.6	707.3	716.2	718.1	727.7	730.9	740.3	741.6	695.9	699.0	703.0	705.9
By those self-employed	50.3	51.0	50.9	49.4	51.7	51.6	51.2	49.4	51.2	51.5	51.7	51.1	50.5	51.3	51.8	52.1
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	86.7	90.2	92.6	87.0	92.1	90.4	91.2	90.6	93.2	91.5	94.9	92.6	87.2	92.1	92.1	92.2
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	103.2	88.6	78.5	100.1	87.8	83.2	83.5	84.9	76.7	75.3	77.0	80.0	95.2	91.1	87.7	84.8
Female	52.4	45.4	39.9	49.5	45.5	43.7	42.9	42.1	39.3	38.9	39.2	39.6	48.3	46.9	45.5	44.1
By age: 15 to 29	22.5	17.5	15.1	20.7	17.0	15.2	17.1	16.4	14.1	13.7	16.1	15.5	19.4	18.2	17.0	15.9
Aged over 50	36.5	34.3	31.5	36.9	34.3	33.2	32.7	33.8	31.7	30.5	29.9	31.5	35.8	35.0	34.3	33.6
Primary education or less	30.2	26.7	24.3	30.6	26.3	24.6	25.2	26.6	23.7	23.0	24.0	25.8	28.6	27.2	26.3	25.4
For more than 1 year	55.1	47.0	40.6	51.2	48.1	45.2	43.7	42.9	40.8	39.5	39.1	39.2	50.3	49.1	48.1	46.9
Those receiving benefits	23.1	21.5	20.0	27.3	19.5	19.8	20.2	24.4	18.7	18.3	18.5	23.5	24.7	20.3	19.2	19.1
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	11.2	9.5	8.3	10.8	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.3	10.2	9.8	9.4	9.1
Male	10.2	8.5	7.5	10.4	8.3	7.8	7.9	8.4	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.7	9.3	8.7	8.3	8.0
Female	12.4	10.6	9.2	11.8	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	-13.5	-14.6	-6.5	1.7	-10.4	-3.8	4.1	-3.8	-6.2	-1.2	4.8	-0.7	-6.2	-4.1	-3.4	-2.9
New unemployed first-job seekers	14.2	12.3	11.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	5.7	2.1	1.6	2.1	5.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Redundancies	75.7	70.0	65.1	17.1	13.7	15.5	18.6	19.5	13.4	14.9	17.4	6.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.4
Registered unemployed who found employment	74.9	68.6	61.5	12.6	18.5	14.3	13.6	20.0	16.4	12.7	12.4	6.2	9.7	6.9	6.1	5.4
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	28.6	28.3	21.6	4.6	7.4	7.3	6.7	5.4	4.8	5.5	5.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4
FIXED TERM WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	19.2	18.0	24.0	16.8	17.2	18.4	19.4	21.0	23.6	24.2	27.0	29.6	16.8	16.9	17.2	17.6
As % of labour force	2.1	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Sources: SURS, PDII, ESS.													•			

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Sources: SURS, PDII, ESS.

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

		20	17								20	18							2019	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
931.6	931.7	934.2	941.4	943.4	941.3	942.3	942.5	944.4	947.9	949.0	949.6	947.7	948.4	951.7	961.9	964.1	965.7	964.0	965.4	966.5
846.9	847.9	853.2	858.4	861.0	856.2	854.4	856.8	863.2	869.3	872.3	874.6	871.6	872.4	877.9	885.7	888.0	887.2	881.2	884.7	890.0
25.1	25.2	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.1	24.7	24.5	24.9	27.2	27.2	27.2	25.3	25.2	25.2	27.9	27.9	27.9	25.5	25.5	25.7
271.1	271.6	273.0	275.2	276.3	272.9	272.0	272.7	276.4	278.3	279.6	281.1	281.8	282.7	284.5	286.5	287.3	287.5	285.5	287.0	290.0
194.5	194.8	195.8	197.6	198.3	198.1	198.4	199.0	200.4	200.9	201.6	202.4	202.5	203.1	204.1	205.6	206.3	207.4	206.9	207.3	207.8
56.9	57.1	57.5	58.0	58.4	55.3	54.2	54.2	56.3	57.4	58.1	58.8	59.4	59.7	60.4	60.9	61.0	60.3	58.9	59.9	62.3
550.7	551.1	555.0	557.9	559.4	558.2	557.7	559.5	561.9	563.9	565.5	566.3	564.6	564.6	568.2	571.3	572.7	571.8	570.2	572.2	574.4
49.0	49.0	49.1	49.1	49.0	48.8	48.7	48.8	48.9	49.0	49.2	49.2	49.0	49.1	49.1	49.0	49.1	48.9	48.7	48.8	48.8
130.0	130.0	132.4	133.2	133.7	133.7	134.0	134.2	134.6	134.9	135.0	135.1	133.3	133.1	135.4	136.3	136.9	136.8	136.5	137.0	137.4
756.8	757.5	762.5	767.3	769.7	765.1	763.8	766.3	772.3	776.2	779.0	781.4	780.3	781.0	786.1	790.9	792.9	792.3	788.7	792.1	797.3
705.1	705.9	710.9	715.5	718.1	715.1	714.8	717.3	722.2	725.3	727.8	730.0	728.8	729.6	734.4	738.9	740.8	741.2	738.3	741.3	745.2
51.7	51.6	51.6	51.8	51.6	50.0	49.0	49.0	50.1	50.9	51.2	51.4	51.5	51.4	51.7	52.1	52.1	51.1	50.4	50.7	52.1
90.1	90.4	90.7	91.1	91.3	91.1	90.6	90.5	90.9	93.1	93.2	93.2	91.3	91.5	91.8	94.8	95.1	94.9	92.5	92.6	92.7
84.7	83.8	81.0	83.0	82.4	85.1	87.9	85.7	81.2	78.6	76.7	75.0	76.1	75.9	73.8	76.2	76.1	78.5	82.8	80.8	76.5
44.5	44.3	42.3	43.4	42.8	42.5	43.1	42.1	41.0	40.2	39.3	38.4	39.4	39.5	37.9	39.3	39.1	39.1	40.4	39.7	38.6
15.7	15.3	14.6	17.3	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.4	15.5	14.7	14.0	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.5	16.3	15.9	15.9	16.2	15.7	14.5
33.6	33.3	32.7	32.4	32.4	33.2	34.5	34.0	32.8	32.2	31.7	31.1	31.0	30.6	29.9	29.7	29.6	30.5	32.3	31.7	30.6
24.9	24.6	24.3	24.5	24.6	26.4	27.7	27.0	25.2	24.2	23.7	23.2	23.1	23.0	23.0	23.3	23.6	25.1	26.8	26.2	24.4
46.0	45.2	44.3	44.2	43.7	43.3	43.7	42.9	42.2	41.5	41.0	40.1	39.9	39.6	39.1	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.7	39.1	38.7
19.8	20.0	19.4	19.0	19.2	22.2	25.7	24.6	23.0	19.3	18.6	18.1	18.0	18.9	17.9	17.0	18.2	20.5	24.8	23.8	21.8
9.1	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.4	7.9
8.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.3	8.8	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.2
10.4	10.4	9.9	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.8
-0.1	-0.8	-2.9	2.0	-0.6	2.6	2.9	-2.2	-4.5	-2.7	-1.9	-1.7	1.1	-0.1	-2.1	2.5	-0.1	2.4	4.3	-2.0	-4.2
0.5	0.6	1.2	4.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	4.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6
6.0	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.4	7.6	10.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.2	6.0	4.2	4.6	5.5	5.2	6.7	10.6	4.6	4.5
4.3	3.5	6.4	5.1	4.8	3.7	6.2	5.6	8.2	6.5	5.3	4.6	3.6	3.2	5.9	4.8	4.4	3.3	5.3	5.6	7.6
2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
18.0	18.5	18.8	18.6	19.8	19.8	20.2	21.1	21.8	22.5	23.6	24.6	23.3	24.2	25.1	26.2	27.1	27.9	28.6	29.5	30.6
1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2

		in EUR						20	17			20	18		2019
Wages	2018	Q1 18	Mar 19	2016	2017	2018	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, nominal i	n€			у-о-у д	rowth ra	ates, %									
TOTAL	1,682	1,732	1,752	1.8	2.7	3.4	1.5	2.3	2.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.3	4.6
Private sector activities (A–N; R–S)	1,627	1,664	1,691	1.3	2.7	3.8	1.6	2.3	2.6	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.4	4.1	4.0
Public service activities (OPQ)	1,857	1,956	1,953	3.3	2.8	2.4	1.3	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.2	1.3	6.4
Industry (B–E)	1,697	1,732	1,724	1.9	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.7	2.6	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5
Trad. market services (GHI)	1,489	1,514	1,544	0.9	2.7	4.0	1.7	2.2	2.8	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.5	4.5	4.3
Other market services (J–N; R–S)	1,794	1,869	1,955	0.7	2.1	3.9	0.7	1.7	2.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	2.7	5.1	5.7
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,381	1,381	1,370	-0.4	0.2	5.3	0.2	0.3	-1.2	1.5	1.1	5.6	6.0	7.8	5.4
B Mining and quarrying	2,239	2,262	2,235	2.7	1.2	7.6	4.2	3.2	0.5	-2.8	12.6	4.7	3.9	9.1	-3.0
C Manufacturing	1,659	1,698	1,685	2.1	3.2	3.9	2.2	2.7	2.8	5.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.6
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,519	2,529	2,663	1.3	4.3	2.9	4.2	3.1	3.6	6.2	1.5	6.5	1.3	2.2	4.6
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,624	1,639	1,610	1.9	3.5	3.0	4.2	4.0	1.4	4.2	2.2	1.4	3.7	4.5	3.7
F Constrution	1,290	1,283	1,297	1.3	2.7	4.2	1.1	2.7	2.3	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	2.0
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,548	1,588	1,637	1.6	3.3	4.2	2.5	2.6	3.4	4.5	4.2	4.7	3.6	4.4	4.9
H Transportation and storage	1,542	1,528	1,528	-0.5	1.7	3.3	0.5	1.5	1.5	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.9	4.6	2.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1,170	1,196	1,204	1.4	2.8	4.9	1.1	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.4	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.2
J Information and communication	2,245	2,336	2,420	0.6	2.4	4.1	1.8	1.4	3.1	3.2	1.8	3.6	4.4	6.3	6.8
K Financial and insurance activities	2,480	2,634	3,106	1.5	3.2	4.8	2.3	2.4	2.8	5.3	6.3	5.8	2.1	4.8	6.0
L Real estate activities	1,530	1,566	1,592	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.5	2.7	2.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.2	2.3	3.7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,883	1,936	1,941	0.7	3.9	4.2	1.4	3.4	4.9	5.8	5.7	4.2	2.8	4.1	4.3
N Administrative and support service activities	1,143	1,183	1,190	3.4	2.5	5.8	1.0	2.5	2.3	4.2	5.7	5.6	4.9	7.0	6.1
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2,010	2,169	2,140	4.7	4.0	3.2	1.5	4.5	6.0	4.0	4.0	2.6	2.9	3.4	9.5
P Education	1,732	1,819	1,828	2.5	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	5.3
Q Human health and social work activities	1,877	1,941	1,947	3.1	3.1	3.4	1.0	2.2	3.2	5.9	4.6	5.6	3.5	0.1	5.0
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,706	1,761	1,770	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	3.1	0.1	1.0	2.4	0.5	2.8	5.1
S Other service activities	1,363	1,411	1,405	-0.8	0.9	1.2	-1.0	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.1	1.3	2.3	4.5

Source: SURS, calculations by IMAD.

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7	8	9	10								20									
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
2.8	2.7	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.6	2.9	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.5	1.8	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.9
2.6	2.8	2.4	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.1	5.4	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.6	2.5	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.4
3.4	2.7	4.8	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.3	6.3	6.3	6.6
2.9	2.8	2.2	4.6	3.9	5.9	5.9	4.1	2.1	5.5	3.2	3.3	5.0	4.2	2.2	4.7	4.0	1.8	3.3	4.4	2.9
2.9	3.2	2.4	3.2	5.5	3.1	3.4	4.4	3.3	6.3	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.5	3.0	6.0	4.5	3.9	4.6
2.1	2.3	3.1	2.2	3.7	4.5	3.6	3.0	4.7	4.6	3.3	3.8	2.3	3.7	2.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.4	5.5	7.3
-3.2	1.1	-1.5	1.5	1.1	1.9	4.7	1.9	-2.9	6.9	5.7	4.3	6.8	4.1	7.0	8.5	7.5	7.4	6.0	5.4	4.8
2.0	-1.0	0.5	-2.3	-3.5	-2.8	28.5	2.7	6.5	6.7	10.9	-2.8	4.0	5.5	2.2	8.3	7.3	11.8	-11.9	3.6	1.5
3.2	2.8	2.3	5.3	4.1	5.7	5.9	4.5	2.4	5.6	3.5	3.1	5.2	4.5	2.5	4.6	4.1	2.0	3.5	4.7	2.8
0.9	6.2	3.7	0.1	2.9	15.5	4.7	-0.5	0.6	5.0	0.7	14.0	3.1	1.9	-1.2	7.5	3.3	-3.2	4.2	2.7	6.9
2.2	1.7	0.3	2.3	6.8	3.3	2.3	4.6	-0.1	3.5	2.8	-1.9	4.9	3.7	2.6	5.4	4.8	3.4	6.2	2.4	2.3
2.8	3.0	1.1	4.5	4.2	4.5	6.6	5.8	2.2	6.8	3.5	2.7	5.1	2.6	4.2	4.8	3.7	3.2	1.0	2.1	3.0
3.6	3.7	2.9	3.8	4.3	5.3	4.0	5.0	3.7	7.3	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.5	5.3
1.2	2.0	1.4	2.2	9.3	-1.9	1.8	3.3	2.3	4.5	1.2	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.4	4.4	0.2	9.1	3.2	2.6	2.4
3.3	3.8	2.7	2.8	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.5	5.6	4.5	5.4	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.5	3.3	6.4	4.8	4.7	6.0
2.0	3.8	3.5	1.3	3.7	4.5	2.3	3.9	-0.6	5.0	3.3	2.7	5.5	5.5	2.2	8.1	3.8	7.1	5.0	6.4	8.8
2.9	1.9	3.6	2.7	8.2	4.5	4.4	-0.7	14.7	5.1	4.4	8.0	2.7	0.8	2.8	4.4	5.0	4.8	0.6	3.8	12.5
1.9	4.1	1.6	0.8	-0.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.5	-1.0	0.8	1.0	-1.3	0.8	2.1	2.5	2.5	4.1	3.8	3.3
4.1	5.7	5.0	4.7	6.5	6.0	7.0	5.8	4.3	5.9	4.4	2.3	3.6	3.3	1.4	3.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	5.0	3.5
2.6	1.2	3.1	3.6	3.4	5.5	3.9	7.2	6.0	6.6	4.5	5.6	1.2	8.3	5.6	6.5	9.0	5.6	7.4	5.2	5.7
7.2	4.7	6.3	3.9	4.9	3.1	4.9	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	1.0	2.9	2.3	4.9	10.1	9.4	8.9
1.6	1.8	3.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.4	-1.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	5.0	5.2	5.8
2.2	2.0	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.3	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.9	5.8	6.2	4.5	4.9	1.1	-1.6	0.6	1.3	4.4	4.8	5.6
1.8	2.2	5.4	-0.1	-0.8	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.3	2.7	3.2	1.3	1.8	-1.5	2.1	1.3	4.9	4.1	5.0	6.3
1.2	0.6	2.2	2.3	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.8	0.1	1.6	2.2	0.0	2.0	2.5	2.4	4.4	5.0	4.1

Prices and indicators of	2011	201-	2010		20	17			20	18		2019		20	17	
overall competitiveness	2016	2017	2018	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	5	6	7	8
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	1.7	2.9	0.6	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.5	2.6	1.7	0.4	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.4
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	0.4	3.0	0.4	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.9
Clothing and footwear	-2.9	1.3	0.3	-0.9	0.6	2.4	-1.0	0.1	-1.6	-1.3	-0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	3.4	1.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas	-0.1	3.6	4.7	2.5	2.6	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	4.3	5.4	4.2	2.6	2.4	1.5	2.2
Furnishing, household equipm.	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0
Medical, pharmaceutical produ.	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2
Transport	-0.1	1.6	-0.7	3.9	1.8	0.7	1.2	-0.2	0.8	1.9	0.6	-1.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
Communications	2.9	-2.3	3.3	2.8	1.1	-0.8	-1.8	-1.6	0.2	0.8	2.0	3.0	-0.4	0.7	-0.1	-0.2
Recreation and culture	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	-0.6	1.8	1.2	2.5	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7
Education	0.3	3.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.4	1.8	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Catering services	1.0	1.6	2.4	0.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.1
Miscellaneous goods & services	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5
HICP	0.6	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.4
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-	y growth	n rates, %	ó		,								•	,	,	
Total	0.5	2.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
Domestic market	-0.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5
Non-domestic market	1.2	2.6	1.6	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.8	0.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Euro area	0.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9
Non-euro area	2.3	3.6	1.7	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	0.0	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.7
Import price indices	2.7	1.6	1.7	4.8	3.8	2.4	2.4	0.5	2.4	4.3	2.8	1.4	4.0	2.5	1.9	2.7
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COM	PETITIV	ENESS ¹ ,	y-o-y gro	wth rate	es, %				'					'		
Effective exchange rate ² , nominal	1.0	0.5	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.8	1.2
Real (deflator HICP)	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	-0.2	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.8
Real (deflator ULC)	1.0	-0.1	0.5	-1.4	-1.0	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.2	-1.0	0.5					
USD / EUR	1.1066	1.1293	1.1815	1.0647	1.1003	1.1744	1.1777	1.2294	1.1922	1.1631	1.1412	1.1357	1.1058	1.1229	1.1511	1.1807

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Sources: SURS, ECB; calculations by IMAD.

Notes: ¹ Source for effective exchange rate series ECB;² Harmonised effective exchange rate – a group of 18 EU Member States and 18 euro area countries; an increase in value indicates appreciation of the national currency and vice versa.

	20	17							20	18								2019		
9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
1.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.4
2.0	1.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.7
2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.2
2.7	-2.4	-1.8	1.3	0.1	1.5	-1.2	-1.7	-1.4	-1.8	-1.8	-1.1	-1.0	0.1	-1.0	0.3	0.5	-0.5	2.1	-0.2	0.1
2.3	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.8	5.2	5.9	5.5	4.7	3.5	3.9	5.1	5.1	5.6
-0.2	0.5	-0.3	0.4	0.7	-0.2	0.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.1
0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.0	-0.7	-2.0	-1.6	-0.2	0.8	0.3
-2.1	-1.7	-1.5	-2.3	-1.3	-2.5	-1.0	-1.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.3	2.1	3.9	3.1	1.7	-0.9
1.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0	1.1	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.6	3.0	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.0	0.7
0.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.8
1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.0
1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.5	1.9
1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.6
0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	
2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	
1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	
3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	
2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	
4.0	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.6	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.3	
2.7	2.7	3.0	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	2.1	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.1	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	
1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	-
0.9	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	
1.1915	1.1756	1.1738	1.1836	1.2200	1.2348	1.2336	1.2276	1.1812	1.1678	1.1686	1.1549	1.1659	1.1484	1.1367	1.1384	1.1416	1.1351	1.1302	1.1238	

Statistical Appendix Slovenian Economic Mirror, No 4/2019

					20	17			20	18		2019		20	17	
Balance of payments	2016	2017	2018	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	3	4	5	6
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, BPM6 m	ethodol	ogy, EUR	m													
Current account	2,224	3,077	3,203	764	653	1,001	660	680	946	982	596	759	241	257	117	279
Goods	1,536	1,561	1,149	362	421	479	299	329	429	370	22	418	174	151	69	200
Exports	24,991	28,462	31,147	6,868	7,131	7,035	7,428	7,544	7,938	7,608	8,057	8,241	2,595	2,203	2,416	2,513
Imports	23,454	26,901	29,998	6,507	6,711	6,556	7,128	7,215	7,509	7,238	8,035	7,823	2,421	2,052	2,346	2,313
Services	2,251	2,719	3,147	602	686	804	627	612	751	966	818	682	224	252	203	231
Exports	6,487	7,275	8,024	1,557	1,761	2,069	1,888	1,661	1,926	2,317	2,120	1,804	567	587	565	610
Imports	4,236	4,556	4,877	956	1,075	1,265	1,261	1,049	1,175	1,351	1,302	1,123	343	335	362	379
Primary income	-1,215	-926	-740	-112	-368	-220	-226	-135	-167	-241	-198	-129	-129	-113	-135	-119
Receipts	1,487	1,669	1,520	449	438	365	417	434	391	324	370	427	103	131	157	149
Expenditures	2,702	2,596	2,260	561	806	586	643	569	558	565	568	557	231	245	292	269
Secondary income	-349	-276	-353	-88	-86	-62	-41	-126	-66	-113	-47	-211	-27	-33	-20	-33
Receipts	724	838	837	187	203	207	241	188	209	179	261	194	61	69	71	63
Expenditures	1,073	1,115	1,190	275	289	269	282	314	275	292	308	406	89	102	92	96
Capital account	-303	-324	-210	-142	-65	-59	-59	-40	-32	-25	-113	-16	-113	-15	-18	-31
Financial account	1,153	1,754	2,108	453	590	608	103	523	755	496	334	553	-138	189	165	236
Direct investment	-864	-414	-1,132	-179	76	-101	-211	-147	-158	-498	-329	-448	-216	60	-14	30
Assets	434	551	151	174	266	96	16	247	-86	5	-15	308	36	134	35	96
Liabilities	1,298	966	1,284	354	190	196	226	394	72	503	315	757	252	75	49	66
Portfolio investment	5,094	2,958	706	-326	526	662	2,095	-1,335	1,542	986	-487	484	25	359	-300	468
Financial derivatives	-216	-248	-27	-73	-118	-24	-33	-6	-12	-7	-2	6	-35	-36	-37	-44
Other investment	-2,764	-630	2,510	989	73	45	-1,737	2,023	-594	-56	1,137	491	28	-191	514	-250
Assets	-2,340	-1,584	1,747	-30	-343	-1,143	-69	674	260	-463	1,276	533	-259	296	-356	-283
Other equity	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	1	0	-3	31	0	0	0	0
Currency and deposits	-2,205	-2,190	1,356	-626	-460	-1,290	186	142	66	-353	1,501	-52	-365	311	-428	-343
Loans	-203	-115	201	-49	6	-38	-35	-7	92	48	68	54	2	-22	26	2
Insurance, pension schemes, and standardised guarantee schemes	10	5	2	3	-1	3	0	1	1	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Trade credit and advances	156	599	325	517	161	110	-189	449	95	49	-268	498	135	74	1	85
Other assets	-97	119	-136	126	-49	73	-31	87	6	-206	-22	3	-32	-67	44	-26
Liabilities	423	-954	-763	-1,019	-416	-1,187	1,668	-1,349	854	-408	140	43	-286	487	-870	-33
Other equity	4	20	2	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	20	0
Currency and deposits	1,175	438	-433	-856	60	-410	1,644	-1,263	232	264	335	129	-118	576	-574	58
Loans	-818	-1,854	-582	-391	-507	-695	-262	-237	131	-119	-358	-98	-333	-49	-313	-144
Insurance, pension schemes, and standardised quarantee schemes	-8	5	34	19	-8	2	-8	27	21	-14	0	0	6	-3	-3	-3
Trade credit and advances	137	410	336	191	53	-57	223	112	243	-202	183	-28	131	-7	-14	74
Other liabilities	-67	26	-121	18	-34	-28	70	11	227	-337	-22	40	28	-30	13	-17
Special drawing rights (SDR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve assets	-97	89	52	43	33	25	-12	-12	-22	70	16	21	61	-2	2	33
Net errors and omissions	-768	-999	-885	-169	1	-334	-498	-117	-159	-461	-149	-190	-266	-53	66	-12
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-	USE OF P	RODUC	ΓS , in EUF	Rm												
Export of investment goods	2,781	3,201	3,557	746	791	786	877	834	894	856	973	N/A	289	240	275	275
Intermediate goods	13,731	15,335	16,674	3,826	3,864	3,746	3,898	4,090	4,210	4,102	4,272	N/A	1,418	1,199	1,345	1,320
Consumer goods	8,459	9,730	10,639	2,260	2,431	2,444	2,594	2,622	2,774	2,533	2,709	N/A	895	742	783	906
Import of investment goods	3,292	3,660	4,208	845	892	858	1,066	1,016	1,022	1,024	1,146	N/A	317	263	305	324
Intermediate goods	13,792	16,185	17,913	3,959	4,021	3,943	4,262	4,314	4,558	4,309	4,731	N/A	1,451	1,220	1,399	1,403
Consumer goods	7,028	7,761	8,585	1,897	1,968	1,919	1,977	2,074	2,124	2,055	2,332	N/A	724	617	706	646

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Sources: BS, SURS.

Note: The methodology of the Slovenian balance of payments and international investment position statistics follows the recommendations in the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual released by the International Monetary Fund.

		20	17								20	18							2019	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
316	213	471	450	57	153	232	148	300	321	234	391	379	263	339	251	246	98	323	181	255
174	32	274	235	51	14	74	67	188	166	63	200	195	74	101	15	90	-83	131	160	128
2,347	2,075	2,612	2,639	2,576	2,213	2,391	2,367	2,787	2,510	2,680	2,748	2,738	2,245	2,625	2,912	2,859	2,286	2,682	2,671	2,889
2,174	2,044	2,338	2,404	2,525	2,199	2,316	2,300	2,599	2,345	2,618	2,547	2,544	2,171	2,524	2,897	2,769	2,369	2,551	2,511	2,761
240	300	264	282	147	199	217	169	226	251	242	258	315	313	338	337	263	218	241	200	241
687	717	665	658	564	666	542	505	613	650	621	654	789	782	745	751	659	710	569	583	652
447	417	401	376	416	468	326	336	387	400	379	396	475	469	407	414	396	492	329	383	411
-62	-100	-58	-52	-122	-52	-35	-29	-71	-60	-47	-61	-85	-81	-74	-79	-80	-39	20	-77	-72
134	104	127	125	137	154	156	159	119	129	139	123	112	101	112	109	107	154	207	98	122
196	204	186	177	260	206	191	188	191	189	186	183	197	182	186	188	187	193	187	175	194
-36	-18	-8	-15	-19	-7	-24	-59	-43	-36	-25	-6	-45	-42	-26	-23	-26	2	-69	-102	-41
64	67	76	77	74	90	62	60	65	70	63	76	61	55	63	87	71	103	62	70	62
100	85	84	91	94	98	86	119	108	106	88	82	106	97	89	110	97	101	131	172	103
-141	91	-9	31	-5	-85	-12	-14	-14	-7	-7	-17	-23	7	-9	3	-6	-110	-13	-15	12
88	181	339	332	-21	-208	459	246	-182	219	525	11	271	10	215	386	258	-310	463	326	-236
69	-29	-141	99	-139	-170	-7	-103	-38	-49	13	-121	-211	-159	-127	105	-145	-290	9	-454	-3
86	-124	133	171	-107	-48	35	116	96	-11	-63	-12	103	-211	113	224	-27	-212	81	167	61
17	-95	274	72	32	122	42	219	133	38	-76	109	315	-52	240	119	118	78	71	621	64
402	257	3	1,067	423	605	-1,468	309	-175	314	1,275	-47	229	452	305	99	-676	91	-1,519	2,133	-130
-11	-5	-8	-10	-12	-10	1	0	-7	-6	-4	-2	-5	1	-3	1	-2	0	1	7	-3
-382	-56	482	-838	-256	-643	1,937	75	11	-33	-760	198	253	-302	-6	169	1,071	-104	1,945	-1,327	-127
-435	-302	-405	-112	54	-10	307	48	319	-140	33	367	-83	-435	54	333	1,066	-123	1,711	-1,364	186
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	32	0
-455	-154	-681	-222	64	343	189	-240	193	7	-20	79	-77	-45	-231	167	1,020	314	1,300	-1,507	154
-8	-17	-13	14	-17	-32	2	14	-22	8	28	56	4	-18	61	38	7	23	29	18	7
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	-174	261	118	11	-318	64	133	252	-49	-20	164	22	-197	223	95	27	-390	144	190	164
3	42	27	-23	-4	-4	51	140	-104	-106	45	67	-32	-175	0	34	14	-70	239	-96	-139
-53	-246	-888	726	309	633	-1,630	-27	307	-108	793	169	-335	-133	60	164	-5	-20	-234	-36	313
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
176	76	-662	695	231	718	-1,347	-131	214	-63	380	-85	73	138	53	111	-5	229	-64	111	81
-167	-300	-227	-115	-127	-19	-160	-18	-59	32	84	15	-2	-59	-57	-31	-4	-323	15	-187	74
1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	9	9	9	7	7	7	-5	-5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
-50	-95	89	151	135	-63	-184	70	226	-13	-5	261	-53	-227	79	69	52	62	-300	140	132
-12	73	-88	-3	74	-1	52	43	-84	-70	327	-29	-348	20	-9	16	-48	10	115	-101	25
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	14	2	14	-36	11	-4	-34	26	-6	1	-17	6	18	47	13	10	-7	27	-33	27
-87	-123	-124	-150	-72	-275	239	112	-468	-94	298	-363	-85	-261	-115	132	18	-298	154	159	-503
266	220	200	211	204	202	242	271	221	270	200	207	206	252	207	210	222	222	204	211	NI/A
266	220	300	311	284	282	243	271	321	279	308	307	306	252	297	319	332	322	284	311	N/A
1,261	1,118	1,367	1,389	1,403	1,106	1,314	1,307	1,469	1,338	1,419	1,453	1,454	1,227	1,421	1,610	1,533	1,129	1,419	1,391	N/A
811	706	928	907	876	811	824	807	991	873	937	965	948	730	856	952	957	799	979	955	N/A
276	274	308	345	364	357	356	305	355	315	1 500	341	350	297	377	1 750	401	370	329	317	N/A
1,327	1,231	1,385	1,439	701	1,298	1,382	1,382	1,551	1,399	1,599	706	717	1,244	1,531	1,759	794	1,319	1,479	1,501	N/A
634	599	687	683	701	593	642	673	758	690	728	706	717	662	677	823	784	725	810	765	N/A

Statistical Appendix Slovenian Economic Mirror, No 4/2019

Monetary indicators and				2016					20	17				
interest rates	2016	2017	2018	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI	ON DOM	ESTIC SE	CTORS, e	nd of the	month, in	EUR m								
Claims of the BoS on central government	4,618	6,247	6,290	4,618	4,621	4,770	4,823	4,937	5,041	5,173	5,297	5,485	5,600	5,781
Central government (S.1311)	6,273	5,170	5,154	6,273	6,350	6,246	6,029	5,856	5,784	5,699	5,524	5,489	5,491	5,136
Other government (S.1312,1313,1314)	576	571	576	576	591	587	588	588	581	573	572	563	559	556
Households (S.14, 15)	9,154	9,733	9,765	9,154	9,174	9,208	9,305	9,352	9,413	9,447	9,476	9,541	9,604	9,660
Non-financial corporations (S.11)	9,664	9,644	9,682	9,664	9,759	9,814	9,720	9,790	9,745	9,800	9,824	9,828	9,816	9,780
Non-monetary financial institutions (S.123, 124, 125)	1,411	1,566	1,627	1,408	1,382	1,397	1,222	1,222	1,248	1,254	1,247	1,241	1,545	1,558
Monetary financial institutions (S.121, 122)	3,541	3,886	3,682	3,541	3,555	3,573	4,212	3,910	3,860	3,550	3,635	3,625	3,440	3,705
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTA	L													
In domestic currency	23,969	25,496	25,363	23,969	24,066	24,020	24,759	24,613	24,492	24,313	24,338	24,377	24,478	24,840
In foreign currency	672	528	545	672	683	670	656	642	630	624	597	596	571	567
Securities, total	5,889	4,450	4,487	5,885	5,968	6,038	5,562	5,366	5,412	5,291	5,254	5,224	5,308	4,887
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHE	R MFI ON	DOMES	TIC SECT	ORS, end	of the mo	nth, in EU	IR m							
Deposits in domestic currency, total	26,497	28,021	28,115	26,497	26,421	26,508	27,165	27,190	27,177	27,037	27,148	27,289	27,403	27,541
Overnight	15,081	17,331	17,476	15,081	15,253	15,487	15,776	15,858	16,019	16,021	16,377	16,515	16,792	16,825
With agreed maturity – short-term	3,955	3,398	3,294	3,955	3,706	3,707	3,706	3,651	3,472	3,426	3,261	3,292	3,290	3,303
With agreed maturity – long-term	6,829	6,734	6,679	6,829	6,730	6,667	7,026	6,976	6,969	6,901	6,821	6,763	6,661	6,708
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	632	558	666	632	732	647	657	705	717	689	689	719	660	705
Deposits in foreign currency, total	687	636	638	687	711	695	705	682	684	699	699	694	656	658
Overnight	564	547	542	564	586	567	582	561	557	582	582	573	551	542
With agreed maturity – short-term	65	45	53	65	69	72	69	68	74	67	69	74	58	69
With agreed maturity – long-term	58	44	43	58	56	56	54	53	53	50	48	47	47	47
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY F	INANCIA	L INSTITU	ITIONS, %	6										
New deposits in domestic current	у													
Households														
Overnight deposits	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	0.21	0.13	0.16	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.13
New loans to households in dome	stic curre	ency												
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	2.66	2.63	2.65	2.49	2.55	2.63	2.60	2.66	2.53	2.63	2.72	2.72	2.68	2.64
New loans to non-financial corpor	rations in	domesti	c currenc	у										
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	2.07	1.53	2.02	1.06	1.31	1.06	3.28	2.99	1.60	1.17	0.75		1.15	1.56
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPE	AN CENT	RAL BANK	(, v %											
Main refinancing operations	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES														
EURIBOR														
3-month rates	-0.264	-0.329	-0.321	-0.316	-0.326	-0.329	-0.329	-0.330	-0.330	-0.330	-0.330	-0.329	-0.329	-0.330
6-month rates	-0.164	-0.260	-0.266	-0.218	-0.236	-0.241	-0.241	-0.246	-0.251	-0.267	-0.273	-0.272	-0.273	-0.274
LIBOR														
3-month rates	-0.747	-0.732	-0.735	-0.738	-0.728	-0.726	-0.727	-0.731	-0.729	-0.730	-0.728	-0.726	-0.726	-0.726
6-month rates	-0.671	-0.658	-0.653	-0.669	-0.662	-0.666	-0.667	-0.669	-0.661	-0.663	-0.651	-0.651	-0.650	-0.649
Sources: BoS, EUROSTAT.														

Sources: BoS, EUROSTAT.

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20	17	2018									2019						
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
			·													'	
6,041	6,247	6,290	6,273	6,471	6,524	6,600	6,791	6,915	7,042	7,041	7,059	7,088	7,165	7,256	7,023	7,152	7,219
5,114	5,170	5,154	5,099	4,927	4,859	4,904	4,912	4,870	4,877	4,831	4,905	4,939	4,937	4,980	4,805	4,819	4,944
550	571	576	571	563	568	565	564	560	562	554	559	558	580	588	587	583	577
9,699	9,733	9,765	9,778	9,860	9,905	9,996	10,033	10,075	10,161	10,231	10,296	10,339	10,370	10,397	10,426	10,507	10,570
9,716	9,644	9,682	9,687	9,598	9,628	9,582	9,627	9,648	9,647	9,647	9,656	9,628	9,496	9,665	9,676	9,681	9,637
1,548	1,566	1,627	1,621	1,528	1,547	1,616	1,611	1,605	1,592	1,593	1,497	1,503	1,502	1,503	1,490	1,486	1,484
3,824	3,886	3,682	3,798	3,884	3,955	3,800	3,954	4,269	4,186	4,060	3,614	3,904	4,275	4,247	4,380	4,207	3,963
24,940	25,496	25,363	25,448	25,461	25,580	25,444	25,584	25,959	26,051	25,973	25,600	25,921	26,181	26,367	26,516	26,385	26,138
554	528	545	535	529	498	518	533	489	491	485	467	451	446	435	432	434	420
4,858	4,450	4,487	4,474	4,266	4,266	4,399	4,481	4,477	4,381	4,356	4,354	4,393	4,429	4,475	4,397	4,433	4,580
			1														
27,770	28,021	28,115	28,191	28,201	28,253	28,453	28,499	28,888	28,940	28,943	29,065	29,227	29,442	29,468	29,903	29,916	29994
17,075	17,331	17,476	17,601	17,727	17,889	18,084	18,260	18,664	18,752	18,740	18,786	19,014	19,440	19,389	19,615	19,717	19830
3,257	3,398	3,294	3,287	3,260	3,232	3,184	3,160	3,147	3,214	3,280	3,333	3,299	3,261	3,212	3,353	3,320	3316
6,718	6,734	6,679	6,664	6,566	6,550	6,497	6,419	6,414	6,349	6,275	6,276	6,228	6,166	6,210	6,175	6,127	6047
720	558	666	639	648	582	688	660	663	625	648	670	686	575	657	760	752	801
664	636	638	641	660	665	690	670	661	636	657	644	644	651	625	634	645	643
549	547	542	540	552	573	585	568	585	562	583	568	570	581	552	564	575	575
69 46	45	53 43	58 43	42	49	61 44	41	36 40	34 40	34 40	36 40	33 41	31	33 40	29 41	29 41	28 40
												41	39	40	41	41	40
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					-	
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.16
			l														
2.51	2.65	2.60	2.57	2.56	2.58	2.63	2.65	2.79	2.62	2.69	2.66	2.71	2.74	2.81	2.72	2.69	2.66
0.8	1.15	1.06	1.78	2.02	2.53	1.68	4.27	0.85	1.36	4.59	2.23	1.15	0.75		1.28	2.63	1.21
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.329	-0.328	-0.329	-0.329	-0.328	-0.329	-0.325	-0.322	-0.321	-0.319	-0.319	-0.318	-0.316	-0.312	-0.308	-0.308	-0.309	-0.311
-0.274	-0.271	-0.274	-0.275	-0.271	-0.270	-0.270	-0.269	-0.269	-0.267	-0.268	-0.264	-0.257	-0.241	-0.236	-0.232	-0.230	-0.231
-0.745	-0.755	-0.740	-0.745	-0.740	-0.733	-0.726	-0.732	-0.725	-0.726	-0.731	-0.741	-0.745	-0.735	-0.704	-0.713	-0.707	-0.715
-0.653	-0.653	-0.644	-0.662	-0.657	-0.650	-0.647	-0.645	-0.647	-0.649	-0.652	-0.662	-0.667	-0.659	-0.639	-0.652	-0.648	-0.650

Public finance	2016	2017	2018	2017				2018				2019 2017			17	
Public finance	2016	2017	2018	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	5	6	7	8
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF	PUBLIC F	INANCIN	G (GFS-II	VIF meth	odolog	y), curre	nt price	s								
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVE	NUES, EU	IR m														
TOTAL REVENUES	15,842.2	16,803.3	18,593.0	3,958.5	4,445.0	4,026.9	4,372.9	4,170.8	4,712.5	4,607.9	5,101.9	4,517.8	1,451.8	1,460.6	1,284.0	1,345.2
Current revenues	15,203.9	16,251.4	17,575.5	3,799.1	4,312.2	3,927.5	4,212.6	3,994.9	4,525.9	4,251.7	4,803.1	4,271.2	1,427.7	1,423.8	1,269.7	1,336.2
Tax revenues	14,240.5	15,162.0	16,224.9	3,581.5	3,910.7	3,678.7	3,991.2	3,782.0	4,230.9	3,914.8	4,297.3	4,103.3	1,230.6	1,335.9	1,181.9	1,257.2
Taxes on income and profit	2,680.8	2,967.0	3,296.3	669.3	944.3	582.5	770.8	785.5	990.7	651.8	868.2	850.4	273.5	340.3	102.0	253.
Social security contributions	5,720.6	6,092.1	6,549.8	1,472.6	1,510.8	1,510.5	1,598.2	1,592.8	1,619.6	1,622.4	1,715.0	1,710.3	499.0	503.6	497.1	501.
Taxes on payroll and workforce	19.8	21.3	21.6	5.0	5.4	4.9	6.1	5.0	5.6	5.0	6.1	5.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5
Taxes on property	256.2	274.2	277.7	27.4	70.9	100.1	75.9	28.1	65.0	106.7	77.9	26.3	23.8	31.9	25.2	44.1
Domestic taxes on goods and services	5,432.9	5,722.8	5,989.3	1,326.7	1,411.3	1,463.5	1,521.3	1,336.8	1,519.5	1,500.6	1,632.4	1,427.8	440.6	458.2	523.5	477.7
Taxes on international trade & transactions	81.9	83.3	89.8	21.4	20.4	21.7	19.9	22.6	21.4	22.7	23.2	25.5	6.2	7.7	7.0	7.1
Other taxes	48.2	1.3	0.5	59.1	-52.4	-4.4	-1.0	11.2	9.3	5.6	-25.6	57.8	-14.2	-7.6	25.3	-28.0
Non-tax revenues	963.4	1,089.4	1,350.6	217.6	401.5	248.8	221.4	212.9	295.0	336.9	505.8	167.9	197.1	87.8	87.8	79.0
Capital revenues	96.2	91.2	152.7	16.5	24.3	17.4	33.0	28.6	37.3	43.9	43.0	23.6	7.3	10.8	5.6	5.8
Grants	10.4	9.5	12.4	0.7	1.3	6.0	1.5	0.2	1.5	7.1	3.6	5.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2
Transferred revenues	51.1	52.3	55.6	0.1	1.1	50.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	51.4	3.3	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Receipts from the EU budget	480.5	399.0	796.8	142.2	106.1	25.9	124.8	146.7	147.4	253.8	249.0	216.0	16.1	24.9	8.4	2.0
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPE	NDITURE	S , EUR m														
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,496.7	17,102.0	18,066.6	4,333.3	3,931.9	4,115.7	4,721.1	4,337.0	4,282.8	4,387.6	5,059.2	4,688.3	1,328.3	1,361.5	1,463.9	1,328.2
Current expenditures	7,407.1	7,733.0	7,966.9	2,064.5	1,782.9	1,782.3	2,103.4	2,027.9	1,919.2	1,877.2	2,142.5	2,115.7	589.6	630.8	581.6	602.7
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,785.4	3,938.1	4,168.2	955.4	1,017.6	956.5	1,008.5	980.7	1,091.2	1,016.8	1,079.5	1,067.8	317.3	389.2	322.1	320.7
Expenditures on goods and services	2,371.4	2,626.6	2,633.2	563.5	590.9	586.2	886.0	552.0	642.6	640.6	798.0	601.7	197.3	223.4	203.4	205.8
Interest payments	1,074.2	985.3	867.9	518.4	144.2	206.5	116.2	462.5	145.7	190.3	69.5	404.2	66.9	5.8	44.9	66.4
Reserves	176.1	183.0	297.5	27.1	30.2	33.0	92.7	32.7	39.7	29.4	195.6	42.0	8.1	12.4	11.2	9.8
Current transfers	7,700.0	7,912.9	8,235.0	2,039.2	1,882.0	2,001.8	1,989.8	2,034.4	2,027.4	2,071.1	2,102.1	2,187.9	642.1	640.1	772.2	616.0
Subsidies	397.0	425.4	443.8	170.4	67.1	79.8	108.2	159.9	103.9	52.7	127.3	161.8	24.4	22.2	43.3	16.3
Current transfers to individuals and households	6,495.5	6,665.1	6,925.4	1,644.1	1,652.2	1,718.8	1,650.0	1,678.4	1,715.1	1,811.9	1,720.0	1,784.6	552.8	552.6	659.8	528.9
Current transfers to non- profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	727.8	748.0	792.5	210.3	146.7	184.6	206.5	174.8	192.4	193.4	231.9	216.6	62.8	60.2	62.2	63.3
Current transfers abroad	79.7	74.3	73.4	14.4	16.0	18.7	25.2	21.3	16.0	13.1	22.9	25.0	2.1	5.1	6.9	7.5
Capital expenditures	784.3	891.0	1,158.6	109.0	145.4	208.1	428.5	111.2	197.5	292.4	557.6	156.1	52.5	53.4	67.8	77.9
Capital transfers	177.8	186.6	272.7	22.7	23.1	37.0	103.8	29.7	54.4	42.1	146.4	23.8	10.8	5.1	8.9	9.9
Payments to the EU budget	427.4	378.5	433.4	98.0	98.4	86.5	95.6	133.8	84.4	104.8	110.5	204.8	33.4	32.1	33.5	21.7
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-654.5	-298.7	526.4	-374.8	513.1	-88.8	-348.2	-166.2	429.7	220.3	42.7	-170.5	123.5	99.1	-179.9	17.0

Source: 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.

	20	17		2018													20	019	
9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
1,397.7	1,443.3	1,404.1	1,525.5	1,465.5	1,322.9	1,382.4	1,717.1	1,418.4	1,577.0	1,461.6	1,682.9	1,463.3	1,790.8	1,542.8	1,768.2	1,547.5	1,401.2	1,569.1	1,702.8
1,321.6	1,426.3	1,356.0	1,430.3	1,431.0	1,302.2	1,261.7	1,582.6	1,391.2	1,552.0	1,390.2	1,471.5	1,390.0	1,764.5	1,498.0	1,540.6	1,525.5	1,372.4	1,373.2	1,623.3
1,239.6	1,351.5	1,287.2	1,352.5	1,376.0	1,245.0	1,161.1	1,515.1	1,275.0	1,440.8	1,237.8	1,367.4	1,309.6	1,418.4	1,435.5	1,443.3	1,473.5	1,315.3	1,314.5	1,545.1
227.4	251.4	244.9	274.5	263.2	252.9	269.4	347.6	284.7	358.4	115.2	279.3	257.3	271.5	280.8	316.0	289.6	275.3	285.4	426.4
511.6	509.4	514.6	574.1	542.8	507.7	542.3	543.5	537.1	539.0	541.0	537.8	543.6	540.7	550.6	623.7	575.5	563.7	571.1	580.1
1.5	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9
30.8	38.2	22.3	15.4	12.2	7.6	8.3	18.2	16.8	29.9	33.1	38.3	35.3	39.2	23.3	15.4	10.6	8.1	7.6	18.8
462.3	531.3	516.1	473.9	516.9	457.1	362.8	590.1	418.9	510.4	533.5	518.1	449.0	591.4	561.5	479.6	531.1	503.3	393.4	541.8
7.6	7.5	6.3	6.1	6.7	9.6	6.4	8.3	5.5	7.5	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.8	8.6	6.9	7.3	8.9	9.2	9.3
-1.8	11.8	-18.9	6.2	32.3	8.6	-29.7	5.5	10.1	-6.3	5.5	-15.7	15.7	-33.9	8.9	-0.5	57.6	-45.8	46.0	-33.1
82.0	74.8	68.8	77.8	55.0	57.2	100.6	67.5	116.2	111.3	152.4	104.1	80.4	346.1	62.5	97.2	52.0	57.1	58.7	78.2
6.0	7.8	11.0	14.1	7.7	11.1	9.7	10.3	9.4	17.6	17.6	8.8	17.4	16.2	12.9	13.9	7.6	8.2	7.8	10.3
4.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.4	5.5	1.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.5
50.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	50.1	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.5
15.5	7.7	36.6	80.6	27.5	9.2	110.0	123.7	17.2	6.5	2.5	201.0	50.3	8.7	31.3	209.0	14.2	13.9	187.9	67.2
1,323.6	1,359.6	1,588.2	1,773.3	1,412.4	1,418.1	1,506.5	1,448.8	1,379.5	1,454.5	1,554.8	1,454.6	1,378.2	1,439.2	1,598.1	2,022.0	1,572.4	1,502.3	1,613.6	1,492.0
598.0	586.0	772.6	744.8	651.8	613.8	762.3	678.4	587.1	653.7	638.6	646.6	592.0	582.7	706.0	853.9	689.0	647.9	778.8	700.8
313.8	332.1	327.6	348.9	321.1	329.5	330.0	326.2	336.2	428.8	341.4	343.9	331.5	349.7	348.2	381.6	341.7	359.9	366.2	355.3
176.9	209.3	350.4	326.3	176.1	178.5	197.4	219.4	216.7	206.5	242.8	217.3	180.5	215.3	251.8	331.0	194.6	187.2	219.9	221.4
95.3	33.5	77.7	4.9	147.5	94.0	221.0	118.7	21.6	5.4	44.9	75.2	70.2	7.9	56.8	4.8	145.4	91.9	166.9	114.8
12.0	11.1	16.9	64.6	7.0	11.8	13.9	14.1	12.6	13.0	9.5	10.1	9.7	9.8	49.3	136.5	7.3	8.9	25.8	9.3
613.6	623.5	661.0	705.3	683.3	706.8	644.3	679.9	681.5	666.0	776.0	653.9	641.3	658.1	680.2	763.9	766.3	693.7	727.9	678.0
20.2	20.6	45.1	42.4	73.5	76.6	9.8	39.3	37.4	27.2	13.9	15.4	23.4	21.1	22.2	84.0	122.5	8.6	30.6	26.5
530.2	538.0	540.2	571.8	551.7	561.9	564.7	573.6	573.7	567.7	688.6	564.7	558.6	567.5	570.6	582.0	576.9	607.1	600.5	613.3
59.0	63.9	61.6	80.9	51.6	62.5	60.8	59.5	65.7	67.3	67.9	68.2	57.2	67.8	72.4	91.6	56.2	68.3	92.1	33.1
4.2	0.9	14.1	10.2	6.5	5.7	9.0	7.6	4.7	3.7	5.6	5.5	2.1	1.7	14.9	6.3	10.6	9.7	4.7	5.1
62.4	87.2	103.8	237.5	30.4	34.2	46.6	47.6	64.0	85.9	94.5	106.2	91.7	132.0	151.1	274.4	44.2	55.2	56.7	66.9
18.3	30.6	19.1	54.1	8.4	6.9	14.4	10.0	19.4	25.0	13.0	12.8	16.3	30.0	24.5	92.0	7.3	8.2	8.3	15.5
31.3	32.2	31.8	31.6	38.6	56.4	38.7	32.9	27.5	23.9	32.8	35.1	37.0	36.4	36.2	37.8	65.6	97.3	41.9	30.9
74.1	83.7	-184.1	-247.8	53.1	-95.2	-124.1	268.3	39.0	122.5	-93.2	228.3	85.1	351.7	-55.2	-253.8	-25.0	-101.1	-44.4	210.8
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Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

AJPES – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **BoS** – Bank of Slovenia, **EC** – European Commission, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EMMI** – European Money Markets Institute, **EMU** – European Monetary Union, **ESI** – Economic Sentiment Indicator, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **EU** – European union, **EUR** – Euro, **EUROSTAT** – Statistical Office of the European Union, **GNI** – Gross National Income, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **NFI** – Non-monetary Financial Institutions, **OPEC** – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **SURS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **USA** – United States of America, **USD** – US Dollar, **VAT** – Value Added Tax.

Acronyms of Standard Classification of Activities

A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing, B - Mining and guarrying, 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, was terminagement and remediation activities, and the supply sewerage is a supply sewerage of the suF - 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, \mathbf{R} – Arts, entertainment and recreation, \mathbf{S} – Other service activities, \mathbf{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

AU-Australia, AT-Austria, BA-Bosnia and Herzegovina, BE-Belgium, BG-Bulgaria, BY-Belarus, CA-Canada, CH-Switzerland, CL-Chile, CZ-Czech Republic, CY-Cyprus, DE-Germany, DK-Denmark, ES-Spain, EE-Estonia, GR-Greece, HR-Croatia, FR-France, FI-Finland, HU-Hungary, IE-Ireland, IL-Israel, IS-Iceland, IT-Italy, JP-Japan, KR-South Korea, LU-Luxembourg, LT-Lithuania, LV-Latvia, MT-Malta, MX-Mexico, 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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