

### slovenian economic mirror No. 2, Vol. XXIII, 2017

Slovenian Economic Mirror ISSN 1318-3826 (print) ISSN 1581-1026 (pdf)

No. 2 / Vol. XXIII / 2017

Publisher: IMAD, Ljubljana, Gregorčičeva 27

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Print: Eurograf d.o.o. Circulation: 80 copies

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The Economic Mirror is prepared based on statistical data available by 7 <sup>th</sup> April 2017.	
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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	

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.

of the new classification see the SURS website http://www.stat.si/eng/skd\_nace\_2008.asp.

### In the spotlight

**Boosted by foreign and domestic demand, the favourable trends in economic activity continued in Slovenia at the turn of the year; the outlook also remains encouraging.** The growth of exports and manufacturing production continued amid the strengthening of foreign demand and the preservation of the favourable competitive position. Favourable labour market developments bolstered private consumption and significantly contributed to turnover growth in trade and leisure-related services. Turnover growth also continued in other market services. Only activity in construction remained low owing to low government investment. The short-term prospects for economic activity and employment remain favourable, as confidence indicators improved further. Favourable prospects are also indicated by the improved forecasts by international institutions for economic growth in Slovenia's main trading partners.

Under the influence of rising economic activity, the growth of employment and the moderate wage growth continue. Growth in the number of employed persons was higher year on year in most private sector activities; owing to the relaxation of restrictions on hiring, employment also increased in public services. Stronger hiring and a smaller inflow into unemployment contributed to a further fall in the number of unemployed. At the end of March, just over 95,000 people were unemployed, which is 13.6% less than one year before. The growth of earnings is moderate; at the turn of the year, the movements of earnings were, as usual, marked by the dynamics of extraordinary payments.

**Consumer price growth strengthened in the first months of the year, reflecting supply-side factors and a further pick-up in consumption.** Higher commodity prices translated into higher energy prices year on year; the prices of (unprocessed) food were also higher. Inflation in the euro area strengthened for similar reasons. In Slovenia the growth of services prices is also rising amid a further strengthening in private consumption.

Loan volume was higher year on year in February for the first time in five and a half years; the maturity structure of sources of finance remains unfavourable. The increase in loan volume was due to household borrowing amid stronger consumption; the decline in the volume of loans extended to enterprises is slowing. The quality of banks' assets continues to improve. The maturity structure of bank sources of funding continues to change in favour of non-banking sector overnight deposits.

**In January the general government budget was almost balanced.** Amid the strengthening of economic activity, revenue growth was underpinned by growth in tax revenues, revenues from social transfers and one-off non-tax inflows; receipts from the EU budget remain lower year on year. Expenditure growth arose from most categories, the main factors being the payments of subsidies in agriculture (the dynamics of which may differ from year to year) and an increase in compensation of employees owing to the growth of employment and earnings in the public sector.

The prospects for GDP growth in the euro area are improving.

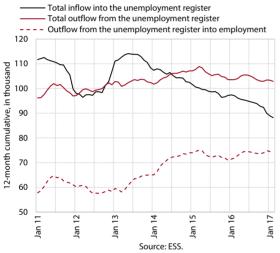
GDP euro area (right axis) Composite PMI for the euro area (left axis) 60 2 0 Quarterly GDP growth, in % 55 /alue 50 45 -1 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

The decline in registered unemployment continues to reflect strong employment and a smaller inflow into unemployment.

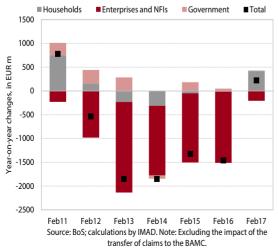
Source: Eurostat, Markit Economics

Note: PMI - a reading above 50 signals GDP growth, while a

reading below 50 indicates contraction.



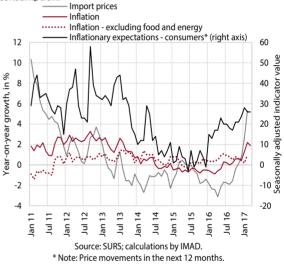
Household borrowing is also strengthening amid higher private consumption; the contraction in the volume of loans to enterprises and NFIs is smaller.



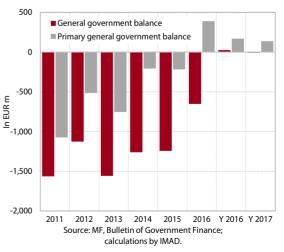
Economic activity in Slovenia is rising; the prospects remain favourable.



Consumer price growth strengthened in the first months of the year, reflecting supply-side factors and a further pick-up in consumption.



The general government budget was balanced at the beginning of the year; tax revenues and revenues from social contributions increase with the strengthening of activity.



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# current economic trends

### International environment

Figure 1: GDP growth forecasts for 2017 for Slovenia's main trading partners

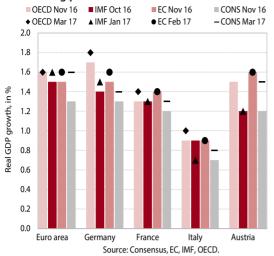
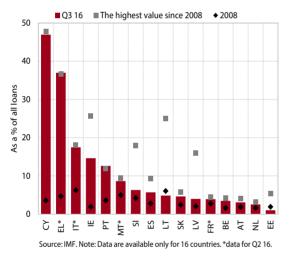


Figure 2: Non-performing loans in selected euro area countries



International institutions continue to raise their forecasts for GDP growth in 2017 and 2018 for Slovenia's main trading partners. The latest forecasts for real GDP growth are for the most part slightly more positive than the autumn ones, a consequence of the expected stronger recovery in global economic growth and trade and the more favourable economic climate. The favourable prospects continue to be subject to risks, however, primarily associated with political uncertainty and global challenges.

Lending conditions for enterprises and households in the euro area are improving amid the ECB's expansionary monetary policy,<sup>1</sup> which is reflected in the strengthening of positive credit flows. The resilience of the banking sector in the euro area is increasing, but the weak profitability of banks and the high levels of non-performing loans remain a concern. Non-performing loans are in fact declining, but in many Member States their level remains high.

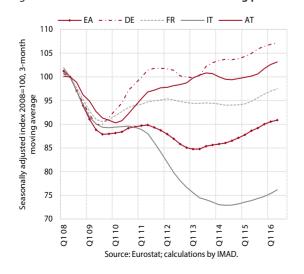


Figure 3: Investment in Slovenia's main trading partners

The stronger recovery of the euro area economy is also indicated by a gradual increase in investment, although the level is still significantly behind that recorded before the financial crisis. Investment is being boosted by favourable financing conditions, higher corporate profits and the need to replace equipment, though the growth rate is being negatively affected by the need for further deleveraging in some Member States and uncertainty regarding long-term economic growth. The contribution of investment to real economic growth in the euro area remains relatively low, while weak investment is also reflected in potential growth, which is still significantly lower than before the crisis.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Euro Area Bank Lending Survey (ECB, January 2017).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The EC's Winter Forecast (February 2017).

### Table 1: Brent oil prices, the USD/EUR exchange rate and EURIBOR

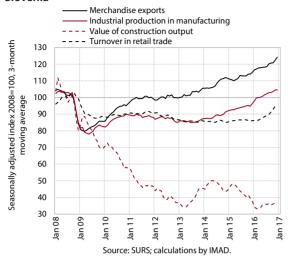
		average		change, in %*			
	2016	ll 17	III 17	III 17/II 17	III 17/III 16	I-III 17/I-III 16	
Brent USD, per barrel	44.80	54.87	51.59	-5.9	35.0	59.3	
Brent EUR, per barrel	40.40	51.56	48.30	-6.3	40.5	65.0	
EUR/USD	1.107	1.064	1.068	0.4	-3.7	-3.4	
3-month EURIBOR, in %	-0.265	-0.329	-0.329	0.1	-10.1	-14.2	

Source: EIA, ECB, EMMI Euribor; calculations by IMAD. Note: \* in Euribor change in basis points.

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### **Economic developments in Slovenia**

### Figure 4: Short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia



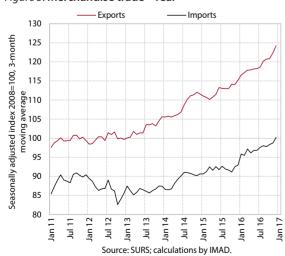
At the turn of the year, the favourable trends in economic activity continued. The growth in exports and manufacturing production continued amid the strengthening of foreign demand and the preservation of the favourable competitive position. Favourable labour market developments bolstered private consumption and significantly contributed to turnover growth in distributive trades and in services mainly related to leisure; this was also attributable to the higher number of foreign tourists. The strengthening of domestic demand and exports also contributed to further turnover growth in other market services. Only activity in construction remained modest, this as a result of low government investment. Economic sentiment continues to strengthen and points to a continuation of positive trends.

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

In %	2016	l 17/XII 16	l 17/l 16
Merchandise exports, real <sup>1</sup>	5.6	0.43	11.2
Merchandise imports, real <sup>1</sup>	4.7	3.23	12.9
Services exports, nominal <sup>2</sup>	8.1	0.5 <sup>3</sup>	13.8
Services imports, nominal <sup>2</sup>	5.5	-2.5 <sup>3</sup>	8.0
Industrial production, real	6.7	-0.13	3.3 <sup>4</sup>
-manufacturing	8.0	-1.0 <sup>3</sup>	2.9 <sup>4</sup>
Construction -value of construction put in place, real	-17.7	-12.33	-5.6
Real turnover in retail trade	4.5	1.7 <sup>3</sup>	12.44
Market services (without trade) - nominal turnover	3.8	0.33	4.9 <sup>4</sup>

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

Notes: 'External trade statistics; deflated by IMAD, <sup>2</sup>balance of payments statistics, <sup>3</sup>seasonally adjusted, <sup>4</sup>working-day adjusted data.



### Figure 5: Merchandise trade – real

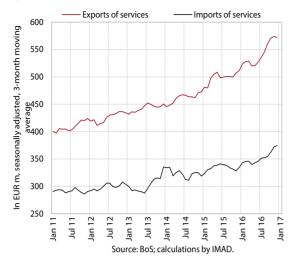
*Real growth in* **merchandise exports and imports** *strengthened at the turn of the year.*<sup>3</sup> Export growth continues to reflect foreign demand and the ability of manufacturing enterprises to maintain their favourable competitive position. Expectations about future exports and orders in manufacturing have also remained positive. Exports of all main groups of manufactured goods, particularly machinery and chemical products, were rising at the end of 2016.<sup>4</sup> The growth in imports is also increasing alongside favourable export movements and growth in domestic and investment consumption.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The estimate of real merchandise exports was made on the basis of nominal exports according to the external trade statistics and industrial producer prices on the foreign market, while real imports were estimated based on nominal imports according to the external trade statistics and the import price index.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Detailed data on the structure of merchandise trade are available only until the end of December.

### Figure 6: Trade in services - nominal

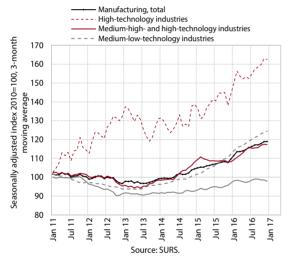


and 8.0% year on year respectively. The year-on-year growth of both exports and imports was mainly due to transport and other business services.

Nominal exports and imports of services remained high

(seasonally adjusted).<sup>5</sup> Exports and imports were up 13.8%





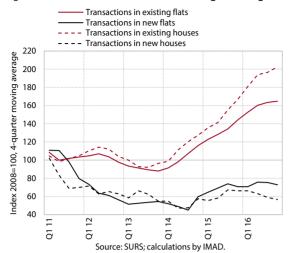
Production volume in **manufacturing** remained high at the beginning of the year. In all categories of technology intensity, production volumes were similar to those at the end of last year. In the last year, production has risen the most in the most export-oriented high-technology industries, particularly the manufacture of ICT equipment. The prospects for the first half of the year are favourable, with most manufacturing enterprises expecting a strengthening of demand, production and employment.



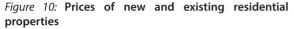


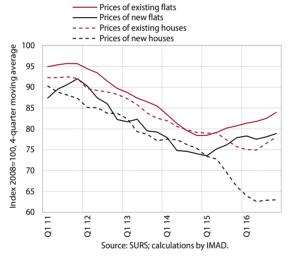
The value of **construction output** has remained more or less unchanged since the second quarter of 2016, though with considerable monthly fluctuations. Activity in 2016 and at the beginning of 2017 was significantly lower than in 2015, which is related particularly to low government investment and in January to unfavourable weather conditions. Amid the general improvement in economic conditions and a gradual rebound in the property market, the construction of flats and the construction of non-residential buildings started to pick up at the end of 2015 and mid-2016 respectively. Data on issued building permits show that favourable trends in the construction of buildings will continue.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> According to the balance of payments statistics.

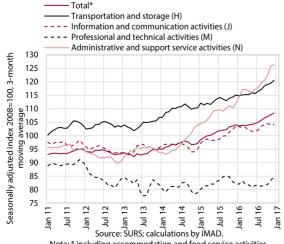


### Figure 9: Transactions in new and existing dwellings





*Figure 11:* Nominal turnover in market services (other than trade)



Note: \* including accommodation and food service activities.

**Sales of residential properties** strengthened further *last year.* Sales of existing residential properties,<sup>6</sup> which had already exceeded their 2007 peak in 2015, were up 16%. Sales of new residential properties remained at a similarly low level to that recorded in the previous year. We estimate that the rebound in the real estate market was due to the improvement in the economic situation and hence the recovery of labour market conditions, the relatively low effective interest rates on housing loans and the still relatively low prices.

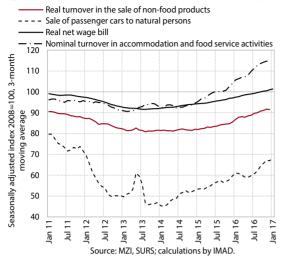
**Prices** in most **residential property** categories rose last year. On average, they were up 3.3% year on year. The prices of existing flats increased the most in Ljubljana (by 6.0%). The prices of new flats were also up year on year under the influence of transactions in more expensive flats (i.e. flats sold in areas of high demand and luxury flats).<sup>7</sup> The prices of new flats from bankruptcy estates were mostly lower. The prices of existing houses were also higher last year, this following seven years of decline.

At the beginning of the year, nominal turnover in **market** services continued to grow. The growth in turnover in employment services (part of N activities) remained high, but owing to the improvement in labour market conditions, enterprises were also more frequently hiring workers directly rather than through agencies. Under the impact of higher exports of road transport services, positive trends also continued in transportation. Turnover growth in information and communication services slowed after a long period of growth that was boosted by computer services. In professional and technical activities, turnover in architectural and engineering services has ceased to decline, but activity remains low.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>overline{\rm o}}$  The majority of transactions (90%) were in existing dwellings, 73% of which were existing flats.

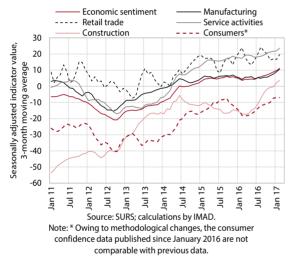
 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> SURS (24 March 2017). "Residential housing price indices, Slovenia, 4th quarter 2016" (Indeksi cen stanovanjskih nepremičnin, Slovenija, 4. četrtletje 2016). Available at http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/News/ Index/6567.

### Figure 12: Selected indicators of household consumption



**Household consumption** increased further at the beginning of the year, reflecting the improvement in labour market conditions and high consumer confidence. Purchases of durable goods, particularly passenger cars,<sup>8</sup> which have been rebounding for quite some time, continued to grow. Spending on semi-durable goods and services (particularly leisure-related services at home and abroad),<sup>9</sup> which had started to rebound last year, increased further.

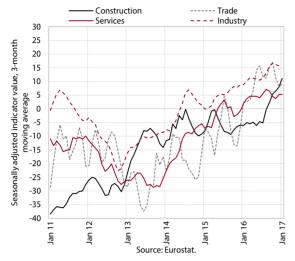
### Figure 13: Business trends



**Economic sentiment** continues to improve. Confidence is rising across all sectors, whereas confidence among consumers remains at the level recorded at the end of last year. Both in all sectors and among consumers, confidence is now at the highest level since 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> After last year's almost 10% growth, the sale of motor vehicles to natural persons rose by 14.2% year on year in January and February together.
<sup>9</sup> Turnover in accommodation and food service activities, influenced not only by higher spending on the part of domestic households but also by a record number of foreign tourist arrivals, strengthened further in January following 10% growth in 2016. Household expenditure on private trips abroad was also up (by 4.9%).

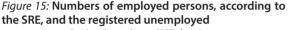
### The labour market

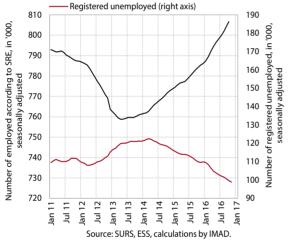


### Figure 14: Employment expectations

beginning of the crisis, the number of **employed persons**<sup>10</sup> increased further in January. Higher year-on-year growth was recorded for most private sector activities.<sup>11</sup> Short-term expectations of enterprises about future employment remain the strongest since the onset of the crisis. Owing to the relaxation of hiring restrictions in 2016, the growth of employment in public service activities was up year on year in the health sector, public administration and education (particularly at the primary level of education).

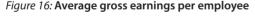
Following last year's growth, the strongest since the

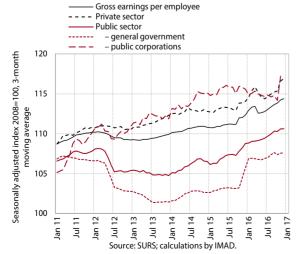




**registered unemployed** continued to decline in the first quarter of this year. The decline continues to be mainly due to the outflow into employment, similar to that in the same period of 2016. Meanwhile, the overall inflow was smaller, primarily reflecting the lower inflow of those who became unemployed because of the termination of their fixed-term contracts. There were also fewer firsttime jobseekers, which, in our view, was partly due to the smaller generations of young people finishing school and partly to the better economic conditions. At the end of March, 95,189 persons were registered as unemployed (13.6% fewer than in March 2016), which is close to the level recorded in the years of stable economic conditions before the crisis.

Following the significant fall in 2016, the number of





Average gross **earnings** per employee continue to increase at a modest rate. After recording strong growth at the end of 2016, which was underpinned by extraordinary yearend payments, earnings in the private sector and public corporations dropped in January, as expected. Earnings in the general government remained at the high level achieved at the end of year as a result of public servants' promotions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> According to the Statistical Register of Employment, these are persons in paid employment and self-employed persons excluding farmers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Amid favourable export demand, it continues to increase in manufacturing activities. It is also rising in sectors related to domestic demand, particularly trade and accommodation and food service activities.

### Table 3: Labour market trend indicators

change, in %	2016	l 17/XII 16	l 17/l 16
Persons in formal employment <sup>2</sup>	1.6	0.5 <sup>1</sup>	3.1
Registered unemployed	-8.5	-1.0 <sup>1</sup>	-12.2
Average nominal gross wage	1.8	-0.41	2.1
- private sector	1.7	-2.41	2.9
- public sector	2.3	-0.5 <sup>1</sup>	1.5
-of which general government	3.6	-0.11	1.3
of which public corporations	-0.5	-6.7 <sup>1</sup>	2.0
	2016	l 16	l 17
Rate of registered unemployment (in %), seasonally adjusted	11.2	12.0	9.6

Sources: ESS. SURS; calculations by IMAD. Note: 'seasonally adjusted, ' Persons in paid employment, self-employed persons and farmers.

### **Prices**

*Figure 17:* Headline and core inflation in Slovenia and the euro area

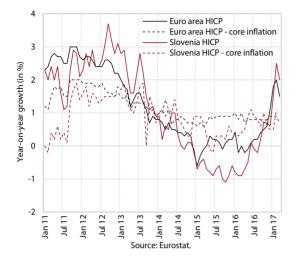
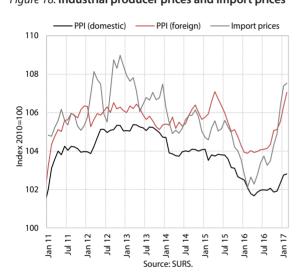


Figure 18: Industrial producer prices and import prices



**Consumer price growth has strengthened in the first part of this year.** Year-on-year growth in energy prices continues to reflect higher prices of commodities while the rising overall inflation is also attributable to the relatively poor harvest in Spain and the resulting higher import prices of (unprocessed) food. Inflation in the euro area as a whole has increased for similar reasons. In Slovenia, stronger growth is also recorded in prices of services. With rising private consumption, the prices of leisure-related services in particular are rising, while the prices of telecommunication and public utility services are also higher. Durable goods prices have remained lower year on year, while the prices of semi-durables are similar to those one year earlier.

**Industrial producer prices** and **import prices** have been higher year on year since the end of last year. The main reason for this is further commodity price rises on world markets, which are, amid strengthening demand, gradually passed on to import prices and the prices of industrial products by domestic producers.

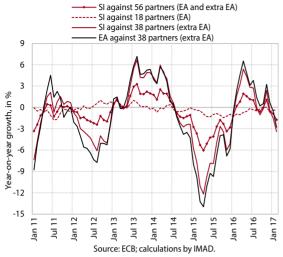
### Table 4: Consumer price growth

in %	2016	2016    17/  17		I-III17/I-III16	
Total	0.5	0.4	1.9	1.8	
Food	1.6	-1.1	2.3	3.0	
Fuels and energy	-0.2	0.2	7.4	6.8	
Services	1.6	-0.7	1.5	1.7	
Other <sup>1</sup>	-0.6	1.9	0.4	-0.1	
Total excluding food and energy	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	
Administered prices <sup>2</sup>	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	
Tax impact – contribution in percentage points	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

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

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Clothing, footwear, furniture, passenger cars, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, etc.; <sup>2</sup> The calculation includes prices formulated on the basis of price mechanisms according to the Price Control Act, and prices under direct government control (oil derivatives, railway transport, school books, tolls).

### Figure 19: Real effective exchange rates, HICP deflator, for Slovenia and the euro area



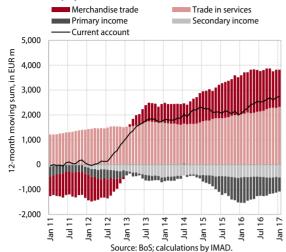
As a result of the weak euro and declining relative<sup>12</sup> prices, the price competitiveness of exports improved at the beginning of the year. In the first two months of 2017, the euro lost value in nominal terms, particularly against major currencies outside the EU.<sup>13</sup> Consumer price growth picked up year on year in this period, but less so than in Slovenia's main trading partners. Price competitiveness improved in most euro area countries, Slovenia being among those with relatively more favourable price competitiveness movements.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Consumer prices in Slovenia in comparison with those in its trading

partners. <sup>13</sup> In particular against the Russian rouble (–26%, year on year, following the 86% appreciation in 2013-2016), but also against the US dollar, the South Korean won, the Japanese yen and the Swiss franc. Among the currencies of major trading partners from the EU, the euro also fell in nominal terms against the Croatian kuna, the Polish zloty and the Hungarian forint.

### **Balance of payments**

### *Figure 20:* Components of the current account of the balance of payments



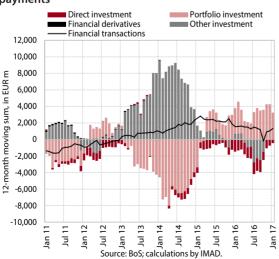
The surplus of the current account of the balance of payments rose further, totalling EUR 2.7 billion in the 12-month period<sup>14</sup> as a whole (6.6% of estimated GDP). In comparison with the previous 12-month period,<sup>15</sup> the larger surplus in current transactions was mainly due to the smaller deficit in primary income. The surplus in trade in services was also larger, primarily owing to higher revenue from construction works abroad and a larger surplus in trade in transport services. Imports of goods are also rising amid further growth in goods exports and domestic spending, which is reducing the trade surplus in goods.

### Table 5: Balance of payments

l 2017, in EUR m	Inflows	Outflows	Balance	Balance, I 16
Current account	2,845.6	2,569.7	276.0	227.1
Goods	2,105.4	1,981.9	123.5	158.5
Services	481.2	291.0	190.2	153.6
Primary income	198.3	193.8	4.4	-64.1
Secondary income	60.8	103.0	-42.1	-20.8
Capital account	42.1	41.4	0.7	-7.1
Financial account	-169.6	349.8	519.4	203.0
Direct investment	-1.1	66.8	68.0	-236.3
Portfolio investment	891.7	233.5	-658.2	373.1
Other investment	-1,034.6	19.4	1,054.0	44.9
Net errors and omissions	0.0	242.7	242.7	-17.1

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. On the financial account, "outflows" mean assets, while "inflows" mean inflows and outflows, the increase is recorded with a plus sign and the decrease with a minus sign.



### Figure 21: Financial transactions of the balance of payments

The net financing of the rest of the world continues. Financial transactions with the rest of the world recorded a net outflow of EUR 1.3 billion, which was mainly underpinned by financial investment of the private sector and the Bank of Slovenia in foreign securities. Owing to the lower interest rates, the government was withdrawing deposits from accounts abroad and repaying foreign liabilities.

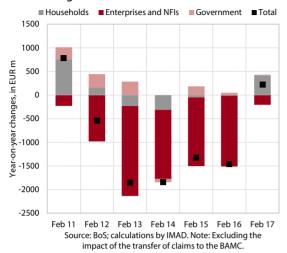
<sup>14</sup> February 2016–January 2017.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> February 2015–January 2016.

### **Financial markets**

Figure 22: Changes in the volume of loans to domestic non-banking sectors



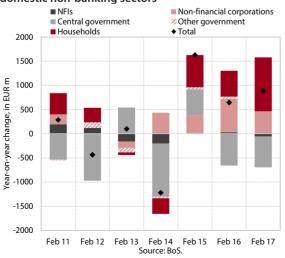
### Table 6: Financial market indicators

In February, the volume of loans to domestic non-banking **sectors** rose year on year for the first time since August 2011. In addition to the stronger growth in household loans, a significant factor in this increase was a slower decline in corporate loans. With new bank lending more or less unchanged, this decline is estimated to be largely due to lower corporate and NFI deleveraging. The borrowing terms are still unfavourable in Slovenia compared with the euro area average, which is also reflected in the outflow of the best clients from the Slovenian banking system to banks abroad. Enterprises thus borrowed around EUR 150 million net abroad in the last 12 months. this solely in the form of long-term loans. The quality of banks' assets continues to improve. In the last few years the improvement has mainly been due to a reduction in the volume of the non-performing loans (NPLs) of large enterprises. In the future, the decline in NPLs could to a greater extent than thus far also be due to more effective management of non-performing loans in the micro, small and medium-sized enterprise (MSME) sector.<sup>16</sup>

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector	Nom	inal amounts, EUF	Nominal loan growth, %		
and household savings	29. ll 16	31. XII 16	28. ll 17	28. ll 17/31. l 17	28. ll 17/29. ll 16
Loans total	21,156.6	21,358.5	21,380.9	-0.3	1.1
Enterprises and NFI	10,466.2	10,123.1	10,261.1	0.8	-2.0
Government	1,901.8	2,081.8	1,911.7	-8.8	0.5
Households	8,788.6	9,153.6	9,208.2	0.4	4.8
Consumer credits	2,015.7	2,144.0	2,182.6	1.1	8.3
Lending for house purchase	5,520.6	5,716.5	5,764.9	0.4	4.4
Other lending	1,252.4	1,293.1	1,260.6	-0.7	0.7
Bank deposits total	16,108.4	16,935.1	17,227.1	0.7	6.9
Overnight deposits	9,328.9	10,956.4	11,476.9	1.9	23.0
Term deposits	6,779.5	5,978.6	5,750.2	-1.7	-15.2
Government bank deposits, total	1,596.8	1,073.5	954.1	-14.0	-40.2
Deposits of non-financial corporations, total	5,207.1	5,804.6	5,665.2	0.2	8.8

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

Note: NFI – Non-monetary Financial Institutions.



*Figure 23:* Changes in the volume of deposits by domestic non-banking sectors

The structure of **bank liabilities** continues to change in favour of non-banking sector deposits. At the end of February, these accounted for more than two-thirds of the banking system's total assets, which is around 50% more than before the financial crisis. However, their maturity structure is fairly unfavourable (around 60% of all nonbanking sector deposits being overnight deposits), which increases liquidity risk and hinders lending. The volume of liabilities to foreign banks, standing at EUR 2.7 billion at the end of February, continues to decline.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> For this purpose, the Handbook for Effective Management and Workout of MSME NPLs was published in the middle of March 2017; it was prepared by the World Bank at the request of the Bank of Slovenia and in consultation with the Slovenian banking sector.

### **Public finance**

### General government balance Primary general government balance 500 0 -500 In EUR m -1,000 -1,500 -2,000 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 y 2016 y 2017 Source: MF. Bulletin of Government Finance: calculations by IMAD.

In January 2017 the **general government position** on a cash basis<sup>17</sup> was almost balanced. Amid the strengthening of economic activity, tax revenues<sup>18</sup> and revenues from social contributions continued to rise, while receipts from the EU budget remained low. Non-tax revenue growth was under the impact of one-off factors.<sup>19</sup> Expenditure growth arose from most categories, the main factors being the payments of subsidies in agriculture (the dynamics of which may differ from year to year) and an increase in compensation of employees owing to the growth of employment and earnings in the public sector.<sup>20</sup>

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

	120	16	I 2017			I 2016		I 2017	
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	1,329.1	1.3	1,444.6	8.7	EXPENDITURE TOTAL	1,302.6	-8.4	1,451.8	11.5
Tax revenues*	711.4	-7.2	833.7	17.2	Salaries, wages and other personnel expenditures**	305.6	-3.3	317.8	4.0
Personal income tax	175.1	0.8	181.8	3.8	Expenditure on goods and services	157.9	2.2	176.4	11.7
Corporate income tax	39.8	17.0	35.2	-11.5	Interest payments	143.6	0.6	149.4	4.1
Taxes on immovable property	8.8	31.1	7.0	-20.5	Reserves	10.5	-57.4	5.3	-49.8
Value added tax	330.9	1.5	339.6	2.6	Transfers to individuals and households	529.0	2.6	541.5	2.4
Excise duties	82.1	-38.2	139.9	70.4	Other current transfers	86.9	-45.8	183.0	110.7
Social security contributions	465.0	2.3	496.7	6.8	Investment expenditure	35.6	-52.0	45.6	28.3
Non-tax revenues	57.5	4.4	98.2	70.6	Payments to the EU budget	33.6	-2.2	32.8	-2.3
Receipts from the EU budget	90.2	181.3	10.5	-88.4	GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE	26.5		-7.2	
Other	5.0	31.8	5.5	11.5	PRIMARY BALANCE	169.5		137.7	

Source: MF. Bulletin of Government Finance; calculations by IMAD. Note:\* Unlike tax revenues in the consolidated balance of public finance, tax revenues in this table do not include social constributions.\*\* Labour costs include social contributions by the employer.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> According to the consolidated general government budgetary accounts on a cash basis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Tax revenue growth was also underpinned by strong growth in revenue from excise duties, which, in addition to volume and price factors, was also affected by postponements and delays in payments. This year's realisation of excise duties was high, in contrast to January last year, when the payment of excise duties was postponed to February (30 January having been a Saturday). According to the amended Excise Duty Act of 1 August 2016, the payment of excise duties is due on the last working day of the month (instead of the 30th as previously).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> The strong growth of non-tax revenues arose from the accrued interest on the reopening of the RS76 bond.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> The increase in the pay scale in September 2016 and the promotion raises paid in December 2016.

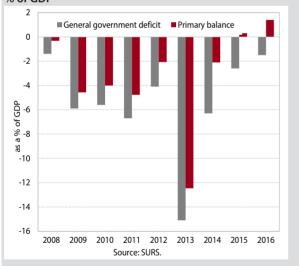
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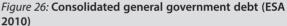
### Box 1: Main general government sector aggregates 2016 (ESA 2010)

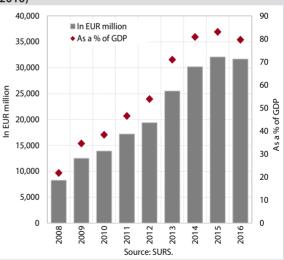
The general government deficit has been declining in the last few years; in 2016 it amounted to 1.5% of GDP. This decline has been taking place under the impact of the improvement in macroeconomic conditions, which since 2014 has been reflected in the strengthening of tax revenues and revenues from social contributions; the growth of these revenues is also influenced by the adopted permanent measures.<sup>1</sup> In 2014 and 2015 fiscal consolidation on the expenditure side was strongly supported by temporary measures, which affected wage policy, employment of public servants, social benefits and transfers, but with the relaxation of these measures in 2016,<sup>2</sup> the deficit decline was to a larger extent than in previous years achieved by reducing flexible categories of expenditure. As a result of the lower receipts from EU funds, investment in particular, i.e. co-financing with EU funds, dropped upon the transition to the 2014–2020 financial perspective. The growth of intermediate consumption was also slower, stemming mainly from higher expenditure in public institutes in the health sector. Capital transfers related to the BAMC were also significantly lower in 2016. A comparison of expenditure levels in 2016 against 2008 shows the largest increases for expenditure on social benefits (pensions), interest payments and compensation of employees and the largest declines for investment and general government subsidies. The impact of one-off factors, similarly to 2015, was negligible in 2016.

The general government debt declined in 2016 and its maturity continues to be extended owing to active debtmanagement policy. The decline interrupted the upward trend seen since mid-2008. The debt-to-GDP ratio decreased by 3.5 percentage points in 2016 (to 79.7% of GDP at the end of 2016), which ranks Slovenia in the middle of EU Member States. On the other hand, Slovenia is still among the Member States whose debt has increased the most relative to precrisis levels. In 2016 the Government increased the existing issues of long-term bonds and issued new ones in a total value of around EUR 4.8 billion. The bulk of newly issued debt in 2016 was used to repay principals due (around EUR 3.6 billion) and, owing to favourable borrowing conditions on international financial markets, to swap bonds issued in 2012–2014 with the required yield of over 5% for long-term bonds with more favourable financing terms. The implicit interest rate on the total debt declined to 3.7% in 2016, which is the lowest figure ever.

Figure 25: General government balance (ESA 2010), as a % of GDP







<sup>1</sup> In 2016, the government stepped up activities for more efficient tax collection (tax registers). The main measures that contributed to the increase in tax revenues in 2015 were increases in the rates of the taxes on financial and insurance services and the CO<sub>2</sub> tax. VAT rates, which had been raised in 2013, and the fourth income bracket remained in place in 2015; the government also broadened the base for social contributions (student work).

<sup>2</sup>A partial removal of austerity measures that had contained expenditure since 2012: in 2016 child benefits in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> income brackets, social assistance in cash, the eligibility criteria for state scholarships, care supplements to pensions, and subsidies for school meals were all raised. Two extraordinary adjustments of pensions were carried out. Some restrictions on hiring in the public sector were abolished (the requirement to reduce the number of employees by 1% and the need to seek for permission for hiring) and the pay scale was restored.

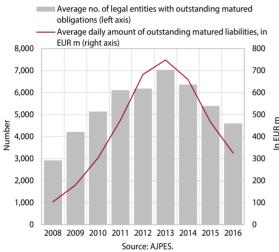
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
Revenue	42.5	42.3	43.6	43.3	44.5	45.2	44.7	45.2	43.5			
Expenditure	43.9	48.2	49.3	50.0	48.6	60.3	50.0	47.8	45.0			
General government deficit	-1.4	-5.9	-5.6	-6.7	-4.1	-15.1	-5.3	-2.6	-1.5			
Primary balance	-0.3	-4.6	-4.1	-4.8	-2.1	-12.5	-2.1	0.3	1.4			
Source: SI-STAT Data Portal – National Account	s – General Gov	Source: SI-STAT Data Portal – National Accounts – General Government Accounts – Main Aggregates of the General Government. March 2017.										

## selected topics

### **Insolvency in 2016**

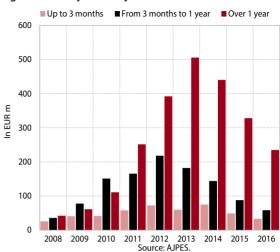
In 2016, solvency continued to improve. The solvency of legal entities and sole proprietors<sup>1</sup> increased in terms of both the number of non-payers and the amount of outstanding liabilities. Payment delays shortened, but long-term outstanding liabilities<sup>2</sup> remained high and accounted for 73% of total outstanding liabilities. The mutual indebtedness of business entities declined as a result of set-offs; fewer compulsory settlement proceedings were initiated, while the number of initiated bankruptcy proceedings increased.

### *Figure 27:* Legal entities with outstanding matured liabilities for more than five consecutive days in a month and the average daily amounts of their outstanding matured liabilities



In 2016, the number of legal entities with outstanding liabilities<sup>3</sup> declined further in all sectors, notably in construction. Despite the fall in the last five years, outstanding liabilities in the construction sector still accounted for one-fifth of the total daily amounts of outstanding liabilities. The average daily amounts of outstanding liabilities were declining in most sectors.

The solvency of sole proprietors also improved last year. The number of all sole proprietors was one-fifth lower year on year, while the average daily amounts of outstanding liabilities (EUR 113 million) were only 5% lower. Longterm insolvency remains a problem, given that half of non-payers had not settled their liabilities for more than one year. These liabilities accounted for 80.8% of all outstanding liabilities in the structure. Almost half of nonpayers were from the sectors of construction, distributive trades, and accommodation and food service activities.



Including December's round of compulsory and voluntary set-offs, the mutual indebtedness of business entities declined by EUR 2.9 billion in the period since April 2011.<sup>4</sup> In December's round, debtors reported liabilities in the total amount of EUR 377.1 million, of which 5.8% was set off, which is similar to previous rounds. More than half of all debtors and creditors were from manufacturing and the distributive trades.

The number of bankruptcy filings,<sup>5</sup> which had risen notably following changes to legislation<sup>6</sup> in 2013–2015, remained high in 2016. In 2016, the most bankruptcy proceedings against legal entities were initiated in the distributive trades and construction sectors. Because of insolvency<sup>7</sup> and hence bankruptcy, a tenth more legal entities were struck off the business register than in 2015. The number of bankruptcy filings against sole proprietors, which was the largest ever in 2015, failed to decline last year, more than half of such sole proprietors being from the sectors of construction, accommodation and food service activities, and manufacturing. The number of initiated personal bankruptcies<sup>8</sup> (4,130) was 15% lower than the 2015 peak, while the number of completed personal bankruptcies (2,487) was almost 50% higher. The amount of reported claims from personal bankruptcies, which stood at EUR 1.1 billion in 2015, declined to EUR 840 million on 2016.

*Figure 28:* Average amounts of outstanding liabilities of legal entities by maturity

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sole proprietors and other natural persons engaging in registered activities who are registered in the Business Register of Slovenia.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Liabilities that are more than one year overdue.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> These are matured liabilities that are outstanding for more than five consecutive days in a month. AJPES keeps records of outstanding matured liabilities from court enforcement orders and tax debt. These records do not include other outstanding liabilities from unpaid bills between creditors and debtors.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The ZPreZP-1 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [*Uradni list RS*], No. 57/2012, of 27 July 2012), which took effect on 28 July 2012.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Bankruptcy proceedings are a form of winding-up an over-indebted or insolvent debtor. Under court supervision, bankruptcy proceedings are administered by a bankruptcy trustee, who liquidates all the debtor's property to obtain financial assets for settling creditor claims. Upon completion of the bankruptcy proceedings, the legal entity is deleted from the court register.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>The Act Amending the Financial Operations, Insolvency Proceedings and Compulsory Dissolution Act (the ZFPPIPP; Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [*Uradni list RS*]), No. 47/2013, of 31 May 2013, according to which the debtor no longer has to deposit an advance to cover the initial costs of bankruptcy proceedings.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Insolvency is a situation where a debtor, over a longer period, can no longer meet its financial obligations that become due (prolonged illiquidity) or becomes unable to cover its financial obligations in the long term (long-term insolvency).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> According to data from the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia. By filing for personal bankruptcy, debtors can prevent the attachment of their assets or stop public auctions of their property.

Activity	Number of legal entities with outstanding	Growt	h, in %	Average daily amount of outstanding matured	Growth, in %		Average daily amount of out- standing matured liabilities	
	matured liabilities, Dec 2016	XII 16/ XII 15	I-XII 16/ I-XII 15	liabilities, Dec 2016, in EUR '000	XII 16/ XII 15	I-XII 16/ I-XII 15	per legal entity, Dec 2016, in EUR '000	
C Manufacturing	471	-9.1	-17.4	41,380	-22.5	-23.0	88	
F Construction	830	-9.1	-16.7	54,960	-40.1	-32.8	66	
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	910	-10.2	-15.9	56,979	16.8	-10.3	63	
H Transportation and storage	219	-8.0	-17.8	16,320	17.1	-4.1	75	
I Accommodation and food service activities	456	2.7	-4.7	11,959	-58.1	-58.0	26	
K Financial and insurance activities	65	-15.6	-22.8	3,279	17.1	-86.0	50	
L Real estate activities	110	-17.9	-15.7	10,342	-72.1	-62.7	94	
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	574	-14.7	-17.6	34,582	-17.5	-30.6	60	
N Administrative and support service activities	147	-15.0	-14.3	6,048	-31.6	-15.3	41	
Other activities (A,B,D,E,J,O-S)	686	-5.1	-10.6	69,756	22.3	-7.3	102	
TOTAL	4,468	-8.9	-14.8	305,605	-20.4	-29.8	68	

### Table 9: Legal entities with outstanding matured liabilities for more than five consecutive days in a month. December 2016

Source: AJPES

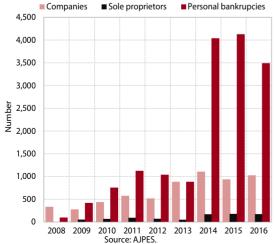
### Table 10: Number of business entities subject to proceedings and deletions from the register due to insolvency

	20	09	20	)14	20	)15	20	16
	Total	Of which companies						
Initiated bankruptcy proceedings	332	276	1,302	1,107	1,154	939	1,228	1,025
Deletions from the register due to bankruptcy	269	208	850	681	1,113	921	1,217	1,003
Initiated compulsory settlement proceedings	14	14	43	40	17	17	12	12
Initiated simplified compulsory settlement proceedings <sup>1</sup>	-	-	101	99	116	112	99	92
Initiated compulsory liquidation proceedings	-	-	10	5	11	1	37	25
Deletions from the register due to compulsory liquidation	-	-	3	0	2	0	5	0
Initiated voluntary liquidation proceedings <sup>2</sup>	82	63	102	46	118	46	147	63
Deletions from the register due to voluntary liquidation	66	49	81	31	117	45	97	38

Note: 1 Simplified compulsory settlement proceedings introduced by the Act Amending the Financial Operations, Insolvency Proceedings and Compulsory Dissolution Act (ZFPPIPP-E), effective from 15 August 2013 onwards.<sup>2</sup> In 2009, data for compulsory and voluntary liqudation proceedings together.



### Figure 29: Bankruptcy filings

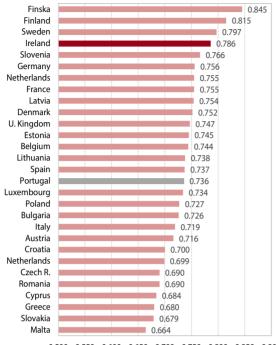


### The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)<sup>9</sup>

In terms of the Global Gender Gap Index, which was introduced by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2006, Slovenia advanced by 16% in the period to 2016. For the second time in a row, it was ranked 8th among the 144 countries included in the survey and 4th among EU Member States. The best performing countries are countries from Northern Europe (Island, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Ireland) and Ruanda, Philippines, New Zealand and Nicaragua.

The main feature of the index is that it measures the gender gap, focusing on the equality of women. The index is based on 14 ratios, which are grouped into four dimensions: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. The index has two main characteristics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI). Taken from the WEF's »Global Gender Gap Report 2016«.



### Figure 30: EU-28 countries according to the GGGI

0.500 0.550 0.600 0.650 0.700 0.750 0.800 0.850 0.900 Source: "The Global Gender Gap Report 2016", World Economic Forum.

First, it focuses on capturing disparities between women and men rather than on the absolute values of the indicators. For example, it does not measure how much men earn but rather to what extent their incomes differ from those of women. The calculation of the index is thus based on the calculation of female-to-male ratios for various indicators. Second, it focuses on the equality of women, which means that except for two indicators, the highest possible score is 1.<sup>10</sup>

Slovenia scores badly particularly in the political empowerment of women, but this is a problem in most EU Member States. On the other three dimensions, it leads the way. Among the indicators that are not included in the index calculation, Slovenia stands out in gender disparities in unpaid work, which are very small. In terms of income, Slovenia is in the group of 49 countries with high income, where it ranks 6<sup>th</sup> according to the GGGI. However, the report finds that a higher gross national income does not necessarily mean a higher GGGI (i.e. smaller gender gap).

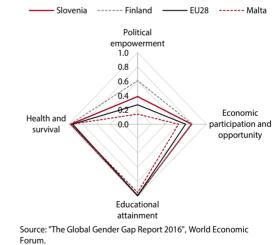
The report also presents findings of recent studies, which should be taken into account in designing measures to reduce the gender gap. These studies find that it was precisely a reduction in the employment gender gap that caused the strong European economic growth in comparison

### Table 11: GGGI 2016 for Slovenia

	F	м	F/M
GGGI			0.786
Economic participation and opportunity			0.784
Labour force participation	67	74	0.905
Wage equality for similar work (survey)			0.698
Estimated earned income	27,109	33,754	0.803
Legislators, senior officials and managers	37	63	0.587
Professional and technical workers	56	44	1.273
Educational attainment			1.000
Literacy rate	100	100	1.000
Enrolment in primary education	98	97	1.010
Enrolment in secondary education	95	95	1.000
Enrolment in tertiary education	98	68	1.441
Health and survival			0.973
Sex ratio at birth			0.940
Healthy life expectancy	72	66	1.091
Political empowerment			0.385
Women in parliament	37	63	0.587
Women in ministerial positions	44	56	0.786
Years with female head of state	2	49	0.041

Source:"The Global Gender Gap Report 2016", World Economic Forum.

### Figure 31: Four GGGI dimensions for Finland, Slovenia, Malta and the EU-28 average



with other regions; that the inclusion of women can have a key impact on growth, competitiveness and the future of the economy; that a greater economic participation of women is positively correlated with greater access of women to decision-making (greater participation of women in politics, in turn, has a positive impact on society as women in politics pay greater attention to health, education and the family); and that investing in the education and health of women tends to have the greatest multiplier effects on economic growth, whereby the provision of universal education plays a crucial role,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> A ratio of 1 denotes equality for all indicators, except in the cases of sex ratio at birth (women/men=0.944, as more boys are born than girls) and healthy life expectancy by sex (1.06, as women live longer). In our view, this is the greatest deficiency of the methodology – it does not show gender disparities in favour of women, which may lead to certain inconsistencies in the calculations of ratios and country rankings.

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as low-income families may otherwise give priority to the education of sons. The studies also find that 65% of global household spending is controlled by women, meaning that equal participation by gender may help companies to better understand consumer needs.

### New population projections (2015) for Slovenia<sup>11</sup>

Eurostat publishes population projections every three years; at the end of February, it released projections until 2080 in collaboration with national statistical institutes. The projections comprise data on the size of the population by age and gender based on assumptions about fertility, mortality and international migration. They show the expected population trends on the basis of certain assumptions and should not be considered forecasts. They are helpful particularly in identifying the challenges faced and for introducing adjustments necessary in response to the changing structure of the population.

According to the projections, the population of Slovenia will continue to increase slightly till 2025 and then decline to 1,938 million by 2080. In the period from the beginning of 2016 to 2080, Slovenia's population is thus expected to decline by 125,000, despite the projected positive net migration and a gradual increase in the fertility rate to 1.85 children per woman of reproductive age.<sup>12</sup> Owing to the rising life expectancy and the ageing of larger generations,<sup>13</sup> the age structure of the population will change significantly, as was already indicated by previous projections for Slovenia based on similar assumptions.

Annual net migration to Slovenia is projected to total around 3,400, which is significantly more than in the last few years. The average for 1995–2015 was otherwise slightly higher than expected in the projection, but net migration tends to fluctuate significantly with regard to the phase of the business cycle and demand for (specific) workforce. While in 2005–2009, the period of high construction activity and economic boom, positive net migration had exceeded 11,000 people per year, it declined to only 450 per year in 2010–2015, given the high number of residents who have emigrated from Slovenia in the last few years.<sup>14</sup> Migration therefore remains the assumption of the projection that is most difficult to define.

Figure 32: Changes in the age structure of Slovenia's population, 1982–2080

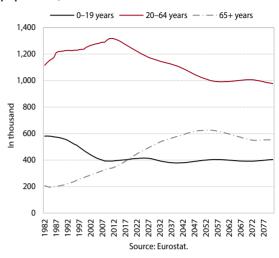
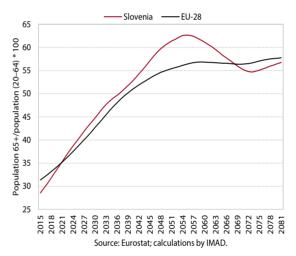


Figure 33: Old-age dependency coefficient, EU-28 and Slovenia



Life expectancy will continue to increase, for men somewhat faster than for women. Life expectancy for women will remain longer, but the gap between male and female life expectancy is narrowing; a similar trend is also expected in the future, in view of the projected further decline in certain health risk factors and improvement in men's lifestyle choices. In 1991 the difference was 8 years, compared with 5.9 years in 2014; by 2080, it is projected to decline to 4 years. Life expectancy for men born in Slovenia in 2080 is thus projected to be 87.0 years and for women 91.1 years.

The changes in the ratio of the older population to the population of working age will become more pronounced. In 2080 there will be 56.6 people older than 65 per 100 people of working age (i.e. 20 to 64 years old). The changes in the ratio of older to working-age people, which became more pronounced in 2012, will continue

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> The starting point for the projections is the size of the population as of 1 January 2015. The projections are available at: http://appsso.eurostat. ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=proj\_15npms&lang=en. As a working name, ESSPOP2015 is used.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> The number of births will thus not decline drastically, despite the constant decline in the number of women in reproductive age (–17% in 2080 compared with 2015). A total of 20,641 children were born in 2015; the average number of births over the time horizon of the projection is 19,000.

 $<sup>^{13}</sup>$  i.e. generations born until the beginning of the 1980s, when around 30,000 children were born per year (compared with the 1985–2015 average of just over 20,000 per year).

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 14}$  Excluding 2007–2009, when net migration totalled almost 15,000, the average for 1995–2015 was 2,200.

### Table 12: Projections of the population and selected indicators

	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Total population, compared with 2015	2,062,874	12,904	17,271	3,212	-17,784	-62,420	-106,352	-124,425
Men	1,022,229	8,820	13,024	4,934	-5,609	-27,229	-49,546	-57,769
Women	1,040,645	4,084	4,247	-1,722	-12,175	-35,191	-56,806	-66,656
Children and youth, aged 0–19	399,301	10,274	3,974	-20,684	-2,289	3,029	-7,217	4,162
Working-age population, aged 20–64	1,294,187	-52,406	-136,030	-187,706	-269,965	-302,444	-287,937	-313,362
Women of reproductive age	453,900	-25,848	-50,622	-72,317	-74,457	-72,934	-82,857	-83,090
Older population, aged 65+	369,386	55,036	149,327	211,602	254,470	236,995	188,802	184,775
Oldest population, aged 85+	43,382	11,144	26,861	59,034	86,350	100,464	120,541	109,179
Proportion, 0–19 years	19.4	19.7	19.4	18.3	19.4	20.1	20.0	20.8
Proportion, 20-64 years	62.7	59.8	55.7	53.6	50.1	49.6	51.4	50.6
Proportion, 65+ years	17.9	20.4	24.9	28.1	30.5	30.3	28.5	28.6
Proportion, 85+ years	2.1	2.6	3.4	5.0	6.3	7.2	8.4	7.9
Fertility rate	1.57	1.62	1.66	1.7	1.74	1.78	1.81	1.85
Live births, number*	20,641	19,832	17,868	18,467	19,811	18,810	19,036	20,104
Life expectancy at birth – men	77.8	78.9	80.4	81.9	83.3	84.6	85.8	87.0
Life expectancy at birth – women	83.9	84.4	85.7	86.9	88.0	89.1	90.1	91.1
Net migration*	502	3,090	3,943	4,094	4,158	3,171	2,655	2,656
Old-age-dependency ratio, 65+/20–64 *100	28.5	34.2	44.8	52.5	60.9	61.1	55.5	56.5
Age-dependency ratio, 0–14+65+/20–64 *100	52.1	59.7	69.8	77.8	90.4	91.1	84.3	87.6
Ageing index, 65+/0–14 *100	121.4	134.1	179.0	207.9	206.6	204.3	192.2	181.9
Parent support ratio, 85+/50-64 *100	9.7	12.2	15.9	23.8	37.1	44.2	46.1	46.6

Source: Eurostat, own calculations.

Note: \* Number in 2015, for 2020 – the 2016–2020 average, for 2030 – the 2021–2030 average, etc.

### Table 13: Comparison of the last three population projections

		20	60 <sup>1</sup>	
	The most recent data	EUROPOP2010	EUROPOP2013	ESSPOP2015
Total population <sup>2</sup>	2,064,188	2,057,964	2,041,350	2,000,454
% of older population aged 65+	18.4	31.6	29.5	30.3
% of working-age population aged 20–64	62.2	49.8	50.5	49.6
% of young population aged 0–19	19.4	18.7	20.0	20.1
Life expectancy, men <sup>3</sup>	78.2	84.0	84.3	84.6
Life expectancy, women <sup>3</sup>	84.1	88.8	88.9	89.1
	The most recent data	The average from	the beginning of the pr	ojection to 2060.
Fertility rate <sup>3</sup>	1.57	1.59	1.68	1.69
Net migration <sup>3</sup>	507	5,854	4,675	3,685

Source: Eurostat, SURS

Notes: The table shows data for 2060 and not for 2080, as this is the final year of the EUROPOP2010 projection. <sup>2</sup>The most recent data 1 January 2016. <sup>3</sup>The most recent data 2015.

for several decades. In 2012, a larger post-war generation exited from the group of working-age people and joined the ranks of the older population; at the same time, smaller generations of young people (born in the early 1990s) started to enter the group of the working-age people, meaning that the number of people aged 20–64 started to shrink. In 30 years' time the number of older people per 100 people of working age will already be twice as high as in 2016 (2016: 29.6); after that, the ratio will stop rising as the smaller cohorts of people born in the early 1990s start transitioning into old age. The share of the oldest population (over 85 years) will increase to 8% of the total population (2000: 2%). Moreover, the change in the age structure of the population is projected to become more pronounced than in the EU-28 as a whole within a very short period of time; the gap in relation to the EU average is projected to be widest after 2040, mainly as a result of a lower number of people born in 2021–2037 (18,000 per year).

As they are made for all EU Member States, the projections are based on a single methodology; they are prepared on the assumption of convergence, which may obscure the specific characteristics of individual countries. The convergence 28

approach relies on the assumption that the differences between the countries are narrowing. The values of the demographic determinants are assumed to be equal in the last year of convergence (2150), which also affects the results of projections, particularly towards the end of the projection horizon. The projections for the fertility rate in Slovenia made using the convergence approach thus assume a significant improvement in long-term trends, as the fertility rate increases from the average of 1.56 in the last eight years to 1.70 in 2040 (a figure that was last seen 30 years ago) and 1.85 at the end of the projection horizon. The assumption of constant net migration of 3,400 persons per year also seems high from the current perspective, particularly over the short term (high net migration is already assumed for 2017). The high net migration assumed in the projections could be achieved only through an appropriate migration policy. All this indicates that the challenges associated with the ageing of the population may even be greater than suggested under the central scenario of the projections and need to be appropriately addressed particularly in the areas of the labour market, social protection systems, education and spatial planning.15

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> See the IMAD analysis "Demographic Change and its Economic and Social Consequences, 2016", available at http://www.umar. gov.si/en/topics/demographic-changes/topic/news/demografskespremembe-ter-njihove-ekonomske-in-socialne-posledice/?tx\_news\_ pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx\_news\_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&cHas h=5709baf505afb28e6b4f233864ef4b28.

## statistical appendix

							2017	2018	2019
MAIN INDICATORS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Sprin	g forecast	2017
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	0.6	-2.7	-1.1	3.1	2.3	2.5	3.6	3.2	2.6
GDP in EUR million (current prices)	36,896	36,003	35,917	37,332	38,570	39,769	41,625	43,675	45,577
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices)	17,973	17,504	17,439	18,107	18,693	19,262	20,158	21,152	22,081
GDP per capita (PPS) <sup>1</sup>	21,700	21,800	21,700	22,800					
GDP per capita (PPS EU28=100) <sup>1</sup>	83	82	81	83					
Rate of registered unemployment	11.8	12.0	13.1	13.1	12.3	11.2	9.7	9.1	8.5
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	8.2	8.9	10.1	9.7	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.4	6.0
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	2.4	-1.8	0.0	2.6	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
Inflation, <sup>2</sup> year average	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	1.8	1.6	2.0
Inflation, <sup>2</sup> end of the year	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.2	-0.5	0.5	2.1	1.9	2.1
INTERNATIONAL TRADE									
Exports of goods and services (real growth rates, in %)	6.9	0.6	3.1	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.1	4.8
Exports of goods	8.0	0.4	3.3	6.3	5.3	5.7	6.1	5.1	4.9
Exports of services	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	6.5	6.8	5.4	4.8	4.5
Imports of goods and services (real growth rates, in %)	5.0	-3.7	2.1	4.2	4.6	6.2	6.5	5.6	5.1
Imports of goods	6.0	-4.3	2.9	3.8	5.0	6.6	6.8	5.7	5.2
Imports of services	-0.4	0.2	-3.1	6.3	2.2	4.1	5.0	4.8	4.4
Current account balance <sup>3</sup> , in EUR million	68	930	1,732	2,325	1,998	2,719	1,911	1,906	2,024
As a per cent share relative to GDP	0.2	2.6	4.8	6.2	5.2	6.8	4.6	4.4	4.4
Gross external debt, in EUR million	41,669	42,872	41,866	46,514	44,954	43,334	42,942*		
As a per cent share relative to GDP	112.9	119.1	116.6	124.6	116.6	109.0			
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.392	1.286	1.328	1.329	1.110	1.107	1.067	1.068	1.068
DOMESTIC DEMAND									
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	0.0	-2.5	-4.0	2.0	0.5	2.8	3.5	2.7	2.0
As a % of GDP	56.0	56.8	55.0	54.0	52.1	51.7	52.0	51.7	51.3
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	-0.7	-2.2	-2.1	-1.2	2.5	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.6
As a % of GDP	20.4	20.3	19.7	18.7	18.7	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.3
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	-4.9	-8.8	3.2	1.4	1.0	-3.1	7.0	7.0	6.0
As a % of GDP	20.2	19.3	20.0	19.6	19.5	18.4	19.1	19.9	20.7

Sources of data: SURS, BoS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Spring Forecast, March 2017). Notes: 'Measured in purchasing power standard; 'Consumer price index; <sup>3</sup> Balance of payments statistics; 'End January 2017.

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### 32 Slovenian Economic Mirror, No. 2/2017 Statistical Appendix

PRODUCTION	2014	2015	2016	2014		20	15			20	16		2015			
PRODUCTION	2014			Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2	3	4	5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y gro	wth rate	s, %														
Industry B+C+D	2.2	5.6	6.7	2.6	6.7	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.6	8.6	6.5	6.1	7.5	8.4	0.9	6.
B Mining and quarrying	-3.8	0.4	1.8	-28.1	0.4	-14.4	-1.9	23.3	8.9	-8.0	10.1	-1.6	-5.2	29.3	-36.6	-0.
C Manufacturing	4.3	6.0	8.0	5.6	6.8	5.8	6.3	5.3	6.8	10.2	7.7	7.2	7.4	8.7	1.6	6.
D Electricity, gas & steam supply <sup>1</sup>	-14.2	2.5	-5.6	-16.1	5.8	2.4	-0.5	2.2	-6.6	-5.8	-6.5	-3.4	9.2	4.1	2.1	0.
CONSTRUCTION, <sup>2</sup> real indices of cons	truction	put in p	lace, y-	o-y grow	th rates	,%										
Construction, total	19.5	-8.1	-17.7	-3.3	0.3	-8.9	-12.5	-8.3	-31.3	-21.4	-12.7	-9.2	6.0	-1.5	-6.9	-8
Buildings	3.8	-4.0	2.4	-4.5	-5.3	-1.1	-5.6	-4.2	-6.6	-11.6	5.7	19.1	-6.5	-8.2	-5.4	1
Civil engineering	26.5	-9.8	-24.7	-1.9	2.5	-11.5	-15.2	-10.0	-39.9	-24.9	-19.3	-19.0	11.8	0.8	-7.5	-12
MARKET SERVICES, year-on-year grow	wth rates	5, %														
Services, total	3.7	5.4	3.8	2.2	3.7	4.2	5.0	8.4	5.0	4.3	3.1	3.1	6.0	4.4	2.0	4
Transportation and storage	6.2	3.2	3.4	4.5	2.3	3.1	2.2	5.2	3.7	4.5	2.8	2.7	5.7	3.1	0.8	2
Information and communication activities	1.1	4.6	2.8	-0.5	1.4	1.7	4.5	10.2	4.0	4.5	3.2	-0.1	3.2	2.0	2.9	0.
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-1.8	3.5	-0.7	-5.7	3.5	-0.4	2.6	7.7	0.8	0.9	-4.5	0.2	5.8	2.1	-4.5	2
Administrative and support service activities	2.5	11.6	10.1	10.1	14.2	15.5	9.7	8.0	12.2	6.5	8.8	13.6	12.8	16.2	12.4	13
Distributive trades,y-o-y growth rate	es, %															
Total real turnover*	2.4	5.7	10.2	2.6	4.9	6.8	4.5	6.6	9.0	9.1	8.8	13.5	6.4	6.4	2.7	8
Real turnover in retail trade	0.0	1.0	4.5	-0.7	0.7	1.4	0.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	3.1	10.0	2.9	0.7	-0.9	2
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	6.9	14.0	21.7	8.9	12.0	15.9	12.6	15.2	23.0	24.1	18.9	20.8	12.3	15.4	8.9	17.
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	3.7	1.4	2.0	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.6	2.9	0.2	1.2	0.1	6.3	3.4	4.4	-2.2	1
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %, new	v method	dology f	rom 200	9 onwai	ds											
Total, overnight stays	-0.5	7.2	7.6	3.9	6.8	7.0	9.1	3.3	9.6	0.9	9.0	11.3	12.4	2.2	6.1	8
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	-3.5	6.3	2.8	1.6	6.8	4.9	8.7	3.4	1.3	1.0	4.6	3.4	9.9	1.0	10.5	-2
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	1.4	7.7	10.3	5.6	6.9	8.2	9.3	3.2	17.4	0.8	10.9	17.1	15.7	3.2	3.7	14
Accommodation and food service activities	0.2	7.4	11.0	-1.1	5.0	6.6	8.5	9.3	9.9	8.3	13.5	12.0	5.8	3.4	2.2	9
AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %																
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	506.9	472.9	465.7	138.0	102.5	111.3	123.6	135.5	104.6	110.1	118.2	132.9	32.1	36.3	37.1	37.
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator value	es**)															
Sentiment indicator	-2.3	5.2	5.5	1.3	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.9	3.7	4.5	5.9	7.9	4.3	5.4	4.6	5
Confidence indicator																
- in manufacturing	2	6	6	3	7	5	6	6	4	6	5	7	6	8	4	
- in construction	-11	-14	-10	-12	-10	-14	-17	-15	-17	-15	-7	-1	-11	-8	-14	-1
- in services	5	16	19	11	15	16	16	18	17	19	19	21	16	16	17	1
- in retail trade	9	15	20	17	17	16	14	14	24	13	24	16	19	9	24	1
	-22	-11	-14	-17	-15	-10	-8	-12	-18	-17	-12	-10	-16	-14	-12	-1

			2015									20	16							2017	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
	I																				
8.4	2.6	8.4	6.2	3.5	8.4	3.6	4.0	8.6	4.1	8.8	10.0	7.3	2.8	10.0	7.4	2.6	7.7	8.4	9.6	-	-
6.8	11.4	9.3	-21.1	-10.8	27.4	77.5	10.0	7.1	9.6	-8.5	-6.1	-9.4	-24.6	9.7	50.3	33.2	-15.1	-18.4	5.9	-	-
9.0	3.1	9.0	7.3	4.0	8.6	3.1	5.1	10.3	5.2	10.6	11.6	8.5	4.3	11.9	7.8	3.0	9.0	9.9	9.6	-	-
4.7	-3.0	1.8	-0.1	2.6	3.6	0.7	-5.8	-6.0	-8.1	-7.3	-5.0	-5.2	-8.1	-6.0	-5.3	-8.0	-3.2	0.9	9.0	-	-
-10.5	-12.8	-13.8	-10.7	-11.6	7.0	-22.2	-25.9	-29.7	-36.0	-27.4	-19.5	-17.9	-15.8	-14.9	-7.4	-15.2	-15.1	9.3	-5.7	-	-
0.9	-2.9	-11.3	-1.7	-7.0	2.6	-8.1	-9.4	-2.8	-7.5	-12.3	-13.4	-9.4	6.6	1.3	9.4	8.6	14.3	37.5	31.3	-	-
-14.3	-16.5	-15.1	-14.1	-13.2	8.5	-28.3	-32.2	-39.3	-45.1	-32.5	-21.7	-21.0	-23.7	-20.9	-13.5	-23.1	-24.5	-2.0	-18.5	-	-
6.3	4.6	5.7	4.7	6.4	12.3	7.0	4.7	6.5	3.8	4.0	4.7	4.2	-0.6	5.3	4.9	0.9	2.8	5.4	7.3	-	-
6.2	2.4	3.9	0.6	3.9	8.6	3.3	3.6	5.5	2.2	4.1	4.6	4.6	-3.5	6.3	5.9	1.0	3.4	3.7	9.8		
1.8	2.2	4.8	6.6	4.6	15.0	10.9	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.0	5.4	0.4	2.9	6.2	0.9	-0.7	-0.5	3.4		
1.0	2.6	2.2	2.9	7.2	13.6	3.1	-0.7	2.1	0.9	0.0	2.9	-0.3	-7.4	0.2	-5.7	-7.5	-0.5	7.8	6.4		
20.2	8.7	9.9	10.5	9.7	10.8	3.6	11.4	13.7	11.7	8.2	8.3	3.5	8.2	9.7	8.4	6.9	13.5	21.3	7.9	-	-
9.8	3.5	4.9	5.1	3.8	7.8	8.3	6.0	13.3	7.9	8.6	10.9	8.0	5.2	13.8	8.0	10.7	15.4	14.6	15.9	-	-
2.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.8	2.8	0.8	3.7	2.0	0.5	1.6	4.3	1.3	5.6	2.4	7.7	11.4	11.1	14.1	-	-
21.4	9.7	15.9	13.1	9.4	19.9	16.8	15.7	33.0	21.1	25.4	30.6	17.1	12.2	27.7	18.6	16.8	22.9	22.6	19.6	-	-
5.0	0.8	0.3	0.8	-2.1	5.6	5.9	-0.2	2.2	-1.1	-1.9	3.0	2.4	-5.6	5.6	0.8	3.0	6.8	9.2	16.0	-	-
	1																				
6.7	10.9	8.7	7.0	1.1	0.6	8.8	9.3	7.0	12.8	-0.4	2.5	0.4	8.1	6.9	14.6	13.7	12.6	7.2	5.0	-	-
7.4	8.3	10.2	6.4	0.9	5.0	5.1	6.8	2.7	-5.0	8.5	-0.5	-3.1	2.3	1.5	15.3	-5.9	11.4	7.0	-2.8	-	-
6.3	12.1	8.1	7.3	1.2	-3.0	11.7	11.0	12.5	28.8	-5.7	3.9	2.3	10.9	9.2	14.3	26.9	13.6	7.4	10.0	-	-
8.2	10.3	8.0	7.0	6.2	8.7	13.0	7.8	12.8	9.2	9.0	6.6	9.2	13.3	10.7	16.9	14.2	10.3	11.4	8.7	-	-
37.2	43.3	36.2	44.2	49.0	40.3	46.2	33.7	34.2	36.7	36.0	37.3	36.8	39.1	36.3	42.9	46.3	42.9	43.6	35.0	-	-
	I																				
4.9	3.5	6.9	5.8	5.7	5.3	6.7	4	3.5	3.5	5.8	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.5	6.1	7.1	8.1	8.6	10.2	10.6	12.5
	_	~	_	_	_	_		_		0.0	_	_		_		_	_ ]	_	_		10
-13	6 -15	-15	5 -20	7 -15	7 -14	7 -15	4 -15	-17	4 -19	8.0 -16.0	5 -16	-13	-12	-8	-2	6 -2	7 -1	7	-1	11 7	12 5
-13	-15	-15	-20	-15	-14	-15	-15	-17	-19	22.0	-16	-13	-12	-8	-2	-2	-1	21	-1	23	26
5	5	15	23	14	14	12	28	23	21	10.0	13	17	19	24	30	11	19	19	13	18	28
-6	-14	-5	-6	-11	-14	-10	-16	-19	-19	-17.0	-18	-16	-13	-12	-11	-11	-10	-9	-3	-9	-9

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	202.5	2015	2016	2014	2015					20	16		2015		
LABOUR MARKET	2014	2015		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2	3	4
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	917.9	917.4	920.4	921.3	919.7	917.5	914.5	917.8	917.8	919.7	917.7	926.2	919.9	920.6	917.9
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D) <sup>1</sup>	797.8	804.6	817.2	804.4	798.0	805.0	807.1	808.5	803.0	817.2	820.3	828.3	797.4	802.5	803.0
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	35.4	29.9	23.1	35.1	32.8	30.5	29.4	26.9	23.9	23.8	22.1	22.8	32.7	33.0	30.5
In industry, construction	252.4	255.2	260.3	253.8	250.4	255.2	257.3	257.9	254.7	260.7	262.5	263.3	249.9	252.2	254.2
Of which: in manufacturing	178.3	181.0	186.7	179.2	178.8	179.9	181.6	183.6	184.1	186.2	187.3	189.0	178.8	179.1	179.3
in construction	54.0	54.3	53.9	54.5	51.8	55.3	55.7	54.5	50.9	54.6	55.4	54.7	51.3	53.2	55.0
In services	510.0	519.6	533.8	515.5	514.9	519.3	520.4	523.7	524.4	532.7	535.7	542.3	514.7	517.3	518.2
Of which: in public administration	48.8	48.1	48.4	48.5	48.1	48.2	48.3	48.0	48.1	48.4	48.6	48.6	48.1	48.2	48.2
in education, health-services, social work	122.2	124.0	127.7	123.1	123.3	124.1	123.3	125.5	125.9	127.6	127.3	130.0	123.4	123.9	124.0
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C) <sup>1</sup>	703.0	713.1	730.5	708.8	704.2	712.9	715.9	719.3	716.2	730.2	734.6	741.1	703.6	708.2	710.9
In enterprises and organisations	652.6	662.3	680.2	657.2	654.6	661.5	664.6	668.6	667.5	679.6	683.6	690.2	654.3	657.6	659.6
By those self-employed	50.5	50.8	50.3	51.6	49.7	51.4	51.4	50.6	48.7	50.7	51.0	50.9	49.3	50.6	51.4
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	94.8	91.6	86.7	95.6	93.8	92.1	91.1	89.2	86.9	87.0	85.8	87.2	93.8	94.3	92.0
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	120.1	112.7	103.2	116.9	121.6	112.5	107.4	109.3	114.8	102.5	97.4	97.9	122.6	118.1	114.9
Female	59.6	57.5	52.4	59.6	60.0	57.7	55.9	56.2	56.6	52.3	50.6	50.2	59.9	59.2	58.5
By age: 15 to 29	30.4	26.7	22.5	30.2	30.0	26.5	23.9	26.4	26.1	21.7	20.5	21.6	30.2	29.0	27.7
aged over 50	37.3	36.7	36.5	36.0	37.8	36.8	36.2	36.1	38.6	36.8	35.4	35.0	37.9	37.3	37.0
Primary education or less	33.8	32.3	30.2	32.8	35.3	32.0	30.5	31.2	33.8	30.0	28.2	28.8	35.9	33.9	32.7
For more than 1 year	59.9	59.7	55.1	59.7	61.1	60.1	59.1	58.4	58.5	56.0	53.5	52.3	61.0	60.8	60.3
Those receiving benefits	26.6	23.7	23.1	23.7	28.7	22.4	21.4	22.2	28.9	21.3	20.5	21.5	29.4	27.3	23.1
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	13.1	12.3	11.2	12.7	13.2	12.3	11.7	11.9	12.5	11.1	10.6	10.6	13.3	12.8	12.5
Male	12.0	11.1	10.2	11.4	12.3	11.0	10.3	10.7	11.8	10.1	9.4	9.5	12.5	11.7	11.3
Female	14.3	13.7	12.4	14.2	14.4	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.4	12.4	12.0	11.8	14.4	14.2	14.0
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	-4.6	-6.4	-13.5	6.9	-1.4	-7.9	-5.5	8.3	-2.9	-10.4	-4.7	4.5	-1.7	-4.5	-3.2
New unemployed first-job seekers	18.5	15.8	14.2	8.4	3.5	2.2	2.8	7.4	3.0	2.0	2.7	6.5	1.1	1.1	0.8
Redundancies	83.9	81.3	75.7	23.1	24.4	16.3	17.3	23.3	23.8	15.4	16.3	20.3	5.9	6.0	5.8
Registered unemployed who found employment	74.0	71.0	74.9	15.3	21.8	19.0	16.9	13.3	23.6	20.6	16.1	14.5	6.5	9.0	7.3
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	33.2	32.6	28.6	9.3	7.5	7.5	8.6	9.1	6.0	7.2	7.5	7.9	2.2	2.5	2.4
WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	25.1	23.2	19.2	23.6	22.6	23.3	23.7	23.3	21.6	20.0	18.2	17.1	22.3	22.8	23.1
As % of labour force	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.5
Source of data: SURS, PDII, ESS. Note: <sup>1</sup> In Jan	uarv 200	5, the SC	RS ador	ted new	method	oloay of	obtainin	a data o	n person	is in paid	volgme	ment. Th	e new so	ource of o	data for

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

			20	15									20	16						2017
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
917.3	917.3	915.0	913.6	914.8	917.9	918.8	916.7	916.2	918.0	919.4	919.3	919.9	919.8	916.9	916.6	919.6	926.6	927.9	924.1	926.4
804.9	807.1	805.5	805.6	810.1	810.4	811.4	803.6	798.0	801.9	809.2	813.9	817.6	820.0	817.8	818.7	824.4	829.3	831.1	824.5	822.7
30.5	30.5	29.5	29.3	29.3	27.0	26.8	26.9	23.9	23.9	24.0	23.8	23.8	23.7	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.2
255.1	256.2	256.5	256.9	258.4	259.6	259.8	254.3	252.7	254.1	257.4	259.7	260.7	261.7	262.1	262.0	263.5	264.6	265.1	260.1	258.7
179.9	180.6	180.9	181.3	182.5	183.6	184.1	183.0	183.2	184.1	184.9	185.6	186.2	186.8	186.8	187.1	188.1	188.9	189.6	188.6	188.6
55.3	55.6	55.5	55.6	56.0	56.1	55.7	51.6	49.8	50.2	52.7	54.2	54.6	55.0	55.3	55.2	55.7	56.0	55.9	52.2	50.8
519.2	520.4	519.5	519.4	522.3	523.8	524.8	522.5	521.4	524.0	527.8	530.4	533.2	534.6	533.5	534.6	538.8	541.8	543.2	541.8	541.7
48.0	48.3	48.2	48.3	48.2	47.9	48.3	48.0	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.3	48.4	48.5	48.5	48.6	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.4	48.4
124.1	124.1	122.8	122.6	124.5	125.2	125.7	125.5	125.0	125.8	126.8	127.4	127.7	127.8	126.5	126.5	128.8	129.7	130.3	130.1	130.3
712.7	714.9	714.3	714.6	718.8	721.2	722.1	714.5	711.3	715.0	722.2	727.0	730.6	733.0	732.2	733.1	738.4	742.2	743.8	737.4	735.8
661.3	663.5	663.0	663.3	667.4	669.7	670.9	665.3	663.2	666.7	672.6	676.6	679.9	682.2	681.4	682.2	687.3	690.7	692.4	687.6	687.1
51.4	51.4	51.3	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.2	49.2	48.2	48.3	49.6	50.4	50.7	50.8	50.8	50.9	51.2	51.5	51.5	49.8	48.7
92.2	92.1	91.2	91.0	91.3	89.3	89.2	89.1	86.7	86.9	87.0	86.9	87.0	87.0	85.6	85.7	86.0	87.1	87.2	87.1	86.8
112.4	110.2	109.6	107.9	104.8	107.5	107.4	113.1	118.2	116.0	110.2	105.5	102.3	99.8	99.1	97.9	95.1	97.3	96.8	99.6	103.7
57.6	56.8	56.9	56.4	54.6	56.2	55.8	56.6	57.9	56.9	54.9	53.5	52.3	51.3	51.4	51.0	49.4	50.6	50.1	49.7	50.5
26.4	25.4	24.8	23.9	22.9	26.2	26.9	26.9	27.3	26.4	24.7	22.9	21.5	20.5	20.1	19.6	21.8	21.8	21.5	21.5	21.6
36.8	36.7	36.6	36.3	35.7	35.6	35.6	37.2	39.1	38.9	37.9	37.2	36.8	36.3	36.0	35.6	34.7	34.7	34.7	35.7	37.6
31.9	31.4	31.0	30.5	30.1	30.3	30.4	33.0	34.6	34.3	32.4	30.8	30.0	29.2	28.6	28.2	27.9	28.0	28.1	30.1	32.0
59.9	60.0	59.5	59.0	58.9	58.8	58.2	58.2	59.2	58.5	57.8	56.6	56.1	55.4	54.3	53.6	52.7	52.8	52.2	51.9	52.1
22.4	21.8	21.8	21.5	20.8	20.6	20.7	25.3	30.2	29.5	26.9	22.1	21.3	20.7	21.2	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.5	23.8	28.4
12.3	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.7	12.3	12.9	12.6	12.0	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.8	11.2
11.0	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.3	10.4	11.4	12.2	11.9	11.1	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.3	10.0	10.6
13.8	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.0	12.7	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.9
-2.5	-2.1	-0.7	-1.6	-3.2	2.7	-0.1	5.7	5.1	-2.1	-5.8	-4.8	-3.2	-2.5	-0.7	-1.2	-2.8	2.1	-0.4	2.8	4.1
0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	5.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	4.5	1.3	0.7	1.0
5.2	5.3	6.5	5.1	5.8	6.5	6.5	10.3	12.9	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	6.1	4.8	5.4	5.9	6.1	8.3	12.0
6.0	5.7	5.2	4.7	7.0	5.4	4.8	3.1	6.7	6.9	10.0	8.4	6.5	5.7	5.0	4.3	6.8	5.3	5.1	4.0	6.3
2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.6
23.6	23.2	23.3	23.6	24.1	23.8	23.3	22.8	22.1	21.8	21.0	20.3	20.3	19.5	19.0	18.2	17.6	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.9
2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8

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WACES		EUR m		2014	2015	2016	2014		20	15			20	16	
WAGES	2016	Q4 16	Jan17	2014	2015	2016	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, nomina	al			у-о-у	growth	rates, %	þ								
TOTAL	1,584	1,636	1,592	1.1	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.9
Private sector activities (A–N; R–S)	1,526	1,588	1,529	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.0
Public service activities (OPQ)	1,765	1,787	1,786	0.3	0.6	3.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	-0.1	1.7	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.
Industry (B–E)	1,585	1,672	1,584	3.1	1.7	1.9	2.9	1.4	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.
Trad. market services (GHI)	1,394	1,448	1,399	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.
Other market services (J–N; R–S)	1,691	1,737	1,698	-0.3	-0.4	0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.5	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,310	1,358	1,288	0.7	0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	1.6	2.3	-0.8	0.8	-3
B Mining and quarrying	2,057	2,126	2,082	5.9	-5.9	2.8	2.0	-8.9	-4.8	-4.8	-4.9	1.1	1.6	2.8	5.
C Manufacturing	1,546	1,632	1,546	3.3	2.1	2.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,347	2,486	2,304	2.6	-1.0	1.5	-0.1	-4.4	1.7	-3.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	0.2	1.
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,524	1,608	1,563	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.3	0.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.
F Constrution	1,205	1,228	1,191	0.3	-0.2	1.4	0.9	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	0
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,437	1,497	1,438	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.0	1
H Transportation and storage	1,467	1,528	1,478	1.1	0.5	-0.4	3.0	0.7	1.4	0.6	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0
I Accommodation and food service activities	1,085	1,101	1,097	-0.2	-1.0	1.4	-2.0	-2.2	-1.0	-1.0	-0.1	2.0	0.3	1.0	2
J Information and communication	2,107	2,164	2,129	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.6	-0.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.6	-0.2	0
K Financial and insurance activities	2,293	2,371	2,344	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.3	3.9	1.9	1.8	1.0	2.1	-0.1	1.9	2
L Real estate activities	1,489	1,566	1,474	-1.2	-0.7	0.6	-2.4	-1.1	-1.6	-0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,739	1,796	1,744	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.2	0.8	1.7	0.5	-0.1	1.3	0.7	0.2	1
N Administrative and support service activities	1,054	1,083	1,056	2.4	0.4	3.4	1.2	0.3	-0.6	0.0	1.9	3.7	3.8	3.1	3
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1,873	1,898	1,914	1.0	2.1	4.7	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.4	5.2	6.8	4.3	5.4	2
P Education	1,688	1,706	1,701	0.0	-0.2	2.5	0.7	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	1.8	2.2	2.9	3
Q Human health and social work activities	1,760	1,788	1,778	-0.1	0.3	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.6	2.2	3.0	3
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,650	1,705	1,659	-0.5	-0.5	2.3	-1.1	-0.5	-0.2	-1.6	0.3	1.6	2.4	1.7	3
S Other service activities	1,335	1,349	1,339	-1.1	-2.2	-0.9	-2.2	-1.9	-2.8	-2.5	-1.5	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1

			20	15									20	16						2017
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
-0.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	-0.2	2.5	1.5	1.1	3.5	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.2	2.8	2.1	1.5	0.5	3.7	2.1
-0.3	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	-0.3	3.1	0.6	0.0	3.3	2.0	0.9	1.6	0.8	-1.0	2.7	1.2	0.3	-0.4	4.8	2.5
0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.1	4.4	4.8	3.0	0.9	1.0
0.4	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.6	4.8	0.5	-0.2	4.4	2.5	0.2	2.7	1.9	-1.8	4.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	7.1	4.1
0.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.6	2.8	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.0	-0.7	1.3	0.9	0.2	-2.9	5.4	2.3
-2.0	0.6	-0.9	0.1	-0.6	-1.6	1.4	0.6	-0.6	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.6	-0.4	-0.5	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.5	0.9
-1.5	3.6	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-4.0	8.5	0.2	1.4	2.9	2.5	-0.9	1.3	-2.7	-0.2	2.7	-0.3	0.2	-7.1	-2.5	-0.6
-5.5	-7.7	1.8	-9.6	-6.6	-4.2	-5.4	-5.1	-1.5	1.4	3.4	-3.9	-0.4	9.2	-6.6	10.1	4.9	4.9	7.3	4.7	6.5
0.6	3.2	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.0	4.6	1.1	0.0	4.7	2.4	0.5	2.9	1.6	-1.1	3.8	1.8	0.2	0.8	7.5	4.1
0.9	0.6	5.7	-8.2	-6.0	-2.6	12.1	-4.5	-0.7	3.4	4.3	-2.4	1.7	6.5	-7.1	5.9	1.8	3.5	-5.4	6.0	3.9
-0.6	0.6	3.1	1.2	1.0	2.1	4.3	0.1	0.3	2.6	4.1	1.3	3.7	2.6	-2.7	5.6	2.3	-0.9	-0.1	4.7	6.3
-1.8	0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-1.2	3.3	1.0	0.5	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.1	-0.4	4.4	1.8	0.3	-1.2	2.2	1.2
1.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.2	2.9	1.3	1.2	4.2	1.9	3.3	1.1	0.6	-0.1	1.8	1.4	0.4	-0.3	4.1	2.8
0.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	-1.6	0.3	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	0.7	-0.9	0.2	-0.9	-2.2	0.7	-0.4	-0.3	-10.7	10.7	1.5
-0.4	-1.3	-1.7	-0.1	-1.1	-0.8	0.9	-0.2	1.5	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.8	1.7	3.7	1.1	2.4
-0.7	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.0	-0.3	1.2	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.8	0.7	1.5	-0.6	-1.9	1.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.5	1.9	2.5
-1.6	4.8	1.1	2.9	1.3	-2.9	3.0	3.0	-2.4	5.8	2.9	1.1	-0.4	-1.1	0.6	3.6	1.4	-1.2	7.1	1.2	1.8
-1.6	-2.2	-0.9	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	2.3	-0.7	0.8	1.2	0.5	-3.9	7.2	1.3
2.0	0.9	0.2	2.5	-1.1	-1.4	1.5	-0.3	-0.9	2.7	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	-0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	-0.4	2.4	2.1
-2.0	0.8	-0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	3.5	1.4	2.1	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.2	3.2	2.6	3.9	2.9	2.4	1.2	5.4	1.9
1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.8	4.1	9.7	7.3	7.0	6.2	5.3	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.8	6.6	5.5	3.0	-1.4	1.1
-0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-1.0	-0.8	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.5	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.1
0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	2.6	3.7	4.0	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	3.4	2.1	3.6	4.9	3.3	2.0	0.9
-0.3	-0.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.8	0.4	1.0	-0.4	1.5	2.1	1.3	4.9	1.1	1.3	2.4	0.2	2.6	4.1	3.5	2.2	1.1
-3.4	-3.0	-2.6	-2.1	-2.7	-2.2	-0.4	-1.8	0.3	-0.6	0.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.3	-1.9	0.0	-1.1	-1.5	-2.0	-0.6	-0.8

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PRICES AND INDICATORS OF	2014	2015	2016	2014		20	15			20	16			20	15	
OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS	2014	2015	2016	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2	3	4	5
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	0.2	-0.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-0
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	-0.3	0.9	1.7	-0.7	-0.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.7	-0.3	0.7	0.8	1.
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	3.6	1.9	0.4	3.7	4.2	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	1.
Clothing and footwear	-0.9	-0.9	-2.9	-1.6	-0.9	-1.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.6	-1.7	-0.5	-0.6	-3.1	-2.4	-1.
Housing, water, electricity, gas	0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.8	-1.6	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-1.0	-0.5	-1.9	-1.3	-1.0	-1.
Furnishings, household equipment	-1.2	-1.2	0.9	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	-0.4	-0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	-1.9	-2.1	-2.3	-2.
Medical, pharmaceutical products	-0.1	0.5	0.8	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.
Transport	0.2	-5.1	-0.1	-0.9	-4.5	-4.4	-5.3	-6.3	-5.4	-4.8	-3.1	-0.3	-4.6	-4.0	-5.1	-4.
Communications	-1.9	1.1	2.9	-2.8	-0.5	-1.3	1.7	4.3	4.0	5.2	2.6	2.2	1.2	0.1	-0.8	-0.
Recreation and culture	0.8	1.0	0.2	3.0	4.2	1.5	0.3	-1.6	-2.0	0.8	1.7	0.5	4.1	4.3	1.3	2.
Education	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.
Catering services	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.2	-0.1	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	-0.
Miscellaneous goods & services	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.9	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.
НСРІ	0.4	-0.8	0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	0.0	0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y gro	wth rate	s, %														
Total	-0.6	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.6	-0.4	-1.2	-1.8	-2.2	-1.3	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.
Domestic market	-1.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	-1.2	-1.6	-1.9	-1.5	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.
Non-domestic market	-0.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.3	-0.3	-1.2	-2.0	-2.6	-1.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.
euro area	-0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.1	-1.3	-2.3	-2.5	-1.9	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.
non-euro area	1.1	-0.1	2.3	0.6	0.1	1.8	-1.1	-1.1	-1.4	-2.6	0.1	1.3	-0.2	1.1	3.0	1.
Import price indices	-1.4	-0.7	2.7	-1.2	-0.7	0.2	-0.5	-1.6	-2.2	-2.3	-1.7	0.9	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETIT	VENESS <sup>1</sup>	, y-o-y <u>c</u>	rowth	rates, %	þ											
Effective exchange rate, <sup>2</sup> nominal	0.3	-2.8	0.8	-1.0	-3.1	-3.7	-2.4	-1.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.7	-2.9	-4.2	-4.5	-3.6
Real (deflator HICP)	-0.1	-3.8	0.2	-1.4	-3.6	-4.8	-3.4	-3.1	-0.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	-3.5	-4.7	-5.4	-4.8
Real (deflator ULC)	-1.8	-2.9		-1.5	-4.3	-3.5	-2.4	-2.1	1.0	2.3	0.2					
USD / EUR	1.3288	1.1096	1.1066	1.2492	1.1270	1.1047	1.1119	1.0949	1.1018	1.1293	1.1164	1.0789	1.1350	1.0838	1.0779	1.115

Source of data: SURS, ECB; calculations by IMAD. Note: <sup>1</sup> Source for effective exchange rate series ECB; <sup>2</sup> Harmonised effective exchange rate – a group of 19 EU Member States and 18 euro area countries; an increase in value indicates appreciation of the national currency and vice versa.

			2015									20	16						20	17
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
-0.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.2	0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.2
1.2	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.8	3.6
0.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.8
-1.2	0.0	-0.7	-0.4	-2.0	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	-1.4	-0.9	-2.8	1.8	-0.3	-2.9	-1.8	-0.5
-1.5	-1.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-0.7	-1.1	-1.4	-1.5	-1.3	-1.2	-0.4	-1.4	-1.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.1	1.4	2.9
-1.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-1.4	-1.1	-0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.1
0.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
-4.2	-4.5	-4.8	-6.5	-6.7	-7.0	-5.2	-4.5	-5.5	-6.2	-5.2	-5.3	-4	-3.8	-4.5	-0.9	-1	0.1	-0.1	3.3	4.3
-2.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.3	4.3	5.3	5.3	2.9	3.9	4.5	5.2	6	2.3	2.2	3.4	2	1.8	2.9	3.0	3.4
1.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	-0.8	-1.8	-2.3	-1.8	-2.4	-1.9	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.7	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	-0.9	1.5
0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	6.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9
-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-1.0	-1.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.5
0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0
			<u> </u>		L	<u> </u>	L	<u>.</u>	1	1		1	1	<u>I</u>	<u> </u>	L	<u>.</u>	1	1	
0.4	0.2	-0.4	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4	-1.6	-1.7	-2.2	-2.5	-2.2	-2.0	-1.8	-1.4	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2	0.5	1.3	1.9
-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-0.9	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-1.9	-2	-1.9	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.1	-0.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.7
1.0	0.5	-0.4	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.7	-1.9	-2.4	-2.9	-2.5	-2.2	-1.8	-1.3	-0.6	0.0	0.4	1.2	2.3	3.0
1.0	0.8	0.0	-0.6	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-2.0	-2.3	-2.6	-2.7	-2.6	-2.3	-2.3	-2	-1.3	-0.4	0.1	0.6	1.5	2.1
1.0	-0.2	-1.0	-2.2	-1.6	-0.9	-0.7	-1.1	-1.1	-2	-3.4	-2.4	-1.8	-0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.3	3.9	5.1
0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.8	-1.8	-1.7	-1.4	-1.9	-2.4	-2.4	-3.1	-2.2	-1.7	-1.8	-1.9	-1.4	0.1	0.1	2.7	4.5	5.3
-3.0	-3.2	-2.5	-1.7	-1.6	-2.3	-1.8	-0.3	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	-0.6
-4.3	-4.2	-3.4	-2.8	-3.0	-3.6	-2.8	-1.6	-0.5	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9
1.1213	1.0996	1.1139	1.1221	1.1235	1.0736	1.0877	1.0860	1.1093	1.1100	1.1339	1.1311	1.1229	1.1069	1.1212	1.1212	1.1026	1.0799	1.0543	1.0614	1.0643

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	2014	2015	2016	2014		20	15			20	16			20	15	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2014	2015	2016	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, BPA	/16 metł	nodolog	y, EUR	m												
Current account	2,325	1,998	2,698	582	435	462	641	460	709	737	722	531	164	41	230	85
Goods	1,181	1,498	1,536	312	348	382	424	344	468	446	375	246	94	35	219	7
Exports	22,961	24,039	24,951	5,984	5,881	6,063	5,934	6,160	6,055	6,391	6,116	6,389	1,817	1,867	2,196	1,942
Imports	21,780	22,541	23,416	5,672	5,533	5,681	5,510	5,817	5,587	5,945	5,742	6,142	1,723	1,832	1,977	1,935
Services	1,697	2,019	2,286	386	394	524	609	492	475	552	717	542	140	102	152	216
Exports	5,558	6,025	6,513	1,402	1,260	1,511	1,730	1,524	1,378	1,556	1,874	1,705	399	395	466	523
Imports	3,862	4,006	4,227	1,015	866	987	1,121	1,032	903	1,004	1,157	1,163	258	293	314	307
Primary income	-125	-982	-630	-45	-114	-331	-285	-252	-77	-166	-232	-156	-25	6	-95	-97
Receipts	1,396	1,632	1,602	350	437	417	371	407	485	378	347	392	148	184	105	120
Expenditures	1,521	2,614	2,233	395	551	748	656	659	562	544	579	548	173	178	200	217
Secondary income	-428	-537	-493	-71	-193	-113	-107	-124	-158	-95	-138	-101	-45	-102	-45	-41
Receipts	709	725	712	188	153	184	173	215	155	171	172	214	46	53	54	61
Expenditures	1,137	1,262	1,205	258	346	296	280	339	312	267	311	315	91	156	100	102
Capital account	157	371	-312	-90	46	62	127	136	-38	-112	-63	-99	28	6	12	25
Financial account	2,377	1,772	936	476	569	557	478	168	354	125	385	73	539	-19	49	41
Direct investment	-584	-1,238	-742	186	-348	-45	-218	-628	-322	-262	-243	84	1	-73	-276	-187
Assets	155	278	226	20	93	301	23	-140	143	15	1	67	63	59	-29	43
Liabilities	739	1,516	968	-166	441	346	241	488	465	276	244	-18	62	132	247	231
Portfolio investment	-3,968	2,929	4,210	264	689	1,684	-993	1,549	584	791	552	2,282	193	296	200	1,070
Financial derivatives	-3	28	50	7	22	5	-9	10	-7	-4	31	30	-6	20	7	2
Other investment	6,843	166	-2,486	22	226	-1,110	1,746	-697	87	-361	95	-2,307	326	-186	85	-800
Assets	4,815	-672	-2,071	671	434	-1,478	1,225	-853	92	-642	-1,087	-433	541	-213	107	-1,053
Other equity	84	10	-3	-1	10	1	0	-2	1	-1	0	-4	2	3	6	3
Currency and deposits	5,037	-545	-1,974	1,089	90	-1,272	1,273	-636	-294	-581	-1,027	-71	462	-343	-29	-863
Loans	-299	-408	-207	-75	-80	-224	-27	-78	10	-68	-36	-112	-8	-49	-22	-45
Insurance, pension schemes, and standardised guarantee schemes	8	-8	10	-2	12	-3	-15	-2	7	2	0	0	4	4	4	-1
Trade credit and advances	-16	-4	176	-252	341	27	-15	-357	314	118	-72	-184	17	126	198	-84
Other assets	1	283	-73	-87	60	-7	8	222	54	-112	48	-63	63	46	-50	-63
Liabilities	-2,028	-837	415	649	208	-369	-521	-156	4	-281	-1,182	1,874	214	-28	22	-253
Other equity	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Currency and deposits	-831	-400	1,175	278	-178	-301	-37	116	548	-320	-406	1,353	-89	-65	-24	-112
Loans	-1,246	-315	-854	107	378	-82	-376	-235	-491	-114	-562	313	664	-225	-61	3
Insurance, pension schemes, and standardised guarantee	-54	3	23	-10	-7	4	2	4	11	12	0	0	-2	-2	-2	1
schemes Trade credit and advances	-144	-101	138	36	9	3	-122	9	-78	152	-169	233	-365	228	146	-168
Other liabilities	240	-25	-68	238	5	7	12	-49	15	-12	-46	-25	7	36	-38	23
Special drawing rights (SDR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve assets	89	-113	-97	-3	-20	23	-49	-67	10	-40	-50	-17	24	-76	32	-43
Net errors and omissions	-105	-596	-1,449	-16	88	33	-290	-428	-317	-500	-273	-359	346	-65	-193	-69
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-U	ISE OF PR	ODUCTS	, in EUR r	n												
Export of investment goods	2,343	2,596	2,781	629	581	632	630	753	644	691	674	772	169	192	220	204
Intermediate goods		13,355		3,202	3,280			3,322	3,360	3,536	3,358	3,444	1,030	1,061	1,189	1,142
Consumer goods	7,668	7,989	8,462	2,134	2,003		1,904	2,042	2,058	2,178	2,059	2,167	607	625	771	615
Import of investment goods	2,774	2,968	3,255	796	658	713	720	877	722	825	789	919	193	210	255	240
Intermediate goods		13,803		3,403	3,453		3,376	3,432	3,347	3,551	3,378	3,567	1,092	1,136	1,224	1,231
Consumer goods	6,389	6,534	7,009	1,657	1,604		1,592		1,693	1,756	1,730	1,830	494	533	577	537
Source of data: BS, SURS. Note:																

Source of data: 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	15									20	16						2017
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
174	203	236	123	282	220	212	27	227	161	321	229	213	294	208	148	366	288	120	123	276
174	203	198	-5	231	183	172	-11	158	141	169	141	118	187	144	6	225	139	47	60	123
1,950	2,172	2,146	1,595	2,193	2,177	2,116	1,867	1,838	2,022	2,196	2,088	2,100	2,202	2,071	1,743	2,302	2,163	2,218	2,008	2,105
1,828	1,919	1,947	1,600	1,962	1,995	1,944	1,878	1,680	1,881	2,190	1,948	1,982	2,202	1,927	1,737	2,302	2,103	2,218	1,948	1,982
1,828	1,919	1,947	236	1,902	1,995	1,944	1,878	1,080	1,001	2,020	1,940	1,982	184	1,927	265	2,077	2,024	161	1,940	1,982
486	502	586	603	541	508	471	545	423	442	512	506	503	546	607	655	613	577	537	591	481
323	357	400	367	354	325	321	386	269	325	308	321	321	363	408	390	359	347	376	440	291
-60	-174	-103	-75	-106	-119	-67	-66	-64	-13	0	-64	-50	-52	-83	-83	-66	-49	-51	-56	4
135	162	128	108	135	122	118	167	113	171	201	125	127	126	109	118	120	121	127	145	198
196	335	231	183	241	241	185	234	177	183	201	189	177	178	192	201	186	170	178	200	194
-50	-22	-45	-33	-29	-27	-43	-54	-21	-84	-53	-33	-38	-25	-51	-40	-47	-31	-37	-33	-42
53	70	61	53	59	76	60	78	55	52	47	60	54	57	59	55	58	72	66	76	61
103	92	106	85	89	103	103	132	76	136	100	93	91	83	110	95	106	103	103	109	103
7	29	55	38	33	79	62	-5	-7	-16	-15	-35	-39	-37	-8	-17	-38	10	-36	-73	1
163	353	141	15	323	145	471	-448	203	122	29	-71	140	56	347	-127	165	-1,252	1,598	-273	519
-26	169	-50	-76	-91	-387	-9	-232	-236	72	-158	-358	52	45	-28	-186	-29	57	-62	89	68
83	175	73	-56	7	67	-8	-199	27	72	44	16	18	-20	124	-119	-3	122	-77	22	67
110	6	123	20	98	454	1	33	263	0	202	375	-34	-64	152	67	25	64	-15	-68	-1
339	275	-1,044	-151	202	491	526	532	373	1,040	-829	477	197	116	321	331	-99	574	1,179	530	-658
0	3	-3	-6	0	0	-3	14	-6	0	-1	8	2	-13	30	1	1	1	13	16	29
-162	-148	1,229	271	246	19	1	-718	45	-1,019	1,062	-169	-113	-79	42	-254	307	-1,884	502	-925	1,054
-153	-273	1,091	-141	275	170	187	-1,210	-118	-245	455	-977	39	296	-42	-938	-107	-522	318	-230	19
-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0
-230	-179	1,093	32	148	111	176	-923	-117	-393	216	-890	131	178	-3	-736	-289	-705	411	223	-247
-18	-160	-4	-27	4	-20	-13	-45	-11	-22	43	-31	-38	2	-21	-15	-1	-22	-25	-66	-22
-1	-1	-5	-5	-5	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	45	14	-143	114	15	42	-414	71	117	125	-4	4	117	-33	-203	164	144	3	-331	176
33	22	-8	1	14	65	-18	175	-64	51	67	-52	-59	-1	15	15	19	61	-71	-53	113
9	-125	-138	-412	29	151	185	-492	-163	775	-607	-808	152	375	-84	-685	-414	1,362	-184	695	-1,035
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
-170	-18	63	13	-114	112	66	-62	39	797	-288	-734	187	228	101	-333	-174	691	-12	673	-903
175	-259	-58	-361	43	-37	167	-365	15	-256	-250	-87	-100	73	-109	-320	-133	385	-125	52	-84
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
																				<u> </u>
23	148	-173	-31	81	45	-4	-32	-252	132	43	-2	76	78	-68	-140	38	155	79	-1	-43
-20	4	29	-34	18	30	-44	-35	32	98	-115	11	-14	-8	-8	107	-145	131	-126	-29	-4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	54	9	-23	-35	21	-43	-45	27	28	-45	-29	2	-13	-18	-18	-15	0	-33	17	27
-19	121	-151	-146	7	-155	197	-470	-17	-23	-277	-265	-34	-201	146	-258	-162	-1,551	1,514	-323	243
212	216	232	167	231	246	243	264	177	221	246	226	231	234	231	191	252	249	259	264	N/A
1,095	1,169	1,207	935	-		1,160	944	1,060	1,122			1,168						1,218		N/A
658	767	696	471	737	701	694	646	602	686	769	692	699	787	722	535	802	710	736	722	N/A
232	241	248	210	262	271	283	322	207	237	278	277	262	286	299	223	267	293	312	314	N/A
1,133	1,177	1,200	976	1,201	1,205	1,161	1,067	1,045	1,119	1,183	1,139	1,211	1,201	1,142	1,001	1,235	1,172	1,281	1,114	N/A
527	573	568	459	565	590	565	546	483	582	627	594	575	586	546	551	634	616	645	569	N/A

MONETARY INDICATORS					2014					20	15			
AND INTEREST RATES	2014	2015	2016	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHE	R MFI O	N DOME	STIC SE	CTORS, e	end of th	e month	, in EUR	m						
Claims of the BS on central government	263	2,327	4,618	237	246	263	265	282	445	642	838	1,045	1,299	1,488
Central government (S. 1311)	7,240	7,112	6,273	6,936	7,010	7,240	7,443	7,502	7,163	7,368	7,380	7,387	7,449	7,445
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	685	622	576	611	618	685	654	631	633	633	633	635	634	631
Households (S. 14, 15)	8,762	8,856	9,154	8,807	8,791	8,762	8,842	8,802	8,834	8,826	8,847	8,836	8,821	8,812
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	11,729	10,502	9,664	12,603	12,511	11,729	11,823	11,726	11,674	11,569	11,493	11,396	11,190	11,137
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	1,485	1,432	1,411	1,665	1,654	1,485	1,463	1,455	1,642	1,519	1,511	1,466	1,470	1,405
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	3,684	3,206	3,541	4,037	3,915	3,684	3,657	3,696	3,479	3,353	3,365	3,007	3,181	3,442
Claims on domestic sectors,	TOTAL													
In domestic currency	25,155	23,816	23,969	26,425	26,191	25,155	25,232	25,179	24,885	24,707	24,661	24,240	24,316	24,469
In foreign currency	950	824	672	986	973	950	1,059	1,003	983	957	955	937	904	874
Securities, total	7,469	7,059	5,889	7,240	7,326	7,469	7,576	7,615	7,539	7,566	7,574	7,512	7,486	7,494
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF	OTHER	MFI ON	DOMES	<b>FIC SECT</b>	ORS, en	d of the	month, i	in EUR m	ı					
Deposits in domestic currency, total	25,843	25,885	26,497	26,492	26,309	25,843	25,930	25,800	25,389	25,884	25,894	25,715	25,974	26,073
Overnight	10,157	12,717	15,081	10,329	10,398	10,157	10,731	10,947	10,842	11,200	11,458	11,533	12,080	12,278
With agreed maturity – short-term	5,955	4,481	3,955	6,477	6,250	5,955	5,708	5,610	5,350	5,302	5,217	5,032	4,896	4,743
With agreed maturity – long-term	9,267	8,196	6,829	9,172	9,155	9,267	9,078	8,838	8,762	8,916	8,707	8,574	8,411	8,513
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	464	491	632	514	506	464	413	405	435	466	512	576	587	539
Deposits in foreign currency, total	510	655	687	528	535	510	566	604	601	585	612	620	616	616
Overnight	354	508	564	348	353	354	401	447	442	433	464	469	468	475
With agreed maturity – short-term With agreed maturity –	84	80	65	110	110	84	86	77	81	75	71	77	73	69
long-term Short-term deposits	72	67	58	70	72	72	79	80	78	77	77	74	75	72
redeemable at notice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTEREST RATES OF MONET	ARY FIN	ANCIAL	INSTITU	TIONS,	%									
New deposits in domestic c	urrency													
Households														
Overnight deposits	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	0.98	0.37	0.21	0.81	0.74	0.66	0.58	0.51	0.46	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.31	0.33
New loans to households in	domest	ic currer	ncy											
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	5.06	3.54	2.66	4.65	4.72	4.38	4.17	4.85	3.34	3.49	3.5	3.39	3.38	3.36
New loans to non-financial	corporat	tions in d	domesti	curren	cy 🗌									
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	4.25	2.46	2.07	4.66	3.07	4.50	3.89	2.40	3.39	4.58			1.90	
INTEREST RATES OF THE EU	ROPEAN	CENTR/	AL BANK	<b>.</b> ,%										
Main refinancing operations	0.16	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
INTERBANK INTEREST RATE														
EURIBOR														
3-month rates	0.210	-0.019	-0.264	0.083	0.081	0.081	0.063	0.048	0.027	0.005	-0.010	-0.014	-0.019	-0.028
6-month rates	0.309	0.054	-0.164	0.184	0.182	0.177	0.152	0.126	0.097	0.073	0.057	0.049	0.049	0.044
LIBOR														
3-month rates	0.012	-0.755	-0.747	0.008	0.006	-0.020	-0.466	-0.889	-0.802	-0.812	-0.791	-0.782	-0.762	-0.729
6-month rates	0.066	-0.688	-0.671	0.057	0.053	0.023	-0.403	-0.773	-0.707	-0.727	-0.704	-0.711	-0.710	-0.681
Source of data: BS, EUROSTAT.														

	20	15							20	16						20	17
9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
1699	1,942	2,175	2,327	2,539	2,759	2,987	3,144	3,378	3,631	3,861	4,012	4,219	4,390	4,432	4,618	4,621	4,770
7,301	7,380	7,387	7,112	7,212	6,957	7,022	6,739	6,853	6,813	6,861	6,850	6,872	6,769	6,391	6,273	6,350	6,246
624	623	618	622	630	614	601	602	594	591	589	587	571	564	561	576	591	587
8,825	8,873	8,857	8,856	8,815	8,789	8,830	8,863	8,891	8,920	8,892	8,930	8,974	9,041	9,075	9,154	9,174	9,208
10,941	10,819	10,688	10,502	10,527	10,046	9,904	9,953	9,870	9,771	9,706	9,520	9,455	9,485	9,473	9,664	9,759	9,814
1,435	1,417	1,411	1,432	1,422	1,328	1,397	1,326	1,332	1,298	1,298	1,283	1,310	1,352	1,376	1,411	1,386	1,397
3,312	3,904	3,713	3,206	3,574	4,030	3,318	3,727	3,572	3,240	3,578	3,625	3,610	3,642	4,100	3,541	3,555	3,573
24078	24,532	24,226	23,789	24,152	24,088	23,407	23,796	23,552	23,026	23,272	23,149	23,172	23,314	23,796	23,969	24,066	24,020
845	839	839	823	794	802	778	758	751	759	743	717	714	711	714	672	683	670
7,478	7,606	7,568	7,079	7,178	6,795	6,812	6,580	6,735	6,777	6,836	6,848	6,823	6,743	6,379	5,889	5,972	6,038
25.652	26.220	26.442	25 005	26 215	26.067	25.960	25 690	25 607	25.264	25.725	25 6 4 2	25 612	25 011	25.076	26 407	26.421	26 509
25,652	26,330	26,442	25,885	26,315	26,067	25,869	25,689	25,697	25,364	25,725	25,643	25,612	25,811	25,976	26,497	26,421	26,508
12,130	12,991	13,244	12,717	13,255	13,553	13,405	13,504	13,668	13,819	14,274	14,475	14,365	14,505	14,839	15,081	15,253	15,487
4,664	4,341	4,325	4,481	4,393	4,251	4,174	3,984	3,942	3,777	3,697	3,507	3,571	3,584	3,442	3,955	3,706	3,707
,		,	, -	,		,		- ,-	- ,	- ,	- ,	- , -	- ,	- /	-,	.,	
8,349	8,410	8,322	8,196	8,148	7,702	7,595	7,572	7,390	7,110	7,077	7,040	7,047	7,084	7,041	6,829	6,730	6,667
509	588	551	491	519	561	695	629	697	658	677	621	629	638	654	632	732	647
505	500	551	171	515	501	075	025	0,77	050	0//	021	027	050	054	052	7.52	047
623	618	651	655	0	687	686	658	684	708	683	686	705	680	705	687	711	695
484	478	498	508	529	544	550	529	553	561	540	550	565	549	567	564	586	567
71	71	82	80	79	78	75	69	70	86	82	75	81	72	78	65	69	72
68	69	71	67	66	65	61	60	61	61	61	61	59	59	60	58	56	56
00	0,	,,	0/	00	05	01	00		01	01	01	55	55	00	50	50	50
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
															-		
0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
0.31	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.23	0.19	0.18
3.34	3.39	3.14	3.16	3.06	2.91	2.75	2.71	2.57	2.54	2.62	2.45	2.53	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.55	2.63
								1					r				
0.81	1.71		1.00	0.75		1.85	2.58	3.84	2.16				1.6	2.74	1.06	1.31	1.06
								1	1			1	1	1	1	1	
0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.05	5.05	5.05	0.05	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
				_	_				_	_	_				_		_
0.027	0.054	0.000	0.126	0.146	0.104	0.220	0.240	0.257	0.260	0.205	0.200	0.202	0.200	0.212	0.216	0.226	0.330
-0.037	-0.054	-0.088	-0.126	-0.146	-0.184	-0.229	-0.249 -0.138	-0.257	-0.268	-0.295	-0.298	-0.302	-0.309	-0.313	-0.316	-0.326	-0.329
0.035	0.020	-0.015	-0.040	-0.061	-0.115	-0.134	-0.138	-0.145	-0.162	-0.188	-0.189	-0.199	-0.207	-0.215	-0.218	-0.236	-0.241
-0.729	-0.728	-0.784	-0.792	-0.752	-0.775	-0.760	-0.727	-0.734	-0.763	-0.766	-0.743	-0.741	-0.730	-0.738	-0.738	-0.728	-0.726
-0.672	-0.674	-0.754	-0.737	-0.685	-0.723	-0.698	-0.653	-0.646	-0.676	-0.688	-0.658	-0.647	-0.647	-0.663	-0.669	-0.662	-0.666
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PUBLIC FINANCE	2014	2015	2016	2014	01	1	15	04	01	1	16	04		15
			l	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	6	7
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE	OF PUBLIC	FINANC	ING (GFS	–IMF m	ethodol	ogy), cu	rrent pr	ices, EU	Rm					
GENERAL GOVERNMENT RE	VENUES													
TOTAL REVENUES	15,492.0	15,714.1	15,838.7	4,268.4	3,635.8	3,972.6	3,864.3	4,241.4	3,685.5	4,108.3	3,883.8	4,161.0	1,335.3	1,310.4
Current revenues	14,377.0	14,702.6	15,201.3	3,770.7	3,413.6	3,756.8	3,596.3	3,935.9	3,511.5	3,948.3	3,802.1	3,939.4	1,278.2	1,199.
Tax revenues	13,191.6	13,746.4	14,240.1	3,491.3	3,252.4	3,524.1	3,277.4	3,692.4	3,344.3	3,659.7	3,516.4	3,719.7	1,215.5	1,087.
Taxes on income and profit	2,385.9	2,584.6	2,680.8	637.7	601.7	786.4	504.0	692.5	634.2	811.4	542.4	692.8	275.7	81.3
Social security contributions	5,272.5	5,473.9	5,720.6	1,365.3	1,339.5	1,353.4	1,357.7	1,423.3	1,395.1	1,423.5	1,424.2	1,477.8	449.4	456.2
Taxes on payroll and workforce	20.2	19.7	19.8	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	5.6	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.2	1.7	1.3
Taxes on property	244.2	237.8	255.2	96.2	26.9	41.7	85.2	84.1	27.2	46.3	104.5	77.2	20.9	25.
Domestic taxes on goods and services	5,191.2	5,347.1	5,432.9	1,369.7	1,246.0	1,322.2	1,305.9	1,473.1	1,233.7	1,365.4	1,430.5	1,403.4	464.8	517.4
Taxes on international trade & transactions	77.7	82.5	81.9	21.1	21.3	21.5	20.2	19.6	22.3	19.8	20.8	19.0	6.8	7.0
Other taxes	-0.2	0.6	48.7	-4.1	12.5	-6.0	-0.2	-5.8	27.0	-11.7	-10.8	44.2	-3.7	-1.4
Non-tax revenues	1,185.4	956.2	961.2	279.4	161.2	232.7	318.8	243.5	167.2	288.6	285.7	219.7	62.7	111.
Capital revenues	51.4	96.3	95.6	17.8	10.8	16.2	26.2	43.2	14.7	17.5	21.0	42.4	7.5	11.
Grants	18.9	12.2	10.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	4.7	3.4	1.3	1.8	5.7	1.5	0.4	0.
Transferred revenues	4.5	20.6	51.1	2.4	1.2	0.3	19.3	-0.2	0.7	0.0	50.0	0.3	0.1	19.
Receipts from the EU budget	1,040.3	882.4	480.4	475.2	207.9	197.5	217.9	259.1	157.3	140.8	4.9	177.4	49.1	80.2
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EX	PENDITU	RES												
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,751.2	16,956.4	16,492.9	4,498.5	4,290.6	3,980.9	3,974.9	4,710.0	4,223.2	3,882.3	3,985.9	4,401.5	1,348.8	1,406.9
Current expenditures	7,042.1	7,168.4	7,406.0	1,845.9	1,969.7	1,678.3	1,608.5	1,912.0	1,977.9	1,774.4	1,733.2	1,920.6	558.3	529.9
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,610.4	3,610.2	3,782.1	898.9	923.7	903.4	875.0	908.2	924.5	969.8	927.5	960.3	326.2	295.9
Expenditures on goods and services	2,232.3	2,311.2	2,374.5	615.6	502.5	558.9	546.1	703.7	536.4	553.5	570.4	714.3	213.6	200.0
Interest payments	1,097.4	1,042.6	1,074.2	292.6	497.2	178.4	148.0	218.9	489.5	181.5	206.1	197.1	7.1	22.
Reserves	102.1	204.4	175.3	38.9	46.2	37.6	39.5	81.1	27.5	69.6	29.2	48.9	11.4	11.
Current transfers	7,591.9	7,540.1	7,699.4	1,876.1	1,936.5	1,863.9	1,899.4	1,840.3	1,974.0	1,896.3	1,918.9	1,910.2	632.9	728.
Subsidies	467.4	399.0	397.0	110.2	201.2	79.1	47.7	71.0	186.4	78.5	43.1	89.0	38.7	17.
Current transfers to individuals and households	6,335.0	6,370.8	6,495.5	1,552.3	1,564.2	1,592.7	1,657.7	1,556.2	1,604.7	1,619.4	1,679.2	1,592.2	529.6	636.
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	714.3	713.8	727.3	188.8	156.5	180.5	186.0	190.7	167.5	179.3	186.8	193.7	62.4	71.
Current transfers abroad	75.2	56.5	79.7	24.7	14.5	11.6	8.1	22.3	15.4	19.2	9.8	35.3	2.2	2.
Capital expenditures	1,444.4	1,520.0	785.2	578.2	175.3	285.2	350.4	709.1	98.6	115.4	213.6	357.5	108.8	116.
Capital transfers	270.0	295.0	174.8	116.2	37.9	58.7	60.8	137.5	32.9	26.9	23.7	91.4	24.1	16.
Payments to the EU budget	402.9	432.9	427.4	82.1	171.1	94.8	55.8	111.2	139.9	69.3	96.6	121.7	24.8	16.
5										1				

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.

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		2015								20	16						2017
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
1,325.9	1,227.9	1,429.6	1,388.0	1,423.9	1,329.1	1,178.8	1,177.5	1,352.7	1,391.5	1,364.1	1,161.0	1,390.6	1,332.2	1,354.0	1,306.7	1,500.3	1,444.6
1,260.8	1,135.8	1,367.4	1,245.3	1,323.2	1,234.0	1,132.1	1,145.4	1,299.8	1,297.5	1,351.0	1,152.4	1,382.0	1,267.7	1,311.9	1,287.7	1,339.8	1,428.6
1,153.6	1,036.0	1,287.9	1,178.2	1,226.3	1,176.4	1,080.9	1,086.9	1,244.9	1,217.0	1,197.8	1,096.1	1,233.4	1,186.9	1,246.3	1,213.6	1,259.8	1,330.4
210.2	212.5	206.9	228.6	257.0	214.8	212.6	206.8	219.0	289.0	303.4	63.8	270.6	208.1	210.2	222.5	260.1	217.0
451.3	450.3	453.5	457.4	512.4	465.0	460.6	469.4	473.5	478.6	471.4	482.7	461.3	480.3	464.8	475.0	538.0	496.7
1.3	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9
29.4	30.3	32.8	30.3	21.0	11.6	9.0	6.6	6.2	12.0	28.1	29.7	35.1	39.7	27.4	34.1	15.8	11.0
443.3	345.1	582.2	454.4	436.5	462.9	393.8	376.9	469.4	502.9	393.0	507.2	472.8	450.4	482.9	471.7	448.8	534.2
6.6	6.5	7.3	5.8	6.5	6.7	7.7	7.9	7.2	6.2	6.4	5.5	7.8	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.1
11.4	-10.2	3.3	0.0	-9.1	13.7	-4.5	17.8	68.0	-73.4	-6.3	5.5	-15.9	-0.5	53.1	2.3	-11.1	63.5
107.3	99.7	79.5	67.1	96.9	57.5	51.2	58.5	54.9	80.5	153.2	56.3	148.6	80.8	65.6	74.2	79.9	98.2
6.7	8.3	9.6	19.9	13.6	4.8	6.0	3.9	6.5	4.7	6.3	7.1	5.6	8.4	5.6	9.8	27.0	5.4
0.5	3.9	0.1	0.7	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.3	4.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2
0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
57.8	79.9	52.3	122.5	84.3	90.2	40.4	26.8	45.8	88.4	6.6	1.2	1.7	2.0	36.1	8.2	133.0	10.5
					1										1		
-		1,439.9			1,302.6					1,315.5		1,313.5	1,297.9		1,391.0		1,451.8
525.5	553.1	634.1	574.1	703.9	617.6	641.3	719.0	575.1	592.2	607.1	548.1	597.9	587.2	631.3	617.1	672.1	648.8
287.5	291.5	296.1	296.5	315.6	305.6	308.1	310.9	299.3	305.0	365.4	309.1	313.3	305.1	315.1	321.6	323.6	317.8
172.4	173.7	181.7	190.2	331.9	157.9	178.5	200.0	167.9	198.1	187.5	183.5	205.3	181.5	180.1	210.2	324.0	176.4
52.7	72.8	141.5	72.5	5.0	143.6	145.0	200.9	98.2	77.5	5.7	45.0	69.7	91.4	122.9	69.7	4.5	149.4
12.9	15.0	14.8	14.9	51.4	10.5	9.7	7.3	9.6	11.5	48.5	10.4	9.6	9.2	13.2	15.7	20.0	5.3
584.5	586.6	581.8	601.2	657.3	615.9	654.7	703.4	621.6	642.4	632.3	717.6	602.0	599.2	603.2	632.3	674.7	724.5
14.4	15.5	14.0	15.6	41.4	30.6	54.2	101.7	12.4	46.2	19.9	10.4	11.2	21.5	18.5	27.8	42.7	91.1
510.8	510.1	507.5	517.8	531.0	529.0	534.0	541.6	542.2	535.1	542.2	635.2	528.1	516.0	523.8	528.2	540.2	541.5
58.4	56.2	57.8	54.1	78.8	47.4	63.7	56.4	55.0	56.9	67.4	66.4	62.0	58.4	55.9	62.5	75.3	86.5
0.8	4.8	2.5	13.8	6.1	8.9	2.8	3.7	12.1	4.1	2.9	5.6	0.8	3.4	5.0	13.7	16.6	5.5
111.6	122.8	166.9	153.2	389.0	25.8	34.3	38.5	33.2	37.3	45.0	70.4	75.7	67.5	68.5	86.2	202.8	35.6
16.6	28.2	29.7	40.7	67.1	9.8	14.4	8.7	9.4	5.9	11.6	7.5	6.6	9.6	30.2	20.9	40.3	10.0
25.3	13.8	27.5	41.2	42.5	33.6	71.9	34.4	20.6	29.2	19.5	30.9	31.3	34.3	34.4	34.4	52.9	32.8
62.5	-76.6	-10.4	-22.3	-435.9	26.5	-237.9	-326.4	92.8	84.7	48.6	-213.6	77.0	34.4	-13.7	-84.3	-142.5	-7.2

# Acronyms

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#### Acronyms in the text

AJPES – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, BAMC - Bank Asset Management Company, BoS – Bank of Slovenia, CPI – consumer price index, DV – Value added, EBA - European Banking Authority, EIA– Energy Information Administration, EK – European Commission, ESI – Economic Sentiment Indicator, ESS – Employment Service of Slovenia, EU – European union, EUR – Euro, EUROSTAT – Statistical Office of the European Union, FED – Federal Reserve System, GD – gospodarske družbe, HICP-Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, IC – Interest Coverage, ICT – Information and Communication Technology, IEA – International Energy Agency, IMAD – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, IMF – International Monetary Fund, MF – Ministry of Finance, MGRT – Ministry of Economic Developement and Technology, MSP – micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, MZI – Ministry of Infrastructure, NFI – Non-monetary Financial Institutions, OPEC -Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, PDII – Pension and Disability Insurance Institute, PMI – Purchasing Managers Index, PPI – Producer Price Index, RS – Republic of Slovenia, SITC – Standard International Trade Classification, SKD – Standard Classification of Activities, SMA – Securities Market Agency, SRE – Statistical Register of Employment, SURS – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, TSA – Treasury Single Account, UL – Official Gazette , ULC – Unit Labour Costs, USD – US Dollar, VAT – value added

### **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,  $\mathbf{D}$ -Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply,  $\mathbf{E}$ -Water supply severage, was tem an agement and remediation activities, F - Construction, G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, H - Transportation and storage, I – Accommodation and food service activities, J – Information and communication, K – Financial and insurance activities, L – Real estate activities, M – Professional, scientific and technical activities, N – Administrative and support service activities, O – Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, P – Education, Q – Human health and social work activities, R-Arts, entertainment and recreation, S-Other service activities, T-Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use, **U** – Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

#### **Acronyms of Countries**

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

## slovenian economic mirror

No. 2, Vol. XXIII, 2017