IMAD

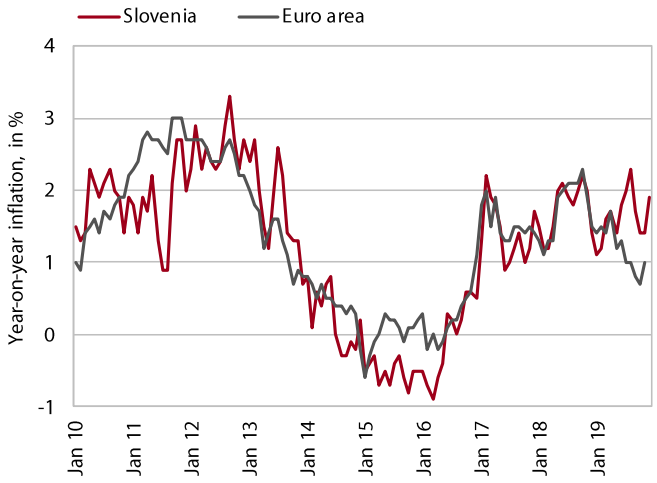
Institute of
Macroeconomic
Analysis and
Development

6 January 2020

CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS
23 December 2019 – 3 January 2020

In December, year-on-year price growth approached 2% mainly due to accelerated growth in food prices.
In 2019 (until October) turnover in trade remained similar to that at the beginning of the year. Turnover growth in market services slowed in October as a consequence of lower turnover in professional, technical and most transport activities.
Increased uncertainties in the euro area contributed to a moderate increase in the yields to maturity of government bonds in the last quarter of 2019.

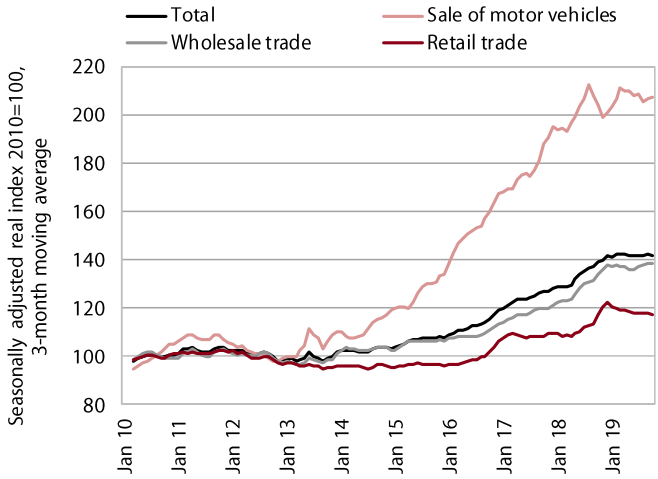
Prices, December 2019



Source: SURS, Eurostat.

Year-on-year price growth rose in 2019 and was 0.5 pps higher than one year earlier. The contribution of goods prices increased, largely owing to higher food prices at the end of the year. Prices of semi-durable goods were also somewhat higher, while prices of durable goods dropped further. Growth in prices of services eased towards the end of the year, but was still twice as high as growth in prices of goods. Prices of services related to housing and hotels and restaurants continue to rise rapidly.

Turnover in trade, October 2019

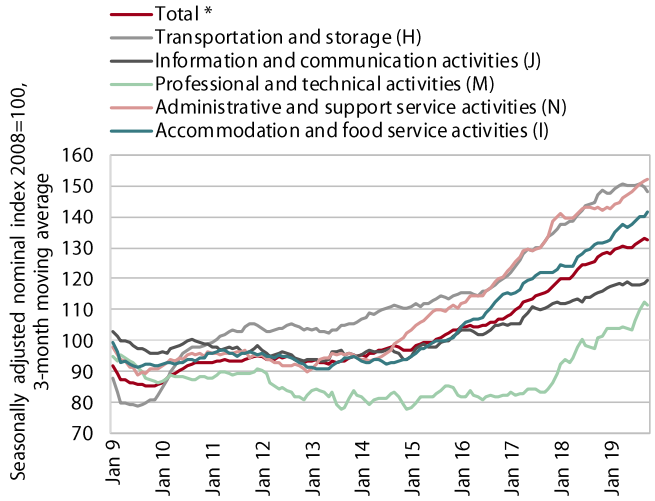


Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

October's turnover in trade was at the level seen at the beginning of the year. In retail trade, which is otherwise marked by significant fluctuations in the sale of automotive fuels, only the sales of non-durable non-food products have been rising moderately amid further growth in household consumption. Turnover in wholesale trade was similar to that at the beginning of 2019, partly as a consequence of a moderation of growth in some related activities (transportation, construction, manufacturing). Until October 2019, turnover was also slowing in the sales of motor vehicles, after strong growth in the previous four years.

EXTRA INFORMATION: phone: +386 1 478 10 04, 030 451 939, e-mail: polona.osrajnik@gov.si

Market services, October 2019



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD. Note: * including real estate.

Turnover growth in market services stopped at the beginning of the last quarter of 2019. October recorded further strong growth in accommodation and food service activities, which arose mainly from the sale of food and beverages. Turnover growth in information and communication activities was driven by turnover in telecommunication services (which has otherwise been falling since the beginning of the year) and turnover in computer services (higher export turnover in particular). Turnover in administrative and support service activities maintained its high level from the last few months. In professional and technical activities, turnover declined, mainly due to a fall in architectural and engineering services. A more pronounced decline was recorded in most transportation activities, especially in air transport as a consequence of the airline bankruptcy.

Bond yields, Q4 2019

Source: Eurostat, Bloomberg.

The yields to maturity of government bonds increased somewhat in the last quarter of 2019 but remained low. We estimate that this could be a consequence of increased uncertainties in the last quarter of 2019. In the last quarter, the yields to maturity of Slovenian bonds thus rose by slightly more than 10 basis points, to 0.13%, while the spread to the German bond remained at around 50 basis points.

EXTRA INFORMATION: phone: +386 1 478 10 04, 030 451 939, e-mail: polona.osrajnik@gov.si

Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia	Date of release		Unit	Reference period					
	Latest	Next		2018 Q2	2018 Q3	2018 Q4	2019 Q1	2019 Q2	2019 Q3
GDP, real	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.8
	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	3.7	4.6	3.8	3.3	2.5	2.3
Private consumption, real	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.2	1.0	0.9
	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	3.3	2.2	4.1	2.4	3.8	4.3
Government consumption, real	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.8	-1.0	1.0
	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.9	1.0	1.8
Gross investment, real	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-0.7	3.2	1.3	-2.7	-1.2	6.4
	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	4.2	14.5	8.6	0.7	-0.7	4.4
Exports of goods and services, real	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	2.4	0.1	3.4	-0.2	1.0	-0.3
	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	8.2	4.2	6.5	4.9	5.0	4.5
Imports of goods and services, real	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	1.7	-0.2	3.9	-0.7	1.2	1.5
	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	8.4	4.8	8.2	3.9	4.9	6.7
				2019 m 7	**2019 m 8**	**2019 m 9**	**2019 m 10**	**2019 m 11**	**2019 m 12**
Trade balance[1]	16.12.2019	13.01.2020	EUR m	142.7	35.3	24.5	209.4	:	:
Current account[1]	16.12.2019	13.01.2020	EUR m	307.1	217.1	193.8	420.5	:	:
Exports of goods, real[2]	10.12.2019	09.01.2020	% (M/M-1)[4]	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	:	:
	10.12.2019	09.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	13.3	6.2	16.9	8.7	:	:
Imports of goods, real[2]	10.12.2019	09.01.2020	% (M/M-1)[4]	5.1	-6.9	6.5	0.0	:	:
	10.12.2019	09.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	19.6	8.3	18.9	10.3	:	:
				2019 m 7	**2019 m 8**	**2019 m 9**	**2019 m 10**	**2019 m 11**	**2019 m 12**
	30.12.2019	07.02.2020	% (M/M-1)	-0.7	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Inflation (CPI)	30.12.2019	07.02.2020	% (M/M-12)	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.9
				2019 m 7	**2019 m 8**	**2019 m 9**	**2019 m 10**	**2019 m 11**	**2019 m 12**
Gross earnings per employee – nominal	16.12.2019	15.01.2020	% (M/M-1)	1.1	-0.7	-0.8	1.7	:	:
	16.12.2019	15.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	5.2	3.4	4.9	3.9	:	:
- private sector	16.12.2019	15.01.2020	% (M/M-1)	2.0	-0.3	-1.4	2.5	:	:
	16.12.2019	15.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	5.2	2.9	4.4	3.5	:	:
- public sector	16.12.2019	15.01.2020	% (M/M-1)	-0.2	-1.2	0.1	0.5	:	:
	16.12.2019	15.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	5.5	4.5	5.9	4.9	:	:
- of which government sector	16.12.2019	15.01.2020	% (M/M-1)	-0.5	-1.4	1.4	-0.2	:	:
	16.12.2019	15.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	6.1	5.4	6.2	6.5	:	:
				2019 m 7	**2019 m 8**	**2019 m 9**	**2019 m 10**	**2019 m 11**	**2019 m 12**
Employed persons	17.12.2019	16.01.2020	% (M/M-1)[4]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	:	:
	17.12.2019	16.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	04.12.2019	07.01.2020	% (M/M-1)[4]	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	:
	04.12.2019	07.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	-5.5	-5.8	-5.3	-5.0	-4.9	:
Registered unemployment rate	17.12.2019	16.01.2020	%	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.4	:	:
				2018 Q2	**2018 Q3**	**2018 Q4**	**2019 Q1**	**2019 Q2**	**2019 Q3**
Employment, LFS	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-1)[5]	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	-0.5	-1.2
	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	3.0	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.7	-0.8
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	29.11.2019	28.02.2019	%	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.8
				2019 m 7	**2019 m 8**	**2019 m 9**	**2019 m 10**	**2019 m 11**	**2019 m 12**
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	20.12.2019	21.01.2020	% (M/M-1)	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.1	:
	20.12.2019	21.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	10.12.2019	10.01.2020	% (M/M-1)[3]	3.4	-2.7	0.5	2.4	:	:
	10.12.2019	10.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	8.8	-1.6	5.4	3.3	:	:
Construction, real value of construction output	13.12.2019	15.01.2020	% (M/M-1)[3]	0.0	-3.8	-0.4	5.1	:	:
	13.12.2019	15.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	-0.3	-7.8	-7.9	-4.0	:	:
Turnover in trade, real	24.12.2019	31.01.2020	% (M/M-1)3	0.8	-1.1	1.8	-2.0	:	:
	24.12.2019	31.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	7.5	0.6	5.2	-1.0	:	:
Nominal turnover in market services	24.12.2019	27.01.2020	% (M/M-1)3	2.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	:	:
	24.12.2019	27.01.2020	% (M/M-12)	9.1	4.3	5.6	2.3	:	:
				2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)	18.10.2019	30.03.2020	% BDP	-14.6	-5.5	-2.8	-1.9	0.0	0.8
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA	18.10.2019	30.03.2020	% BDP	70.0	80.3	82.6	78.7	74.1	70.4
				2019 m 7	**2019 m 8**	**2019 m 9**	**2019 m 10**	**2019 m 11**	**2019 m 12**
Economic sentiment indicator[5], seasonally adjusted	20.12.2019	27.01.2020	%[3]	6.7	5.9	4.7	4.0	2.2	3.0
				2019 m 7	**2019 m 8**	**2019 m 9**	**2019 m 10**	**2019 m 11**	**2019 m 12**
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month *		%	-0.365	-0.408	-0.418	-0.413	-0.401	-0.395
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month		%	0.17	-0.14	-0.03	0.05	0.14	0.21
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month		US$	1.1218	1.1126	1.1004	1.1053	1.1051	1.1113

Source: SURS, BS, ECB, EUROSTAT, EURIBOR.org, calculations by IMAD.

Notes: [1]Balance of payments statistics of the BoS. [2]External trade statistics SURS. [3]Seasonally adjusted – SURS. [4]Seasonally adjusted – IMAD. [5]Difference between positive and negative answers, in %.

* calculations by IMAD.

For comparisons with the EU and EMU see: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/euro-indicators/peeis

EXTRA INFORMATION: phone: +386 1 478 10 04, 030 451 939, e-mail: polona.osrajnik@gov.si