

summer forecast of economic trends 2020

Summer Forecast of Economic Trends 2020, June 2020

Publisher: UMAR, Ljubljana, Gregorčičeva 27

Responsible person: Marijana Bednaš, MSc, director

Editor: Nataša Todorović Jemec, MSc

Authors (listed alphabetically):

Barbara Bratuž Ferk, MSc; Urška Brodar; Lejla Fajjić; Marjan Hafner, MSc;
Matevž Hribernik, MSc; Katarina Ivas, MSc; Mojca Koprivnikar Šušteršič;
Mateja Kovač, MSc; Janez Kušar, MSc; Andrej Kuštrin, MSc; Urška Lušina, MSc;
Jože Markič, PhD; Tina Nenadič, MSc; Mitja Perko, MSc; Jure Povšnar; Denis Rogan, MSc;
Dragica Šuc, MSc; Branka Tavčar; Ana Vidrih MSc; Peter Wostner, PhD

Editorial board: Marijana Bednaš, MSc; Lejla Fajjić; Alenka Kajzer, PhD;
Rotija Kmet Zupančič, MSc; Janez Kušar, MSc

Translated by: Marija Kavčič

Figures, statistical appendix, DTP: Bibijana Cirman Naglič; Mojca Bizjak

Print: Eurograf d.o.o.

Circulation: 105 copies

Ljubljana, June 2020

ISSN 2536-3646 (print)

ISSN 2536-3654 (pdf)

The publication is available free of charge.

©2019, Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development
The contents of this publication may be reproduced in whole or
in part provided that the source is acknowledged.

Contents

- Summary 5**

- 1 Assumptions of the Summer Forecast of Economic Trends 2020 11**
- 2 Extensive measures to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic and support the recovery of the economy 13**
- 3 Summer forecast..... 15**
- 4 Risks to the forecast 19**
- 5 Bibliography and sources 21**

- Statistical appendix 23**

Summary

For the needs of outlining a revised state budget, IMAD updated its forecast of economic trends for 2020 and 2021 at the beginning of June, as stipulated by Article 11 of the Intervention Measures in the Fiscal Area Act adopted on 20 March 2020. The forecast is based on the latest data (available up to 10 June) from international institutions for Slovenia's trading partners, as well as on available data on current economic developments and the adopted economic policy measures.

The COVID-19 pandemic, in combination with strict health protection and containment measures, represents a significant negative shock to economic activity in European countries and worldwide. The strict measures to contain the spread of the coronavirus have led to a pronounced contraction in economic activity in the euro area and globally due to the shutdown of businesses in non-essential service activities and hampered activity in industry and other service activities. In order to alleviate the negative consequences of the epidemic, extensive packages of measures have been adopted at the level of countries and by the ECB and the European Commission to help businesses and citizens to bridge liquidity problems due to a loss of income and to boost economic recovery. While these measures will not prevent the decline in economic activity, they have a significant impact on its extent and are essential for restarting activity.

The prospects for economic growth in main trading partners have deteriorated strongly since mid-March, a recession of historic proportions being predicted in the majority of countries for this year due to a deep decline in activity in the second quarter. IMAD's forecast takes into account international institutions' latest forecasts for Slovenia's trading partners (published by 10 June), which mostly assume gradual economic recovery after the first wave of the epidemic is contained. At least at the beginning, it will be most intense in manufacturing, while service activities, especially those related to tourism, will be recovering more slowly. As the virus is still present and some containment measures have remained in place, we assume no rapid rebound to the pre-epidemic level in the international environment. The mitigation of possible negative consequences will continue to crucially depend on the responsiveness of economic policies, while a more lasting stabilisation of economic conditions can probably be expected only after the development and general introduction of a vaccine or an appropriate medicine.

In the Summer Forecast, we predict a 7.6% decline in GDP in 2020, which will be followed by a recovery in 2021, but in most activities value added will remain lower than before the outbreak of the epidemic. This year's decline in GDP will arise from a fall in value added in a number of sectors, which will be a consequence of a significant contraction of activity in the first half of the year, particularly in the second quarter. After the containment of the epidemic and the loosening of protection measures, economic activity is expected to recover in the second half of the year, but the recovery will be gradual and its pace uneven across sectors, as the virus is still present and some restrictions in Slovenia and trading partners remain in place. This year, value added is set to decline the most in accommodation and food service activities, arts, entertainment and recreation, personal service activities and transportation. A somewhat smaller, yet still significant, fall is expected in manufacturing. Owing to the negative external impacts and containment measures at home and abroad, we expect a significant decline in exports and imports this year. High uncertainty is also affecting investment decisions, which will be reflected

in a substantial contraction of investment, particularly in machinery and equipment. Private consumption will also drop more than last year due to restricted movement and limited supply during the epidemic and increased uncertainty, although disposable income will remain similar to that last year due to the government's support measures. Government consumption however will strengthen temporarily in crisis conditions. Under these assumptions, we could see a gradual recovery in most activities in 2021, but it will remain uneven. We also expect an increase in external trade and investment, particularly investment in construction and, with some lag, machinery and equipment, but growth will not fully substitute this year's declines. Labour market conditions will stabilise only gradually following this year's deterioration.

Uncertainty and the risks of an even sharper decline in GDP associated with possible recurrences of major outbreaks of COVID-19 remain high, but there are also some upside risks to the baseline projections. A new and more intense outbreak would lead to the reinstatement of stringent measures to contain its spread, which in turn would again strongly hamper business operations in service sectors and industry. Companies would no longer be able to carry out their activities, the number of bankruptcies would increase and greater consequences would also be felt on the labour market. If this were to happen this year, GDP would fall even more and bankruptcies and increased unemployment would also contribute to a weaker recovery. However, if a vaccine or a medicine is developed and made available soon, or if the spread of the virus is effectively and more permanently contained, activity may recover more rapidly than predicted in the baseline scenario.

The corona crisis has also brought Slovenia some new opportunities, or risks if it does not take advantage of them. The shortening of global value chains or a shift towards suppliers in closer geographical proximity, which had actually already started before the epidemic, presents an opportunity for higher economic growth in Slovenia in the medium term, as, given its well-developed infrastructure, high-quality workforce and EU membership, it could attract investment from Western Europe. As measures to boost the economy at the EU level encourage investment in digital and green transformation and the transition to more sustainable economic development, it is essential for a successful recovery from the crisis that Slovenia will be able to adapt accordingly (including by preparing projects for the absorption of EU funds) and use this period as much as possible for addressing developmental challenges (i.e. for training and education, research and development, acceleration of digital transformation, etc.). In view of the risk of a new wave of infections, the period after the end of (the first wave of) the epidemic should also be used to better prepare for its recurrence. By investing in people and equipment, it is necessary to strengthen the health care system and improve the system of social care and the conditions in nursing homes, which have proved to be a weak point during this crisis. It is also necessary to increase investment in R&D and in the development and production of medicines and protective equipment.

Forecast of Slovenia's main macroeconomic aggregates

	2019	Forecast			
		2020			2021
		Spring, March 2020	COVID-19 Scenario, April 2020	Summer, June 2020	Summer, June 2020
GDP					
GDP, real growth in %	2.4	1.5	-8.1	-7.6	4.5
GDP, nominal growth in %	4.9	3.7	-5.0	-5.8	5.9
GDP in EUR billion, current prices	48.0	49.8	45.6	45.2	47.9
Exports of goods and services, real growth in %	4.4	2.4	-19.4	-15.9	9.7
Imports of goods and services, real growth in %	4.2	2.3	-19.4	-16.2	10.1
<i>External balance of goods and services (contribution to growth in pps)</i>	0.5	0.3	-1.8	-1.2	0.6
Private consumption, real growth in %	2.7	2.0	-3.1	-6.9	4.0
Government consumption, real growth in %	1.6	1.6	3.0	3.0	0.7
Gross fixed capital formation, real growth in %	3.2	-1.0	-18.5	-15.5	10.0
<i>Change in inventories and valuables (contribution to growth in pps)</i>	-0.4	0.0	-1.7	-0.4	0.0
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND PRODUCTIVITY					
Employment according to the SNA, growth in %	2.4	1.1	-1.9	-2.4	-0.3
Number of registered unemployed, annual average, in '000	74.2	72.0	87.5	94.6	102.7
Registered unemployment rate in %	7.7	7.4	9.1	9.8	10.5
ILO unemployment rate in %	4.5	4.2	5.4	6.5	5.9
Gross wages per employee, nominal growth in %	4.3	3.8	0.6	1.4*	0.7*
Gross wages per employee, real growth in %	2.7	2.1	-0.1	1.1*	-1.0*
- private sector	2.2	2.3	-4.0	-1.4*	-1.0*
- public sector	3.7	1.9	5.7	4.5*	-0.9*
Labour productivity (GDP per employee), real growth in %	0.1	0.4	-6.3	-5.3	4.8
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS					
Current account BALANCE, in EUR billion	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3
- as a % of GDP	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8
PRICES AND EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE					
Inflation (Dec/Dec), in %	1.9	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.4
Inflation (annual average), in %	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.7
Real effective exchange rate deflated by unit labour costs	1.2	1.2	N/A		
ASSUMPTIONS					
Foreign demand (imports of trading partners), real growth in %	2.6	2.1	-12.6	-11.6	8.1
GDP in the euro area, real growth in %	1.2	0.8	-5.0	-9.1	6.1
Brent crude oil price in USD/barrel	64.3	55.8	38.2	35.8	37.0
Non-energy commodity prices in USD, growth	-3.6	3.2	-15.0	-6.5	2.0
USD/EUR exchange rate	1.120	1.098	1.107	1.090	1.085

Source: Year 2019 SURS, BoS, ECB, EIA; 2020–2021 forecasts by IMAD.

Note: * The Summer Forecast 2020 takes into account the methodological specifics regarding the reporting of wages (which do not include compensation paid by the government). The forecasts for gross wages in this forecast and our other forecasts or scenarios are therefore not directly comparable.

The Summer Forecast is based on statistical data, information and adopted measures known at the cut-off date of 10 June 2020.

summer forecast of economic trends 2020

1 Assumptions of the Summer Forecast of Economic Trends 2020

The coronavirus pandemic and consequent strict measures for its containment have led to a significant decline in economic activity globally and in the euro area, which indicates a recession of historic proportions this year. In the first quarter of this year, real GDP in the euro area declined by 3.8% relative to the previous quarter. In most euro area countries, containment measures entered into force in the middle of March and then started to be relaxed gradually in the second half of May and June. International institutions

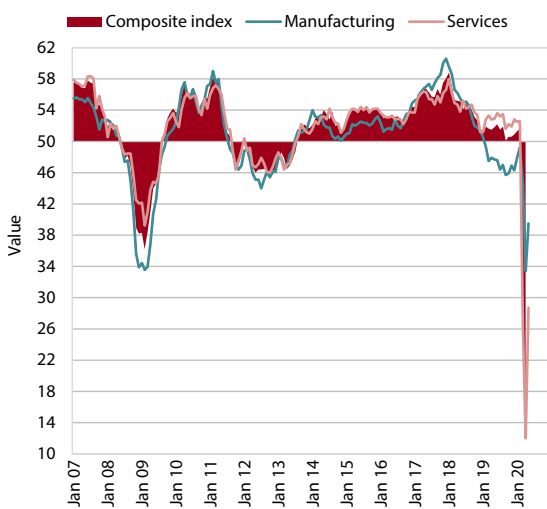
therefore expect an even greater quarterly contraction in economic activity in the second quarter, by more than 10%. The extensive shutdowns in service activities and the closure of some production plants and disruptions in supply chain affected both service activities and the manufacturing sector. The deterioration in labour market conditions, income losses and increased uncertainty regarding future economic conditions have resulted in a strong decline in household consumption and investment. Confidence indicators had plunged to record lows in March and April, then improved slightly in May but remained at historic lows. Financial market conditions, which deteriorated significantly in March, have improved again with the lowering of the required yields for borrowing on capital markets and with stock market rises in recent weeks.

Table 1: Assumptions of the forecast for economic growth in Slovenia's main trading partners

Real GDP growth rates, in %	2019	2020			2021
		Spring forecast, March 2020	COVID-19 Scenario, April 2020	Summer forecast, June 2020	Summer forecast, June 2020
EU	1.5	1.0	-4.8	-8.8	5.7
Euro area	1.2	0.8	-5.0	-9.1	6.1
Germany	0.6	0.7		-6.6	5.2
Italy	0.3	0.0		-11.3	6.3
Austria	1.6	1.1		-6.2	4.0
France	1.3	0.9		-11.4	6.7
Croatia	3.0	2.3		-11.0	4.6
Russia	1.3	1.2		-8.0	3.4

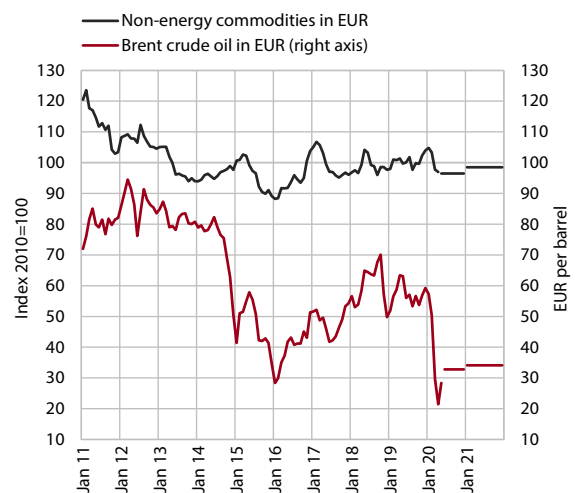
Source: for 2019 Eurostat; for 2020 and 2021 Consensus Forecasts, May 2020; Eastern Consensus Forecasts, May 2020; EC Spring Forecast, May 2020; Focus Economics, May 2020; IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2020; OECDa Economic Outlook, June 2020; WIIW Interim Forecast, May 2020; IMAD estimate.

Figure 1: The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for the euro area



Source: Markit. Note: A reading above 50 signals an expansion, while a figure below 50 indicates a contraction.

Figure 2: Oil and non-energy commodity prices



Source: ECB, EIA; calculations by IMAD. Note: The line indicates the annual average taking into account the assumption of the forecast.

Figure 3: Real GDP growth in the euro area

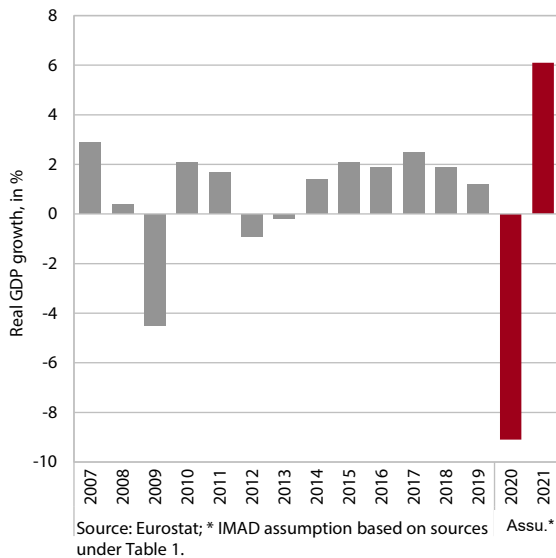


Figure 4: Growth in foreign demand for Slovenian exports

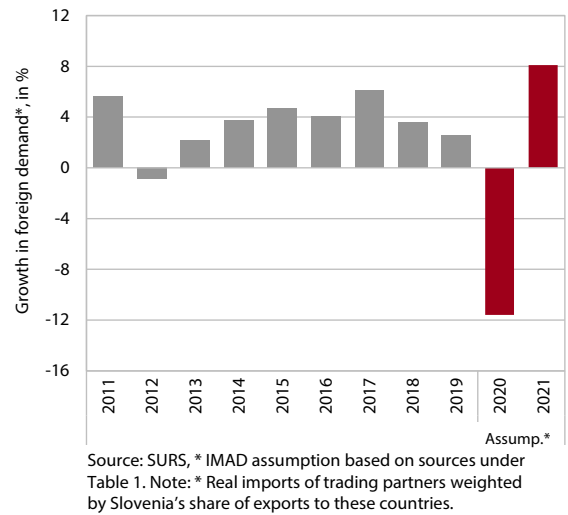


Table 2: Assumptions for oil and non-energy commodity prices and the USD/EUR exchange rate

	2019	2020			2021
		Spring forecast, March 2020	COVID-19 Scenario, April 20	Summer forecast, June 2020	Summer forecast, June 2020
Brent Crude prices, in USD	64.3	55.8	38.2	35.8	37.0
Brent Crude prices, in EUR	57.5	50.8	34.6	32.8	34.1
Non-energy commodity prices, in USD, growth*	-3.6	3.2	-15.0	-6.5	2.0
USD/EUR exchange rate	1.120	1.098	1.107	1.090	1.085

Source: EIA, IMF, ECB, CME, IMAD estimate.

Note: The assumptions are based on the average futures prices between 4 and 20 May 2020. *The structure of EMU with regard to commodity consumption.

IMAD's Summer Forecast is based on the latest forecasts by international institutions and assumes that activity in our trading partners recovers in the coming quarters, but as the virus is still present and some restrictions remain in place, the recovery will be gradual and uneven across activities and accompanied by great uncertainty. According to the baseline scenarios of most international institutions, it will be faster in manufacturing and relatively slower in services, especially in some of the most exposed activities (for example those related to tourism, arts, entertainment and recreation). The virus still being present, some containment measures will be preserved until the general introduction of a vaccine or appropriate treatment. The extent of contraction or the pace of recovery will thus depend on the size of supply and demand shocks, the duration and effectiveness of containment measures and the success of monetary and fiscal policies. Economic forecasts are surrounded by significant uncertainty with predominantly downside risks, which are mainly associated with a possible significant deterioration in the epidemiological situation. According to prevailing estimates, a more lasting stabilisation of economic conditions will only be possible after the development and general introduction of an appropriate vaccine or medicine.

The forecast is based on the technical assumption that the oil price falls this year (in line with market expectations) before strengthening slightly in 2021, and the technical assumption of a decline in the euro prices of non-energy commodities this year and a gradual increase in 2021.¹ Based on price developments in the first half of the year and prices on futures markets, the technical assumption for the average Brent Crude price underlying the forecast for 2020 is USD 35.8 per barrel. This is a significant decline on the previous year (by 44.0%), which is a consequence of lower demand for oil due to the pandemic. Taking into account the technical assumption for the EUR/USD exchange rate,² euro prices of oil will also fall significantly (by 43.0%). The technical assumption regarding dollar prices of non-energy commodities means a 6.5% decline this year and an approximately 2% increase in 2021. The decline in euro prices will be somewhat less pronounced.

¹ The oil price assumption is based on the average futures prices and the USD/EUR exchange rates between 4 and 20 May 2020. The assumption for non-energy commodity prices is based on the ECB's data available up to 20 May 2020.

² The assumed USD/EUR exchange rate for the period after 20 May is equal to the average exchange rate between 4 and 20 May 2020.

2 Extensive measures to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic and support the recovery of the economy

The outbreak of the epidemic required stringent measures to contain its spread. Owing to a rising number of infections, Slovenia declared an epidemic on 12 March. To contain the spread of the virus, the government suspended public passenger transport in the middle of March, closed the majority of educational institutions and banned retail sale of non-food (i.e. non-essential) goods and the provision of non-essential services. With the improvement of the epidemiological situation, some strict containment measures already started to be relaxed in April. On the condition that protective measures such as physical distancing, wearing masks and disinfecting hands are respected, the provision of non-emergency specialist outpatient services was allowed to resume, certain exceptions to the ban on movement within and outside the municipality were made, some shops with non-essential goods reopened and the provision of some non-essential services was allowed. At the beginning of May, restaurants and bars started to serve guests outside, some other non-food shops and hair salons reopened, the courts were also allowed to hold hearings, issue decisions and serve court documents in non-urgent cases, health care services were fully resumed, and public passenger transport was restored. Slovenia also opened kindergartens and schools for some grades and lifted borders restrictions with Croatia and Hungary and, at the beginning of June, with Austria and Italy.³ With the declaration of the end of the epidemic, the government announced that Slovenia had successfully overcome the first wave of infections, although some restrictions such as the recommended wearing of masks, physical distancing and restrictions on public gathering (up to 500 persons) remained in force.

The government adopted a number of measures to mitigate the negative consequences of the epidemic for the economy and the general population. On 20 March the National Assembly adopted several intervention laws⁴ to deal with the crisis. The main (temporary) measures include subsidising wage compensation for workers on standby (i.e. temporary layoffs), a postponement of the payment of social security

contributions for the self-employed, a postponement of the payment of income tax due on the basis of annual income tax assessment, a simplification of the procedure for reducing advance income tax payments and a one-year deferral of the payment of loan agreement liabilities for affected borrowers. At the same time, the government also lowered electricity prices for households and small businesses and, together with SID bank and the Slovenian Enterprise Fund, introduced additional credit lines to ensure liquidity. SID bank and the Slovenian Enterprise Fund are also adapting some existing lines. At the beginning of April, the first anti-corona package,⁵ i.e. a comprehensive package of measures in support of the economy and the population, was adopted. It mostly included new measures, but also some measures that substituted or adapted measures from previous intervention laws. The main measures that were in force from mid-March to the end of May this year include reimbursement of 80% of wage compensation for workers on standby and those who were absent from work due to *force majeure*, payment of monthly basic income for self-employed persons and farmers, exemption from the payment of social contributions for all the above-mentioned categories and exemption from the payment of pension and disability insurance contributions for employees in the private sector who worked during the time of the epidemic.⁶ In addition, extraordinary one-off government transfers were paid to various population groups (one-off crisis allowances for pensioners, students, recipients of social transfers, etc.), the Health Insurance Institute covered sickness benefits from the first day of absence from work, the circle of unemployment benefit recipients was extended, and households did not have to pay for public services that were not being provided while enterprises and sole proprietors were able to freeze advance payments of income tax. At the end of April, the second anti-corona package was adopted, which was largely aimed at providing additional liquidity to the economy⁷ through bank loans secured by a guarantee from the Republic of Slovenia.⁸ The package also included an amendment to the act from the first anti-corona package, which defined the content of the act more precisely and expanded the circle of recipients of individual benefits.⁹ The third anti-corona package,¹⁰ which entered into force in June,

³ Border controls are also being gradually eased with other countries where the epidemiological situation allows.

⁴ These include the following: (i) Intervention Measure Act on Deferred Payments of Borrowers' Obligations; (ii) Intervention Measures in the Fiscal Area Act; (iii) Act on the Intervention Measure in the Field of Wages and Contributions; (iv) Act on Intervention Measures in the Area of Agriculture, Forestry and Food; and (v) Act on Provisional Measures relating to Judicial, Administrative and Other Public Law Matters to Cope with the Spread of the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Infectious Disease. The timeline of the adopted measures to contain the virus spread and mitigate its consequences is available at: <https://www.iusinfo.si/medijsko-sredisce/dnevne-novice/260113>.

⁵ Act Determining the Intervention Measures to Contain the COVID-19 epidemic and Mitigate its Consequences for Citizens and the Economy (ZIUZEOP).

⁶ This was the basis for the payment of a crisis allowance of EUR 200 funded by the employer.

⁷ Act on Additional Liquidity to the Economy to Mitigate the Effects of the COVID-19 Infectious Disease Epidemic (ZIUZDLIG).

⁸ At the time this forecast was prepared, the decree specifying the guarantee scheme in more detail and on the basis of which companies will be able to obtain loans with state guarantee was still being negotiated.

⁹ The second package also included the Act Amending the Act on Provisional measures for Judicial, Administrative and Other Public Law Matters to Cope with the Spread of Infectious Disease SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19), which enabled the courts and administrative bodies to also issue decisions in non-urgent cases.

¹⁰ It includes the Act Determining the Intervention Measures to Mitigate and Remedy the Consequences of the COVID-19 Epidemic (ZIUOOPE), the Intervention Act to Remove Obstacles to the Implementation

enabled the recovery of the economy after the lifting of strict containment measures, among other things by facilitating the restart of the production-investment cycle and making it easier for companies to operate while the demand was still low. The main measures in this package include partial subsidies for short-time work until the end of the year, extension of wage compensation for workers on standby until the end of June, tourism vouchers for all Slovenian citizens to be spent on accommodation in Slovenia and removal of administrative barriers to the implementation of significant investments worth over 5 million euros, which are ready for implementation.

Important steps to mitigate the negative consequences and help the economy recover after the crisis have also been taken by the ECB and the European Commission. In order to enable an appropriate response to the extraordinary situation, the European Commission is adapting EU rules on multiannual financial frameworks of Member States and state aid. It has also ensured direct budgetary support from the release of cohesion policy resources (from the structural and investment funds),¹¹ unspent resources, resources allocated directly in response to the COVID-19 crisis and resources from the EU solidarity fund. A EUR 540 billion package (3.9% of EU GDP from 2019) was also adopted to support economic recovery.¹² At the end of May, the European Commission presented a package of financial proposals for the recovery of the EU economy after COVID-19. The package in the overall amount of EUR 1.850 billion (13.3% of EU GDP from 2019) consists of a proposal for the 2021–2027 multi-annual financial framework in the total amount of EUR 1.100 billion and a proposal for a new recovery instrument, “Next Generation EU”, worth EUR 750 billion (EUR 500 billion in grants and EUR 250 billion in loans). For Slovenia EUR 2.579 billion in grants and EUR 2.492 billion in loans was assigned according to this initial proposal.¹³ The European Commission should obtain resources for this fund by raising loans on bond markets on the basis of the EU budget.¹⁴ The package, which will have to be

of Significant Investments to Start the Economy After the COVID-19 Epidemic (IZOPIZG) and the Act Regulating the Guarantee of the Republic of Slovenia in European instrument for temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency (SURE) following the COVID-19 Outbreak (ZPEIPUTB).

¹¹ The coronavirus response investment incentive in support of health care systems, small and medium-sized enterprises and the labour market.

¹² Within that, EUR 240 billion in precautionary loans from the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) to support Member States in their response to the pandemic crisis, EUR 200 billion from the Pan-European Guarantee Fund of the European Investment Bank (EIB) for loans to enterprises (small and medium-sized enterprises in particular) and EUR 100 billion in the form of favourable loans from the pan-European short-time work scheme (SURE) to prevent lay-offs.

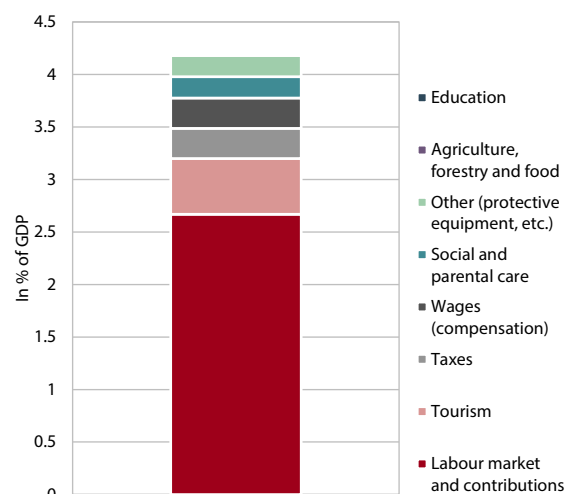
¹³ The “Next EU generation” instrument is based on three pillars: support to Member States in investment and reforms, support to private investors in boosting investment, and reinforcement of programmes, which have proved essential during the pandemic (for example investment in health care).

¹⁴ To make borrowing possible, the Economic Commission will have to amend the own resources decision and create sufficient financial space, i.e. increase the difference between the own resources ceiling of the long-term budget (the maximum amount of funds that the EU can request from Member States to finance its expenditure) and actual spending. This will serve as a guarantee for raised loans.

approved by EU Member States, provides sources of funding that will be able to support economic recovery particularly in the medium term. Supportive fiscal policies and the provision of liquidity to the economy and citizens via commercial banks will be strongly supported by the ECB’s monetary policy, through a comprehensive programme of securities purchases until the middle of 2021 (for now in the amount of EUR 1.500 billion or 12.6% of euro area GDP from 2019) and by increased volume of loans to commercial banks at exceptionally low interest rates. In addition, the ECB has eased capital requirements for commercial banks and lowered criteria for collateral accepted for Eurosystem credit operations for the duration of the crisis, while banks are not supposed to pay out dividends during this period. Institutions are flexible in measures and will reinforce them if necessary.

The support measures adopted are key to prevent the epidemic from wreaking even deeper and longer-lasting consequences on the economy. In the forecast for 2020, we take into account direct measures in the amount of around EUR 2 billion (around 4.2% of estimated GDP for this year) financed from both domestic and EU sources; the estimate is based on information on already executed payments for individual measures based on data from the consolidated budgetary accounts and from other institutions collecting such data. The forecast assumes no changes in current legislation as regards general government sector wages and social benefits or transfers and strong government investment activity. Such investment activity is related to the upcoming closure of the current financial framework for EU funds absorption and thus the expiry of access to EU funds and to efforts to accelerate investment projects.

Figure 5: The value of economic measures for mitigating the consequences of the epidemic



Source: IMAD estimates and assumptions based on SURS, MF, MJU and ESS data. Note: The classification of measures is in line with the classification in the Stability Programme 2020, MF.

3 Summer forecast

The spread of the COVID-19 epidemic since March 2020 and urgent measures to protect health already had a significant impact on economic activity in Slovenia in March and, consequently, in the first quarter as a whole. In March, short-term indicators of economic activity declined significantly, real GDP thus being 2.3% lower year on year in the first quarter of the year. Increased uncertainty and the closure of all non-essential service activities resulted in a marked decline in activity in trade, transportation, and sectors related to tourism (accommodation and food service activities) in March, which was reflected in a fall in private consumption in the first quarter. The value of construction output also declined, albeit less than in other activities. At the beginning of the year, construction investment was still on the rise due to strong activity in this sector, while investment in machinery and equipment, which had already fallen in the last quarter of 2019 due to the slowdown in international activity, dropped sharply. This year it contracted further, given the worsening of external conditions and difficulties experienced by companies in transport as a result of measures to stem the coronavirus spread and the high level of uncertainty currently affecting investment decisions. Strict containment measures implemented in EU countries significantly affected demand for Slovenian goods and services and, in turn, external trade movements.¹⁵ Exports and imports dropped sharply, notably trade in services, especially in the travel segment. Although enterprises in Slovenian industry were not ordered to close down, some of them did, while others curtailed their operations, this mainly to ensure the necessary distance between workers or because of a shortage in production materials due to interrupted supply chains and a fall in orders due to lower foreign demand.¹⁶ This contributed to a decline in output volume in manufacturing, notably in activities related to the car industry, electrical equipment manufacturing and intermediate goods production, while the fall in the food-processing and pharmaceutical industries was relatively modest. In the first quarter, final government consumption was the only consumption aggregate to strengthen year on year.

In the second quarter, we expect an even greater contraction of economic activity.¹⁷ This is already suggested by the first data on external trade for April,

which dropped sharply. The plunge in tourist arrivals seen since March is expected to contribute to a further steep decline in turnover in accommodation and food service activities. A marked fall in economic activity is also indicated by electricity consumption, which was almost one fifth lower year on year in Slovenia in April. Lower economic activity in Slovenia and the EU also had a significant negative impact on freight traffic on Slovenian motorways, which was around 40% lower year on year in April. In April, economic sentiment and consumer confidence dropped to record lows. With the easing of measures in the second half of April and in May, the year-on-year fall in these indicators decreased slightly, but their values remained low.

The virus still being present, the baseline scenario of the Summer Forecast assumes that some measures to contain its spread will remain in place after the end of the epidemic, so the recovery will be gradual and moderate. The forecast takes into account that some severe containment measures (see Section 2, first paragraph) started to be relaxed in April and more noticeably in May and at the beginning of June. This year, real GDP is set to be 7.6% lower than in 2019. With a gradual recovery, which is expected to begin in the second half of this year, GDP will grow by 4.5% in 2021 but remain lower than before the outbreak of the epidemic.

This year's decline in GDP will arise from a fall in value added in most activities as a result of a significant contraction of activity over the duration of protection measures. This year value added is set to decline the most in accommodation and food service activities, arts, entertainment and recreation, personal service activities and transportation. A sharp fall is also expected in manufacturing. According to our estimates, the coronavirus crisis had a positive impact on activity in only a few sectors (for example, in computer and some information services, as well as in the pharmaceutical industry). In industry, trade, transportation, some administrative and support service activities and leisure-related services, the decline in orders, disrupted trade routes and supply chains and the absence of foreign tourists contributed to a sharp fall in activity over the duration of the stringent protection measures. When the epidemic is over, we expect a gradual easing of measures and a moderate recovery, but this will be gradual and its pace uneven across activities.

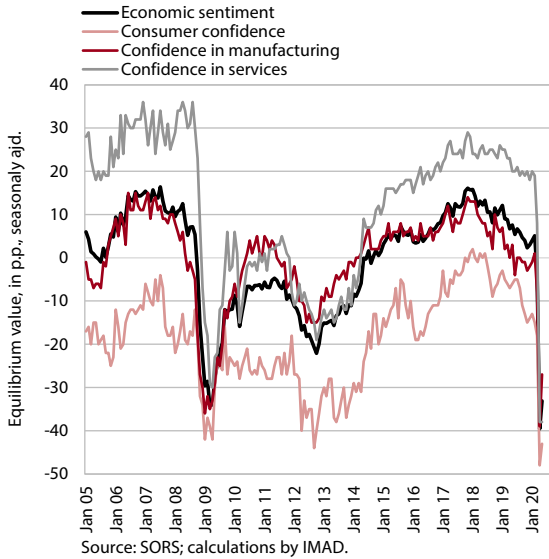
All consumption aggregates are expected to decline this year except government consumption, which will strengthen temporarily under the impact of measures adopted in crisis conditions. We project a substantial decline in exports and investment, which could (only) partially recover next year. Private consumption is also set to fall more sharply this year before gradually recovering in 2021. Household consumption will be significantly lower this year mainly as a result of self-isolation and government measures to limit physical contact and the closure of non-essential services and shops during the epidemic, while during the rest of the year it will also

¹⁵ Exports to Italy recorded the sharpest fall, reflecting the closure of most shops and a complete halt in non-essential production from the second half of the month.

¹⁶ In mid-April, most companies had otherwise already resumed production, the rest at the beginning of May.

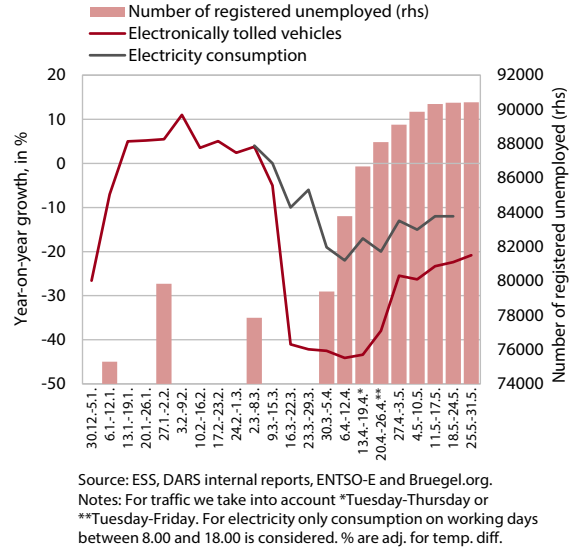
¹⁷ The current model estimate shows a year-on-year decline in real GDP of about 13% in the second quarter of 2020. The estimate is based on a dynamic factor model that includes data available up to and including April and May. We used seasonally adjusted data on business trends, electricity consumption, the number of unemployed persons, industrial production indices, the retail trade turnover index and some indicators of the international environment. However, this being a preliminary estimate based on a limited set of data, it may change significantly with the release of new data.

Figure 6: Business and consumer confidence



be affected by the remaining containment measures and restrictions for travel to other countries, which are being lifted only gradually. The decline in spending will also be due to increased unemployment and general uncertainty, which will be reflected in the postponement of non-essential purchases and increased household savings. This year, disposable income is otherwise expected to remain similar to that in 2019 on average. In addition to January's changes in the minimum wage and personal income tax, this will also be to a great extent due to government measures to mitigate income losses due to the epidemic (see Section 2, second paragraph). With increased uncertainty and a decline in production in the

Figure 7: The number of unemployed persons, electronically tolled vehicles and electricity consumption



first half of the year, which is also reflected in low capacity utilisation, companies will be postponing investment into the future. Particularly those from the tradeable sector will significantly reduce investment in machinery and equipment given the aggravated external situation and transport problems. On the other hand, investment activity will be favourably affected by a rise in government investment. The fall in total investment will therefore be somewhat smaller. Imports and exports will be severely affected particularly as a result of a fall in global trade, international trade barriers and stringent containment measures in EU countries. A stronger decline is expected in trade in services (in most services, particularly in the

Figure 8: Contributions of expenditure components to GDP growth

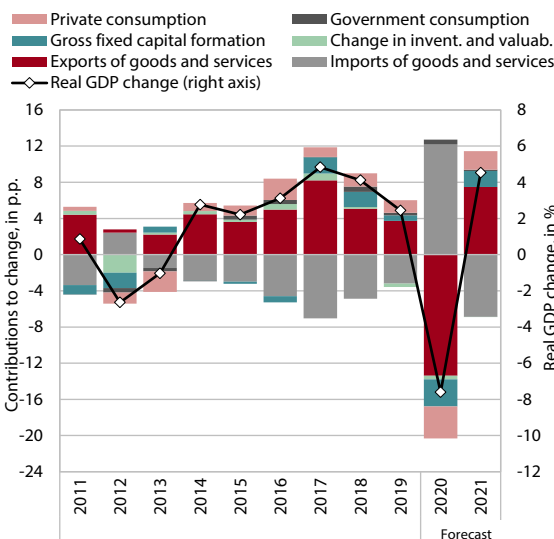
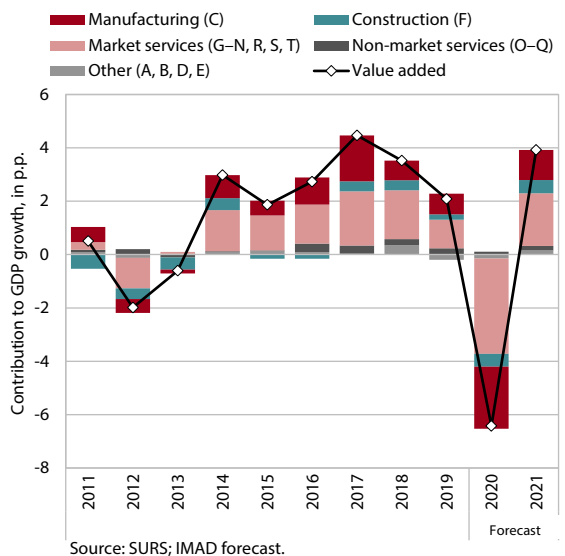


Figure 9: Contributions of growth in value added to GDP growth by activity



Source: SURS; 2020–2021 IMAD forecast.

Source: SURS; IMAD forecast.

segment of travel, but also transport), although exports of goods will also drop significantly. In 2021, the slow recovery of exports and imports, which will start in the second half of this year, is expected to continue, reflecting the assumed resumption of activity in our trading partners, growth in world trade and a gradual recovery of the domestic economy. If the virus is contained and moderate economic recovery continues for the rest of the year, private investment will also gradually increase with some delay next year. Private consumption is also projected to partially recover next year, while growth in government consumption will slow.

Although the intervention measures aimed at maintaining employment will to some extent alleviate the deterioration in labour market conditions, we expect a decline in employment and a marked increase in unemployment, which is set to ease next year with a gradual recovery of economic activity.

After the relatively favourable first two months, labour market conditions started to deteriorate rapidly with the adoption of measures to contain the coronavirus epidemic in the middle of March. Year-on-year growth in the number of employed persons weakened significantly in March (0.6%; March 2019, 3.1%), while unemployment started to rise strongly. Growth in the number of unemployed persons, which was the most intense in the first half of April, has since moderated.¹⁸ By the end of May, the number of unemployed persons had risen to 90,415, which is 25.6% more than one year earlier. At the beginning of June, it dropped somewhat, according to unofficial (daily) data of the Employment Service of Slovenia.¹⁹ Unemployment is expected to increase again particularly in July,²⁰ with the expiry of the measure of reimbursement of wage compensation for temporarily laid-off workers and the transition to the partial subsidising of the reduced hours of full-time workers.²¹ Consequently, we expect employment to drop by 2.4% on average this year, while unemployment will increase by approximately one third. Assuming a gradual rebound in economic activity, we expect that the decline in employment and the rise in unemployment will slow down in the second half of the year and a gradual recovery of the labour market next year.

The average gross wage will decline this year according to the earnings statistics. In addition to

the deteriorated economic conditions, this will also be a consequence of the methodology used for reporting wages, according to which only the part of wage compensation that is paid by the employer is included in the gross wage (while the part paid by the government is not); wage growth will otherwise be positively affected by the payment of crisis allowances and the increase in the minimum wage at the beginning of the year. In the first two months, year-on-year growth in the average wage (4.7%) was still strong due to the increase in the minimum wage, a general shortage of workers and the agreements with trade unions from 2018. In March it decreased noticeably with the adoption of intervention measures after the outbreak of the epidemic and stood at 0.3% year on year (3.2% year on year in the first three months). The monthly decline in the average wage for March was attributable to the fact that many workers were temporarily laid off, a measure that was to a greater extent used by private sector employers.²² From July onwards, when these workers are expected to start returning to work, the average private sector wage will start gradually rising according to the earnings statistics, but is nevertheless set to be significantly lower on average in 2020 than in 2019. Next year, it will increase modestly. Amid moderate growth in the first two months, wage growth in the public sector strengthened slightly in March as a consequence of the temporary introduction of allowances for harmful work conditions and extra workload (especially in the health sector), while the methodological effect due to the wage compensation for temporarily laid-off workers was significantly smaller than in the private sector. The temporary introduction of allowances for harmful working conditions and additional workloads and the payment of the bonus for work in risky conditions (according to the collective agreement) will also influence wage growth in the public sector this year, while next year growth is expected to slow.²³

¹⁸ The slowdown in unemployment growth in recent weeks is related to the lifting of containment measures and the adoption of the third legislative package of measures to mitigate the economic impact of the crisis.

¹⁹ According to these data, 89,584 persons were registered as unemployed on 10 June, which is 0.9% less than at the end of May. Among the newly registered, significantly more people than before the outbreak of the epidemic had lost work because their fixed-term employment contracts were not extended or for business reasons.

²⁰ The assumption of the summer forecast being that the inflow in July will be pronounced, yet somewhat smaller than in April.

²¹ Under the scheme of the partial subsidising of the reduced hours of full-time workers, employers are reimbursed a smaller part of labour costs than under the measure of partial reimbursement of wage compensation for temporarily laid-off workers. In our assessment, this could influence their decisions to reduce the number of employees, which would contribute to a rise in unemployment.

²² This year and partially in 2021, the statistical data on the average wage will be significantly influenced by the prescribed methodology for reporting data on gross wages related to the adopted intervention measures for preserving jobs (such as wage compensation for temporarily laid-off workers, exemption from the payment of contributions and partial subsidising of the reduced hours of full-time workers). The methodology regulating how employers report wages (the statistical survey Earnings of Persons in Paid Employment by Legal Persons) prescribes that only the number of persons who receive wages and only the amount of wages paid (funded) by the employer are reported, while wages (or part of wages) for temporarily laid-off workers that are not paid by the employer but by the government are not. The reported amount of paid wages or the reported number of wage recipients can consequently be significantly lower (or higher). The actual receipts and compensation per person will therefore be higher than data on the average wage.

²³ Because of the methodological specifics related to the earnings statistics, this time the forecast of labour market conditions is strongly influenced not only by the responsiveness of the labour market to changes in economic activity, but also by the assessment of the share of workers included in the temporary lay-off and short-time working schemes. Based on the provisional data by the Employment Institute of Slovenia, we assume that around 190,000 persons were included in the temporary lay-off scheme and 10,000 to 90,000 persons in the short-time working scheme (their number is expected to decrease gradually by the end of 2020).

Inflation will be lower this year on average than in 2019 mainly due to lower prices of energy, while next year it will rise under the assumption of moderate economic recovery. After increasing to around 2% at the beginning of the year under the impact of higher growth in prices of (non-processed) food, inflation dropped substantially after the outbreak of the epidemic largely due to lower energy prices. Lower prices of oil derivatives and electricity are also the main reason for the low average inflation in the year as a whole (0.4%). In other price groups we mainly expect moderate rises this year; somewhat faster price growth will be recorded for services related to housing, health care, personal care and food. With the expected moderate economic recovery in the second half of the year, inflation will again be higher next year, when it will also be driven by higher energy prices.

4 Risks to the forecast

The greatest risk to the summer forecast is associated with the renewed spread of the coronavirus epidemic in Slovenia and its main trading partners, with high uncertainty related to a possible second wave of infections. A second wave could lead to the reinstatement of stringent measures to contain the spread, which would again strongly hamper business operations in service sectors and industry, as companies would no longer be able to carry out their activities, the number of bankruptcies would increase, and greater consequences would also be felt on the labour market. If this were to happen this year, GDP could fall by 2 to 3 percentage points more, while bankruptcies and increased unemployment would also contribute to a weaker recovery. Another risk to the recovery is euro area countries' strong borrowing to limit economic damage, which in the event of a deterioration in borrowing conditions could translate into a debt crisis and consequently a contraction of economic activity of euro area countries and, indirectly, Slovenia. The beginning of the implementation of urgent consolidation measures of EU Member States also remains an unknown from the aspect of the permission of deviations from European and domestic fiscal rules that entered into force this year. When the permitted deviations cease to apply, the non-compliant countries will have to embark on fiscal consolidation with possible negative effects on economic growth.

Risks are also associated with uncertainties in the international environment, which already existed before the epidemic and whose materialisation would also lead to lower economic growth than projected in the Summer Forecast. Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU in January this year, economic cooperation between the two trading partners will remain unchanged until the end of 2020. If no agreement is reached by the end of the transition period (i.e. by 2021), the barriers to cooperation may increase significantly, which could, particularly indirectly, also have a negative effect on economic growth in Slovenia. The risks also include the possible introduction of new protectionist measures by the US, such as raising tariffs on car and car part imports or imposing new barriers to trade and technological cooperation with China. The tensions between the US and China, the world's two largest economies, have otherwise eased in recent months with the signing of the first part of the trade deal. However, the trade deal poses a new risk for the EU economies in the form of a possible decline in exports to China; under this deal, China is expected to substantially increase its imports from the US, which could lead to a decline in imports from its other trading partners. In view of the forthcoming US elections, there is a possibility that the US will escalate tensions with China and the EU and introduce new tariffs on a wider range of products from the EU.

There are also some possibilities for higher-than-forecast economic growth, especially next year. If a vaccine or medicine is developed and made available soon, or if the spread of the virus is effectively and permanently contained and there is no further increase in external trade barriers or other negative shocks, activity could recover more quickly than predicted in the baseline scenario. This would contribute to lowering uncertainty, which would improve economic sentiment internationally and in Slovenia and boost investment and growth in production and final consumption.

The coronavirus crisis has also brought Slovenia certain new opportunities, or risks if it does not take advantage of them. It has revealed the weaknesses of global trade and global value chains, which were disrupted or even broken during the epidemic. This could accelerate the shortening of global value chains and the shift towards suppliers in closer geographical proximity (which had in fact already started before the epidemic), as, despite possible higher costs, companies will give priority to security of supply. This presents an opportunity for higher economic growth in Slovenia in the medium term, as it could attract investment from Western Europe, given its well-developed infrastructure, high-quality workforce and EU membership. As measures to boost the economy at the EU level encourage investment in digital and green transformation and the transition to more sustainable economic development, it is essential for a successful recovery from the crisis that Slovenia will be able to adapt accordingly (including by preparing projects for the absorption of EU funds) and use this period as much as possible for addressing developmental challenges (i.e. for training and education, research and development, acceleration of digital transformation, etc. – see Box 1). In view of the risk of a new wave of infections, the period after the end of (the first wave of) the epidemic should also be used to better prepare for its recurrence. By investing in people and equipment, it is necessary to strengthen the health system and improve the system of social care and the conditions in nursing homes, which have proved to be a weak point during this crisis.²⁴ It is also necessary to step up investment in R&D and in the development and production of medicines and protective equipment.

²⁴ In preparing a systemic solution for long-term care, it will be crucial to define the sources of funding where different options are possible (IMAD, 2019a).

Box 1: Dependence of medium-term growth on economic policy measures

The medium-term dynamics of economic growth and other macroeconomic aggregates will crucially depend on the strategy for exiting the coronavirus crisis. In addition to the ambitiousness of the measures, it is necessary to ensure an appropriate balance between short-, medium- and long-term measures, i.e. those primarily aimed at boosting economic growth and maintaining the material well-being of the population in the short term and development-oriented measures that mainly have long-term effects.

Different types of measures affect economic growth and productivity not only to different degrees but also with different time lags. Measures targeting infrastructure, for example, have a strong short-term Keynesian, i.e. stimulative, effect on GDP through increased aggregate demand. Investment in research, development and innovation or human resource development, on the other hand, has a smaller short-term impact due to negligible multiplier effects in the first phase but a significant and strong impact on growth and productivity in the medium term.¹

For Slovenia, as a small and open economy, enhancing productivity is crucial for sustainable economic growth and the well-being of the population. According to the prevailing view in the literature, after COVID-19 economies will transition into a 'new normal' (Alexander et al., 2020; OECD 2020a; Sneader and Singhal, 2020), which requires a significant transformation of the corporate sector. This means that short-term measures that boost only demand for existing products will not suffice. It will be necessary to take measures to accelerate productivity growth, without which Slovenia would be forced to pursue austerity-oriented economic policies, which would further hamper economic recovery and thus the repayment of (particularly public) debt (Atkinson, 2020).

That accelerated productivity growth should be the central principle of economic policy is also indicated by the transition into the fourth industrial revolution. This will accelerate due to the coronavirus crisis (Saenz et al., 2020; OECD, 2020b; Trivedi, 2020). The crisis is already reflected in the transformation of global value chains (WEF, 2018; Eurofound 2019; EIU, 2020; Kilic and Marin, 2020), where countries that will proactively prepare for the transition will emerge as winners, while the followers may face very negative, not only economic but also social, consequences (OECD 2017; Bughin et al., 2019; IMAD, 2019a; Wostner, 2019; Seric and Winkler, 2020). An acceleration of productivity growth is also essential in view of demographic change, which, by reducing the size of the working-age population, limits the possibilities for strengthening economic growth by higher employment.

To achieve higher productivity and thus sustainable economic growth in the medium term, it is therefore essential for the exit strategy to supplement traditional public investment, balancing it by medium-term measures that boost private sector investment and transformation² while taking into account the urgency of the transition to a low-carbon society and economy.³ Among the key pillars, the literature (ibid.; European Commission, 2019; UNIDO, 2019; Lund et al., 2019; Dondi et al., 2020; IMAD, forthcoming, 2019b; Santiago et al., 2020) points to the following two in particular:

- I. Accelerating the development and introduction of technologies and new business models* on the basis of stronger investment in research, development and innovation, digital transformation, corporate innovation ecosystems and business environment, and digital infrastructure.
- II. Developing human resources*, particularly by strengthening future-oriented systems of education, training, lifelong learning and re-training, including the improvement of digital literacy.

Complementary literature also points to the need for new strategic governance models, both within the government sector (see, for example, UNIDO, 2019, p. 122, and IMAD, forthcoming) and by facilitating linkages between the public and private sectors (UNIDO, 2019, p. 123; European Commission, 2019; Dondi et al., 2020). Over the medium term, it will also be necessary to consider social acceptance of the necessary changes and the adaptation of social protection systems (European Commission, 2019; Dondi et al., 2020; EIT Digital, 2020).

¹ According to Rodriguez-Pose et al., a strong impact on growth and productivity tends to show after four or more years (Rodriguez-Pose and Fratesi, 2004 or Crescenci and Rodriguez-Pose, 2008).

² EIB, 2019.

³ European Commission, 2020a, Potočník and Teixeira, 2020.

5 Bibliography and sources

1. Alexander, M., Meissner, F. and Bernhart, W. (2020). Reboot: Preparing for the New Normal in Technology-based Industries. Roland Berger, May 2020.
2. Atkinson, D.R. (2020). After the Pandemic, We Can Boost Productivity or Descend Into Austerity, Morning Consult, 22 May. Obtained on 5 June 2020 at <https://morningconsult.com/opinions/after-the-pandemic-we-can-boost-productivity-or-descend-into-austerity/>
3. Bughin, J. et al. (2019). Tech for Good. Smoothing disruption, improving well-being. McKinsey Global Institute Discussion paper. May 2019.
4. Consensus Economics Inc. (2020). Consensus Forecasts. Published by Consensus Economics Inc, London.
5. Consensus Economics Inc. (2020). Eastern Europe Consensus Forecasts. Published by Consensus Economics Inc, London.
6. Crescenzi, R. and Rodríguez-Pose, A. (2008). Infrastructure endowment and investment as determinants of regional growth in the European Union, EIB Papers Volume 13, 2.
7. DARS, internal reports provided in 2020.
8. Dondi, M. et al. (2020). A government blueprint to adapt the ecosystem to automation and the Future of Work. McKinsey & Company, January 2020.
9. EIB (2019). Accelerating Europe's Transformation. European Investment Bank Investment Report 2019/2020.
10. EIT Digital (2020). Digital Transformation of European industry. A Policy Perspective. Brussels: EIT Digital.
11. EIU (2020). The Great Unwinding: Covid-19 and the regionalisation of global supply chains. A report by The Economist Intelligence Unit.
12. ENTSO-E Transparency Platform (2020). Data about power consumption. Obtained on 5 June 2020 at <https://transparency.entsoe.eu/>
13. Eurofound (2019), The future of manufacturing in Europe, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.
14. European Commission (2020a). Europe's moment: Repair and Prepare for the Next Generation. COM(2020) 456 final. Brussels: 27.5.2020.
15. European Commission (2020b). European Economic Forecast, Spring 2020. Institutional papers 125, Luxembourg: Publication Office of the EU. Obtained on 6 June 2020 at https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-performance-and-forecasts/economic-forecasts/spring-2020-economic-forecast-deep-and-uneven-recession-uncertain-recovery_en
16. European Commission (2019). A Vision for the European Industry until 2030. Final Report of the Industry 2030 high level industrial roundtable.
17. Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia: Podatki o oprostitvah plačila vseh prispevkov za socialno varnost po 28. členu ZIUZEOP in podatki o oprostitvah plačila prispevkov za pokojninsko zavarovanje po 33. členu ZIUZEOP (Data on exemptions from the payment of all social security contributions under Article 28 of the ZIUZEOP and data on exemptions from the payment of pension insurance contributions under Article 33 of the ZIUZEOP). Obtained at: <http://www.fs-rs.si/aktualno/>
18. IMF (2020). World Economic Outlook, April 2020: The Great Lockdown. Washington, DC. Obtained on 5 May 2020 at Consensus Economics Inc. (2020). Consensus Forecasts. Published by Consensus Economics Inc, London.
19. Kilic, K. and Marin, D. (2020). How COVID-19 is transforming the world economy. Published on VOX, CEPR Policy Portal on 10 May 2020.
20. Lund, S. et al. (2019). Globalisation in Transition: The Future of Trade and Value Chains. McKinsey Global Institute, January 2019.
21. McWilliams, B. and Zachmann, G. (2020). Bruegel electricity tracker of COVID-19 lockdown effects, Bruegel Datasets. Obtained on 5 June 2020 at <https://www.bruegel.org/2020/03/covid-19-crisis-electricity-demand-as-a-real-time-indicator/>
22. Ministry of Finance. Consolidated general government budgetary accounts. Obtained at: <https://www.gov.si/teme/fiskalna-in-javnofinancna-politika/>
23. Ministry of Finance. Overview of general government developments, May 2020. Obtained at: <https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MF/ekonomska-in-fiskalna-politika/Blagajne-JF/Pregled-javnofinancnih-gibanj-maj-2020.pdf>
24. Ministry of Finance. Stability Programme 2020. Available at: <https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MF/ekonomska-in-fiskalna-politika/evropski-semester/Program-stabilnosti-2020.pdf>
25. Ministry of Public Administration. Podatki o določilih obsega in izplačilih dodatka za nevarnost in posebne obremenitve na podlagi 71. člena ZIUZEOP (Information on the determination and payment of the allowance for harmful working conditions and additional workload on the basis of Article 71 of the ZIUZEOP). Obtained at: <https://www.gov.si/teme/placni-sistem/>
26. OECD (2020a). OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2020 Issue 1: Preliminary version, No. 107, OECD Publishing, Paris. Obtained on 10 June 2020 at <https://doi.org/10.1787/0d1d1e2e-en>.
27. OECD (2020b). 2020 Strategic Orientations of the OECD Secretary General, 4 May.
28. OECD (2020c). Coronavirus (COVID-19) From pandemic to recovery: Local employment and economic development. Updated 27 April 2020.
29. OECD (2017), The Next Production Revolution:

- Implications for Governments and Business, OECD Publishing, Paris.
30. Potočnik, J. and Teixeira, I. (2020). Building Resilient Societies After the COVID-19 Pandemic. The International Resource Panel.
 31. Rodríguez-Pose, A. and Fratesi, U. (2004). Between Development and Social Policies: The Impact of European Structural Funds in Objective 1 Regions, *Regional Studies*, 38:1, 97–113.
 32. Saenz, H., Anderson, N., Ledingham, D. and Supko, M. (2020). The “New Normal” Is a Myth. The Future Won't Be Normal at All. Bain & Company, June 2020.
 33. Santiago, F., De Fuentes, C. and Ara Peerally J. (2020). COVID-19: A wake up call for research and industrial capacity-building. UNIDO Industrial Analytics Platform. Obtained on 8 June 2020 at <https://iap.unido.org/articles/covid19-wake-call-research-and-industrial-capacity-building>.
 34. Seric, A. and Winkler, D. (2020). Managing COVID-19: Could the coronavirus spur automation and reverse globalization? UNIDO Industrial Analytics Platform. Obtained on 8 June 2020 at <https://iap.unido.org/articles/managing-covid-19-could-coronavirus-spur-automation-and-reverse-globalization>
 35. SI-STAT Data Portal. (2020). Ljubljana: SURS.
 36. Sneader, K. and Singhal, S. (2020). The future is not what it used to be: Thoughts on the shape of the next normal, McKinsey & Company, April 2020.
 37. Trivedi, A. (2020). The Robots-Are-Taking-Our-Jobs Threat Gets Real. Obtained on 8 June 2020 at <https://www.bloomberg.com/opinion/articles/2020-05-20/robot-makers-like-japan-s-fanuc-will-get-a-post-coronavirus-boom>
 38. IMAD (forthcoming). Development Report 2020. Ljubljana: Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development.
 39. IMAD (2019a). Productivity Report 2019. Ljubljana: Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development.
 40. IMAD (2019b). Economic Issues 2019. Ljubljana: Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development.
 41. UNIDO (2019). Industrial Development Report 2020. Industrialising in the digital age. Vienna.
 42. WEF (2018). The Future of Jobs Report 2018.
 43. WIIW (2020). Monthly Report: Special Forecast Update. Obtained on 6 June 2020 at <https://wiiw.ac.at/monthly-report-no-5-2020-p-5302.html>
 44. Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Commodity Reserves. Podatki o naročilih zaščitne opreme (Data on protective equipment orders). Obtained at: <https://www.dbr.si/objava/status-narocil-zascitnih-sredstev-na-dan-8-12-in-19-4-ter-nadalje-vsak-delovni-dan/>
 45. Employment Service of Slovenia. Podatki o povračilih nadomestila plače (Data on reimbursement of wage compensation). Obtained at: https://www.ess.gov.si/delodajalci/financne_spodbude/ugodnosti_pri_zaposlovanju/intukrep-povracilo-nadomestila-place
 46. Employment Service of Slovenia. Podatki o vlogah delodajalcev za povračila nadomestila plače delavcev na začasnem čakanju na delo in odsotnih zaradi višje sile (Data on employers' applications for reimbursement of wage compensation for temporarily laid-off workers and those absent from work due to force majeure). Obtained at: https://www.ess.gov.si/_files/13303/Seznam_izbranih_vlagateljev_ZIUZEOP.pdf

statistical appendix

Table of contents

Table 1:	Main macroeconomic indicators of Slovenia
Table 2a:	Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product (current prices)
Table 2b:	Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product (structure in %, current prices)
Table 3a:	Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product (constant prices)
Table 3b:	Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product (real growth rates in %)
Table 4a:	Gross domestic product by expenditures (current prices)
Table 4b:	Gross domestic product by expenditures (structure in %, current prices)
Table 5a:	Gross domestic product by expenditures (constant prices)
Table 5b:	Gross domestic product by expenditures (real growth rates in %)
Table 6:	Balance of payments - balance of payments statistics (EUR million)
Table 7:	Labour market (numbers in thousand, indicators in %)
Table 8:	Indicators of international competitiveness (annual growth rates in %)
Table 9a:	Consolidated general government revenues; GFS - IMF Methodology (current prices)
Table 9b:	Consolidated general government revenues; GFS - IMF Methodology (per cent share relative to GDP)
Table 10a:	Consolidated general government expenditures; GFS - IMF Methodology (current prices)
Table 10b:	Consolidated general government expenditures; GFS - IMF Methodology (per cent share relative to GDP)

Table 1: Main macroeconomic indicators of Slovenia

Real growth rates in %, unless otherwise indicated

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
									Forecast	
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	-2.6	-1.0	2.8	2.2	3.1	4.8	4.1	2.4	-7.6	4.5
GDP in EUR m* (current prices, fixed exchange rate 2007)	36,253	36,454	37,634	38,853	40,367	42,987	45,755	48,007	45,241	47,907
GDP per capita in EUR (current prices and at current exchange rate)	17,626	17,700	18,253	18,830	19,551	20,809	22,083	22,983	21,592	22,874
GDP per capita in USD (current prices and at current exchange rate)	22,646	23,508	24,249	20,892	21,641	23,508	26,080	25,729	23,535	24,818
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	22,000	22,000	22,800	23,800	24,200	25,500	26,900			
GDP per capita (PPS EU28=100) ¹	82	82	82	82	83	85	87			
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY										
Employment according to National Accounts	-0.9	-1.1	0.4	1.3	1.8	3.0	3.2	2.4	-2.4	-0.3
Registered unemployed (annual average in thousand)	110.2	119.8	120.1	112.7	103.2	88.6	78.5	74.2	94.6	102.7
Rate of registered unemployment in %	12.0	13.1	13.1	12.3	11.2	9.5	8.2	7.7	9.8	10.5
Rate of unemployment by ILO in %	8.9	10.1	9.7	9.0	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.5	6.5	5.9
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	-1.7	0.1	2.4	0.9	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.1	-5.3	4.8
WAGES										
Gross wage per employee - nominal growth in %	0.1	-0.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.7	3.4	4.3	1.4*	0.7*
Private sector activities	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.7	2.9	4.0	3.9	-1.0*	0.7*
Public service activities	-0.9	-1.3	0.9	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.0	5.4	4.9*	0.8*
Gross wage per employee - real growth in %	-2.5	-1.9	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.7	1.1*	-1.0*
Private sector activities	-2.0	-1.2	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.2	-1.4*	-1.0*
Public service activities	-3.4	-3.0	0.7	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.3	3.7	4.5*	-0.9*
INTERNATIONAL TRADE										
Exports of goods and services	0.5	3.1	6.0	4.7	6.5	10.5	6.1	4.4	-15.9	9.7
Exports of goods	0.4	3.3	6.3	5.3	6.2	10.6	5.8	4.4	-14.6	9.7
Exports of services	1.1	2.0	5.0	2.4	7.7	10.2	7.4	4.2	-20.6	9.9
Imports of goods and services	-3.5	2.1	4.2	4.3	6.7	10.1	6.6	4.2	-16.2	10.1
Imports of goods	-4.3	2.9	3.8	5.1	7.0	10.4	7.3	4.6	-16.4	10.4
Imports of services	1.0	-2.3	6.1	0.1	4.7	8.6	3.0	2.0	-14.8	8.4

Table 1: Main macroeconomic indicators of Slovenia - continue

Real growth rates in %, unless otherwise indicated

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
									Forecast	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS										
Current account balance in EUR m	479	1,204	1,924	1,482	1,942	2,689	2,784	3,151	3,008	3,274
- As a per cent share relative to GDP	1.3	3.3	5.1	3.8	4.8	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.8
External balance of goods and services in EUR m	1,138	2,130	2,636	3,110	3,462	3,874	3,997	4,357	4,156	4,465
- As a per cent share relative to GDP	3.1	5.8	7.0	8.0	8.6	9.0	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.3
FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND										
Final consumption	-2.2	-3.4	1.1	2.1	3.9	1.5	2.9	2.4	-4.3	3.0
As a % of GDP	77.8	75.7	73.9	72.8	73.0	71.0	70.2	70.1	72.3	71.4
in which:										
Private consumption	-2.2	-3.9	1.6	2.0	4.4	2.0	2.8	2.7	-6.9	4.0
As a % of GDP	57.5	56.1	55.0	54.0	53.9	52.5	51.9	51.7	51.3	51.2
Government consumption	-2.4	-2.0	-0.2	2.3	2.5	0.3	3.2	1.6	3.0	0.7
As a % of GDP	20.4	19.6	18.9	18.8	19.1	18.4	18.3	18.4	21.0	20.2
Gross fixed capital formation	-8.5	3.4	-0.1	-1.2	-3.7	10.4	9.1	3.2	-15.5	10.0
As a % of GDP	19.0	19.6	19.1	18.7	17.4	18.3	19.2	19.3	17.4	18.2
EXCHANGE RATE AND PRICES										
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.286	1.328	1.329	1.110	1.107	1.129	1.181	1.120	1.090	1.085
Real effective exchange rate - deflated by CPI ²	-1.2	1.2	-0.2	-4.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.3
Inflation (end of the year), % ³	2.7	0.7	0.2	-0.4	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.7	1.4
Inflation (year average), % ³	2.6	1.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.4	1.7
Brent Crude Oil Price USD / barrel	111.7	108.6	98.9	52.4	44.8	54.3	71.0	64.3	35.8	37.0

Source of data: SURS, BoS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD.

Note: *In our Summer forecast 2020 we took into account methodological specifics regarding the reporting of wages (which do not take into account government compensation), so the forecasts of gross wages between this forecast and our other forecasts or scenario are not directly comparable.

¹ Measured in purchasing power standard.² Growth in value denotes real appreciation of national currency and vice versa.³ Consumer price index.

Table 2a: Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product

EUR million, current prices

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
									Forecast	
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	711.8	718.6	759.1	814.6	806.2	796.4	963.2	948.2	1,040.5	1,030.5
BCDE Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply, waste management	8,111.6	8,363.0	8,736.8	9,080.9	9,480.9	10,203.4	10,724.0	11,188.1	10,066.0	10,683.2
of which: C Manufacturing	6,790.4	6,984.6	7,385.1	7,747.0	8,145.6	8,866.6	9,346.4	9,707.4	8,640.9	9,293.9
F Construction	1,819.8	1,657.9	1,852.3	1,808.3	1,816.4	2,014.2	2,286.3	2,443.8	2,280.1	2,587.0
GHI Trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	6,239.8	6,303.8	6,497.2	6,852.4	7,248.1	7,808.9	8,404.6	8,778.5	8,098.1	8,599.7
J Information and communication	1,349.6	1,321.2	1,391.5	1,357.4	1,384.8	1,477.8	1,537.8	1,629.9	2,081.1	2,180.2
K Financial and insurance activities	1,362.6	1,257.6	1,304.1	1,362.2	1,349.5	1,428.2	1,519.0	1,579.0	1,492.9	1,557.4
L Real estate activities	2,399.4	2,572.5	2,529.9	2,652.9	2,699.7	2,805.3	2,939.3	3,091.4	2,895.4	3,042.5
MN Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	2,985.8	3,011.0	3,222.7	3,346.6	3,458.2	3,798.3	4,088.7	4,341.3	4,071.6	4,288.1
OPQ Public administration, education, human health and social work	5,630.9	5,446.7	5,389.7	5,469.2	5,806.8	6,083.0	6,402.0	6,850.0	6,785.7	7,072.1
RST Other service activities	863.6	856.5	848.9	847.2	902.3	934.7	973.6	1,032.2	882.2	982.6
1. TOTAL VALUE ADDED	31,475.2	31,508.8	32,532.0	33,591.7	34,952.8	37,350.2	39,838.5	41,882.4	39,693.6	42,023.4
2. CORRECTIONS	4,778.1	4,945.6	5,102.3	5,260.9	5,413.8	5,636.9	5,916.3	6,124.3	5,546.9	5,883.3
3. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3=1+2)	36,253.3	36,454.3	37,634.3	38,852.6	40,366.6	42,987.1	45,754.8	48,006.6	45,240.5	47,906.6

Source of data: SURS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 2b: Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product

Structure in %, current prices

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
									Forecast	
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2
BCDE Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply, waste management	22.4	22.9	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.7	23.4	23.3	22.2	22.3
of which: C Manufacturing	18.7	19.2	19.6	19.9	20.2	20.6	20.4	20.2	19.1	19.4
F Construction	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.4
GHI Trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.3	17.9	18.0
J Information and communication	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.6	4.6
K Financial and insurance activities	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
L Real estate activities	6.6	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
MN Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0
OPQ Public administration, education, human health and social work	15.5	14.9	14.3	14.1	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.3	15.0	14.8
RST Other service activities	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1
1. TOTAL VALUE ADDED	86.8	86.4	86.4	86.5	86.6	86.9	87.1	87.2	87.7	87.7
2. CORRECTIONS	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.3	12.3
3. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3=1+2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source of data: SURS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 3a: Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product

EUR million

	constant previous year prices								constant 2019 prices	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
									Forecast	
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	736.4	704.8	733.0	858.7	819.4	785.1	895.6	917.9	996.1	1,016.5
BCDE Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply, waste management	7,860.3	8,078.2	8,695.4	8,891.7	9,505.6	10,212.9	10,570.9	11,034.2	9,951.7	10,499.0
of which: C Manufacturing	6,555.4	6,740.2	7,300.8	7,593.1	8,140.6	8,841.0	9,183.1	9,701.0	8,591.0	9,089.3
F Construction	1,743.4	1,652.1	1,820.9	1,792.9	1,747.4	1,967.2	2,174.7	2,379.1	2,212.8	2,435.2
GHI Trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	6,154.5	6,261.0	6,522.2	6,858.4	7,229.7	7,707.8	8,276.7	8,690.0	7,725.1	8,169.3
J Information and communication	1,323.3	1,366.6	1,383.8	1,419.0	1,348.2	1,445.4	1,541.7	1,573.8	1,720.4	1,815.8
K Financial and insurance activities	1,587.4	1,325.1	1,239.6	1,261.4	1,406.0	1,342.8	1,417.3	1,562.6	1,500.8	1,531.6
L Real estate activities	2,477.5	2,409.6	2,605.0	2,534.5	2,662.5	2,729.8	2,823.0	2,970.0	2,932.2	3,021.6
MN Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	3,010.2	2,999.7	3,287.1	3,373.6	3,447.2	3,722.2	4,034.6	4,156.9	4,104.7	4,229.9
OPQ Public administration, education, human health and social work	5,772.8	5,592.5	5,460.5	5,400.5	5,593.2	5,927.7	6,181.0	6,510.2	6,901.4	6,973.8
RST Other service activities	863.3	865.8	847.1	842.5	893.0	915.6	949.1	997.6	754.0	844.9
1. TOTAL VALUE ADDED	31,529.3	31,255.6	32,594.5	33,233.0	34,652.2	36,756.2	38,864.4	40,792.2	38,799.1	40,537.7
2. CORRECTIONS	4,551.1	4,624.6	4,868.9	5,233.0	5,413.3	5,561.5	5,892.9	6,080.4	5,556.7	5,827.2
3. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3=1+2)	36,080.4	35,880.1	37,463.4	38,466.0	40,065.5	42,317.6	44,757.4	46,872.6	44,355.9	46,364.8

Source of data: SURS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 3b: Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product

Real growth rates in %

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
									Forecast	
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-7.3	-1.0	2.0	13.1	0.6	-2.6	12.5	-4.7	5.0	2.0
BCDE Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply, waste management	-2.3	-0.4	4.0	1.8	4.7	7.7	3.6	2.9	-11.1	5.5
of which: C Manufacturing	-2.9	-0.7	4.5	2.8	5.1	8.5	3.6	3.8	-11.5	5.8
F Construction	-7.8	-9.2	9.8	-3.2	-3.4	8.3	8.0	4.1	-9.5	10.0
GHI Trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	-4.8	0.3	3.5	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.0	3.4	-12.0	5.7
J Information and communication	0.2	1.4	4.7	2.0	-0.7	4.4	4.3	2.3	5.5	5.5
K Financial and insurance activities	-3.9	-2.8	-1.4	-3.3	3.2	-0.5	-0.8	2.9	-5.0	2.0
L Real estate activities	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.0	-5.2	3.0
MN Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	-1.1	0.5	9.2	4.7	3.0	7.6	6.2	1.7	-5.5	3.0
OPQ Public administration, education, human health and social work	1.3	-0.7	0.3	0.2	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.0
RST Other service activities	-3.1	0.3	-1.1	-0.8	5.4	1.4	1.5	2.5	-27.0	12.0
1. TOTAL VALUE ADDED	-2.3	-0.7	3.4	2.2	3.2	5.2	4.1	2.4	-7.4	4.5
2. CORRECTIONS	-5.0	-3.2	-1.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	4.5	2.8	-9.3	4.9
3. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3=1+2)	-2.6	-1.0	2.8	2.2	3.1	4.8	4.1	2.4	-7.6	4.5

Source of data: SURS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 4a: Gross domestic product by expenditures

EUR million, current prices

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
									Forecast	
1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1=4+5)	36,253.3	36,454.3	37,634.3	38,852.6	40,366.6	42,987.1	45,754.8	48,006.6	45,240.5	47,906.6
2 EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	26,425.6	27,055.1	28,659.2	29,974.3	31,474.4	35,664.2	38,785.4	40,535.3	33,223.7	36,746.5
3 IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	25,193.4	25,350.3	26,117.4	26,865.5	28,024.2	31,795.8	34,792.5	36,148.6	29,040.0	32,252.0
4 EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES (4=2-3)	1,232.2	1,704.8	2,541.7	3,108.8	3,450.2	3,868.4	3,992.9	4,386.7	4,183.7	4,494.5
5 TOTAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION (5=6+9)	35,021.1	34,749.5	35,092.6	35,743.8	36,916.3	39,118.7	41,761.9	43,619.9	41,056.8	43,412.1
6 FINAL CONSUMPTION (6=7+8)	28,220.3	27,609.3	27,801.3	28,298.3	29,472.8	30,499.4	32,139.6	33,669.3	32,707.5	34,207.3
7 PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	20,840.7	20,449.4	20,692.9	20,985.0	21,759.9	22,576.7	23,745.8	24,823.1	23,210.9	24,538.3
- Households	20,503.2	20,107.0	20,339.1	20,640.2	21,416.4	22,219.1	23,365.9	24,419.2	22,830.1	24,143.5
- NPISH's	337.5	342.4	353.8	344.8	343.5	357.6	379.9	403.9	380.8	394.8
8 GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION	7,379.5	7,159.9	7,108.4	7,313.3	7,712.9	7,922.6	8,393.8	8,846.2	9,496.6	9,669.0
9 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION (9=10+11)	6,800.8	7,140.2	7,291.3	7,445.6	7,443.6	8,619.3	9,622.3	9,950.6	8,349.4	9,204.9
10 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	6,899.6	7,157.3	7,191.0	7,247.8	7,019.4	7,874.7	8,771.0	9,266.7	7,853.9	8,721.7
11 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES AND VALUABLES	-98.8	-17.1	100.3	197.8	424.2	744.7	851.4	683.9	495.5	483.1

Source of data: SURS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 4b: Gross domestic product by expenditures

Structure in %, current prices

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
									Forecast	
1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1=4+5)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	72.9	74.2	76.2	77.1	78.0	83.0	84.8	84.4	73.4	76.7
3 IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	69.5	69.5	69.4	69.1	69.4	74.0	76.0	75.3	64.2	67.3
4 EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES (4=2-3)	3.4	4.7	6.8	8.0	8.5	9.0	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.4
5 TOTAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION (5=6+9)	96.6	95.3	93.2	92.0	91.5	91.0	91.3	90.9	90.8	90.6
6 FINAL CONSUMPTION (6=7+8)	77.8	75.7	73.9	72.8	73.0	71.0	70.2	70.1	72.3	71.4
7 PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	57.5	56.1	55.0	54.0	53.9	52.5	51.9	51.7	51.3	51.2
- Households	56.6	55.2	54.0	53.1	53.1	51.7	51.1	50.9	50.5	50.4
- NPISH's	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
8 GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION	20.4	19.6	18.9	18.8	19.1	18.4	18.3	18.4	21.0	20.2
9 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION (9=10+11)	18.8	19.6	19.4	19.2	18.4	20.1	21.0	20.7	18.5	19.2
10 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	19.0	19.6	19.1	18.7	17.4	18.3	19.2	19.3	17.4	18.2
11 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES AND VALUABLES	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0

Source of data: SURS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 5a: Gross domestic product by expenditures

EUR million

	constant previous year prices								constant 2019 prices	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Forecast									
1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1=4+5)	36,080.4	35,880.1	37,463.4	38,466.0	40,065.5	42,317.6	44,757.4	46,872.6	44,355.9	46,364.8
2 EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	26,161.7	27,234.8	28,681.3	30,018.0	31,914.7	34,792.1	37,843.9	40,490.6	34,107.9	37,430.4
3 IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	24,677.4	25,725.4	26,404.1	27,245.3	28,652.1	30,864.3	33,893.4	36,258.6	30,307.9	33,361.1
4 EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES (4=2-3)	1,484.3	1,509.4	2,277.2	2,772.6	3,262.5	3,927.8	3,950.5	4,232.0	3,800.0	4,069.3
5 TOTAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION (5=6+9)	34,596.2	34,370.7	35,186.3	35,693.4	36,803.0	38,389.8	40,806.9	42,640.6	40,555.9	42,295.6
6 FINAL CONSUMPTION (6=7+8)	27,931.8	27,255.5	27,923.8	28,387.8	29,392.6	29,919.1	31,385.2	32,901.4	32,230.0	33,202.9
7 PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	20,490.6	20,020.4	20,781.5	21,112.7	21,899.6	22,184.6	23,209.1	24,376.3	23,118.4	24,032.0
- Households	20,153.6	19,677.9	20,427.7	20,769.2	21,558.7	21,834.0	22,837.0	23,982.8	22,739.2	23,645.3
- NPISH's	337.0	342.5	353.8	343.5	340.9	350.6	372.1	393.5	379.3	386.7
8 GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION	7,441.2	7,235.1	7,142.3	7,275.1	7,493.1	7,734.4	8,176.1	8,525.2	9,111.6	9,170.9
9 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION (9=10+11)	6,664.3	7,115.3	7,262.4	7,305.6	7,410.3	8,470.7	9,421.7	9,739.2	8,325.9	9,092.7
10 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	6,759.2	7,136.3	7,152.8	7,103.8	6,980.2	7,747.0	8,589.0	9,054.4	7,830.4	8,609.6
11 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES AND VALUABLES	-94.9	-21.0	109.6	201.8	430.1	723.7	832.7	684.8	495.5	483.1

Source of data: SURS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 5b: Gross domestic product by expenditures

Real growth rates in %

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Forecast									
	1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1=4+5)	-2.6	-1.0	2.8	2.2	3.1	4.8	4.1	2.4	-7.6
2 EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	0.5	3.1	6.0	4.7	6.5	10.5	6.1	4.4	-15.9	9.7
3 IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-3.5	2.1	4.2	4.3	6.7	10.1	6.6	4.2	-16.2	10.1
4 EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES ¹	2.8	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	-1.2	0.6
5 TOTAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION (5=6+9)	-5.5	-1.9	1.3	1.7	3.0	4.0	4.3	2.1	-7.0	4.3
6 FINAL CONSUMPTION (6=7+8)	-2.2	-3.4	1.1	2.1	3.9	1.5	2.9	2.4	-4.3	3.0
7 PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	-2.2	-3.9	1.6	2.0	4.4	2.0	2.8	2.7	-6.9	4.0
- Households	-2.1	-4.0	1.6	2.1	4.5	1.9	2.8	2.6	-6.9	4.0
- NPISH's	-6.9	1.5	3.3	-2.9	-1.1	2.1	4.1	3.6	-6.1	2.0
8 GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION	-2.4	-2.0	-0.2	2.3	2.5	0.3	3.2	1.6	3.0	0.7
9 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION (9=10+11)	-17.1	4.6	1.7	0.2	-0.5	13.8	9.3	1.2	-16.3	9.2
10 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	-8.5	3.4	-0.1	-1.2	-3.7	10.4	9.1	3.2	-15.5	10.0
11 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES AND VALUABLES ¹	-2.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	0.0

Source of data: SURS, forecasts by IMAD.

Note: ¹ Contribution to real GDP growth (percentage points).

Table 6: Balance of payments - balance of payments statistics

EUR million

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
									Forecast	
I. CURRENT ACCOUNT	479	1,204	1,924	1,482	1,942	2,689	2,784	3,151	3,008	3,274
1. GOODS	-81	708	1,181	1,476	1,537	1,617	1,281	1,327	2,035	2,021
1.1. Exports of goods	21,256	21,692	22,961	24,039	24,991	28,372	30,816	31,984	26,331	29,058
1.2. Imports of goods	21,337	20,984	21,780	22,563	23,454	26,756	29,535	30,657	24,296	27,038
2. SERVICES	1,220	1,422	1,454	1,634	1,925	2,258	2,716	3,030	2,121	2,444
2.1. Exports	5,151	5,368	5,699	5,940	6,501	7,305	8,001	8,559	6,898	7,694
- Transport	1,346	1,398	1,529	1,654	1,839	2,076	2,335	2,434	2,149	2,356
- Travel	2,053	2,094	2,140	2,162	2,271	2,523	2,704	2,753	1,453	1,696
- Other	1,752	1,877	2,030	2,124	2,391	2,706	2,962	3,372	3,296	3,642
2.2. Imports	3,932	3,946	4,245	4,306	4,575	5,048	5,285	5,529	4,777	5,250
- Transport	713	738	814	846	917	1,005	1,007	1,071	891	994
- Travel	1,065	1,068	1,119	1,109	1,176	1,322	1,390	1,383	842	981
- Other	2,153	2,140	2,311	2,351	2,482	2,720	2,889	3,074	3,044	3,275
1., 2. EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	1,138	2,130	2,636	3,110	3,462	3,874	3,997	4,357	4,156	4,465
Exports of goods and services	26,407	27,060	28,661	29,979	31,491	35,678	38,817	40,543	33,228	36,752
Imports of goods and services	25,269	24,930	26,025	26,869	28,030	31,803	34,820	36,185	29,073	32,288
3. PRIMARY INCOME	-585	-562	-437	-1,255	-1,139	-886	-807	-700	-616	-726
3.1. Receipts	681	590	888	1,070	1,259	1,374	1,592	1,563	1,286	1,275
- Compensation of employees	166	205	238	302	355	378	454	450	420	420
- Investment	207	54	368	511	637	703	793	732	533	524
- Other primary income	309	331	282	258	267	293	345	382	333	331
3.2. Expenditure	1,266	1,152	1,326	2,326	2,398	2,260	2,399	2,264	1,902	2,001
- Compensation of employees	99	105	118	126	132	149	173	197	175	175
- Investment	1,097	917	1,063	2,057	2,081	1,929	2,022	1,856	1,551	1,634
- Other primary income	70	130	144	143	184	182	204	211	176	192
4. SECONDARY INCOME	-75	-364	-274	-372	-381	-299	-407	-506	-533	-465
4.1. Receipts	930	629	706	730	713	828	789	795	809	839
4.2. Expenditure	1,004	994	981	1,103	1,094	1,127	1,196	1,301	1,342	1,304
II. CAPITAL ACCOUNT	41	162	79	412	-303	-324	-225	-169		
1. Non-produced non-financial assets	-4	-10	-24	-37	-45	-76	-47	-6		
2. Capital transfers	45	172	102	449	-258	-248	-178	-162		
III. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	21	1,620	2,273	1,774	1,187	2,088	2,527	2,282		
1. Direct investment	-466	-47	-584	-1,269	-864	-495	-933	-692		
- Assets	-439	24	155	292	434	570	362	533		
- Liabilities	27	71	739	1,560	1,298	1,065	1,295	1,225		
2. Portfolio investment	250	-4,097	-3,954	3,035	5,023	2,987	750	843		
3. Financial derivatives	90	27	-51	-98	-270	-185	-86	-178		
4. Other investment	178	5,732	6,773	219	-2,606	-308	2,743	2,272		
4.1. Assets	557	912	4,801	-653	-2,221	-1,381	2,031	3,474		
4.2. Liabilities	379	-4,819	-1,972	-872	385	-1,073	-713	1,202		
5. Reserve assets	-31	5	89	-113	-97	89	52	37		
IV. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-499	254	270	-120	-452	-277	-32	-700		

Source of data: BoS, forecasts by IMAD.

Note: The Slovenian Balance of Payments and International Investment Position conforms to the methodology of the IMF's 'Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual'.

Table 7: Labour market

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Forecast									
LABOUR SUPPLY										
Activity rate (20-64 years, in %)	74.9	74.9	75.1	76.0	76.2	78.6	79.5	79.0	79.8	79.6
Active population (ILO definition - in thousands)	1,013	1,008	1,015	1,008	995	1,027	1,033	1,029	1,025	1,016
- yearly growth (in %)	-0.6	-0.6	0.7	-0.7	-1.3	3.2	0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
Employment (National accounts concept, in thousands)	938.3	927.7	931.7	943.9	960.7	989.4	1,020.7	1,045.0	1,020.1	1,017.5
- yearly growth (in %)	-0.9	-1.1	0.4	1.3	1.8	3.0	3.2	2.4	-2.4	-0.3
Employment (ILO concept, in thousands)	923.7	906.0	917.0	917.6	915.1	959.0	980.5	982.8	959.0	956.6
- yearly growth (in %)	-1.3	-1.9	1.2	0.1	-0.3	4.8	2.2	0.2	-2.4	-0.3
Employment rate (20-64 years, in %)	68.3	67.2	67.8	69.1	70.1	73.4	75.4	75.5	74.7	75.0
Formal employment (statistical register, in thousands) *	810.0	793.6	797.8	804.6	817.2	845.5	872.8	894.2	873.5	871.7
- yearly growth (in %)	-1.7	-2.0	0.5	0.9	1.6	3.5	3.2	2.5	-2.3	-0.2
Paid employment (in thousands)	717.0	698.7	703.0	713.1	730.5	755.3	780.2	801.9	783.0	780.9
- yearly growth (in %)	-1.6	-2.6	0.6	1.4	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	-2.4	-0.3
Self employed (in thousands)	93.0	94.9	94.8	91.6	86.7	90.2	92.6	92.3	90.5	90.8
- yearly growth (in %)	-2.1	2.1	-0.1	-3.4	-5.3	4.0	2.7	-0.3	-2.0	0.4
Unemployment (ILO concept, in thousands)	89.7	101.8	98.0	90.5	79.7	67.5	52.8	45.8	66.1	59.8
- yearly growth (in %)	7.7	13.5	-3.7	-7.7	-11.9	-15.3	-21.8	-13.3	44.6	-9.5
Unemployment (registered, in thousands)	110.2	119.8	120.1	112.7	103.2	88.6	78.5	74.2	94.6	102.7
- yearly growth (in %)	-0.5	8.8	0.2	-6.1	-8.5	-14.1	-11.5	-5.5	27.6	8.5
Unemployment rate (ILO concept, in %)	8.9	10.1	9.7	9.0	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.5	6.5	5.9
Unemployment rate (registered, in %)	12.0	13.1	13.1	12.3	11.2	9.5	8.2	7.7	9.8	10.5

Sources of data: SURS, ESS, Eurostat, forecasts by IMAD and Eurostat.

Note: * According to the Statistical Register of Employment, including the estimate of self employed farmers. ** The figure for 2019 is IMAD estimate, as annual data were not yet available at the time of the forecast.

Table 8: Indicators of international competitiveness

annual growth rates in %

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
									Forecast	
Effective exchange rate¹										
Nominal	-1.4	0.9	0.2	-3.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	-0.3	0.5	0.2
Real - based on consumer prices	-1.2	1.2	-0.2	-4.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.3
Real - based on ULC in economy as a whole	-3.0	0.0	-1.6	-3.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.7	-0.7

Unit labour costs components

Nominal unit labour costs	0.7	0.4	-1.1	0.6	1.8	1.2	3.0	4.5	5.2	-1.6
Compensation of employees per employee	-1.0	0.5	1.2	1.5	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.5	-0.4	3.1
Labour productivity, real ²	-1.7	0.1	2.3	0.9	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.1	-5.4	4.8
Real unit labour costs	0.3	-1.2	-1.5	-0.4	1.0	-0.4	0.7	2.0	3.2	-2.9
Labour productivity, nominal ³	-1.2	1.7	2.8	1.9	2.1	3.4	3.2	2.5	-3.5	6.2

Sources of data: SURS national accounts statistics, ECB, OECD, Consensus Forecasts, European Commission, calculations and forecasts by IMAD.

Notes: ¹ Harmonised effective exchange rate - 37 group of trading partners; 19 extra Euro area and 18 Euro area countries; a rise in the value indicates appreciation of national currency and vice versa. ² GDP per employee (in constant prices); ³ GDP per employee (in current prices).

Table 9a: Consolidated general government revenues; GFS - IMF Methodology

EUR million, current prices

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
I. TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES	14.999	14.728	15.494	15.714	15.842	16.803	18.594	19.231
TAX REVENUES	13.118	12.648	13.193	13.746	14.240	15.162	16.225	17.178
TAXES ON INCOME AND PROFIT	2.657	2.137	2.386	2.585	2.681	2.967	3.296	3.614
Personal income tax	2.077	1.868	1.916	1.986	2.079	2.197	2.447	2.592
Corporate income tax	577	265	468	595	599	766	846	997
SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	5.244	5.127	5.272	5.474	5.721	6.092	6.550	7.020
TAXSES ON PAYROLL AND WORKFORCE	26	23	20	20	20	21	22	23
TAXES ON PROPERTY	234	254	245	238	256	274	278	296
DOMESTIC TAXES ON GOODS AND SERVICES	4.876	5.027	5.191	5.347	5.433	5.723	5.989	6.127
Value added tax	2.905	3.029	3.153	3.229	3.272	3.504	3.757	3.872
Excise duties	1.560	1.491	1.491	1.515	1.551	1.585	1.560	1.543
TAXES ON INTERN. TRADE AND TRANSACTIONS	83	77	78	82	82	83	90	99
OTHER TAXES	-1	1	0	1	48	1	0	-1
NON-TAX REVENUES	912	989	1.184	956	963	1.089	1.351	1.114
CAPITAL REVENUES	63	67	53	96	96	91	153	136
DONATIONS RECEIVED	9	33	19	12	10	9	12	15
TRANSFERRED REVENUES	52	53	5	21	51	52	56	57
RECEIPTS FROM THE EU BUDGET	845	938	1.040	882	481	399	797	731

Source of data: MF, Ministry of Finance Bulletin and Government Finance Accounts of the Republic of Slovenia, SURS.

Table 9b: Consolidated general government revenues; GFS - IMF Methodology

per cent share relative to GDP

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
I. TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES	41.4	40.4	41.2	40.4	39.2	39.1	40.6	40.1
TAX REVENUES	36.2	34.7	35.1	35.4	35.3	35.3	35.5	35.8
TAXES ON INCOME AND PROFIT	7.3	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.5
Personal income tax	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4
Corporate income tax	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1
SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	14.5	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.6
TAXSES ON PAYROLL AND WORKFORCE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TAXES ON PROPERTY	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
DOMESTIC TAXES ON GOODS AND SERVICES	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.5	13.3	13.1	12.8
Value added tax	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1
Excise duties	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.2
TAXES ON INTERN. TRADE AND TRANSACTIONS	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
OTHER TAXES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NON-TAX REVENUES	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.3
CAPITAL REVENUES	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
DONATIONS RECEIVED	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRANSFERRED REVENUES	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
RECEIPTS FROM THE EU BUDGET	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.5

Source of data: MF, Ministry of Finance Bulletin and Government Finance Accounts of the Republic of Slovenia, SURS.

Table 10a: Consolidated general government expenditure; GFS - IMF Methodology

EUR million, current prices

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
II. TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,126	16,286	16,755	16,956	16,497	17,102	18,067	18,967
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	6,814	6,838	7,043	7,168	7,407	7,733	7,967	8,227
WAGES AND OTHER PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE	3,185	3,114	3,116	3,124	3,278	3,406	3,583	3,832
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	543	503	494	486	508	533	585	633
PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES	2,373	2,239	2,233	2,311	2,371	2,627	2,634	2,733
INTEREST PAYMENTS	648	840	1,097	1,043	1,074	985	868	791
RESERVES	65	143	103	204	176	183	298	238
CURRENT TRANSFERS	7,687	7,671	7,592	7,540	7,700	7,913	8,237	8,703
SUBSIDIES	503	520	467	399	397	425	444	468
TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS	6,384	6,343	6,335	6,371	6,496	6,665	6,926	7,323
OTHER CURRENT TRANSFERS	800	809	790	770	808	822	867	912
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND TRANSFERS - TOTAL	1,235	1,351	1,717	1,815	962	1,078	1,432	1,527
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	915	1,032	1,451	1,520	784	891	1,160	1,253
CAPITAL TRANSFERS	320	320	266	295	178	187	272	274
PAYMENTS TO THE EU BUDGET	390	426	403	433	427	379	433	510
III. GENERAL GOVERNMENT SURPLUS / DEFICIT (I. - II.)	-1,127	-1,558	-1,261	-1,242	-655	-299	526	264

Source of data: MF, Ministry of Finance Bulletin and Government Finance Accounts of the Republic of Slovenia, SURS.

Table 10b: Consolidated general government expenditure; GFS - IMF Methodology

Per cent share relative to GDP

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
II. TOTAL EXPENDITURES	44.5	44.7	44.5	43.6	40.9	39.8	39.5	39.5
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.5	18.3	18.0	17.4	17.1
WAGES AND OTHER PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.0
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.7
INTEREST PAYMENTS	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.6
RESERVES	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
CURRENT TRANSFERS	21.2	21.0	20.2	19.4	19.1	18.4	18.0	18.1
SUBSIDIES	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS	17.6	17.4	16.8	16.4	16.1	15.5	15.1	15.3
OTHER CURRENT TRANSFERS	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND TRANSFERS - TOTAL	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.7	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	2.5	2.8	3.9	3.9	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6
CAPITAL TRANSFERS	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
PAYMENTS TO THE EU BUDGET	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1
III. GENERAL GOVERNMENT SURPLUS / DEFICIT (I. - II.)	-3.1	-4.3	-3.4	-3.2	-1.6	-0.7	1.2	0.6

Source of data: MF, Ministry of Finance Bulletin and Government Finance Accounts of the Republic of Slovenia, SURS.

Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

BoS – Bank of Slovenia, **CPI** – Consumer Price Index, **DARS** – Motorway Company of the Republic of Slovenia, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EMU** – European Monetary Union, **ENTSO-E** – European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **EU** – European union, **EUR** – Euro, **EUROSTAT** – Statistical Office of the European Union, **FURS** – Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, **GDP** – Gross Domestic Product, **GFS** – Government Finance Statistics, **HICP** – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **LFS** – Labour Force Survey, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **MPA** – Ministry of Public Administration, **OECD** – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, **PPS** – Purchasing Power Standard, **SURS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **UK** – United Kingdom, **USA** – United States of America, **USD** – US Dollar.

**summer forecast of
economic trends 2020**

ISSN 2536-3646



9 772536 364604