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Slovenian Economic Mirror (Ekonomsko ogledalo)

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Responsible Person: Marijana Bednaš, MSc, Director

Editor: Laura Južnik Rotar, PhD

Authors:

Urška Brodar; Marjan Hafner, MSc; Matevž Hribernik, MSc; Laura Južnik Rotar, PhD; Rotija Kmet Zupančič, MSc; Mojca Koprivnikar Šušteršič; Janez Kušar, MSc; Andrej Kuštrin, PhD; Jože Markič, PhD; Helena Mervic; Tina Nenadič, MSc; Jure Povšnar; Denis Rogan, MSc; Urška Sodja; Ana Vidrih, MSc

Editorial Board: Marijana Bednaš, MSc; Lejla Fajić; Marta Gregorčič, PhD; Alenka Kajzer, PhD; Rotija Kmet Zupančič, MSc; Janez Kušar, MSc

Translated by: Špela Potočnik

Technical editing and layout: Bibijana Cirman Naglič

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Contents

In the spotlight	3
Current economic trends	6
International environment	7
Economic developments in Slovenia	9
Labour market	16
Prices	
Financial markets	
Balance of payments	22
Public finance	23
Statistical appendix	25

The Economic Mirror is prepared based on statistical data available by 10 April 2024.

On 1 January 2008, the new classification of activities of business entities NACE Rev. 2, which replaced NACE Rev. 1.1, came into force in all EU Member States. In the Republic of Slovenia the national version of the standard classification, SKD 2008, took effect. It includes the entire European classification of activities but also adds some national subclasses. All analyses in the Slovenian Economic Mirror are based on SKD 2008, except when the previous classification, SKD 2002, is explicitly referred to. For more information on the introduction of the new classification see the SURS website http://www.stat.si/eng/skd_nace_2008.asp.

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

In the spotlight

The sentiment indicators suggest that the dynamics of economic activity in the euro area improved in the first quarter of this year, though remaining weak; in its March projections, the ECB forecasts economic growth to gradually pick up during this year. The composite Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which has been rising since the end of last year, turned from contraction to expansion in March for the first time since May last year. Growth was supported by the services PMI, which recorded its highest reading in nine months, while the manufacturing PMI, which recorded its lowest reading in three months, indicates further contraction of activity in this segment. Following a deterioration in February, the Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) for the euro area, which has been below its long-term average since mid-2022, improved in March, with sentiment increasing in most activities and among consumers. Compared to the same period last year, economic sentiment deteriorated in March, with confidence significantly lower in manufacturing and construction and higher only among consumers. The Ifo index, which measures the business climate in Germany, improved markedly in March, moving slightly away from the post-epidemic lows. Growth is projected to strengthen gradually over the coming quarters, mainly driven by rising private consumption supported by increased confidence, low unemployment and wage growth and by a further decline in inflation. Growth will also be supported by stronger foreign demand. The ECB's economic projection, which is subject to considerable uncertainty in connection with the development of the conflict in the Middle East, is 0.6% for the euro area in 2024 and 1.5% in 2025.

In the first quarter, sentiment in the Slovenian economy was still weaker than in the same period of last year, though better than at the end of last year; short-term economic indicators also point to a recovery in the first two months - they have largely reached the level of a year ago, except in construction. Economic sentiment in the first quarter was better on average than in the fourth quarter of last year, despite a slight deterioration in February and March. With price developments easing, sentiment improved among consumers and in services. However, economic sentiment is still lower than a year ago, though it has improved among consumers. Although the values of the competitiveness indicators further improved in the first quarter of 2024, they still point to unfavourable price competitiveness of Slovenian exporters. In February, real exports and imports of goods continued to fall month-on-month; following a decline, exports were higher in the first two months, while imports remained lower than in the same period last year. Trade in services reached the year-ago level in January. Trade in transport services in particular, which fell markedly year-on-year, continues to be significantly impacted by the subdued economic growth in Slovenia's main trading partners. Trade in most other main groups of services was higher year-on-year. In February, manufacturing output further increased. Since the beginning of the year, it has increased in all industry groups according to technology intensity. In the first two months, it was also slightly higher yearon-year. The value of construction put in place fell in January. This was the first time in two years that it was also down year-on-year. In January, total real turnover in market services remained at the level of December 2023, while it was higher year-on-year. Real turnover in most trade sectors continued to rise in January; only in wholesale trade was it lower year-on-year. According to the figures on the value of fiscally verified invoices, household consumption is rising. At the beginning of the year, households spent more on tourist services, durable and semi-durable goods, and food than in the same period last year.

The growth in the number of persons in employment continued at the beginning of the year, as did the decline in the number of unemployed; amid lower inflation and the increase in the minimum wage, the year-on-year rise in the average gross wage in January was stronger in real terms than in previous months. Growth recorded in the number of persons in employment was slightly higher in January than in previous months due to methodological changes. The growth was primarily due to the higher number of employed foreign nationals, with particularly high shares in construction, transportation and storage, and administrative and support service activities. In March, the monthly decline in the number of registered unemployed (0.9%, seasonally adjusted) was similar to February. At the end of March, 46,877 persons were unemployed, which is 6.9% less than a year ago. Amid labour shortages, the number of long-term unemployed (more than one year) fell by 14.9% year-on-year at the end of March, while the number

of unemployed over 50 fell by 9%. Amid lower inflation and the increase in the minimum wage, the year-on-year increase in the average gross wage in the private sector was more pronounced in real terms in January than in previous months (5.5%). Real growth in the public sector (3%) was lower than in December, when it was affected by public servants' promotion raises at the end of the year and the performance-related bonus payments for regular work.

The year-on-year growth in consumer prices accelerated slightly in March, to 3.6%, mainly due to a higher increase in services prices, while compared to March last year, annual inflation fell by almost 7 p.p. Services prices rose by 6.1% year-on-year (the highest increase since November 2023, when price growth was 7.4%). The acceleration is largely due to the low base effect in package holidays, which fell by 22.4% month-onmonth in March last year due to seasonal fluctuations, while the drop in prices this March was less pronounced (14.3%). The contribution of the transport group also increased slightly in March due to the rise in prices for petroleum products, but in a year-on-year comparison, the price increase in this group was only 1.3%. Year-on-year price growth in the food and non-alcoholic beverages group continues to slow rapidly and, at 0.9%, was the lowest in three years. Prices of durable goods further declined year-on-year (by 0.8%).

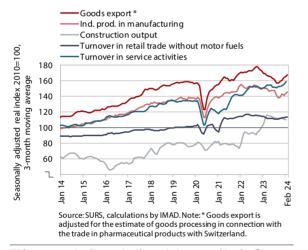
In the first two months of this year, the consolidated general government budgetary accounts showed a surplus of EUR 218 million, which is more than in the same period last year. Revenue increased by 10.6% year-on-year in the first two months of 2024. The main contributor to growth was tax revenue, in particular VAT. The contribution from personal income tax and from social security contributions, which were boosted by higher wage growth, also remained high. Expenditure in the first two months was 8.3% higher year-on-year. This was mainly due to transfers to individuals and households, expenditure on goods and services, and growth in investment expenditure. Growth in wages and other remunerations, which were affected by the agreement on wage increases in the public sector, also remained high. Subsidies to companies to mitigate the consequences of rising energy prices were lower year-on-year.

The composite Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) exceeded the 50 mark (the threshold between economic expansion and contraction) in March for the first time since May last year.



Source: S&P Global. Note: A reading above 50 signals an expansion, while a figure below 50 indicates a contraction.

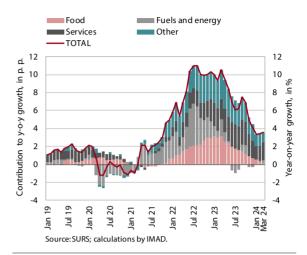
The short-term economic indicators for Slovenia point to a continuation of gradual recovery in the first two months of the year.



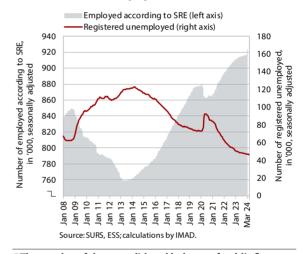
The economic climate in Slovenia improved in the first quarter as a whole compared to the fourth quarter of last year, but it remained weaker than in the same period last year.



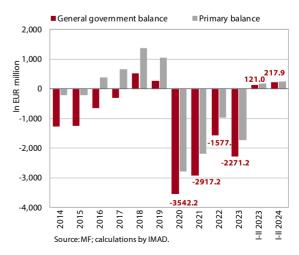
Year-on-year inflation rate rose to 3.6% in March, mainly due to higher services prices.



Growth in the number of persons in employment continued at the beginning of the year, as did the decline in the number of unemployed.

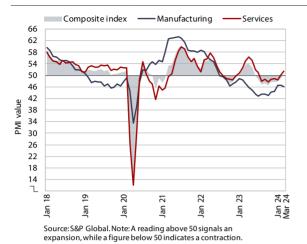


The surplus of the consolidated balance of public finances was higher in the first two months of this year than in the same period last year.



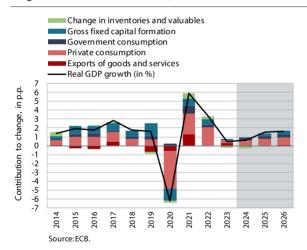
The international environment

Figure 1: Euro area composite Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), March 2024



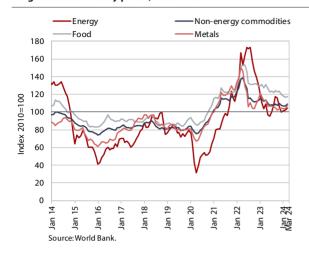
Sentiment indicators for the euro area suggest that the dynamics of economic activity improved in the first quarter of this year, albeit not significantly. The composite PMI has been rising since the end of last vear and in March exceeded the 50 mark (the threshold between economic expansion and contraction) for the first time since May last year. Growth was supported by the services PMI, which recorded its highest reading in nine months (51.1), while the manufacturing PMI, which recorded its lowest reading in three months (46.1), indicates further contraction of activity in this segment. Following a deterioration in February, the Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) for the euro area, which has been below its long-term average since the middle of 2022, improved in March, with sentiment improving in most activities and among consumers. Compared to the same period last year, economic sentiment deteriorated in March, with confidence significantly lower in manufacturing and construction and higher only among consumers. The Ifo index, which measures the business climate in Germany, improved markedly in March, moving slightly away from the post-epidemic lows.

Figure 2: ECB economic outlook, March 2024



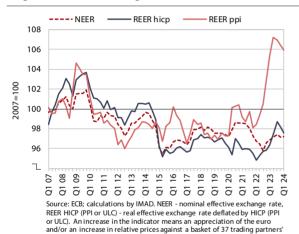
In its March projections, the ECB expects economic activity in the euro area to gradually pick up. The euro area GDP stagnated in the fourth guarter of 2023 amid tight financing conditions, subdued confidence and past competitiveness loss. Sentiment indicators for the first quarter of this year do not point to a visible improvement, although growth should gradually pick up over the coming quarters, driven mainly by rising private consumption, which will be supported by higher confidence, low unemployment and wage growth and by continued declining inflation. Growth will also be supported by stronger foreign demand. Tight financing conditions are expected to continue to have a negative impact on growth, but this impact will fade gradually. The ECB forecasts economic growth in the euro area to be 0.6% in 2024 and to strengthen to 1.5% in 2025. The outlook is surrounded by high uncertainty related to a potential escalation of the situation in the Middle East and trade disruptions in the Red Sea, which would have a negative impact on the euro area economy, particularly through higher energy prices and increased uncertainty.

Figure 3: Commodity prices, March 2024



Prices of Brent crude oil rose further in March; nonenergy commodity prices were also higher monthon-month. The average dollar price of Brent crude oil, which has been growing gradually since the beginning of the year, was USD 85.4 in March (2.3% higher monthon-month) and the average euro price was EUR 78.56 (1.6% higher month-on-month). The rising oil price is being influenced in particular by the ongoing conflict in the Middle East. Year-on-year, the dollar Brent oil price was 8.9% higher in March and the euro price was 7.2% higher. The euro prices of natural gas on the European market (Dutch TTF) were significantly lower in March than a year ago (down 39%). According to the World Bank, the average dollar price of non-energy commodities rose by 2.2%, after falling in the previous three months, while it was 2.4% lower year-on-year.

Figure 4: Effective exchange rate, Q1 2024



currencies, weighted according to their importance in Slovenia's trade.

Although the values of the competitiveness indicators further improved in the first quarter of 2024, they still point to unfavourable price competitiveness of Slovenian exporters. The price competitiveness indicators (REER ppi and REER hicp) deteriorated significantly in 2022 and in the first half of 2023, especially under the influence of higher price growth compared to trading partners. With a decline in relative prices (slower growth in domestic prices compared to those of trading partners), both indicators have improved since mid-2023. However, the level of REER ppi is still relatively high and reflects the unfavourable competitive price position of industrial producer prices in manufacturing.

■ Table 1: Prices of oil, natural gas and non-energy commodities, the USD/EUR exchange rate and EURIBOR

		average			change, in %1	
	2023	II 24	III 24	III 24/II 24		I-III 24/I-III 23
Brent USD, per barrel	82.51	83.48	85.41	2.3	8.9	2.2
Brent EUR, per barrel	76.32	77.33	78.56	1.6	7.2	1.1
Natural gas (TTF) ² , EUR/MWh	41.35	25.76	26.85	4.2	-39.0	-48.6
USD/EUR	1.082	1.079	1.087	0.7	1.6	1.1
3-month EURIBOR, in %	3.430	3.923	3.922	-0.1	101.2	129.2
Non-energy commodity prices, index 2010=100	110.24	106.83	109.21	2.2	-2.4	-5.4

Source: EIA, ECB, World Bank; calculations by IMAD.

Notes: ¹ for Euribor, change is in basis points, ² trading point for natural gas in the Netherlands.

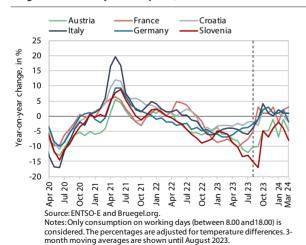
Current economic trends

■ Figure 5: Short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia, January–February 2024



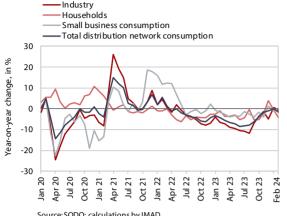
The short-term economic indicators for Slovenia point to a continuation of gradual recovery in the first two months of the year. They have largely returned to the level of a year ago, with the exception of construction, where activity nevertheless remains high. Economic sentiment improved in the first quarter compared to the previous quarter, while it remained weaker **year-on-year.** Manufacturing output continued to rise in February. Since the beginning of the year, manufacturing output has risen in all industry groups by technology intensity. In the first two months, it was on average also higher year-on-year. In February, real exports and imports of goods continued to fall month-on-month. However, following a decline last year, exports were higher in the first two months, while imports remained lower than in the same period last year. The value of construction put in place fell in January from an otherwise high level. This was the first time in two years that it was also down yearon-year. Year-on-year growth in services trade slowed considerably last year and in January was at the same level as a year ago. Trade in services, especially transport services, continues to be significantly affected by the subdued economic growth in Slovenia's main trading partners. Imports and exports of most other main groups of services were higher year-on-year. In January, total real turnover in market services remained at the level of December 2023, while it was higher year-on-year. Real turnover in most trade sectors continued to rise in January; only in wholesale trade was it lower year-onyear. Economic sentiment improved on average in the first quarter compared to the previous quarter, but it remained weaker year-on-year, with the exception of consumer confidence.

Figure 6: Electricity consumption, March 2024



Electricity consumption in March was 8% lower year-on-year. On a high base of last year, the year-on-year decline was, in our view, due to both lower industrial and lower household consumption. The latter was also related to the limited operation of ski resorts and the nearby tourist accommodation, which are part of household consumption. Among Slovenia's main trading partners, lower consumption compared to March 2023 was recorded by Austria (-5%), Croatia (-2%) and Germany (-2%), while consumption was higher year-on-year in Italy (1%) and France (3%).

Figure 7: Electricity consumption by consumption group, February 2024



Source: SODO; calculations by IMAD. Note: Excluding the effect of temperature differences. In February, electricity consumption in the distribution network was lower than a year ago. This was mainly due to the year-on-year lower household consumption (-4.2%), which, in addition to the different timing of the winter holidays compared to the previous year, could also be due to the lower occupancy of tourist accommodation facilities at the ski resorts, which operated only to a limited extent due to the high temperatures. However, industrial and small business consumption¹ in February were similar to a year ago.

In this consumption group, consumption is most frequently measured in shops and service activities. This group also includes warehouses, agricultural activity, etc. and large manufacturing plants that do not consume significant amounts of electricity at some measurement points.

Figure 8: Value of fiscally verified invoices – nominal, March 2024



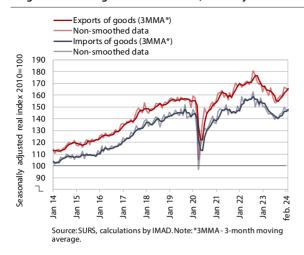
Source: FURS Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia; calculations by IMAD.

The nominal value of fiscally verified invoices was 3% higher year-on-year in March. With two working days less than in March 2023, year-on-year growth in total turnover was the lowest since the beginning of the year. In trade, which accounted for almost 80% of the total value of fiscally verified invoices, turnover growth was lower than in the previous two months (at 2%, against 4% in January and 8% in February). It slowed in all three main trade segments, although year-on-year turnover growth in retail trade remained relatively strong (6%), also influenced by the timing of the Easter holidays (and purchases before the holidays), which were a week earlier this year than last. Turnover in the sale of motor vehicles was similar as last March, while turnover in wholesale trade was 8% lower year-on-year. Year-on-year turnover growth remained high in accommodation and food service activities and in certain creative, arts, entertainment and sports services and betting and gambling (total growth in accommodation and food service activities and other service activities² was 11%).

On average, total turnover in the first quarter rose by 5% year-on-year in nominal terms.

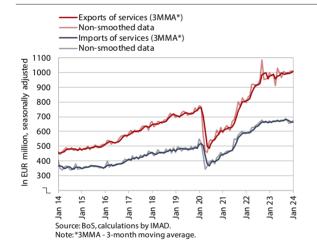
² Activities R, S and T according to NACE classification.

Figure 9: Trade in goods – in real terms, February 2024



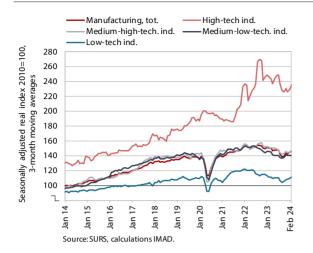
In February, real exports and imports of goods continued to decline month-on-month; exports were higher year-on-year, while imports remained lower. As in previous months, the external trade movements were primarily influenced by the slow economic recovery in Slovenia's main EU trading partners. Real exports fell by 0.6% in February, due to lower exports of most main product groups, with the exception of motor vehicles exports, the value of which rose for the third month in a row and approached the 2019 levels (seasonally adjusted) after several years of strong fluctuations. Real imports fell by 0.5%, with imports of intermediate and consumer goods declining, particularly from non-EU countries (seasonally adjusted). In the first two months, exports (to EU and non-EU countries) were 2.4% higher compared to the same period last year, while the year-onyear decline in imports narrowed (to -1.8%). Sentiment in export-oriented activities improved slightly in March, but export orders remained at a very low level.

Figure 10: Trade in services – nominal, January 2024



In January, trade in services remained at the same level as at the end of 2023 (seasonally adjusted). Exports of services fell, mainly due to a decline in exports of transport and tourism-related services. Exports of administrative and support service activities rose slightly. Among main import groups, imports of tourism-related services and other business services increased, while imports of transportation services and other business services decreased. Year-on-year growth in services trade, which had slowed considerably last year, reached the year-ago level in January. In particular, the subdued economic growth in Slovenia's main trading partners continues to weigh heavily on this development. Trade in transport services fell markedly year-on-year (exports by 14.2% and imports by 13.1%), while trade in most other important service groups increased year-on-year.

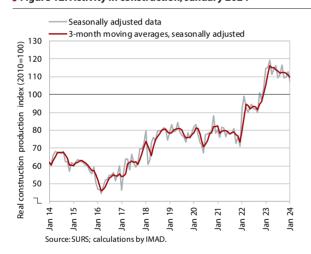
Figure 11: Production volume in manufacturing, February 2024



Manufacturing output continued to rise in February and was higher year-on-year. Since the beginning of the year, manufacturing output has risen in all industry groups by technology intensity. In the first two months, it was also higher year-on-year (by 0.7%). Activity in the energy-intensive chemical industry and the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products and some less technologically demanding industries (repair and installation of machinery and equipment, manufacture of rubber products, wood-processing and furniture industries, manufacture of leather and textiles) remained lower than a year ago. However, activity in the energy-intensive manufacture of paper and basic metals was higher year-on-year in the first two months.

According to data on business trends, manufacturing companies' expectations regarding future production have improved since the beginning of the year. However, inventory indicators remain lower than a year ago. In particular, the level of (total and export) orders was low at the end of the first quarter. Companies continue to cite insufficient foreign and domestic demand as the main limiting factor (one-third of respondents).

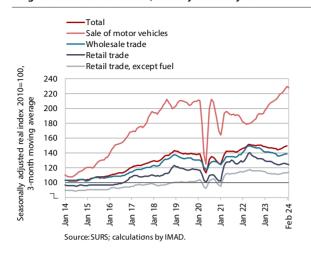
Figure 12: Activity in construction, January 2024



According to data on the value of construction work put in place, construction activity fell in January and was also down year-on-year. After high growth in the value of construction work put in place at the beginning of last year, activity declined gradually amid monthly fluctuations. In January, the value of work put in place was 7% lower year-on-year, which represents the first annual decline in the last two years.

However, some other data point to growth in construction activity. According to VAT data, for example, the activity of construction companies in January was 8% higher than last year. Compared with data on the value of construction put in place, the difference shown in the growth of this activity was thus 15 p.p.

Figure 13: Turnover in trade, January–February 2024



In most trade sectors, real turnover rose at the beginning of the year and was higher year-on-year in January and, according to preliminary data, also in February. Following high growth last year, turnover in the sales of motor vehicles remained largely unchanged in January and was 14% higher year-on-year. Following growth in the fourth quarter of last year, turnover in retail sales of non-food products, which was up 1% year-onyear, and in wholesale trade, which remained down yearon-year (-2%), continued to strengthen. After a modest increase in the second half of last year, turnover in retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco, which was 2% higher year-on-year, fell slightly in January. According to preliminary SURS data, turnover in February was again higher year-on-year in the sales of motor vehicles and retail sales of food, while turnover in retail sales of nonfood products was similar to February 2023.

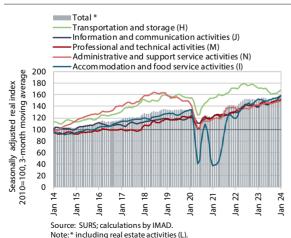
■ Table 2: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

In %	2023	II 24/I 24	II 24/II 23	I-II 24/I-II 23
Merchandise exports, real ¹	-6.8	-0.6 ³	3.0	2.4
- to the EU	-7.6	1.6 ³	4.4	2.7
Merchandise imports, real ¹	-7.2	-0.5 ³	-1.5	-1.8
- from the EU	-5.6	2.4 ³	0.3	-2.7
Industrial production, real	-5.6	3.3 ³	2.84	-0.44
- manufacturing	-4.5	2.6 ³	3.04	0.74
In %	2023	I 24/XII 23	1 24/1 23	
Services exports, nominal ²	6.4	-0.4 ³	0.54	
Services imports, nominal ²	4.6	1.8 ³	-0.44	
Construction - value of construction put in place, real	19.4	-5.1 ³	-6.94	
Distributive trades - real turnover	-2.7	0.43	1.6⁴	
Market services (without trade) - real turnover	2.2	0.23	5.44	

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

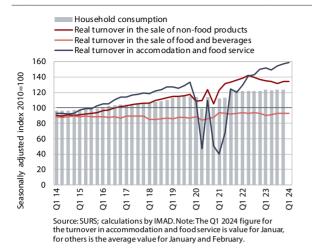
Notes: External trade statistics, deflated by IMAD, ² balance of payments statistics, ³ seasonally adjusted, ⁴ working-day adjusted data.

▼ Figure 14: Turnover in market services, January 2024



Total real turnover remained at the level of December 2023, while it was 6.3% higher year-on-year in real terms. After two months of growth, turnover fell in administrative and support service activities, but with continued growth in employment services. Turnover also declined in accommodation and food service activities, mainly due to a fall in turnover in the accommodation sector. A decline was recorded also in transportation and storage, this time mainly in warehousing and storage. After a decline in December, turnover growth was the highest in information and communication. The strong growth came mainly from computer services, where turnover increased primarily on the domestic market. Turnover growth continued in professional and technical activities, with robust growth in architectural and engineering services. Total turnover in market services rose by 6.3% year-on-year in real terms in January, which can be attributed to growth in all market services with the exception of real estate activities.

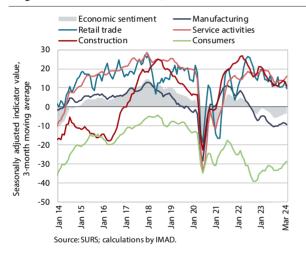
Figure 15: Selected indicators of household consumption, January-March 2024



available data indicate that household consumption increased year-on-year at the beginning of the year. Sales of new passenger cars used by natural persons rose by 14% year-on-year in January, following a sharp year-on-year increase at the end of last year. Spending on tourism services at home and abroad was also higher year-on-year.3 Spending on non-food products and food, beverages and tobacco products was also higher on average in January and February than in the same period last year. The year-on-year growth in household consumption in the first quarter is also evident from the growth in the nominal value of fiscally verified invoices (5%), which, amid lower price growth than in the previous quarters, also increased significantly in real terms.

The number of overnight stays by domestic tourists in Slovenia was up 1% year-on-year in January and February combined, while spending on tourism services outside Slovenia was up 2% year-on-year in nominal terms in January.

Figure 16: Economic sentiment, March 2024



In March, the economic sentiment indicator fell again month-on-month and also year-on-year. Compared to February, confidence fell in service and manufacturing activities and in retail trade. It was only higher in construction, while it remained roughly unchanged among consumers. Compared to March 2023, confidence was down in all activities and, with price developments easing, higher only among consumers, where it is still significantly more below the long-term average than in the years before the epidemic.

Figure 17: Real estate, Q4 2023

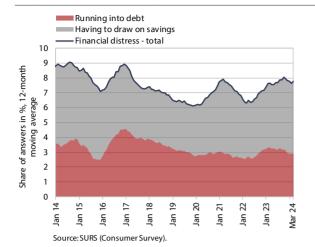


changes transaction data are available from 2010 onwards.

Amid a further decline in the volume of sales, growth in dwelling prices halved in 2023 as a whole. Following average growth of 14.8% in 2022 and 11.5% in 2021, dwelling prices were 7.1% higher year-on-year last year.⁴ Prices of existing dwellings, where the number of transactions fell below 10,000 for the first time since 2014 (and was almost one-quarter lower year-on-year), were 7.3% higher year-on-year. Prices of newly built dwellings were also higher (by 5.4%), but these dwellings accounted for only 3% of all transactions. They were 43.9% higher than in 2008, with prices of existing dwellings rising by 51.3% (by 41.1% in Ljubljana and by 71.8% elsewhere) and prices of newly built dwellings by 18.2%.⁵

- ⁴ Quarter-on-quarter price growth accelerated slightly in the fourth quarter of last year (to 2.4%), following very low growth in the third quarter (0.7%). This was primarily due to price growth for existing dwellings, which slowed in the previous quarter for the first time since the last quarter of 2019.
- $^{\scriptscriptstyle 5}~$ General price growth (inflation) was 35.9% in 2023 compared to 2008.

Figure 18: Households facing financial distress, March 2024

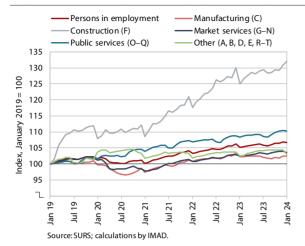


In the first quarter, the financial situation of households remained largely unchanged both on the previous quarter and year-on-year. Compared to the previous quarter, the share of households from the lowestincome quartile facing financial distress⁶ decreased by 1.9 p.p. (by 1.6 p.p. year-on-year). According to our estimate, this was partly due to the increase in the minimum wage in January, regular indexation of pensions, continued gradual slowdown in inflation and developments on the labour market (higher employment and wages). The financial situation of households from the second income quartile improved (by 2.7 p.p.; by 1.2 p.p. year-onyear). Despite the improvement, the financial situation of households in the two lowest income quartiles was slightly worse on average in Q1 than in 2019. Households facing financial distress continued to cover their financial needs to a greater extent by drawing on savings.

⁶ Financial distress is defined as households having to draw on savings or run into debt to cover current expenditures.

Labour market

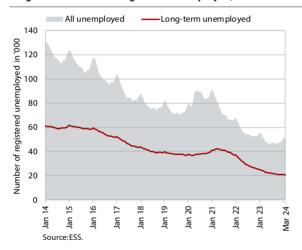
Figure 19: Number of persons in employment, January 2024



The number of persons in employment continued to rise vear-on-vear in January. Growth was higher (1.3%) than in the final months of 2023 (still 0.6% in December), when year-on-year growth slowed, and was mainly due to a change in the definition of persons in employment. This is also the reason why the highest growth was recorded in construction, which is facing a major labour shortage and saw the largest increase in the number of persons in employment compared to the same period in 2019. The number declined year-on-year in administrative and support service activities. The year-on-year increase in the number of persons in employment was due to a higher number of employed foreign nationals, while the number of employed Slovenian citizens fell. The share of foreign citizens among all persons in employment was 15.3% in January, 1.3 p.p. higher than a year earlier. Activities with the largest shares were construction (49%), transportation and storage (33%), and administrative and support service activities (28%).

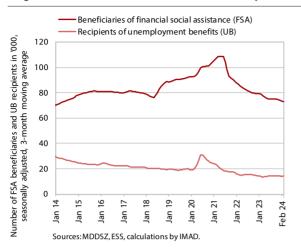
Inclusion of individuals posted to work or undergo training abroad and caregivers of family members among the persons in employment at the beginning of 2024. The effect of the changed definition is the largest in construction.

Figure 20: Number of registered unemployed, March 2024



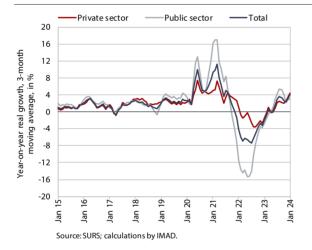
According to the seasonally adjusted data, the monthly decline in the number of registered unemployed in March (0.9%) was similar to February. According to original data, 46,877 people were unemployed at the end of March, 6.9% less than a year ago. Amid labour shortages, the number of long-term unemployed (more than one year) fell by 14.9% year-on-year at the end of March, while the number of unemployed over 50 fell by 9%.

Figure 21: Number of FSA beneficiaries and UB recipients, February 2024



In February, the number of financial social assistance (FSA) beneficiaries fell year-on-year, while the number of unemployment benefit (UB) recipients increased significantly. Amid high employment and a fall in the number of long-term unemployed, who are often eligible for FSA, the number of FSA beneficiaries continued to fall year-on-year. In February, 74,256 people were entitled to FSA (original data), which is 6.1% less than in February 2023. The number of UB recipients was 16,967 in February (original figure), up by 8.8% year-on-year. This is mainly due to a slightly higher inflow of persons who are eligible for UB into unemployment. 34.1% of all unemployed people received unemployment benefits in February, which is more than a year ago (29.2%).

Figure 22: Average nominal gross wage per employee, January 2024



Amid lower inflation and an increase in the minimum wage, the year-on-year growth in the average gross wage in January (4.6%) was higher in real terms than in the previous months. In the private sector, the average gross wage increased by 5.5% year-on-year in real terms. Growth was strongest in administrative and support service activities, manufacturing activities, and transportation and storage. Growth in the public sector (3%) was lower than in December, when the higher growth was partly due to public servants' promotion raises at the end of the year and to the performance-related bonus payments for regular work.

Nominal year-on-year growth in the average gross wage was slightly lower in January (8.1%) than in previous months. Growth was 8.9% in the private sector and 6.4% in the public sector.

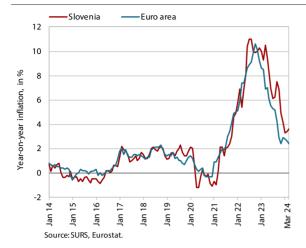
■ Table 3: Indicators of labour market trends

Change, in %	2023	I 24/XII 23	I 24/I 23	
Persons in formal employment ²	1.3	0.81	1.3	
Average nominal gross wage	9.7	0.41	8.1	
private sector	9.4	0.71	8.9	
public sector	10.3	0.61	6.4	
of which general government	10.1	-0.61	5.7	
of which public corporations	10.9	-0.41	8.4	
	2023	123	XII 23	124
Rate of registered unemployment (in %), seasonally adjusted	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7
Change, in %	2023	III 24/II 24	III 24/III 23	I-III 24/I-III 23
Registered unemployed	-14.0	-5.7	-6.9	-6.9

Sources: ESS, SURS; calculations by IMAD. Notes: 1 Seasonally adjusted. 2 Persons in paid employment, self-employed persons and farmers (SRDAP).

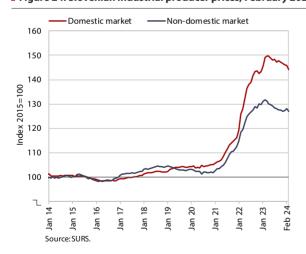
Prices

Figure 23: Consumer prices, March 2024



year-on-year growth in consumer prices continued to accelerate slightly in March, to 3.6%, while it was almost 7 p.p. lower than in the same month last year. The higher annual inflation compared to February (when it was 3.4%) was due to a higher contribution from services, which rose by 6.1% year-onyear (the highest increase since November 2023, when price growth was 7.4%). The acceleration is largely due to the low base effect in package holidays, which fell by 22.4% month-on-month in March last year due to seasonal fluctuations, while the drop in prices this March was less pronounced (14.3%). The year-on-year price increase in the recreation and culture group was thus 6% and more than doubled compared to February. The monthly inflation was significantly influenced by the effects of seasonal price increases in the clothing and footwear group, which pushed up the price increase for semi-durable goods to 3.6%. With prices in the restaurants and hotels group rising by 0.2% month-on-month, price growth in this group also increased year-on-year (6.7%). The contribution of the transport group also increased slightly in March, due to the rise in prices for petroleum products, but in a year-on-year comparison, the price increase in this group was only 1.3%. Year-on-year price growth in the food and non-alcoholic beverages group continues to slow rapidly and, at 0.9%, was the lowest in three years. Prices of durable goods also remained down year-on-year (by 0.8%).

Figure 24: Slovenian industrial producer prices, February 2024



In February, the year-on-year decline in Slovenian producer prices intensified (-3.5%), due to the monthly decline in prices (-1.0%) and the high base from last year. Month-on-month, prices fell in most industrial groups (with the sharpest fall in energy prices: -8.3), while only prices for capital goods rose slightly. The monthly decline in prices of products on the domestic market was similar to the decline on foreign market (-1.1% and -0.9% respectively). Differences between domestic (-3.4%) and foreign markets (-3.6%) were also small in a year-onyear comparison. The year-on-year price decline in the intermediate goods group further deepened in February (-5.5%), and energy prices were also lower year-on-year for the first time since the start of 2021 (by almost onefifth). The rise in prices for capital and consumer goods continued to weaken, with growth of just over 1%.

■ Table 4: Consumer price growth, in %

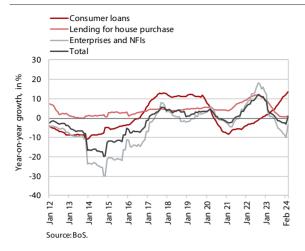
	2023	IV23-III24/IV22-III23	11124/1124	III24/III23	I-III24/I-III23
Total	4.2	5.8	0.2	3.6	3.4
Food	4.2	7.6	0.1	0.8	1.8
Fuels and energy	-2.3	0.2	1.4	3.0	1.3
Services	6.0	7.2	-1.5	6.1	5.3
Other ¹	4.7	5.4	1.4	2.8	3.1
Core inflation - excluding food and energy	5.2	6.3	0.0	4.4	4.2
Core inflation - trimmed mean ²	4.2	6.4	0.4	4.4	3.7

Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

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

Financial markets

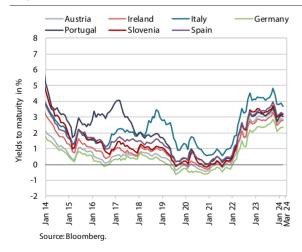
Figure 25: Growth in loans to domestic non-banking sectors, February 2024



The year-on-year downward trend in the volume of loans granted to domestic non-banking sectors was halted in February this year (0.6%), mainly due to last year's lower base for corporate and NFI loans. The volume declined year-on-year from July last year to January this year, while lending activity remained relatively subdued in February. As a result, the volume of loans only increased by around EUR 10 million or less than 0.1% on a monthly basis. The year-on-year increase in household loans has stabilised at around 4% over recent months. Growth was to a large extent driven by a 13.8% increase in consumer loans, which has accelerated since the second half of last year, when the Bank of Slovenia lowered the limit on creditworthiness8 for household borrowing. Growth in the volume of housing loans remains modest and has been below 1% since October last year. The year-on-year decline in the volume of corporate and NFI loans slowed considerably in February (to 3.4%) compared to January. Deposit growth in the non-banking sector remains at around 3%. The maturity structure of deposits is gradually improving. With the rise in deposit interest rates - which, however, are still well below the euro area average - term deposits (20.9% of total domestic non-banking sector deposits) increased by around one-third, while overnight deposits fell slightly (by 2.8%). The quality of banks' assets remains solid and the share of non-performing loans remained unchanged at 1% at the beginning of the year.

It was previously set at 76% of the gross minimum wage (EUR 914) and was reduced to the level of the minimum cost of living (EUR 745) at the beginning of July 2023. Certain benefits (e.g. child benefit) can also be included by banks in the calculation of the consumer's annual income.





Yields to maturity of euro area government bonds decreased slightly in the first quarter of this year as inflationary pressure gradually eased. The yield to maturity of the Slovenian bond fell by 25 basis points compared to the previous quarter to 3.16%, the lowest level since the fourth quarter of 2022. The spread to the German bond, which, at 84 basis points, was the lowest since the beginning of 2022, also narrowed slightly.

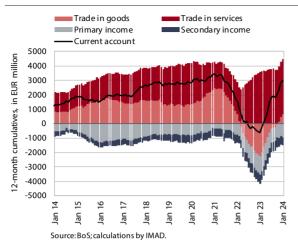
■ Table 5: Financial market indicators

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and	Nomin	al amounts. EUR	million	Nominal loa	n growth.%
household savings	28. II 23	31. XII 23	29. II 24	29. 24/31. 24	29. II 24/28. II 23
Loans total	25,461.4	25,572.9	25,607.6	0.0	0.6
Enterprises and NFI	11,727.9	11,352.0	11,327.6	-0.3	-3.4
Government	1,309.2	1,335.9	1,319.6	-0.5	0.8
Households	12,424.3	12,885.1	12,960.4	0.4	4.3
Consumer credits	2,628.6	2,918.3	2,990.2	1.3	13.8
Lending for house purchase	8,211.4	8,271.7	8,286.5	0.2	0.9
Other lending	1,584.3	1,695.1	1,683.7	-0.2	6.3
Bank deposits total	26,526.9	27,072.2	26,885.3	-0.7	1.4
Overnight deposits	23,543.9	22,753.5	22,303.2	-1.4	-5.3
Term deposits	2,983.0	4,318.7	4,582.1	3.0	53.6
Government bank deposits. total	638.6	656.8	757.5	20.2	18.6
Deposits of non-financial corporations. total	9,216.9	10,859.2	10,604.7	1.2	15.1

Sources: Monthly Bulletin of the BoS; calculations by IMAD. Note: NFI – Non-monetary Financial Institutions.

Balance of payments

Figure 27: Current account of the balance of payments, January 2024



The current account of the balance of payments in the last 12 months recorded a surplus of EUR 3 billion, compared to a deficit of EUR 617.1 million in the same period a year earlier. The main reason for the shift to a surplus was the goods trade balance, as imports of goods have fallen more sharply than exports. The surplus in trade in services continued to increase, especially in trade in construction services, such as investment works, construction and assembly services, and trade in transport services. The primary income deficit was lower mainly due to lower net outflows from equity income (dividends and profits) and higher net interest receipts from abroad. The lower secondary income deficit arose from lower net outflows of private sector transfers (increased non-life insurance premiums).

■ Table 6: Balance of payments

I 2024, in EUR million	Inflows	Outflows	Balance	Balance, I 2023
Current account	4,449.0	4,162.0	287.0	122.5
Goods	3,291.0	3,192.0	99.0	-70.7
Services	797.4	529.0	268.4	262.6
Primary income	207.9	283.6	-75.7	-21.6
Secondary income	152.7	157.4	-4.7	-47.8
Capital account	227.9	174.4	53.4	-59.4
Financial account	628.7	1,020.8	392.1	325.8
Direct investment	100.2	136.2	36.0	-33.0
Portfolio investment	1,073.5	534.9	-538.6	-1,261.0
Other investment	-537.3	273.3	810.6	1,578.5
Statistical error			51.7	262.6

Source: BoS.

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

Public finance

Figure 28: Revenue of the consolidated general government budgetary accounts, February 2024

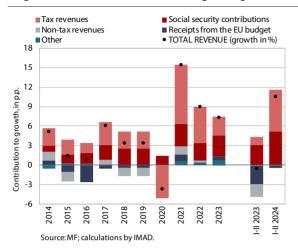
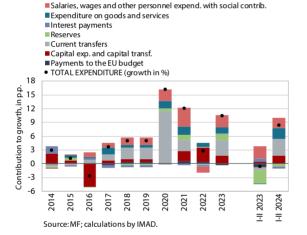


Figure 29: Expenditure of the consolidated general government budgetary accounts, February 2024



In the first two months of this year, the consolidated general government budgetary accounts showed a surplus of EUR 218 million, which is more than in the same period last year. Revenue in the first two months was 10.6% higher year-on-year. The main contributor to revenue growth was tax revenue, in particular VAT, partly due to the expiry of the reduced VAT rate on energy products, which was in force until the end of May last year. The contribution from personal income tax and from social security contributions, which were boosted by higher wage growth, also remained high. Despite the inflow of funds based on the second payment request under the Recovery and Resilience Facility,9 which were partially booked in January, total receipts from the EU budget were lower. Expenditure in the first two months was 8.3% higher year-on-year. This was mainly due to transfers to individuals and households, expenditure on goods and services, and expenditure on investments (35.4%). Growth in wages and other remunerations, which were affected by the agreement on wage increases in the public sector, also remained high.¹⁰ Subsidies to companies for the mitigation of the effects of rising energy prices were lower year-on-year. From August 2023 to the end of February 2024, EUR 608 million had been disbursed from the state budget to rectify the consequences of floods and landslides, of which EUR 50 million was disbursed in the first two months of this year.

⁹ On 28 December 2023, Slovenia received EUR 536 million based on the second payment request under the Recovery and Resilience Facility, consisting of the second and third instalments for grants and the first instalment for Joans.

¹⁰ The agreement regulating measures relating to salaries and other labour costs in the public sector for 2022 and 2023 (October 2022) resulted in a 4.5% increase in the value of salary grades as of 1 October 2022 and higher meal allowance. As of 1 April 2023, wages increased by one salary grade

Figure 30: EU budget receipts, February 2024

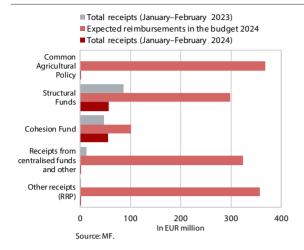
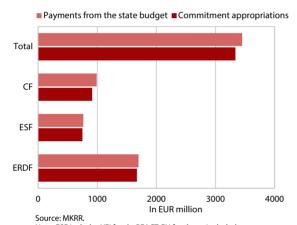


Figure 31: Absorption of 2014–2020 ECP funds (EU part) for the period 1 January 2014–29 February 2024



Note: ESF includes YEI funds. REACT-EU funds are included.

Slovenia's net budgetary position against the EU budget was positive in the first two months of 2024 (at EUR 34.7 million). In this period, Slovenia received EUR 129.5 million from the EU budget (9% of receipts envisaged in the adopted state budget for 2024) and paid EUR 94.8 million into it (13.2% of planned payments). The bulk of receipts (43.9% of all reimbursements to the state budget, 19.1% of the planned reimbursements in 2024) were resources from structural funds¹¹ and resources from the Cohesion Fund (42.5% of all reimbursements to the state budget, 54.5% of the planned reimbursements in 2024). Receipts for the implementation of the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies amounted to 1% of all reimbursements (0.3% of the planned reimbursements in 2024). The highest payments into the EU budget came from GNI-based payments (44.3% of all payments).

According to the MKRR data, under the Operational Programme for the Implementation of the EU Cohesion policy 2014–2020 (from January 2014 to the end of February 2024), payments from the state budget totalled EUR 3.45 billion (EU share), which corresponds to 103%¹² of the available funds, while certain payments from the state budget are planned for the first half of 2024 (about EUR 66 million according to estimates made by line ministries). Under the Operational Programme for the Implementation of EU Cohesion policy 2021–2027 (from January 2021 to the end of February 2024), payments from the state budget totalled EUR 23 million (EU share), which corresponds to 1% of the available funds.

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

								T			
	I-II 2	023	I-II 2	024		I-II 2	023	I-II 2	024		
Category	EUR m	Y-o-y growth, in %	EUR m	Y-o-y growth, in %	Category	EUR m	Y-o-y growth, in %	EUR m	Y-o-y growth, in %		
REVENUES TOTAL	3,799.7	-0.5	4,202.6	10.6	EXPENDITURE TOTAL	3,678.7	-0.6	3,984.6	8.3		
Tax revenues ¹	1,948.8	2.6	2,191.0	12.4	Salaries. wages and other personnel expenditures ²	958.7	11.1	1,037.4	8.2		
Personal income tax	522.5	-1.3	619.9	18.7	Expenditure on goods and services	487.0	-0.7	575.0	18.1		
Corporate income tax	191.8	22.9	208.2	8.6	Interest payments	70.3	69.9	54.7	-22.2		
Taxes on immovable property	9.0	-9.9	8.2	-9.6	Reserves	50.4	-68.7	27.7	-45.1		
Value added tax	786.0	2.8	891.2	13.4	Transfers to individuals and households	1,510.1	-0.8	1,658.6	9.8		
Excise duties	248.7	7.5	256.1	3.0	Other current transfers	311.4	-3.1	299.9	-3.7		
Social security contributions	1,475.1	8.7	1,667.9	13.1	Investment expenditure	174.7	10.4	236.6	35.4		
Non-tax revenues	179.3	-28.9	184.5	2.9	Payments to the EU budget	116.2	-17.8	94.8	-18.4		
Receipts from the EU budget	146.8	-42.5	130.3	-11.2	GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE	121.0		217.9			
Other	49.8	-8.4	28.9	-42.0	PRIMARY BALANCE	170.5		240.9			

Source: MF; calculations by IMAD

Notes: 1 Unlike tax revenues in the consolidated balance of public finance. 2 Labour costs include social contributions by the employer.

¹¹ The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF).

The additional appropriations (over 100%) allow that, in the event of the usually lower final realisation of reimbursements from the European budget (due to identified ineligible expenditure, withdrawal from cofinancing, etc.), all available funds can still be used and the objectives of the Operational Programme for the Implementation of the European Cohesion Policy can be achieved.

statistical appendix

Main indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
- Indicators	2017	2010	2017		2021	2022	Autu	mn Forecast 2	1023
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	4.8	4.5	3.5	-4.2	8.2	2.5	1.6	2.8	2.5
GDP in EUR million (current prices)	43,011	45,876	48,582	47,045	52,279	57,038	62,970	67,318	71,105
GDP per capita in EUR (current prices)	20,820	22,142	23,256	22,373	24,803	27,040	29,672	31,588	33,254
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	25,100	26,500	27,800	26,800	29,200	32,500			
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) ¹	86	87	89	89	90	92			
Rate of registered unemployment	9.5	8.2	7.7	8.7	7.6	5.8	5.0	4.7	4.5
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	6.6	5.1	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.4
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	1.8	1.3	1.1	-3.6	6.8	-0.4	0.4	1.9	1.7
Inflation ² , year average	1.4	1.7	1.6	-0.1	1.9	8.8	7.6	3.9	2.7
Inflation ² , end of the year	1.7	1.4	1.8	-1.1	4.9	10.3	5.4	3.1	2.3
INTERNATIONAL TRADE									
Exports of goods and services (real growth rates, in %)	11.1	6.2	4.5	-8.5	14.5	7.2	0.1	3.3	3.8
Exports of goods	11.0	5.7	4.5	-5.5	13.4	2.9	-1.0	2.4	3.2
Exports of services	11.2	7.7	4.6	-19.7	19.1	24.9	4.2	6.1	5.6
Imports of goods and services (real growth rates, in %)	10.7	7.1	4.7	-9.1	17.8	9.0	-3.9	5.3	3.9
Imports of goods	10.7	7.4	5.0	-8.6	17.2	7.7	-5.1	5.2	3.6
Imports of services	10.5	5.4	3.0	-12.0	20.7	15.9	3.1	5.8	5.2
Current account balance, in EUR million	2,674	2,695	2,844	3,398	1,732	-578	2,779	1,898	2,011
As a per cent share relative to GDP	6.2	5.9	5.9	7.2	3.3	-1.0	4.4	2.8	2.8
Gross external debt, in EUR million	43,231	42,137	44,491	48,049	50,923	51,825			
As a per cent share relative to GDP	100.5	91.8	91.6	102.1	97.4	90.9			
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.129	1.181	1.120	1.141	1.184	1.054	1.090	1.096	1.096
DOMESTIC DEMAND									
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	1.9	3.5	5.5	-6.5	10.3	3.6	0.9	2.3	1.8
As a % of GDP	52.5	52.0	52.5	50.4	51.7	54.0	53.1	52.8	52.3
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	0.4	2.9	1.8	4.2	6.1	-0.5	1.4	1.9	2.2
As a % of GDP	18.5	18.2	18.3	20.6	20.7	19.5	19.3	19.1	19.3
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	10.2	10.2	5.0	-7.2	12.6	3.5	4.5	5.5	4.3
As a % of GDP	18.3	19.3	19.6	18.9	20.2	21.6	21.5	22.0	22.3

Source: SURS, Bank of Slovenia, Eurostat, IMAD recalculations and forecasts (Autumn forecast, September 2023).
Notes: ¹ Measured in purchasing power standard. ² Consumer price index.

Slovenian Economic Mirror, No 2/2024 **Statistical Appendix**

Does de cattere	2025	2022	2022	2021		20	22			20	23					2022			
Production	2021	2022	2023	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																			
Industry B+C+D	10.2	1.2	-5.6	7.9	6.4	2.8	1.8	-5.7	-3.4	-4.1	-10.1	-5.1	0.3	4.3	0.1	3.8	4.3	0.7	3.8
B Mining and quarrying	-6.6	10.2	-15.1	10.8	38.5	13.5	25.4	-26.1	-30.2	-31.3	-3.5	16.3	32.1	30.2	32.3	12.5	1.6	7.4	39.9
C Manufacturing	11.8	3.9	-4.5	8.4	7.3	5.8	4.6	-1.8	-0.4	-3.3	-9.9	-4.8	3.5	6.3	3.2	6.6	7.3	2.8	7.4
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	-5.3	-26.4	-31.6	0.9	-4.9	-29.3	-30.0	-40.2	-39.4	-32.3	-27.7	-23.7	-33.2	-19.0	-34.8	-26.9	-25.7	-21.2	-34.7
CONSTRUCTION ² , real indices of construction put in	place, y-c	o-y grow	th rates,	%															
Construction, total	-0.5	22.2	19.4	-11.0	20.0	17.7	14.8	35.6	24.1	23.1	23.0	10.1	31.6	14.7	10.7	22.5	19.5	17.4	16.6
Buildings	14.5	63.4	-5.7	-16.1	34.6	53.7	58.5	109.5	21.6	1.6	-13.3	-23.4	54.3	34.7	57.6	55.3	48.4	37.0	95.9
Civil engineering	5.9	13.4	19.5	-2.4	16.1	11.6	4.0	22.5	24.6	19.3	26.3	11.0	16.5	10.5	12.7	22.3	2.0	10.3	12.3
MARKET SERVICES, year-on-year real growth rates,	%									'					<u>'</u>				
Services, total	12.7	12.1	2.2	18.1	19.5	19.5	6.7	5.1	6.7	-0.5	0.5	2.7	15.0	19.3	20.9	20.4	17.5	5.5	7.9
Transportation and storage	14.3	7.2	-5.9	12.1	11.4	11.8	6.9	-0.2	-1.6	-6.7	-8.1	-6.9	9.6	8.0	10.4	13.7	11.4	2.9	10.5
Information and communication activities	7.6	9.9	5.6	8.8	6.7	17.2	12.0	4.6	11.2	-1.7	2.8	10.3	-1.1	11.4	14.9	12.0	24.3	9.8	14.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10.6	10.0	4.7	8.6	9.3	11.8	11.3	8.1	7.5	2.2	4.7	4.6	7.5	7.3	9.3	15.0	11.0	9.2	16.4
Administrative and support service activities	13.1	5.7	6.1	21.4	12.0	12.3	-0.8	1.5	7.0	7.7	6.0	3.8	7.6	14.5	13.8	16.1	7.6	-3.4	-3.7
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES, y-o-y growth rates, %	'																		
Total real turnover	11.6	5.1	-2.7	15.4	8.8	6.2	5.3	0.7	-1.1	-3.8	-4.6	-1.4	7.5	5.0	6.6	8.4	3.9	1.8	7.7
Real turnover in retail trade	18.9	5.5	-6.3	28.1	9.8	7.4	4.6	0.8	-4.9	-8.3	-7.0	-4.9	5.1	11.0	12.4	6.2	4.2	0.0	6.9
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	8.1	-3.5	14.6	9.4	-7.6	-5.7	-1.2	1.2	15.1	13.8	13.7	15.8	-5.2	-14.8	-8.1	-1.7	-7.6	-4.0	-0.1
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	7.5	8.0	-5.9	8.9	14.3	10.2	8.1	0.4	-3.8	-6.7	-8.6	-4.7	13.7	9.5	8.6	13.8	8.1	5.2	10.9
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %				-															
Total, overnight stays	22.2	38.5	3.5	283.2	679.7	180.0	4.2	-10.7	15.2	-1.6	2.6	5.0	685.0	599.8	730.4	257.8	94.9	17.1	1.9
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	10.4	-14.7	-17.0	263.8	690.2	78.8	-50.3	-49.1	-9.5	-39.5	-8.4	0.5	761.4	643.1	466.0	122.4	26.4	-45.7	-51.7
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	42.9	110.1	14.7	332.9	78.8	394.5	61.2	71.6	44.5	27.4	6.2	7.8	596.6	555.2	1172.0	539.8	244.9	91.2	52.3
Accommodation and food service activities	20.8	58.6	18.9	153.2	212.1	106.0	20.7	29.6	32.4	15.0	16.6	15.9	193.2	221.0	188.2	110.2	69.6	25.8	20.5
AGRICULTURE		I																	
Purchase of agricultural products, in EUR m	601.4	773.6	751.4	192.6	144.0	176.5	221.0	232.1	178.5	179.8	189.5	203.4	43.9	53.9	54.8	61.1	60.6	81.0	62.3
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values*)																			
Sentiment indicator	2.4	0.6	-3.8	3.2	4.1	2.6	-1.9	-2.5	-1.5	-3.3	-5.7	-4.8	6.4	0.8	4.4	2.8	0.7	-0.9	-0.2
Confidence indicator																			
in manufacturing	8	0	-8	6	7	2	-3	-7	-5	-9	-10	-9	10	3	4	2	0	0	-1
in construction	18	21	14	23	27	22	16	21	17	14	12	13	27	26	22	25	19	16	18
in services	8	17	16	15	15	18	17	18	19	17	13	14	15	14	19	19	18	17	20
in retail trade	5	20	13	6	16	27	21	17	14	17	12	10	15	18	29	28	23	26	22
consumer confidence indicator	-22	-33	-33	0	-26	-31	-39	-35	-34	-31	-33	-32	-21	-33	-28	-31	-33	-39	-39
Source: SURS.																			

28

Source: SURS.

Notes: ¹ Only companies with activity of electricity supply are included. ² The survey covers all larger construction enterprises and some other enterprises that perform construction work.

* Seasonally adjusted SURS data.

Duadustian		20	22							20	23							2024	
Production	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																			
Industry B+C+D	1.2	-4.0	-2.9	-10.5	-6.9	0.1	-3.3	-8.2	-2.2	-2.4	-7.7	-15.8	-7.7	-2.2	-2.7	-11.2	-3.5	2.8	
B Mining and quarrying	32.9	-18.5	-21.6	-38.1	-25.7	-31.5	-32.6	-37.8	-27.9	-28.7	0.3	-10.8	-0.3	17.1	14.2	18.0	9.3	32.6	
C Manufacturing	4.1	0.9	0.9	-7.7	-1.1	1.5	-1.5	-7.6	-1.1	-1.6	-6.8	-15.7	-7.8	-3.1	-2.6	-9.5	-1.6	3.0	
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	-33.5	-50.0	-38.7	-33.0	-46.1	-27.1	-37.9	-27.9	-37.0	-31.7	-34.3	-24.6	-23.1	-8.8	-22.0	-34.7	-48.9	-18.0	
CONSTRUCTION ² , real indices of construction put in	place, y-c	o-y grow	rth rates,	, %															
Construction, total	11.0	38.7	26.1	45.6	25.0	16.8	29.9	23.4	22.8	23.2	18.5	20.3	29.6	8.1	13.0	9.0	-6.9		
Buildings	51.7	107.0	119.6	101.4	57.4	8.9	8.3	-5.6	-3.3	14.2	-6.7	-10.3	-21.5	-25.2	-26.0	-18.3	-30.5		
Civil engineering	-7.1	19.0	16.0	38.4	15.9	33.6	24.4	24.0	12.8	21.8	14.7	21.8	41.2	10.3	16.1	4.7	-4.9		
MARKET SERVICES, year-on-year real growth rates,	%																		
Services, total	6.6	5.3	5.7	4.2	7.3	6.1	6.7	-0.6	2.3	-2.8	1.4	-0.2	0.4	1.2	3.3	3.4	6.3		
Transportation and storage	7.5	1.9	-1.9	-0.6	0.5	-3.6	-1.5	-9.6	-1.4	-9.0	-6.6	-9.0	-8.6	-9.7	-5.7	-5.1	0.5		
Information and communication activities	11.6	9.8	5.7	-0.2	11.0	12.3	10.4	-2.7	2.6	-4.6	6.1	0.5	2.1	4.5	14.9	11.3	15.8		
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.0	9.1	7.3	7.9	3.6	8.3	10.1	3.0	-0.2	3.9	3.3	7.7	3.3	7.0	4.0	3.3	10.5		
Administrative and support service activities	4.4	-0.4	6.2	-1.0	4.4	9.3	7.3	6.1	10.1	6.8	5.9	7.7	4.8	5.7	1.9	4.1	6.8		
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES, y-o-y growth rates, %						1													
Total real turnover	6.6	2.2	1.5	-1.7	4.1	-2.1	-4.3	-5.4	-3.1	-2.9	-3.2	-5.0	-5.4	0.5	-0.6	-4.1	1.1		
Real turnover in retail trade	7.4	2.1	2.9	-2.2	4.1	-3.9	-12.4	-9.4	-6.8	-8.6	-7.9	-5.9	-7.2	-3.6	-4.8	-6.2	-2.1	-0.5	
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.5	16.6	11.3	16.9	14.8	10.5	16.4	17.2	11.1	12.6	18.2	18.1	10.9	14.4	10.4	
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	8.3	2.9	1.2	-2.9	0.5	-5.2	-6.0	-9.1	-5.6	-5.6	-6.5	-9.2	-9.9	-2.5	-4.2	-7.5	-1.5		
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %						I.													
Total, overnight stays	-9.5	-15.1	-10.0	-4.6	38.3	13.7	-1.3	12.9	7.0	-13.4	9.0	-5.6	8.0	3.8	2.4	8.7	-4.1	4.5	
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	-54.5	-55.6	-43.1	-45.3	7.4	-10.6	-20.3	-21.7	-34.4	-50.2	-9.4	-14.9	5.3	1.1	-0.7	1.0	-6.6	3.1	
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	38.8	61.3	65.4	96.9	67.9	48.4	20.9	38.6	37.0	16.1	15.2	-2.8	8.9	5.3	4.8	14.1	-2.5	5.8	
Accommodation and food service activities	15.5	20.1	33.5	37.0	44.7	32.1	23.1	22.6	17.9	7.4	17.8	10.2	23.4	15.2	14.8	17.5	8.6		
AGRICULTURE						l													
Purchase of agricultural products, in EUR m	77.7	90.8	72.2	69.2	60.2	54.7	63.6	56.3	63.0	60.6	64.7	58.8	66.1	78.4	61.4	63.6	55.7	51.8	
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values*)																			
Sentiment indicator	-4.5	-5.4	-2.1	-0.1	-1.1	-1.4	-2.0	-2.5	-2.8	-4.7	-6.3	-5.9	-4.9	-5.4	-5.0	-3.8	-3.2	-3.3	-4.3
Confidence indicator						ı													
in manufacturing	-6	-9	-7	-5	-4	-5	-7	-9	-9	-10	-11	-10	-9	-10	-9	-8	-8	-10	-11
in construction	13	19	22	22	19	19	14	16	13	12	13	8	13	10	13	16	13	8	11
in services	16	14	20	19	18	19	21	18	18	15	13	12	13	14	14	14	13	18	16
in retail trade	15	9	18	23	18	17	7	19	14	17	1	19	15	13	4	14	16	9	4
consumer confidence indicator	-40	-38	-37	-31	-35	-34	-33	-30	-30	-34	-33	-34	-33	-33	-32	-31	-28	-29	-29
										, .									

Lahaur market	2021	2022	2023	2021		20	22			20	23				20	22		
Labour market	2021	2022	2023	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	3	4	5	6	7	8
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	974.6	978.7	982.4	980.0	976.9	976.2	976.5	985.2	982.0	981.5	979.6	986.7	975.9	976.4	975.9	976.2	976.6	975.5
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D) ¹	900.3	922.0	933.7	914.0	912.5	920.2	923.0	932.3	929.0	934.2	932.7	939.1	915.4	918.3	920.1	922.3	922.3	921.6
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	25.7	24.9	24.3	25.6	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.2	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9
In industry, construction	294.1	304.7	308.4	299.6	300.1	303.6	305.9	309.5	307.4	309.0	307.9	309.2	301.6	303.0	303.3	304.4	306.0	305.3
- in manufacturing	205.6	210.8	211.4	208.4	209.1	210.5	210.6	212.9	211.8	212.0	210.7	211.2	209.8	210.3	210.4	210.6	210.6	210.3
- in construction	67.8	73.0	75.7	70.2	70.2	72.2	74.2	75.5	74.5	75.7	75.9	76.5	71.0	71.8	72.1	72.8	74.4	74.0
In services	580.4	592.4	601.1	588.8	587.6	591.8	592.2	597.9	597.4	600.8	600.4	605.7	589.0	590.5	591.8	593.1	591.3	591.3
- in public administration	49.6	49.5	49.2	49.8	49.4	49.5	49.5	49.6	49.1	49.2	49.1	49.4	49.5	49.5	49.6	49.4	49.5	49.5
- in education, health-services and social work	146.1	149.7	153.0	148.4	148.9	149.7	148.8	151.6	152.1	153.0	152.1	154.8	149.3	149.4	149.7	149.8	148.4	148.2
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C) ¹	804.4	824.1	833.4	817.0	815.8	822.8	824.8	833.1	830.0	834.2	831.9	837.5	818.4	821.1	822.6	824.6	824.3	823.4
In enterprises and organisations	756.2	775.8	785.5	768.3	768.3	774.4	776.0	784.4	782.3	785.9	783.9	789.8	770.6	773.0	774.3	775.9	775.5	774.6
By those self-employed	48.2	48.3	47.9	48.7	47.5	48.4	48.8	48.7	47.7	48.2	48.0	47.7	47.8	48.2	48.4	48.7	48.8	48.7
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	95.8	97.9	100.4	97.0	96.7	97.4	98.2	99.1	99.0	100.0	100.8	101.7	96.9	97.2	97.4	97.7	98.0	98.2
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	74.3	56.7	48.7	66.0	64.4	55.9	53.4	52.9	53.0	47.3	46.9	47.6	60.5	58.1	55.9	53.9	54.3	53.9
Female	37.9	28.6	24.3	33.5	32.1	28.3	27.4	26.6	26.2	23.7	23.8	23.6	30.5	29.4	28.2	27.3	27.9	27.8
By age: 15 to 29	14.2	10.5	9.2	12.8	11.9	10.0	9.5	10.6	10.0	8.5	8.4	9.9	11.0	10.5	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.6
Aged over 50	28.2	22.3	19.0	25.5	25.2	22.4	21.2	20.4	20.6	18.9	18.5	17.9	24.0	23.1	22.4	21.7	21.6	21.3
Primary education or less	23.5	18.0	15.9	21.1	20.9	17.7	16.7	16.8	17.4	15.4	15.0	15.6	19.3	18.4	17.6	17.0	16.8	16.7
For more than 1 year	40.5	30.1	22.4	38.3	35.5	31.0	27.9	25.9	24.4	22.6	21.7	21.0	33.9	32.4	31.0	29.6	28.6	28.0
Those receiving benefits	18.9	15.1	14.1	16.3	17.8	14.3	14.5	14.0	15.9	13.1	13.8	13.6	16.2	14.7	14.2	13.9	14.6	14.8
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	7.6	5.8	5.0	6.7	6.6	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5
Male	6.9	5.2	4.5	6.1	6.0	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9
Female	8.5	6.5	5.5	7.5	7.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	-1.8	-1.1	-0.4	-0.1	-1.8	-2.2	-0.6	0.4	-1.0	-1.4	-0.1	0.8	-4.2	-2.5	-2.2	-2.0	0.5	-0.4
New unemployed first-job seekers	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Redundancies	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.6	5.1	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.9	3.4	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.5	3.4
Registered unemployed who found employment	5.0	3.8	3.4	3.6	5.1	4.0	3.1	3.1	4.6	3.4	2.9	2.9	5.8	4.4	3.9	3.6	2.5	2.3
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1
FIXED TERM WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	41.8	49.5	52.0	44.9	46.7	49.1	50.7	51.7	51.8	52.2	52.0	51.9	47.6	48.3	49.2	49.7	50.2	50.7
As % of labour force	4.3	5.1	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
Sources: SURS, ZPIZ, ESS.																		

Sources: SURS, ZPIZ, ESS.

30

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

		20	22							20	23							2024	
Labour market	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	977.3	983.2	983.7	988.5	982.1	982.3	981.8	981.6	981.3	981.6	980.3	978.6	979.7	984.8	985.6	989.6	990.6		
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D) ¹	925.2	930.2	931.2	935.3	926.7	928.9	931.4	933.0	934.1	935.4	933.0	931.2	933.7	937.6	938.5	941.3	939.0		
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	23.5		
In industry, construction	306.4	308.3	308.1	312.0	306.4	307.3	308.4	309.0	308.9	309.1	308.8	307.7	307.3	308.7	308.1	310.7	311.3		
- in manufacturing	210.9	212.2	212.2	214.3	211.7	211.5	212.1	212.1	212.1	211.8	211.2	210.7	210.2	211.0	210.6	212.2	212.2		
- in construction	74.4	75.0	74.8	76.7	73.7	74.7	75.1	75.7	75.5	76.0	76.3	75.7	75.7	76.3	76.2	77.2	77.8		
In services	593.9	597.0	598.2	598.5	596.1	597.4	598.8	599.6	600.8	602.0	599.9	599.2	602.2	604.7	606.1	606.4	604.2		
- in public administration	49.5	49.6	49.6	49.4	49.0	49.2	49.2	49.1	49.2	49.1	49.1	49.2	49.1	49.3	49.3	49.5	49.3		
- in education, health-services and social work	150.0	151.2	151.7	151.9	151.6	152.2	152.7	152.8	153.1	153.0	151.8	151.5	153.1	154.2	154.9	155.2	154.9		
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C) ¹	826.7	831.3	831.9	836.1	828.0	829.9	832.0	833.2	834.1	835.2	832.5	830.5	832.6	836.1	836.7	839.6	837.5		
In enterprises and organisations	777.9	782.3	783.1	787.9	780.6	782.3	784.0	785.1	785.8	786.8	784.4	782.6	784.7	788.0	788.9	792.5	791.1		
By those self-employed	48.8	49.0	48.8	48.2	47.4	47.6	48.0	48.1	48.3	48.4	48.1	47.8	47.9	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.3		
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	98.5	98.9	99.2	99.3	98.7	99.0	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.3	100.5	100.8	101.1	101.5	101.8	101.7	101.5		
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	52.0	53.0	52.5	53.2	55.4	53.4	50.3	48.6	47.2	46.2	47.3	47.4	46.0	47.2	47.2	48.4	51.6	49.7	46.9
Female	26.5	26.9	26.6	26.4	27.1	26.3	25.1	24.3	23.6	23.2	24.0	24.1	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.5	24.7	24.0	22.9
By age: 15 to 29	9.2	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.7	10.1	9.3	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.6	9.0
Aged over 50	20.8	20.4	20.3	20.4	21.3	20.7	19.8	19.3	18.9	18.6	18.8	18.6	18.1	17.8	17.7	18.1	19.4	18.9	18.0
Primary education or less	16.5	16.5	16.6	17.2	18.2	17.6	16.4	15.8	15.4	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.4	16.4	17.7	17.1	15.8
For more than 1 year	27.1	26.5	25.9	25.4	25.2	24.4	23.6	23.0	22.6	22.2	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.2	21.0	20.8	21.1	20.6	20.1
Those receiving benefits	14.2	13.0	14.1	15.0	17.2	15.6	14.9	13.4	12.8	13.2	13.8	14.1	13.6	12.4	13.7	14.6	17.4	17.0	
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2		
Male	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.9		
Female	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5		
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	-1.9	0.9	-0.5	0.6	2.2	-2.0	-3.1	-1.7	-1.4	-1.0	1.1	0.1	-1.4	1.2	-0.1	1.2	3.3	-1.9	-2.8
New unemployed first-job seekers	0.8	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Redundancies	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	7.3	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	4.5	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.6	8.2	4.0	3.6
Registered unemployed who found employment	4.6	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.8	4.6	5.2	3.8	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.1	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.3	3.9	4.7	5.1
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.1
FIXED TERM WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	51.2	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.5	51.7	52.1	52.3	52.3	52.1	52.0	52.0	52.1	51.9	52.0	51.9	51.8	51.5	
As % of labour force	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2		

Statistical Appendix Slovenian Economic Mirror, No 2/2024

		in EUR					2021		20	22			20	23			2022	
Wages	2023	Q4 23	Jan24	2021	2022	2023	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	5	6	7
GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, nominal in €				у-о-у д	rowth rat	tes, %												
TOTAL	2,221	2,329	2,318	6.1	2.8	9.7	2.9	-1.2	0.8	5.0	6.5	10.4	9.9	10.0	8.7	-0.9	2.8	3.2
Private sector activities (A—N; R—S)	2,153	2,280	2,503	5.8	6.0	9.6	6.9	4.0	6.6	6.7	6.9	11.1	9.5	9.2	8.9	7.7	6.5	5.7
Public service activities (OPQ)	2,436	2,480	2,258	6.8	-5.1	9.9	-6.8	-12.5	-11.8	0.5	5.3	8.4	11.0	12.3	7.9	-18.3	-5.5	-3.0
Industry (B–E)	2,243	2,388	2,393	5.7	6.2	10.1	6.9	4.4	6.9	7.6	6.2	12.2	10.4	8.2	9.7	8.6	7.0	6.3
Trad. market services (GHI)	1,959	2,077	2,034	5.7	6.7	9.5	7.9	4.5	7.5	6.6	8.2	10.8	9.0	9.7	8.4	7.8	7.4	5.8
Other market services (J–N; R–S)	2,408	2,542	2,504	5.6	5.4	9.3	6.6	3.4	5.7	5.6	6.7	10.0	8.9	9.9	8.3	6.8	4.9	5.2
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,864	1,959	1,930	3.8	9.6	10.0	7.4	6.8	10.1	10.0	11.5	13.0	11.2	8.9	7.2	10.1	11.5	7.4
B Mining and quarrying	2,766	2,894	2,888	2.3	4.1	10.1	9.1	0.4	3.4	5.7	6.1	12.3	22.9	4.0	3.0	1.2	9.5	3.3
C Manufacturing	2,198	2,339	2,354	6.2	6.3	9.9	7.2	4.8	6.9	7.4	6.2	12.1	10.1	8.0	9.6	8.1	7.0	6.6
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,315	3,530	3,319	1.5	6.2	12.4	3.6	0.1	8.5	11.2	5.2	14.2	13.4	10.1	12.0	20.6	7.0	2.9
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2,126	2,263	2,279	4.3	6.1	10.4	5.4	4.1	7.4	6.5	6.3	12.4	9.1	10.1	10.3	7.1	7.3	5.2
F Construction	1,746	1,822	1,807	7.1	7.0	9.6	7.9	6.8	7.1	6.5	7.9	10.9	9.3	9.7	8.8	8.3	7.2	5.3
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,050	2,180	2,117	5.4	6.3	9.1	7.1	4.8	7.7	5.7	7.2	10.2	8.5	9.5	8.3	7.6	6.9	4.9
H Transportation and storage	1,957	2,085	2,067	5.0	8.7	9.6	9.6	7.0	8.6	8.9	10.2	11.2	9.7	10.1	7.6	9.2	9.3	7.9
I Accommodation and food service activities	1,615	1,669	1,653	12.7	8.9	11.4	20.4	12.4	12.7	7.3	9.1	13.9	10.6	10.3	11.1	14.5	10.3	6.8
J Information and communication	2,943	3,081	3,018	4.7	5.6	7.3	5.4	4.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	7.3	8.0	7.3	6.7	10.6	2.6	6.0
K Financial and insurance activities	3,222	3,432	3,199	5.0	6.3	8.6	7.1	3.1	8.9	5.1	8.2	9.4	6.5	11.1	7.8	5.1	9.8	6.0
L Real estate activities	1,985	2,097	1,999	3.7	5.4	8.4	6.4	3.9	5.8	5.4	6.5	10.1	8.2	8.1	7.4	5.4	6.2	5.2
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,486	2,633	2,649	6.3	4.7	9.1	7.5	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.4	10.1	8.6	9.4	8.2	6.0	4.5	4.6
N Administrative and support service activities	1,598	1,686	1,697	5.9	7.8	11.2	8.2	5.8	8.1	8.6	9.0	12.8	11.2	11.6	9.7	9.1	7.6	6.7
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2,675	2,725	2,695	6.9	-3.3	10.0	-1.3	-9.8	-10.6	1.9	6.9	8.4	11.8	12.5	7.4	-20.0	-1.3	0.6
P Education	2,212	2,243	2,305	8.9	-5.1	9.7	1.5	-5.7	-10.7	-5.7	2.3	9.0	10.5	11.5	7.9	-16.3	-9.4	-13.2
Q Human health and social work activities	2,513	2,568	2,587	4.8	-6.3	10.2	-17.1	-20.0	-13.8	6.6	7.3	8.0	11.0	13.3	8.5	-18.7	-4.4	6.4
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,180	2,247	2,195	9.4	2.2	9.6	10.5	3.0	2.4	0.5	3.7	10.8	10.2	10.3	7.3	3.6	-0.7	0.1
S Other service activities	1,765	1,828	1,828	3.4	5.0	9.1	2.7	1.1	5.6	5.9	7.1	11.2	8.3	8.9	8.3	5.7	5.0	5.4

Source: SURS, calculations by IMAD.

32

Warra			2022								20	23						2024
Wages	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE	y-o-y gı	owth rat	es, %															
TOTAL	5.7	6.1	7.3	7.7	4.6	11.5	10.7	9.2	9.0	11.0	9.9	10.0	10.7	9.5	9.2	8.1	8.7	8.1
Private sector activities (A—N; R—S)	7.0	7.2	7.7	8.4	4.7	12.6	11.3	9.6	8.2	10.9	9.4	9.5	9.8	8.3	9.7	8.5	8.7	8.9
Public service activities (OPQ)	2.0	3.0	6.1	5.5	4.5	8.5	9.0	7.8	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.1	13.2	12.8	7.9	7.0	8.9	5.6
Industry (B–E)	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.2	2.5	14.2	12.0	10.4	9.4	11.7	10.2	8.5	9.2	6.8	9.9	10.7	8.5	10.6
Trad. market services (GHI)	6.9	7.3	8.3	9.2	7.0	12.5	11.2	8.9	7.6	11.0	8.6	9.9	10.3	9.0	9.7	7.8	7.9	8.0
Other market services (J—N; R—S)	6.0	5.7	6.9	8.1	4.9	10.4	10.3	9.5	7.3	10.1	9.2	10.2	10.0	9.4	9.6	6.5	9.3	7.8
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.5	13.1	12.0	8.5	14.1	15.8	13.1	10.1	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.7	9.3	5.8	8.8	11.5	1.4	7.4
B Mining and quarrying	8.1	5.9	8.6	15.1	-3.3	16.0	10.9	10.2	47.8	17.0	6.0	3.5	6.4	1.9	8.8	-0.4	1.2	12.9
C Manufacturing	8.1	7.5	8.0	8.5	2.3	14.2	12.0	10.1	9.3	11.7	9.4	8.1	8.8	7.1	9.8	10.8	8.0	10.6
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4.2	27.6	8.3	4.3	3.5	16.0	10.0	16.3	6.0	8.7	26.2	14.8	14.9	1.9	9.9	9.6	16.5	9.0
E Water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7.9	6.5	6.8	6.0	6.3	12.5	14.5	10.4	5.6	14.0	7.8	9.5	11.7	9.2	11.7	11.2	7.8	10.8
F Construction	7.7	6.5	8.1	8.1	7.4	12.9	11.1	8.9	8.4	10.2	9.2	10.3	9.6	9.2	8.7	7.6	10.2	8.9
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.9	6.3	7.7	7.7	6.2	11.9	11.0	7.9	6.2	11.1	8.5	9.7	10.0	8.8	9.8	8.0	7.3	7.6
H Transportation and storage	9.3	9.5	10.2	12.2	8.1	12.9	11.2	9.5	9.1	10.8	9.1	10.3	10.7	9.3	9.8	5.4	8.2	9.6
I Accommodation and food service activities	7.2	7.8	7.6	10.6	9.1	15.5	13.0	13.4	11.9	11.2	8.7	10.5	11.3	9.1	9.6	13.0	10.9	6.5
J Information and communication	4.2	7.6	7.3	6.1	3.6	8.8	6.6	6.6	6.8	8.9	8.3	8.0	7.8	6.0	7.9	6.4	6.1	6.2
K Financial and insurance activities	7.0	2.4	6.6	10.2	7.0	11.8	11.5	5.8	2.4	9.7	7.6	11.3	11.4	10.4	12.8	2.7	9.5	4.8
L Real estate activities	5.2	5.7	7.5	4.4	7.8	12.1	9.7	8.7	6.4	10.5	7.6	7.9	8.4	8.1	6.2	9.4	6.7	4.1
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.2	4.9	6.2	9.0	1.1	8.1	10.7	11.5	7.5	9.4	9.0	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.6	7.1	9.2	9.0
N Administrative and support service activities	10.4	8.7	9.2	6.0	12.3	13.7	13.5	11.1	10.4	12.1	10.9	11.3	10.7	12.7	10.1	6.6	12.7	11.0
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2.8	2.3	6.3	6.7	7.7	8.8	9.4	7.1	10.7	12.0	12.6	11.1	14.0	12.3	7.2	6.5	8.5	5.5
P Education	-3.0	0.5	2.2	1.4	3.4	9.3	8.8	8.8	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	11.3	12.7	8.1	7.4	8.1	6.0
Q Human health and social work activities	6.9	6.5	10.4	8.8	3.2	7.5	8.9	7.5	11.6	11.0	10.5	12.0	14.6	13.4	8.5	7.0	10.0	5.3
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	1.4	0.5	6.8	3.7	10.0	6.0	16.5	10.3	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.9	11.3	8.1	6.4	7.5	3.7
S Other service activities	6.4	5.9	7.7	8.3	5.5	13.0	12.5	8.2	8.3	8.8	7.8	8.9	9.2	8.6	7.7	8.9	8.3	5.9

Prices and indicators of	2021	2022	2023	2021		20	22			20	23				20	22		
overall competitiveness	2021	2022	2023	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	3	4	5	6	7	8
CPI , y-o-y growth rates, %	4.9	10.3	4.2	6.0	8.5	10.7	10.1	9.9	8.2	6.6	5.3	3.4	5.4	6.9	8.1	10.4	11.0	11.0
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	3.9	18.6	4.6	5.9	10.8	13.8	18.3	18.9	14.4	10.2	6.0	2.0	6.9	9.2	10.8	12.5	13.2	13.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	2.4	6.0	9.4	2.8	5.0	6.4	6.2	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.3	6.3	3.1	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.9	6.5
Clothing and footwear	5.9	2.3	1.3	4.4	2.0	2.9	2.3	3.8	6.4	6.6	1.9	3.8	5.5	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas	8.6	13.3	2.7	8.4	13.5	22.0	14.6	13.0	9.2	5.3	5.2	4.3	1.3	6.2	10.4	23.9	24.6	25.3
Furnishing, household equipm.	5.7	12.9	3.9	8.0	10.7	12.2	12.5	11.8	9.1	6.4	4.6	2.2	8.5	9.2	10.5	12.3	12.0	11.6
Medical, pharmaceutical produ.	-0.5	7.2	8.5	4.2	3.0	3.7	5.7	6.7	11.3	11.8	8.8	8.7	4.4	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.8
Transport	12.5	9.3	-0.5	13.0	16.3	16.9	10.1	5.0	1.0	-1.0	1.1	0.6	14.1	15.1	16.7	17.2	19.7	16.5
Communications	-3.6	1.2	0.1	-4.2	-4.6	-3.8	-0.8	2.6	3.7	3.8	2.6	-1.3	-4.6	-2.7	-5.9	-5.3	-3.7	-4.0
Recreation and culture	3.4	6.9	6.3	4.0	5.9	5.3	6.6	8.6	7.9	8.5	6.7	3.8	2.4	6.2	5.9	5.7	4.8	5.2
Education	0.5	1.4	8.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.1	4.6	5.3	8.7	8.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Catering services	6.1	10.8	7.9	7.1	9.0	9.1	10.2	11.2	9.1	9.0	8.5	6.1	7.3	7.9	9.6	9.5	8.8	9.0
Miscellaneous goods & services	-2.1	8.9	6.2	0.9	2.6	4.1	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.5	5.4	0.8	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.6	4.1
HICP	5.1	10.8	3.8	6.3	9.0	11.3	10.6	9.9	8.0	6.3	5.0	3.4	6.0	7.4	8.7	10.8	11.7	11.5
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	3.1	7.4	5.2	4.3	5.6	6.3	6.9	7.8	8.0	7.4	5.9	4.2	4.5	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.3
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y grow	th rates, %)																
Total	10.6	19.3	0.0	15.6	21.7	21.1	19.9	15.5	7.1	2.4	0.4		17.9	20.4	22.5	22.2	21.1	21.0
Domestic market	10.6	23.3	2.0	17.2	24.8	25.2	23.9	19.2	9.9	4.6	2.5		20.3	23.4	25.7	25.4	24.6	25.3
Non-domestic market	10.6	15.3	-2.0	13.9	18.5	17.0	15.8	11.8	4.3	0.2	-1.6		15.4	17.3	19.3	18.9	17.5	16.7
Euro area	11.6	15.4	-1.9	15.1	20.5	19.3	16.2	11.8	3.8	-0.7	-1.8		16.7	18.8	21.6	21.2	20.1	19.3
Non-euro area	8.5	15.1	-2.2	11.4	14.6	12.6	15.0	11.4	4.6	1.9	-1.2		12.9	14.5	14.7	14.5	12.5	11.7
Import price indices	25.9	11.9	-4.1	27.5	29.5	24.9	14.6	6.4	-1.6	-4.4	-4.2		29.3	29.2	30.2	29.2	26.6	25.6
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIV	ENESS ¹ , y	-o-y grow	th rates,	%														
Effective exchange rate ² , nominal	0.0	-1.7	0.8	-1.8	-2.0	-2.3	-0.7	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.6	0.4	-2.0	-2.4	-2.0	-1.7	-2.3	-2.4
Real (deflator HICP)	-0.4	-0.4	2.4	-1.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	1.6	2.3	3.1	2.5	1.2	-2.6	-2.0	-0.9	0.8	0.6	0.1
Real (deflator ULC)	0.6	-0.2	6.0	-2.8	-3.1	0.8	4.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	4.5							
USD / EUR	1.184	1.054	1.082	1.123	1.065	1.007	1.021	1.073	1.089	1.088	1.076	1.086	1.102	1.082	1.058	1.057	1.018	1.013
Courses CLIDS ECDs calculations by IMAD																		

Sources: SURS, ECB; calculations by IMAD.

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

Prices and indicators of		20	22							20	23							2024	
overall competitiveness	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.3	10.5	9.4	8.4	6.9	6.1	6.2	7.5	6.9	4.9	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.6
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	14.4	17.2	19.0	18.6	19.3	18.3	19.0	15.8	14.9	12.4	11.1	10.4	9.2	7.3	6.2	4.6	3.2	2.0	0.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	6.8	7.0	5.5	6.0	9.1	9.1	9.4	7.4	10.3	10.0	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.6	10.0	9.4	6.2	6.3	6.3
Clothing and footwear	4.2	2.7	1.9	2.3	3.9	1.8	5.6	8.3	5.3	5.6	7.3	6.6	5.9	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	4.6	4.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas	16.2	15.6	14.9	13.3	11.1	7.9	19.9	13.7	10.6	3.3	2.0	2.0	12.0	10.0	2.9	2.7	3.6	4.7	4.7
Furnishing, household equipm.	13.0	12.5	12.0	12.9	12.3	12.2	10.8	10.2	8.9	8.1	6.7	6.8	5.7	5.0	4.9	3.9	3.1	1.6	1.9
Medical, pharmaceutical produ.	4.0	3.7	6.3	7.2	4.8	5.4	9.8	10.1	10.6	13.3	13.7	11.0	10.7	11.4	6.4	8.5	9.4	10.9	5.7
Transport	14.5	10.4	10.5	9.3	6.0	6.0	3.1	2.9	0.5	-0.3	-3.4	-0.6	0.9	3.1	0.7	-0.5	0.1	0.3	1.3
Communications	-3.8	-2.2	-1.4	1.2	2.4	2.1	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.0	3.8	4.5	4.0	3.7	0.1	-1.6	-1.4	-0.9
Recreation and culture	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.9	10.1	9.6	6.1	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.9	8.7	7.8	7.1	6.7	6.3	2.7	2.6	6.0
Education	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.9	4.0	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.0	7.7
Catering services	9.6	9.9	9.8	10.8	12.1	11.3	10.2	9.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.1	8.4	7.9	5.5	6.0	6.7
Miscellaneous goods & services	4.7	5.5	5.8	8.9	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.2	5.1
HICP	10.6	10.3	10.8	10.8	9.9	9.4	10.4	9.2	8.1	6.6	5.7	6.1	7.1	6.6	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	6.6	6.7	6.5	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.2	6.5	5.9	5.2	3.9	4.2	4.4
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y grow	th rates, 9	%																	
Total	21.3	20.6	19.7	19.3	18.2	14.9	13.4	9.9	6.6	4.9	4.1	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	-1.0	-3.5	
Domestic market	25.7	25.1	23.2	23.3	22.1	18.6	16.9	13.3	9.2	7.3	6.8	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	0.3	-3.4	
Non-domestic market	16.8	16.0	16.2	15.3	14.3	11.2	9.8	6.4	4.0	2.5	1.4	0.3	-1.1	-0.7	-2.2	-2.0	-2.3	-3.6	
Euro area	18.4	16.7	16.6	15.4	14.4	10.9	10.0	6.5	3.4	1.5	0.7	-1.0	-1.7	-1.2	-2.3	-1.9	-2.1	-4.0	
Non-euro area	13.7	14.6	15.4	15.1	14.0	11.5	8.7	5.1	4.5	4.3	2.4	3.1	0.3	0.4	-1.9	-2.2	-3.0	-2.4	
Import price indices	22.6	17.7	14.3	11.9	8.1	7.5	3.6	0.6	-1.9	-3.4	-5.0	-3.8	-4.3	-4.0	-4.5	-4.1	-3.4	-3.9	
INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIV	ENESS ¹ ,)	/-o-y gro	wth rates	, %															
Effective exchange rate ² , nominal	-2.3	-1.4	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6
Real (deflator HICP)	-1.3	-1.0	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	3.3	3.2	2.3	1.4	2.1	2.8	4.4	4.2	2.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4
Real (deflator ULC)																			
USD / EUR	0.990	0.983	1.020	1.059	1.077	1.072	1.071	1.097	1.087	1.084	1.106	1.091	1.068	1.056	1.081	1.090	1.091	1.079	1.087

Balance of payments	2021	2022	2023	2021		20	22			20	23				20	22		
Balance or payments	2021	2022	2023	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4	5	6
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, BPM6 methodo	logy , EUR	million																
Current account	1,732	-578	2,824	28	-146	-232	153	-354	544	1,087	550	643	161	-205	-102	-127	-26	-79
Goods	882	-2,174	462	-160	-512	-517	-378	-767	34	483	-26	-28	5	-274	-242	-205	-181	-131
Exports	35,255	42,628	41,317	9,699	10,000	11,045	10,834	10,749	10,858	10,819	9,466	10,174	3,050	3,147	3,803	3,437	3,729	3,879
Imports	34,373	44,802	40,854	9,860	10,511	11,562	11,212	11,516	10,824	10,337	9,492	10,202	3,045	3,421	4,045	3,642	3,910	4,011
Services	2,198	3,482	3,846	622	603	909	1,093	877	830	985	1,027	1,004	171	187	246	297	293	318
Exports	8,471	11,133	11,850	2,458	2,143	2,773	3,329	2,889	2,562	2,961	3,333	2,995	632	686	824	885	886	1,002
Imports	6,273	7,651	8,004	1,836	1,539	1,865	2,235	2,012	1,732	1,975	2,306	1,991	461	499	578	588	593	684
Primary income	-756	-1,232	-873	-280	-70	-447	-399	-315	-178	-155	-278	-262	40	-54	-57	-163	-98	-187
Receipts	2,086	2,156	2,503	579	537	553	452	613	607	704	587	606	238	140	159	152	214	187
Expenditures	2,841	3,387	3,375	859	608	1,000	852	928	785	858	865	868	197	194	216	315	312	374
Secondary income	-594	-655	-611	-154	-167	-176	-163	-149	-142	-226	-172	-71	-55	-64	-49	-56	-41	-79
Receipts	1,113	1,243	1,430	284	286	317	313	327	311	315	349	454	98	92	95	100	101	116
Expenditures	1,707	1,898	2,041	438	453	494	476	476	453	541	522	525	153	156	144	156	142	195
Capital account	163	-220	-168	17	-41	-60	-13	-107	-92	-28	20	-67	-11	32	-62	4	-28	-36
Financial account	1,774	-1,678	2,596	62	-459	-396	85	-908	255	877	1,034	431	289	-328	-419	-321	166	-242
Direct investment	-414	-1,288	-520	485	-228	-339	-271	-450	-381	-256	63	53	-47	-98	-84	-116	-242	19
Assets	1,442	763	536	557	364	431	209	-241	186	140	169	42	114	201	49	192	97	142
Liabilities	1,856	2,051	1,056	72	592	770	480	209	567	395	106	-11	161	298	133	309	338	123
Portfolio investment	2,778	-12	-259	1,232	-1,298	644	-295	936	-608	149	-546	746	-1,797	68	431	256	85	304
Financial derivatives	30	-176	-46	39	-63	-45	58	-127	9	-34	-18	-3	-14	-17	-32	-17	-17	-11
Other investment	-1,444	-371	3,420	-1,792	1,053	-694	569	-1,298	1,198	1,012	1,535	-325	2,082	-288	-742	-448	313	-559
Assets	2,923	2,940	6,285	-1,051	1,639	834	1,267	-799	2,916	1,241	2,483	-355	1,779	-100	-40	186	179	468
Other equity	4	18	-3	8	10	2	0	5	-4	1	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	1
Currency and deposits	1,422	1,914	5,708	-1,292	811	335	1,328	-560	2,294	1,055	2,564	-205	1,611	-215	-585	-203	101	437
Loans	348	340	181	225	-27	186	33	148	34	74	-37	110	-87	-6	66	98	47	42
Insurance, pension schemes, and standardised guarantee schemes	22	-8	65	3	0	8	-13	-3	9	-6	62	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Trade credit and advances	873	846	349	-97	920	367	7	-448	685	127	-197	-265	326	204	390	296	25	46
Other assets	254	-169	-14	102	-74	-64	-88	57	-102	-10	91	6	-80	-83	89	-8	3	-60
Liabilities	4,367	3,311	2,866	741	586	1,528	699	499	1,718	230	948	-29	-303	187	702	634	-134	1,027
Other equity	-38	1	7	1	-1	-1	1	2	11	1	-6	0	0	-1	1	0	0	-1
Currency and deposits	2,359	1,681	1,833	290	526	237	543	375	391	393	766	283	107	91	328	30	-38	244
Loans	16	833	1,050	-3	-441	781	277	215	965	35	457	-408	-113	-291	-36	331	-25	474
Insurance, pension schemes, and standardised guarantee schemes	21	3	29	-44	22	-34	22	-7	54	13	-38	0	7	7	7	-11	-11	-11
Trade credit and advances	1,119	801	-288	586	437	434	-95	26	150	-327	-25	-86	-269	372	334	213	-107	329
Other liabilities	215	-8	235	-90	43	111	-49	-113	146	114	-207	182	-35	10	68	72	47	-8
Special drawing rights (SDR)	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve assets	824	168	2	97	77	37	24	31	37	6	-1	-41	64	6	6	4	27	5
Net errors and omissions	-121	-880	-60	17	-272	-105	-56	-448	-196	-182	463	-145	138	-156	-255	-198	220	-127
													•					
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF P	RODUCTS	S , in EUR	million															
Export of investment goods	3,552	4,067	4,817	978	1,172	1,090	1,244	1,181	1,301	1,183	1,225	1,177	397	416	315	348	426	372
Intermediate goods	15,446	19,633	25,763	4,841	5,400	6,008	6,626	6,646	6,347	6,484	6,276	5,309	1,916	1,648	1,839	1,875	2,294	2,066

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF P	RODUCT	S , in EUR	million															
Export of investment goods	3,552	4,067	4,817	978	1,172	1,090	1,244	1,181	1,301	1,183	1,225	1,177	397	416	315	348	426	372
Intermediate goods	15,446	19,633	25,763	4,841	5,400	6,008	6,626	6,646	6,347	6,484	6,276	5,309	1,916	1,648	1,839	1,875	2,294	2,066
Consumer goods	13,928	15,744	22,197	3,856	3,913	4,196	6,218	6,251	5,501	6,631	6,532	6,170	1,388	1,150	1,312	1,318	1,566	1,677
Import of investment goods	4,008	4,885	5,826	1,172	1,419	1,377	1,455	1,443	1,562	1,387	1,446	1,368	484	502	380	507	490	416
Intermediate goods	16,434	24,076	34,352	6,303	7,338	7,869	8,969	8,893	8,416	8,873	8,743	8,511	2,314	2,601	2,504	2,328	3,036	2,779
Consumer goods	11,670	12,588	16,566	3,020	3,454	3,726	4,392	4,191	4,311	4,315	4,025	4,164	1,170	1,130	960	1,349	1,417	1,509

Sources: BoS, SURS,

36

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

D.L	Π		20	22								20	23						2024
Balance of payments	7	8	10	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, BPM6 methodo	logy, EUF	Rmillion																	
Current account	-175	-57	384	12	-27	-338	123	143	278	233	455	400	202	61	287	280	225	138	287
Goods	-208	-243	72	-238	-175	-354	-71	14	91	61	214	208	86	-213	101	44	-35	-38	99
Exports	3,573	3,289	3,972	3,664	3,769	3,317	3,317	3,498	4,043	3,313	3,778	3,729	3,251	2,752	3,463	3,605	3,570	2,999	3,291
Imports	3,781	3,532	3,900	3,902	3,944	3,670	3,387	3,484	3,952	3,252	3,563	3,522	3,165	2,965	3,362	3,561	3,605	3,037	3,192
Services	300	340	453	335	263	279	263	258	309	232	360	393	304	393	330	365	317	322	268
Exports	1,078	1,081	1,170	961	900	1,028	794	805	963	852	1,003	1,106	1,124	1,151	1,057	1,011	938	1,045	797
Imports	778	741	717	626	637	749	531	547	654	620	642	713	821	758	727	646	622	723	529
Primary income	-186	-99	-115	-44	-63	-207	-22	-67	-90	-6	-26	-122	-116	-101	-61	-75	-83	-104	-76
Receipts	135	139	178	169	213	231	223	182	202	246	251	206	195	179	213	199	180	228	208
Expenditures	320	238	293	213	276	438	244	248	292	252	277	329	311	281	273	274	262	331	284
Secondary income	-81	-55	-26	-41	-52	-56	-48	-62	-31	-54	-93	-78	-71	-17	-84	-54	26	-43	-5
Receipts	101	89	123	99	95	133	92	103	116	101	96	118	90	142	118	114	190	150	153
Expenditures	182	144	149	140	147	189	139	165	148	156	189	197	161	159	202	168	164	193	157
Capital account	-15	31	-29	10	44	-161	-59	-3	-30	36	-23	-42	-7	22	6	8	13	-89	53
Financial account	150	-244	179	-161	40	-788	326	123	-194	341	318	218	294	336	403	633	110	-312	392
Direct investment	-17	-218	-36	60	-183	-327	-33	-179	-169	6	-54	-207	236	-199	26	96	74	-116	36
Assets	271	-154	92	88	-22	-307	94	126	-35	97	138	-96	-48	-36	253	131	188	-277	136
Liabilities	288	65	128	28	161	20	127	305	134	92	192	111	-285	163	227	36	114	-161	100
Portfolio investment	-251	198	-242	447	53	437	-1,261	370	283	74	561	-486	-71	254	-729	505	-41	282	-539
Financial derivatives	13	24	21	-51	-36	-40	8	-1	3	-7	-14	-13	1	-8	-11	-7	5	-1	4
Other investment	407	-252	413	-629	198	-867	1,578	-108	-273	256	-154	910	116	288	1,131	14	90	-430	811
Assets	-209	339	1,136	-163	-36	-601	1,294	1,359	262	4	225	1,012	299	250	1,934	121	-58	-418	273
Other equity	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	-1	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0
Currency and deposits	-302	566	1,063	-396	-107	-57	1,277	1,029	-12	37	229	789	411	608	1,545	-162	-35	-8	481
Loans	-42	48	27	9	64	75	-2	54	-19	19	28	27	-23	3	-16	27	26	57	-11
Insurance, pension schemes, and standardised guarantee schemes	-4	-4	-4	-1	-1	-1	3	3	3	-2	-2	-2	21	21	21	0	0	0	0
Trade credit and advances	95	-247	159	148	48	-644	87	237	362	-71	-32	230	-110	-360	273	223	-83	-406	-103
Other assets	45	-24	-108	78	-43	22	-70	37	-69	20	2	-32	2	-21	111	32	35	-61	-94
Liabilities	-616	591	723	467	-234	266	-284	1,467	535	-252	379	102	183	-38	803	107	-149	12	-537
Other equity	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	0	1	0	1	0	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency and deposits	59	263	221	46	385	-56	14	180	197	-6	102	298	245	182	339	32	123	129	-220
Loans	-412	392	297	47	-299	468	-44	1,015	-5	89	139	-193	39	168	250	105	-353	-161	141
Insurance, pension schemes, and standardised guarantee schemes	7	7	7	-2	-2	-2	18	18	18	4	4	4	-13	-13	-13	0	0	0	0
Trade credit and advances	-247	-46	197	373	-261	-86	-327	222	256	-437	97	13	-5	-290	270	-59	-5	-22	-368
Other liabilities	-23	-26	0	4	-58	-59	46	32	69	98	37	-20	-77	-86	-45	29	87	66	-91
Special drawing rights (SDR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve assets	-3	4	22	13	8	10	34	41	-38	12	-20	14	12	2	-14	26	-19	-48	80
Net errors and omissions	339	-218	-177	-183	24	-289	263	-16	-443	72	-114	-141	99	253	111	345	-129	-361	52
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF F	RODUCT	S , in EUR	million																
Export of investment goods	385	348	449	411	431	459	334	386	467	363	430	438	391	352	437	470	446	466	356
Intermediate goods	2,218	1,974	2,454	2,203	2,293	1,851	2,040	2,110	2,335	1,902	2,139	2,243	1,809	1,540	1,980	1,972	2,029	1,526	1,902
Consumer goods	2,056	1,812	2,383	1,722	2,088	1,692	2,174	2,015	2,458	1,667	2,350	2,538	2,178	1,684	2,339	2,458	2,643	1,963	2,675
Import of investment goods	481	458	504	469	518	576	401	470	518	443	501	502	444	425	501	512	587	610	412
Intermediate goods	2,822	2,858	3,214	2,964	2,943	2,508	2,913	2,605	3,357	2,575	3,372	2,788	2,293	2,776	3,435	3,097	3,255	2,064	3,227
	1					1,474	1,540	1,206	1,579	1,243	1,428	1,361	1,085	1,564	1,531	1,290		1,273	

Statistical Appendix Slovenian Economic Mirror, No 2/2024

Monetary indicators	2021	2022	2022		2021						20	22				
and interest rates	2021	2022	2023	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMES	TIC SECTO	ORS, end	of the mon	th, in EUR	million											
Claims of the BoS on central government	14,460	12,247	12,921	14,365	14,736	14,460	14,546	14,391	13,642	13,380	13,290	13,055	13,574	13,025	12,457	12,425
Central government (S,1311)	3,538	2,858	3,142	3,762	3,705	3,538	3,658	3,680	3,464	3,496	3,458	3,429	3,430	3,318	3,114	3,060
Other government (5,1312,1313,1314)	693	764	855	627	636	693	706	698	693	691	689	692	691	695	695	702
Households (S,14, 15)	11,556	12,439	12,885	11,449	11,514	11,556	11,583	11,638	11,779	11,859	11,965	12,037	12,140	12,252	12,333	12,387
Non-financial corporations (S,11)	9,828	10,988	10,390	9,945	9,886	9,828	10,113	10,223	10,330	10,539	10,589	10,664	10,968	11,131	11,098	11,281
Non-monetary financial institutions (S,123, 124, 125)	1,602	1,903	1,301	1,731	1,737	1,602	1,616	1,637	1,734	1,743	1,752	1,778	1,820	1,828	1,852	1,883
Monetary financial institutions (S,121, 122)	10,607	9,764	11,707	9,858	9,931	10,607	10,424	10,047	9,941	9,264	9,830	8,687	8,844	8,832	9,227	8,834
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL																
In domestic currency	34,136	35,279	36,727	33,252	33,347	34,136	34,283	34,071	34,213	33,792	34,381	33,413	33,958	34,239	34,682	34,599
In foreign currency	284	256	212	295	293	284	281	273	303	320	298	295	310	302	292	265
Securities, total	3,302	3,096	3,268	3,727	3,667	3,302	3,432	3,474	3,320	3,368	3,495	3,469	3,511	3,401	3,226	3,193
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON D	OMESTIC	SECTORS	, end of th	ne month, i	in EUR mill	lion										
Deposits in domestic currency, total	38,152	38,980	39,444	37,128	37,224	38,152	37,999	38,014	37,946	38,013	38,338	37,574	37,805	38,130	38,293	38,537
Overnight	29,146	31,836	31,034	27,989	28,272	29,146	29,166	29,238	29,338	29,592	29,899	30,138	30,374	30,790	30,951	30,845
With agreed maturity — short-term	2,707	3,066	3,721	2,761	2,687	2,707	2,619	2,595	2,674	2,622	2,666	2,639	2,719	2,693	2,790	3,057
With agreed maturity — long-term	5,849	3,751	4,147	5,831	5,746	5,849	5,737	5,713	5,523	5,459	5,441	4,515	4,441	4,366	4,263	4,332
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	450	327	542	547	519	450	477	468	411	340	332	282	271	281	289	303
Deposits in foreign currency, total	828	974	890	835	839	828	834	851	965	1,007	1,036	1,093	1,103	1,133	1,161	1,066
Overnight	790	891	821	803	803	790	799	817	847	883	894	953	964	1,005	1,041	957
With agreed maturity — short-term	27	76	61	19	24	27	24	24	109	115	134	132	131	120	113	102
With agreed maturity — long-term	11	7	8	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL	NSTITUTI	ONS, %														
New deposits in domestic currency																
Households																
Overnight deposits	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	0.12	0.08	0.85	0.12	0.15	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.13	0.15
New loans to households in domestic curre	ency															
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	1.72	2.31	3.80	1.63	1.67	1.69	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.67	1.79	2.02	2.22	2.52	2.64	2.96
New loans to non-financial corporations in	domesti	c curren	cy													
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	1.13	1.77	4.98	0.95	0.10	1.08	1.35	0.79	0.97	0.92	1.48	2.1	1.02	2.74	3.03	
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRA	L BANK, 9	%														
Main refinancing operations	0.00	0.67	3.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.25	1.25
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES																
EURIBOR																
3-month rates	-0.549	0.342	3.431	-0.550	-0.567	-0.582	-0.560	-0.532	-0.495	-0.448	-0.386	-0.239	0.037	0.395	1.011	1.428
6-month rates	-0.523	0.673	3.690	-0.527	-0.534	-0.545	-0.527	-0.476	-0.417	-0.311	-0.144	0.162	0.467	0.837	1.596	1.997
Courses Poc EUDOCTAT																

Sources: BoS, EUROSTAT.

38

Monetary indicators	20	22						20	23						20	24
and interest rates	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMES	TIC SECTO	ORS, end o	f the mont	h, in EUR n	nillion											
Claims of the BoS on central government	12,733	12,247	12,706	12,411	12,179	12,321	12,414	12,307	12,289	12,260	12,027	12,139	12,492	12,921	12,859	12,783
Central government (S,1311)	3,086	2,830	2,981	2,965	2,913	2,957	2,995	3,017	3,010	2,996	2,970	3,055	3,097	3,142	3,287	3,319
Other government (\$,1312,1313,1314)	710	764	764	775	775	761	776	774	782	785	786	789	789	855	860	860
Households (S,14, 15)	12,425	12,439	12,444	12,424	12,495	12,509	12,552	12,522	12,598	12,662	12,725	12,799	12,867	12,885	12,912	12,960
Non-financial corporations (S,11)	11,349	10,987	11,210	10,921	10,787	11,030	10,963	10,996	10,987	10,905	10,834	10,910	10,798	10,390	10,393	10,360
Non-monetary financial institutions (S,123, 124, 125)	1,865	1,903	1,909	1,165	1,181	1,193	1,214	1,233	1,244	1,239	1,254	1,262	1,270	1,301	1,307	1,309
Monetary financial institutions (5,121, 122)	9,124	9,761	9,546	10,029	10,587	9,995	10,074	11,225	11,321	11,728	11,385	10,753	11,013	11,707	10,749	10,372
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL																
In domestic currency	34,982	35,279	35,284	34,835	35,324	34,984	35,078	36,163	36,345	36,728	36,591	36,116	36,295	36,727	35,793	35,425
In foreign currency	262	256	251	252	243	247	247	243	245	241	216	215	219	212	210	207
Securities, total	3,229	3,064	3,234	3,107	3,088	3,131	3,175	3,286	3,280	3,274	3,066	3,157	3,242	3,268	3,432	3,543
SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON D	OMESTIC	SECTORS,	end of the	month, in	EUR milli	on										
Deposits in domestic currency, total	38,573	38,980	38,815	38,497	38,322	38,207	38,374	38,293	38,362	38,651	38,568	38,741	38,864	39,444	38,907	38,807
Overnight	31,170	31,836	31,650	31,196	31,107	30,968	31,020	31,260	31,353	31,442	31,048	30,868	30,726	31,034	30,496	30,273
With agreed maturity — short-term	2,848	3,066	3,120	3,241	3,268	3,223	3,285	3,308	3,240	3,359	3,381	3,510	3,569	3,721	4,064	4,058
With agreed maturity — long-term	4,228	3,751	3,699	3,693	3,620	3,686	3,715	3,364	3,400	3,409	3,668	3,876	4,038	4,147	4,231	4,356
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	327	327	346	367	327	330	354	361	369	441	471	487	531	542	116	120
Deposits in foreign currency, total	1,033	974	931	946	931	922	926	898	904	940	918	912	920	890	908	896
Overnight	927	891	851	860	849	840	838	804	815	854	849	889	849	821	839	826
With agreed maturity — short-term	99	76	74	80	76	76	81	87	82	79	62	15	63	61	60	60
With agreed maturity — long-term	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	10
INTEREST RATES OF MONETARY FINANCIAL I	NSTITUTI	ONS, %														
New deposits in domestic currency																
Households																
Overnight deposits	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13
Time deposits with maturity of up to one year	0.18	0.19	0.25	0.37	0.58	0.44	0.47	0.72	0.88	1.05	1.29	1.46	1.31	1.34	1.42	1.36
New loans to households in domestic curre	ency															
Housing loans, 5-10 year fixed interest rate	3.36	3.55	3.66	3.79	3.83	3.89	3.86	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.74	3.78	3.8	3.88	3.84	3.71
New loans to non-financial corporations in	domesti	c currenc	y													
Loan over EUR 1 million, 1-5 year fixed interest rate	3.87	1.26			5.12	5.12		7.12	6.06	4.69	2.29	4.82	4.27	5.34	0.6	1.37
INTEREST RATES OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRA	L BANK, 9	6														
Main refinancing operations	2.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.5	4.5
INTERBANK INTEREST RATES																
EURIBOR																
3-month rates	1.825	2.066	2.345	2.640	2.911	3.167	3.366	3.536	3.672	3.780	3.880	3.968	3.972	3.933	3.925	3.923
6-month rates	2.321	2.560	2.858	3.135	3.267	3.498	3.679	3.825	3.943	3.945	4.030	4.115	4.065	3.924	3.892	3.901

Dublicfinance	2024	ירתכ	ירחכ	2021		20	21			20	23				2022		
Public finance	2021	2022	2023	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	4	5	6	7	8
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLI	C FINANCI	NG (GFS-	IMF meth	nodology), current	prices											
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES	, EUR milli	on															
TOTAL REVENUES	21,382.6	23,311.4	25,034.0	5,853.2	5,613.9	6,079.7	5,648.8	5,969.0	5,736.3	6,274.9	6,045.9	6,976.9	2,043.9	2,011.2	2,024.7	1,807.8	1,898.1
Current revenues	20,124.0	21,966.7	23,383.8	5,389.3	5,138.5	5,824.1	5,398.2	5,605.9	5,401.7	6,000.1	5,743.3	6,238.7	1,949.4	1,894.0	1,980.7	1,750.1	1,806.2
Tax revenues	18,785.7	20,557.0	21,977.1	5,075.6	4,813.0	5,455.3	5,029.7	5,259.1	5,123.1	5,587.2	5,389.2	5,877.6	1,850.3	1,791.4	1,813.7	1,633.5	1,688.2
Taxes on income and profit	3,981.3	4,517.4	4,601.4	1,048.5	1,049.7	1,485.3	832.8	1,149.5	1,100.5	1,308.1	959.7	1,233.1	406.6	578.7	500.0	132.7	371.6
Social security contributions	7,928.1	8,503.7	9,258.4	2,050.9	2,048.8	2,090.9	2,098.3	2,265.6	2,224.5	2,287.8	2,304.4	2,441.7	704.3	698.5	688.2	700.6	697.7
Taxes on payroll and workforce	23.9	26.7	27.5	7.0	6.0	6.7	6.5	7.4	6.2	6.9	6.5	7.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9
Taxes on property	316.9	336.5	346.4	96.3	32.4	82.1	128.6	93.5	38.9	90.0	116.9	100.6	20.5	23.2	38.5	48.9	41.6
Domestic taxes on goods and services	6,359.2	6,883.8	7,508.8	1,831.5	1,574.1	1,744.1	1,866.6	1,699.0	1,677.7	1,827.5	1,940.6	2,063.0	638.3	531.2	574.6	681.5	594.3
Taxes on international trade & transactions	177.4	289.2	223.1	78.0	67.2	56.9	85.6	79.5	51.4	61.8	49.9	59.9	27.0	15.0	14.9	39.1	18.2
Other taxes	-1.1	-0.3	11.5	-36.6	34.7	-10.8	11.3	-35.5	23.9	5.1	11.2	-28.7	51.5	-57.2	-5.1	28.2	-37.1
Non-tax revenues	1,338.4	1,409.7	1,406.7	313.7	325.6	368.8	368.5	346.8	278.6	412.9	354.1	361.1	99.2	102.6	167.0	116.6	118.0
Capital revenues	228.3	268.1	288.0	81.1	64.1	66.3	64.3	73.5	59.0	65.7	61.6	101.8	23.0	22.0	21.2	22.5	22.5
Grants	21.9	57.2	38.6	2.9	12.2	29.6	12.3	3.1	13.8	-8.7	19.7	13.8	0.4	29.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Transferred revenues	57.3	57.7	230.1	2.0	0.4	22.0	30.2	5.2	3.6	0.4	67.3	158.9	0.5	20.0	1.5	0.0	30.0
Receipts from the EU budget	951.2	961.8	1,093.5	377.9	398.8	137.8	143.8	281.4	258.2	217.4	154.1	463.8	70.6	46.1	21.1	34.9	39.2
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDIT	JRES , EUR	million															
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	24,299.8	24,886.3	27,310.8	6,685.1	5,929.4	5,967.0	5,825.7	7,164.3	6,030.1	6,419.1	6,430.4	8,431.2	1,873.8	1,923.8	2,169.4	1,952.5	1,938.5
Current expenditures	10,393.6	10,283.4	11,569.7	2,876.7	2,697.3	2,348.8	2,423.2	2,814.1	2,687.5	2,655.1	2,735.5	3,491.5	711.7	756.2	881.0	820.1	814.1
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	5,765.3	5,481.1	6,093.8	1,327.7	1,309.4	1,411.8	1,316.9	1,443.1	1,441.7	1,607.5	1,509.4	1,535.2	420.9	438.5	552.4	452.8	443.3
Expenditures on goods and services	3,336.6	3,556.6	3,867.4	1,050.7	845.0	806.5	838.8	1,066.3	786.9	902.2	909.7	1,268.5	244.3	273.3	288.9	284.3	288.1
Interest payments	732.2	661.5	711.0	95.2	336.1	16.4	212.6	96.4	370.2	18.1	219.2	103.4	8.4	3.4	4.6	56.2	65.1
Reserves	559.5	584.2	897.5	403.1	206.7	114.2	55.0	208.3	88.6	127.2	97.1	584.4	38.2	40.9	35.1	26.7	17.6
Current transfers	11,318.7	11,261.4	12,047.9	2,711.3	2,780.8	2,952.4	2,602.7	2,925.5	2,865.3	3,057.1	2,840.6	3,284.9	975.2	910.4	1,066.9	895.9	846.9
Subsidies	867.3	690.2	1,002.4	157.1	188.0	195.7	94.8	211.7	288.1	205.6	181.6	327.1	69.9	107.7	18.2	34.8	17.7
Current transfers to individuals and households	9,167.7	9,294.5	9,730.5	2,140.7	2,293.2	2,448.1	2,223.4	2,329.8	2,317.4	2,547.3	2,311.8	2,554.0	767.2	743.5	937.3	773.9	731.1
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	1,131.0	1,118.0	1,196.2	358.4	257.7	255.7	263.8	340.9	231.3	283.8	316.8	364.4	124.9	39.8	90.9	79.5	92.3
Current transfers abroad	152.7	158.7	118.7	55.1	41.9	52.9	20.7	43.1	28.6	20.3	30.4	39.4	13.2	19.3	20.4	7.7	5.7
Capital expenditures	1,544.7	2,053.5	2,357.2	670.0	225.8	432.6	487.5	907.5	268.9	468.5	529.7	1,090.1	105.6	177.7	149.2	147.8	176.0
Capital transfers	413.9	558.5	663.8	238.6	43.2	60.5	132.2	322.5	41.8	80.0	163.0	378.9	23.6	16.6	20.3	35.1	30.3
Payments to the EU budget	628.9	729.5	672.3	188.5	182.2	172.7	180.0	194.6	166.6	158.5	161.5	185.7	57.7	62.9	52.0	53.5	71.2
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-2,917.2	-1,574.9	-2,276.8	-831.9	-315.5	112.8	-176.9	-1,195.2	-293.9	-144.2	-384.5	-1,454.3	170.1	87.4	-144.7	-144.7	-40.4

Source: MF, Consolidated balance of public financing.

Public finance	2022				2023												2024		
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLI	CFINANC	ING (GFS	–IMF me	thodolo	gy), curre	ent price:	5												
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES	, EUR mill	ion																	
TOTAL REVENUES	1,942.9	1,902.3	1,956.8	2,110.0	1,982.8	1,817.0	1,936.5	2,205.5	1,953.0	2,116.4	1,939.9	1,987.9	2,118.1	2,271.1	2,169.9	2,536.0	2,216.8	1,985.7	
Current revenues	1,841.9	1,799.5	1,868.9	1,937.4	1,882.3	1,720.9	1,798.5	2,046.3	1,892.8	2,061.0	1,874.0	1,943.0	1,926.3	2,048.5	2,018.3	2,171.9	2,086.6	1,956.8	
Tax revenues	1,708.0	1,720.2	1,730.5	1,808.4	1,788.9	1,635.0	1,699.2	1,945.7	1,782.5	1,859.0	1,763.0	1,814.5	1,811.7	1,945.2	1,915.0	2,017.4	1,997.3	1,861.6	
Taxes on income and profit	328.5	347.1	381.2	421.2	353.7	360.3	386.5	419.9	458.0	430.2	178.1	419.8	361.8	394.5	390.6	448.1	412.4	415.0	
Social security contributions	700.0	693.7	730.2	841.7	720.8	754.3	749.4	759.2	764.7	763.9	765.7	768.0	770.7	759.2	778.2	904.3	810.6	857.2	
Taxes on payroll and workforce	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.2	
Taxes on property	38.1	45.1	33.8	14.6	11.2	8.4	19.3	24.5	25.4	40.0	44.7	40.8	31.5	43.9	39.5	17.2	10.8	8.1	
Domestic taxes on goods and services	590.8	613.1	565.5	520.4	631.8	502.6	543.2	681.5	546.5	599.6	747.9	587.9	604.8	723.2	692.9	646.9	715.1	563.5	
Taxes on international trade & transactions	28.3	30.7	21.2	27.6	17.9	19.6	13.9	25.1	13.7	23.1	12.3	12.8	24.9	13.3	21.9	24.7	10.8	11.1	
Other taxes	20.1	-11.8	-3.7	-20.0	51.6	-12.3	-15.3	33.2	-27.9	-0.2	11.9	-16.6	15.8	8.7	-10.5	-26.9	35.2	4.5	
Non-tax revenues	133.9	79.4	138.4	129.0	93.4	85.8	99.4	100.6	110.3	202.0	111.0	128.4	114.6	103.3	103.3	154.5	89.3	95.2	
Capital revenues	19.2	26.7	24.6	22.2	15.0	20.1	23.8	20.4	19.3	26.0	21.8	16.7	23.1	25.4	53.0	23.3	11.6	13.5	
Grants	11.8	0.2	0.5	2.5	0.9	12.2	0.6	0.6	-9.6	0.3	0.1	4.0	15.6	2.5	1.2	10.2	1.3	0.9	
Transferred revenues	0.2	0.8	1.8	2.5	1.1	0.3	2.1	-0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.6	65.0	130.0	18.0	10.8	0.6	0.8	
Receipts from the EU budget	69.7	75.1	61.0	145.3	83.4	63.4	111.4	138.7	49.8	28.8	43.4	22.7	88.1	64.6	79.4	319.7	116.7	13.6	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDIT	URES, EUI	Rmillion																	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,934.7	1,909.1	2,319.2	2,936.0	1,813.2	1,865.6	2,351.4	1,955.8	2,078.9	2,384.4	2,106.7	2,181.0	2,142.6	2,295.2	2,404.3	3,731.7	1,855.9	2,128.7	
Current expenditures	789.1	802.2	904.0	1,107.9	778.7	787.6	1,121.1	809.2	842.6	1,003.2	885.3	968.5	881.8	930.3	955.2	1,606.0	802.0	892.7	
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	420.8	434.7	488.5	519.9	481.0	477.7	483.0	466.6	496.2	644.8	519.6	510.1	479.7	492.0	506.1	537.0	514.8	522.6	
Expenditures on goods and services	266.4	279.1	312.7	474.4	230.9	256.0	300.0	264.3	310.1	327.8	302.9	329.2	277.6	375.6	355.4	537.5	257.3	317.7	
Interest payments	91.3	17.5	65.9	13.0	47.8	22.5	299.9	2.6	5.5	10.0	59.0	81.5	78.7	15.7	70.3	17.4	23.9	30.8	
Reserves	10.7	70.9	36.8	100.6	19.0	31.5	38.2	75.9	30.8	20.6	3.7	47.7	45.8	46.9	23.5	514.0	6.0	21.7	
Current transfers	859.9	849.6	1,007.2	1,068.7	917.6	903.9	1,043.9	948.0	976.6	1,132.4	953.8	949.4	937.4	1,014.6	1,040.2	1,230.2	923.6	1,034.8	
Subsidies	42.2	28.9	55.0	127.9	100.8	35.7	151.6	70.1	77.6	57.8	57.4	52.7	71.5	93.4	92.5	141.2	12.0	87.4	
Current transfers to individuals and households	718.4	727.7	820.5	781.6	738.9	771.2	807.3	784.8	789.6	973.0	774.2	778.3	759.3	810.0	818.9	925.1	828.4	830.2	
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	92.0	86.2	105.8	148.9	70.2	90.3	70.8	80.8	103.7	99.3	105.4	113.6	97.8	107.6	103.2	153.5	76.6	108.0	
Current transfers abroad	7.3	6.9	25.9	10.3	7.7	6.7	14.2	12.3	5.7	2.3	16.8	4.8	8.7	3.5	25.5	10.4	6.6	9.2	
Capital expenditures	163.7	164.7	275.4	467.4	57.4	92.8	118.7	132.7	168.8	167.0	170.0	180.2	179.5	206.0	254.1	630.0	69.1	124.7	
Capital transfers	66.9	38.0	67.6	216.9	10.3	14.2	17.3	18.7	30.6	30.7	34.4	36.8	91.8	82.6	102.7	193.6	16.3	26.5	
Payments to the EU budget	55.3	54.5	65.0	75.1	49.2	67.1	50.4	47.1	60.3	51.1	63.2	46.2	52.2	61.7	52.1	71.8	44.8	50.0	
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	8.2	-6.8	-362.3	-826.1	169.6	-48.6	-414.9	249.7	-125.9	-268.0	-166.8	-193.1	-24.5	-24.1	-234.5	-1,195.7	360.9	-143.0	

Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

BoS – Bank of Slovenia, CF – Cohesion Fund, CHP – combined heat and power, CPI – Index of Consumer Prices, EC – European Commission, ECB - European Central Bank, EIA - Energy Information Administration, ENTSO-E - European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity, ESF – European Social Fund, ESI – Economic Sentiment Indicator, ESRR – European Regional Development Fund, ESS – Employment Service of Slovenia, EU – European union, EUR – Euro, **EURIBOR** – Euro Interbank Offer Rate, reference interest rate for short-term interbank deposits in euros, **EUROSTAT** – Statistical Office of the European Union, FSA - financial social assistance, FURS - Financial administration of the Republic of Slovenia, GDP - Gross domestic product, GFS - Government Finance Statistics, HICP - Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, ICT - Information and Communication Technology, IFO - Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, IMAD - Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, IMF - International Monetary Fund, IR - interest rate, MDDSZ - Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, MF - Ministry of Finance, MKRR - Ministry of Cohesion and Regional Development, NFI - Non-monetary Financial Institutions, OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, PDII – Pension and Disability Insurance Institute, PMI – Purchasing Managers' Index, REACT - EU – Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe, **REER** – Real Effective Exchange Rate, **RES** – renewable energy sources, RRP - The Recovery and Resilience Plan, SIJ - Slovenian steel industry, SITC - Standard International Trade Classification, SRE – Statistical Register of Employment, SURS – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, TTF – Title Transfer Facility, UB – unemployment benefit, ULC – Unit Labour Costs, USD – US Dollar, VAT – value added tax, YEI – Youth Employment Initiative, **ZPGOPEK** – Act Determining the Aid to the Economy to Mitigate the Consequences of the Energy Crisis, **ZZZS** – The Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia.

Acronyms of Standard Classification of Activities

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

Acronyms of Countries

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

