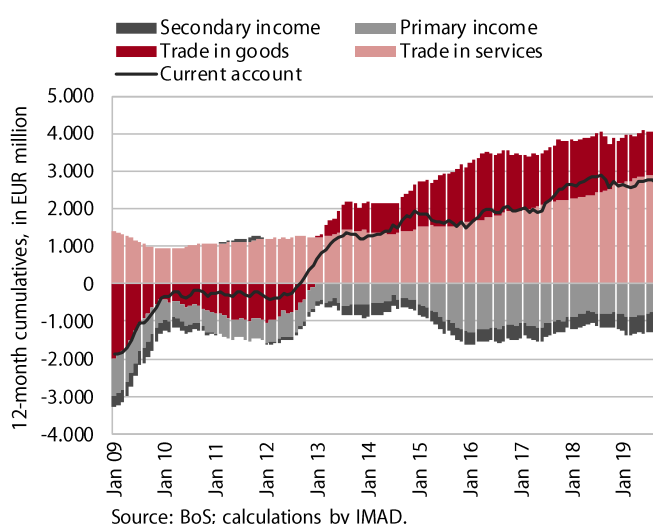


CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS

11–15 November 2019

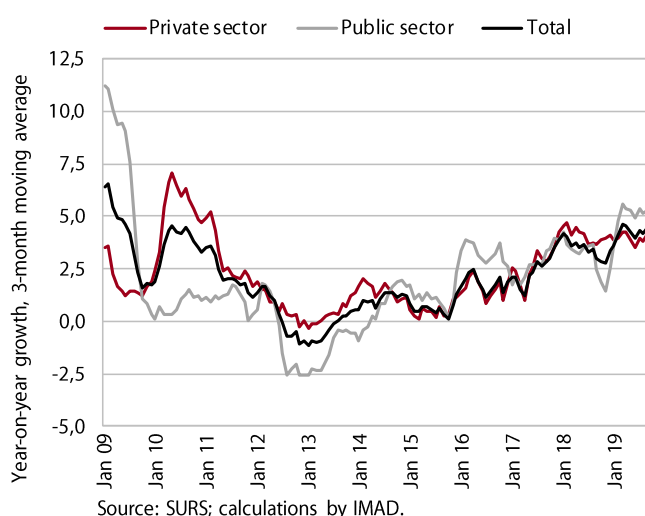
The current account surplus declined in the last twelve-month period amid moderating growth in the international environment. The growth of wages is higher than last year, mainly owing to higher wage growth in the general government sector, but also as a consequence of favourable economic conditions, labour shortages and, to a lesser extent, increase in the minimum wage at the beginning of the year. Activity in construction decreased further, while indicators of expectations for the next few months improved again.

Current account of the balance of payments, September 2019



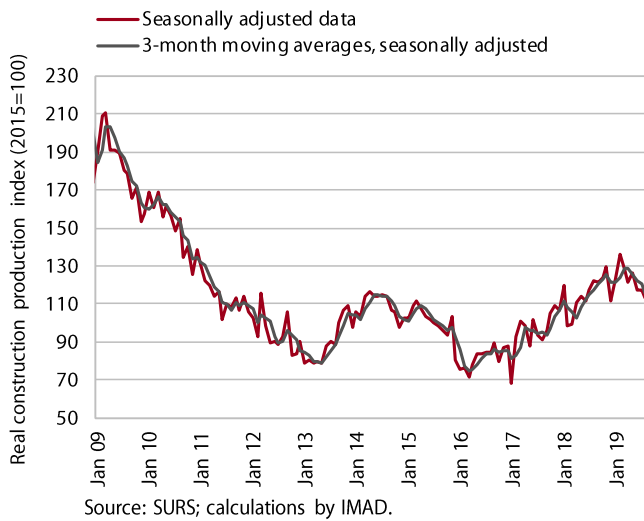
The current account surplus narrowed in September; it was down year on year in the last twelve-month period (at 5.5% of estimated GDP). The lower surplus compared with the previous twelve months was largely due to a lower *surplus in trade in goods*, which is attributable mainly to the easing of growth in the international environment. The lower current account surplus year on year was also a consequence of a higher net outflow of *secondary income*, which is mainly related to higher VAT- and GNI-based payments into the EU budget. Net outflows of *primary income* remained similar to those recorded one year earlier. The *surplus of trade in services* was higher, mainly on account of a higher trade surplus in transport and construction services and higher net revenues from travel.

Wages, September 2019



Wage growth this year is higher than last year. In the first nine months it was 4.3%, compared with 3.4% in the same period last year. Higher wage growth mainly reflected higher growth in the general government sector resulting from higher valuation of most positions (agreed at the end of last year), promotions and, to a lesser extent, increase in the minimum wage. With relatively strong growth in economic activity and a shortage of appropriately skilled workers, further wage growth was also recorded in the private sector. Wage growth in the private sector was also affected by the increase in the minimum wage early in the year. Wages thus increased the most in activities with the greatest labour shortages and a large share of minimum wage recipients (administrative and support service activities).

Construction, September 2019



The value of construction output dropped further in September. Activity was 8.1% lower year on year. After the strong growth early in the year, which was also due to favourable weather conditions, the value of construction output fell in the middle of the year. The decline was the most pronounced in the construction of non-residential buildings, which is related to deteriorated expectations of the business sector and its investment activity. The slowdown in civil-engineering works was more moderate, while activity in the construction of residential buildings increased further amid significant monthly fluctuations. The indicators of the stock of contracts and new contracts in construction, which fell towards the end of last year, have been strengthening again this year and are already higher than last year. They improved the most in the construction of residential and non-residential buildings, while they maintained similar levels as recorded at the beginning of the year in civil-engineering works.

Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia	Date of release		Unit	Reference period					
	Latest	Next		2018 Q1	2018 Q2	2018 Q3	2018 Q4	2019 Q1	2019 Q2
GDP, real	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-1) ³	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.0
	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	4.3	3.7	4.6	3.8	3.3	2.5
Private consumption, real	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-1) ³	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.8
	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	4.0	3.3	2.2	4.1	2.3	3.4
Government consumption, real	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-1) ³	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	-1.1
	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	2.4	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.9	1.0
Gross investment, real	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-1) ³	3.5	-2.5	6.1	1.0	-1.4	3.5
	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	11.7	4.2	14.5	8.6	2.5	9.2
Exports of goods and services, real	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-1) ³	-0.5	2.5	0.0	3.7	2.4	2.3
	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	7.7	8.2	4.2	6.5	7.9	9.4
Imports of goods and services, real	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-1) ³	0.9	1.3	0.5	4.5	2.1	3.9
	30.09.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	9.4	8.4	4.8	8.2	7.7	12.3
				2019 m 5	2019 m 6	2019 m 7	2019 m 8	2019 m 9	2019 m 10
Trade balance ¹	13.11.2019	16.12.2019	EUR m	148.2	250.4	143.6	30.0	70.2	:
Current account ¹	13.11.2019	16.12.2019	EUR m	320.1	274.8	308.2	213.2	218.2	:
Exports of goods, real ²	08.11.2019	10.12.2019	% (M/M-1) ⁴	4.8	-1.5	1.7	0.2	-0.2	:
	08.11.2019	10.12.2019	% (M/M-12)	11.2	3.4	13.3	6.4	16.7	:
Imports of goods, real ²	08.11.2019	10.12.2019	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-11.3	4.1	5.1	-6.4	3.9	:
	08.11.2019	10.12.2019	% (M/M-12)	5.1	4.8	19.6	8.7	16.1	:
				2019 m 5	2019 m 6	2019 m 7	2019 m 8	2019 m 9	2019 m 10
Inflation (CPI)	30.10.2019	29.11.2019	% (M/M-1)	0.9	0.3	-0.7	0.4	-0.2	0.1
	30.10.2019	29.11.2019	% (M/M-12)	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.4
				2019 m 5	2019 m 6	2019 m 7	2019 m 8	2019 m 9	2019 m 10
Gross earnings per employee – nominal	15.11.2019	16.12.2019	% (M/M-1)	-0.1	-0.6	1.1	-0.7	-0.8	:
	15.11.2019	16.12.2019	% (M/M-12)	3.9	3.9	5.2	3.4	4.9	:
- private sector	15.11.2019	16.12.2019	% (M/M-1)	-0.7	-1.2	2.0	-0.3	-1.4	:
	15.11.2019	16.12.2019	% (M/M-12)	3.3	3.2	5.2	2.9	4.4	:
- public sector	15.11.2019	16.12.2019	% (M/M-1)	0.9	0.4	-0.2	-1.2	0.1	:
	15.11.2019	16.12.2019	% (M/M-12)	5.3	5.3	5.5	4.5	5.9	:
- of which government sector	15.11.2019	16.12.2019	% (M/M-1)	0.5	0.7	-0.5	-1.4	1.4	:
	15.11.2019	16.12.2019	% (M/M-12)	5.9	6.7	6.1	5.4	6.2	:
				2019 m 5	2019 m 6	2019 m 7	2019 m 8	2019 m 9	2019 m 10
Employed persons	16.10.2019	18.11.2019	% (M/M-1) ⁴	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	:	:
	16.10.2019	18.11.2019	% (M/M-12)	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	06.11.2019	04.12.2019	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
	06.11.2019	04.12.2019	% (M/M-12)	-6.1	-5.7	-5.5	-5.8	-5.3	-5.0
Registered unemployment rate	16.10.2019	18.11.2019	%	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	:	:
				2018 Q1	2018 Q2	2018 Q3	2018 Q4	2019 Q1	2019 Q2
Employment, LFS	30.08.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-1) ⁵	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	-0.3
	30.08.2019	29.11.2019	% (Q/Q-4)	3.1	3.0	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.7
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	30.08.2019	29.11.2019	%	5.9	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.2
				2019 m 5	2019 m 6	2019 m 7	2019 m 8	2019 m 9	2019 m 10
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	21.10.2019	21.11.2019	% (M/M-1)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	:
	21.10.2019	21.11.2019	% (M/M-12)	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	08.11.2019	10.12.2019	% (M/M-1) ³	-1.2	-2.1	3.3	-2.5	0.3	:
	08.11.2019	10.12.2019	% (M/M-12)	3.5	-2.5	8.8	-1.4	5.3	:
Construction, real value of construction output	15.11.2019	13.12.2019	% (M/M-1) ³	3.9	-7.0	-0.1	-3.8	-0.7	:
	15.11.2019	13.12.2019	% (M/M-12)	11.2	5.1	-0.3	-7.8	-8.1	:
Turnover in trade, real	25.10.2019	29.11.2019	% (M/M-1) ³	0.0	0.2	0.8	-0.7	:	:
	25.10.2019	29.11.2019	% (M/M-12)	4.5	0.7	8.1	1.5	:	:
Nominal turnover in market services	25.10.2019	26.11.2019	% (M/M-1) ³	-0.8	0.8	2.3	-0.5	:	:
	25.10.2019	26.11.2019	% (M/M-12)	4.2	2.3	9.2	3.8	:	:
				2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)	18.10.2019	30.03.2020	% BDP	-14.6	-5.5	-2.8	-1.9	0.0	0.8
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA)	18.10.2019	30.03.2020	% BDP	70.0	80.3	82.6	78.7	74.1	70.4
				2019 m 5	2019 m 6	2019 m 7	2019 m 8	2019 m 9	2019 m 10
Economic sentiment indicator ⁵ , seasonally adjusted	25.10.2019	25.11.2019	% ³	7.7	5.4	6.8	6.0	4.7	4.0
				2019 m 5	2019 m 6	2019 m 7	2019 m 8	2019 m 9	2019 m 10
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month *		%	-0.312	-0.329	-0.365	-0.408	-0.418	-0.413
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month		%	0.58	0.32	0.17	-0.14	-0.03	0.05
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month		US\$	1.1185	1.1293	1.1218	1.1126	1.1004	1.1053

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

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

* calculations by IMAD.

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