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Executive Summary*

The outlook and conditions in the international environment are improving. After the temporal slow down of economic growth last year and this year, it is projected to return to around 4% over the next two years. Correspondingly, growth in foreign demand is expected to strengthen, bringing stable growth in Slovenian exports. The strengthening of the global economic activity is expected to encourage demand for commodities and influence a moderate rise in commodity prices. The oil price is forecast at around USD 50 per barrel over the next two years.

The recovery of the Slovenian economy will continue, albeit at a more moderate pace. Real GDP growth in the coming years is projected to be slightly lower than in the last two years, but will nevertheless exceed 2% on average. As a result of the pronounced influence of the government investment cycle, economic growth will be lower this year than in the last two years, at 1.9%. It is projected to rise again to around 2.5% over the next two years. In the wake of an improvement in the conditions in the labour market, private consumption is projected to gradually strengthen, and together with the recovery of the private-sector investment is expected to become the main driver of economic growth over the next two years. At the same time the export sector is expected to remain competitive, as the growth in unit labour costs is not expected to outpace the euro area average, thus supporting the anticipated growth in domestic demand, which in turn will maintain the large trade surplus.

The labour market conditions are expected to improve. In the wake of employment growth of more than 1%, the unemployment is expected to fall below 8% by the end of 2018. This will be attributable in part to the increased labour market flexibility, alongside the favourable economic cycle. Employment is projected to rise in private-sector services in particular, while remaining virtually unchanged in the government sector. The diminishing uncertainty on the labour market and the improved financing conditions are also expected to gradually strengthen domestic demand. This will raise corporate earnings, allowing for wage increases where productivity is highest. As austerity measures are relaxed, wages in the government sector will rise by 4% annually on average.

After a moderate deflation this year, inflation is projected to average around 1.5% over the next two years. Similarly to last year, price growth this year will again be primarily influenced by the falling oil and energy prices, while deflationary pressures will also persist on the side of prices of non-energy industrial goods as well as services. Price growth is nevertheless projected to pick up again next year, as a result of a base effect in the growth of energy prices on one side, and the renewed strengthening of domestic inflation factors on the other. Core inflation will thus gradually rise over the projection period, as a result of faster wage growth and the consequent strengthening of private consumption and economic activity.

The risks associated with the economic growth projected are assessed to be relatively small and balanced, while the balance of risks pertaining to inflation is moderately tipped on the upside. The largest risks come from the external environment, with the possibility of the relaxation of EU sanctions against Russia on one side, and the potential slowdown in growth in developing countries, China in particular, on the other. The former would influence increase

* For the purpose of process harmonisation within the ESCB, Bank of Slovenia now publishes its projections of economic developments in June and December. More detailed analyses of Slovenian and international economic trends can be found in the publication Economic and financial developments as well as Summary of macroeconomic developments at <https://www.bsi.si/en/publications.asp?Mapald=70>.

in export growth, while the latter would act in the opposite direction. Additional uncertainty comes from the possibility of an oil production freeze, which could cause a growth in oil prices higher than projected. The risks from the domestic environment are small, although not negligible, and are primarily related to wage growth negotiations in the public sector, investment activity, and the effects of structural reform.

Table 1: Macroeconomic projections for Slovenia, 2016–2018

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Projections						
							2016		2017		2018		
							June	Δ	June	Δ	June	Δ	
Prices	<i>annual average % changes</i>												
HICP	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.4	-0.8	-0.2	-1.2	1.4	-0.1	1.5	...	
HICP excluding energy	0.3	1.0	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	-0.5	1.4	-0.2	1.6	...	
HICP energy	13.9	8.8	9.0	1.8	-1.4	-7.8	-5.9	-5.7	1.8	0.9	0.8	...	
Economic activity	<i>y-o-y growth rates in % (unless stated otherwise)</i>												
GDP (real)	1.2	0.6	-2.7	-1.1	3.0	2.9	1.9	0.0	2.5	0.3	2.6	...	
Private consumption	1.3	0.0	-2.5	-4.1	0.7	1.7	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.3	...	
Government consumption	-0.5	-0.7	-2.3	-1.5	-0.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	...	
Gross fixed capital formation	-13.3	-4.9	-8.8	1.7	3.2	0.5	-6.6	-4.9	4.3	1.1	4.2	...	
of which Private sector	-16.0	-1.0	-9.9	0.3	-1.8	0.1	4.6	-0.6	3.9	0.2	4.3	...	
of which Government sector	-3.1	-17.8	-4.7	6.8	20.7	1.8	-34.9	-13.7	6.0	5.0	3.8	...	
Exports (goods and services)	10.2	6.9	0.6	3.1	5.8	5.2	4.5	-0.2	4.7	-0.3	4.8	...	
Imports (goods and services)	6.8	5.0	-3.7	1.7	4.0	4.4	3.0	-0.9	4.6	-0.2	4.8	...	
Contributions to real GDP growth	<i>in GDP percentage points</i>												
Domestic demand (excluding inventories)	-2.7	-1.2	-3.6	-2.3	1.0	1.2	0.1	-0.6	2.0	0.3	2.1	...	
Net exports	1.9	1.3	2.8	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.5	...	
Changes in inventories	1.9	0.6	-2.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	
Labour market	<i>y-o-y growth rates in % (unless stated otherwise)</i>												
Unemployment growth (% of labour force)	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.1	9.8	9.0	8.6	-0.3	8.0	-0.4	7.4	...	
Total employment	-2.1	-1.7	-0.9	-1.4	0.6	1.4	0.9	-0.2	1.1	-0.2	1.1	...	
Compensation per employee	4.0	1.5	-1.0	0.6	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.1	2.7	0.5	2.5	...	
...Productivity	3.4	2.4	-1.8	0.3	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.5	...	
...Unit labour costs (ULC)	0.6	-0.8	0.8	0.2	-1.3	-0.6	1.0	-0.1	1.3	0.0	1.0	...	
Balance of payments	<i>y-o-y growth rates in % (unless stated otherwise)</i>												
Current account: in bn EUR	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.5	0.7	3.4	0.7	3.6	...	
in % GDP	-0.1	0.2	2.6	5.6	7.0	7.3	8.7	1.7	8.2	1.6	8.2	...	
Terms of trade*	-4.0	-1.4	-1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4	...	

* Based on deflators from National Accounts data.

Δ: Difference between current projections and projections in *Economic and Financial Developments with Projections, October 2015*.

Source: Bank of Slovenia, Consensus, Eurostat, JP Morgan, OECD Economic Outlook, SORS, ECB.

1 | International Environment and External Assumptions

Global economic growth is projected to gradually strengthen over the projection horizon. GDP growth in the euro area is also projected to increase, but will not exceed 2% by 2018. The technical assumptions reflect slightly higher growth in prices of Brent crude and the additional depreciation of the euro in the recent period, and are based on information available by the cut-off date of 10 May 2016.

Global economic growth is forecast to gradually strengthen. According to the latest ECB forecasts, GDP growth in the euro area is also forecast to gradually increase, but will not exceed 2% over the projection horizon. The assumption of growth in foreign demand for Slovenia is consequently supporting the trend of solid growth in Slovenian exports. The regional breakdown indicates a strengthening in growth in demand from euro area countries and from outside the euro area.

The technical assumptions reflect the slightly higher growth in prices of Brent crude and the additional depreciation of the euro in recent months. The exter-

nal technical assumptions¹ with regard to commodity prices were determined by the developments on futures markets over a two-week period ending on the cut-off date. Prices of Brent crude are forecast to rise moderately over the projection horizon. In accordance with ECB methodology, the prices of other non-energy primary commodities have been assumed to follow futures prices until the second quarter of 2017, and thus evolve in line with global economic activity. The euro exchange rate against the US dollar is assumed to remain unchanged over the projection horizon at the average levels prevailing in the two-week period ending on the cut-off date.

Table 2: Assumptions for factors from the international environment

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Assumptions		
						2016	2017	2018
<i>growth rates, % (if not specified otherwise)</i>								
World (excluding euro area) real GDP	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.8
Real GDP growth in Euro Area*	1.6	-0.9	-0.3	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Foreign demand for Slovenia	6.6	0.7	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.6	4.0	4.4
Oil price (in USD/barrel)	111.0	112.0	108.8	98.9	52.4	43.4	49.1	51.3
Oil price (in EUR/barrel)	79.7	87.1	82.0	74.5	47.2	38.4	42.9	44.9
Oil price (in USD/barrel, annual percentage change)	39.3	0.9	-2.8	-9.1	-47.0	-17.1	12.9	4.6
Exchange rate (EUR/USD)	1.39	1.29	1.33	1.33	1.11	1.13	1.14	1.14
Non-energy commodity prices	22.1	-14.3	-6.1	-8.7	-19.9	-3.3	4.3	4.6

Note: * Source of data: 2011–2015 European Commission; 2016–2018 ECB projections.
Source: ECB, European Commission, Bank of Slovenia.

¹ The technical assumptions are based on information available by the cut-off date of 10 May 2016. The assumptions for foreign demand for Slovenia and the external technical assumptions of medium-term forecasts of macroeconomic developments in Slovenia drawn up by the Bank of Slovenia within the framework of the ESCB are based on the harmonised forecasting assumptions within the framework of the ESCB. For more on the methodology, see the latest release of ESCB projections on the website (<https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/projections/html/index.en.html>).

2 | Projections

Economic growth is expected to be slightly lower over the projection horizon than in the last two years, but will still average in excess of 2%. In the wake of such growth, real GDP will exceed its pre-crisis level already by 2017. The main factor acting to prevent faster growth this year will be the decline in government investment in connection with the beginning of the new European financial framework. The contribution made by net exports remains a key supporting factor of economic growth, despite the strengthening in domestic demand. Employment will rise over the projection horizon, but will not reach its pre-crisis peak yet. Year-on-year growth in prices as measured by the HICP is projected to be negative this year, but will gradually increase over the next two years.

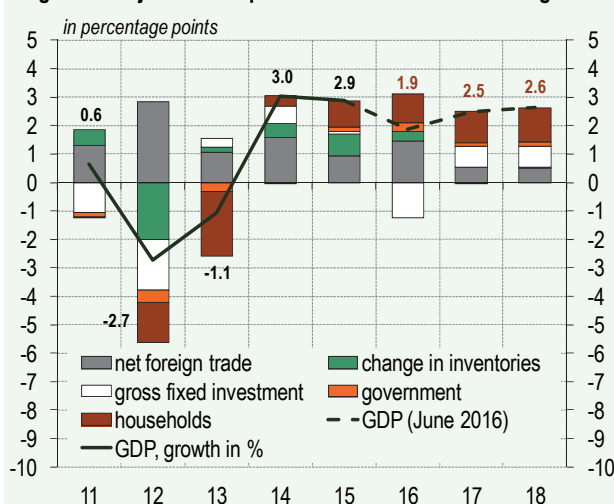
2.1 Economic activity

Economic growth is expected to be slightly lower over the projection horizon than in the last two years, but will still average in excess of 2%. After two years of faster economic growth of around 3%, the main factor slowing growth this year will be the decline in government investment in connection with the beginning of the new European financial framework. In the wake of the anticipated ongoing recovery in private consumption and the gradual pick-up in private-sector investment, economic growth of around 2.5% is projected for the next two years, which will continue to be supported by the efficient

export sector. In the wake of this projected growth, real GDP could surpass its pre-crisis level already by 2017.

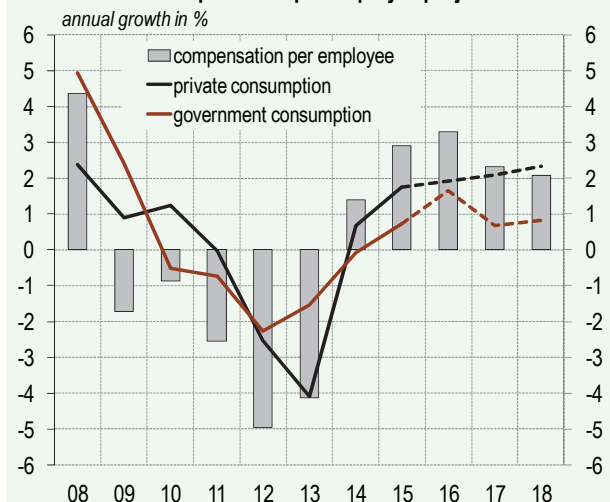
In the wake of a further improvement in the labour market, growth in private consumption is expected to remain around 2%, while growth in government consumption will be slightly more moderate. The projections of wage growth, employment and inflation indicate an increase in real employee compensation of around 2.5% each year over the projection horizon. In addition to higher income, as uncertainty on the labour market diminishes, the gradual release of savings is also anticipated. In the wake of favourable corporate results and higher

Figure 1: Projection of expenditure contributions to GDP growth



Note: Due to rounding, sums of components may differ from aggregate values.
Source: SORS, Bank of Slovenia projections.

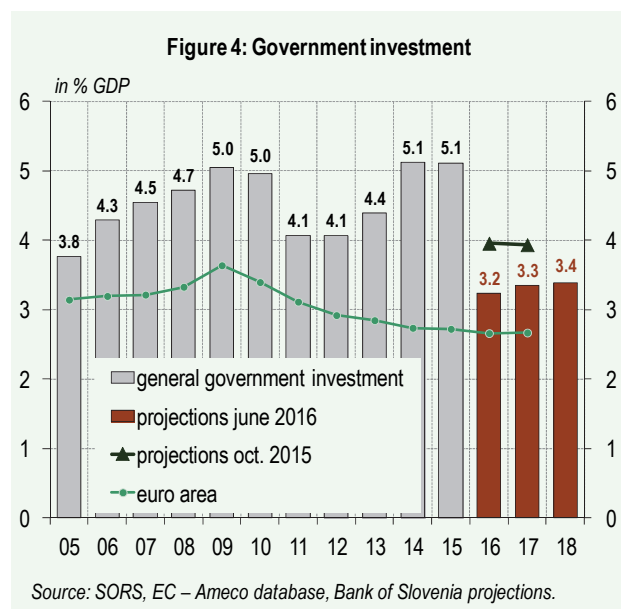
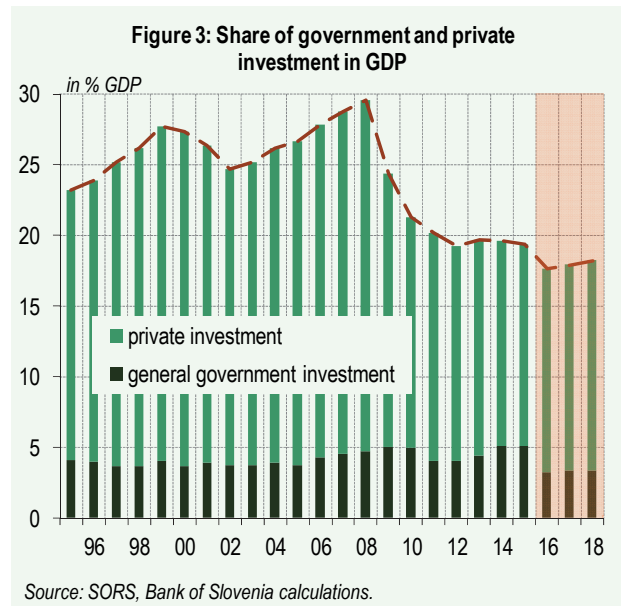
Figure 2: Real private and government consumption and total compensation per employee projections



Source: SORS, Banka of Slovenia projections.

optimism on the part of entrepreneurs, a gradual shift to more permanent forms of employment can be expected alongside the rise in employment. This will further reduce uncertainty and will facilitate faster growth in private consumption, which will also be supported by the faster growth anticipated in consumer lending in a situation of improved financing conditions. These have been improving throughout the last year, particularly on the interest rate side, both lending and deposit rates, which entail a lower price for borrowing and increase the availability of credit potential. In addition to private consumption, government consumption is also expected to record moderate real growth. Growth is forecast to stand at 1.6% this year, before falling below 1% to rates similar to last year. This year's growth in government consumption is largely attributable to growth in expenditure on intermediate consumption and on social transfers in kind, while over the next two years it will be under the influence of growth in intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital, which will be higher than inflation.

The pace of growth in investment over the projection horizon will be profoundly under the influence of the government investment cycle, and the expectation of a revival in private-sector investment. Government investment was at a very high level over the last two years during the final disbursement of EU funds on the basis of the 2007-2013 financial framework. This has been followed by a sharp downward revision this year. According to the estimate from April's Reporting of government deficits and debt levels, which was taken into account in the projections, government investment is forecast to decline by more than a third.² The decline in investment was expected, but is larger than previously estimated, as the disbursement of funds from the 2014-2020 financial framework has been slower than first expected.³ Despite this year's sharp decline in government investment, as a proportion of GDP it will remain at a higher level than in the euro area over the projection horizon. Renewed growth in government investment is expected in 2017 and 2018, at an average annual rate of 6.5%. At the same time, the environment of low interest



rates is creating the right conditions for a revival in private-sector investment, which might already this year compensate somewhat for the decline in government investment. This optimism is also being reflected in surveys, which suggest a reduction in factors limiting investment. There remain significant obstacles and lack of clarity associated with the continuation of the corporate restructuring process and privatisation procedures. However, the high level of retained earnings in recent years is indicative of significant capacity for internal financing of investment projects by firms.⁴ Given the high capacity

² According to the consolidated general government accounts (cash flow methodology), investment expenditure and transfers in the first three months of the year were down around 40% in year-on-year terms.

³ Report on the state of implementation of the European cohesion policy 2014-2020, March 2016.

⁴ Firms generated EUR 1.7 billion of net profit in 2015 alone, the same as in 2008.

Figure 5: Current account, real exports and imports projections



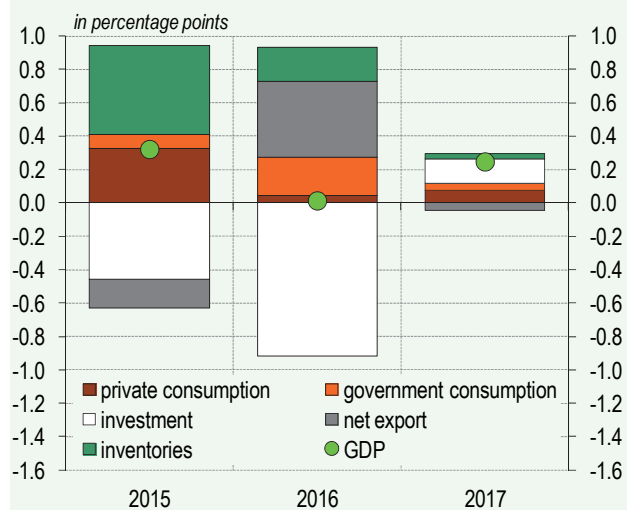
Source: SORS, Bank of Slovenia, Bank of Slovenia projections.

utilisation, the projected growth in foreign demand and exports also constitutes a major signal for investment activity by the export sector. Further evidence of the optimism with regard to investment growth comes from the rise in the number of building permits issued in 2015.

The contribution made by net exports remains a key supporting factor of economic growth, despite the strengthening in domestic demand. It is particularly pronounced this year, primarily as a result of the sharp decline in government investment, and with it imports. Growth in exports is forecast to exceed 4.5% over the projection horizon, given the favourable outlook for foreign demand. Two major factors in the export dynamic will be the rise of a new cycle in the car industry, which is anticipated in 2017, and growth in exports of transport and travel services. The projected growth in exports of travel services is also attributable to an increase in arrivals by foreign travellers on account of the geopolitical tensions in North Africa and Turkey. By contrast, the strengthening of domestic demand and the corresponding increase in imports will gradually reduce the contribution made to GDP growth by net exports.

With respect to previous projections, projected economic growth for this year remains unchanged, although there has been a slight change in its structure. As a result of the sharp decline in government investment, which is merely temporary in nature, the contribution made by domestic demand to GDP growth will

Figure 6: Revision of GDP projection by components



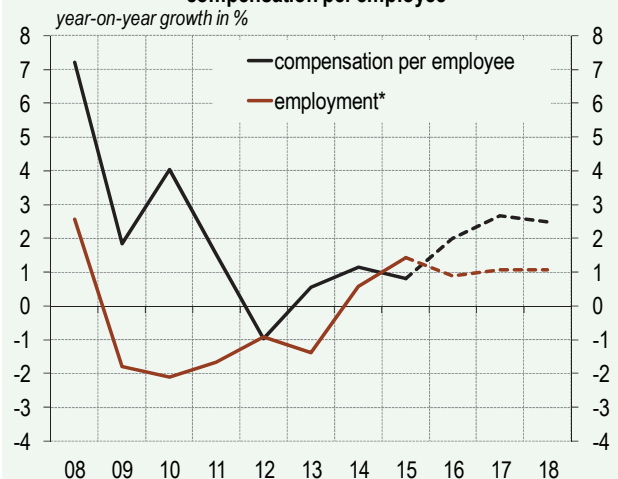
Source: SORS, Bank of Slovenia.

decline this year. Because growth in imports will also decline as a consequence, weaker domestic demand will be compensated for by an increase in the contribution made by net exports. The GDP growth forecast for 2017 has been revised upwards by 0.3 percentage points, as a result of the slightly faster recovery in domestic demand, both private-sector and public-sector.

2.2 Labour market

Employment is forecasted to rise over the projection horizon, but will not yet reach its pre-crisis peak. Employment growth last year was in line with the forecast at 1.4%, and is expected to slow to 0.9% this year in the

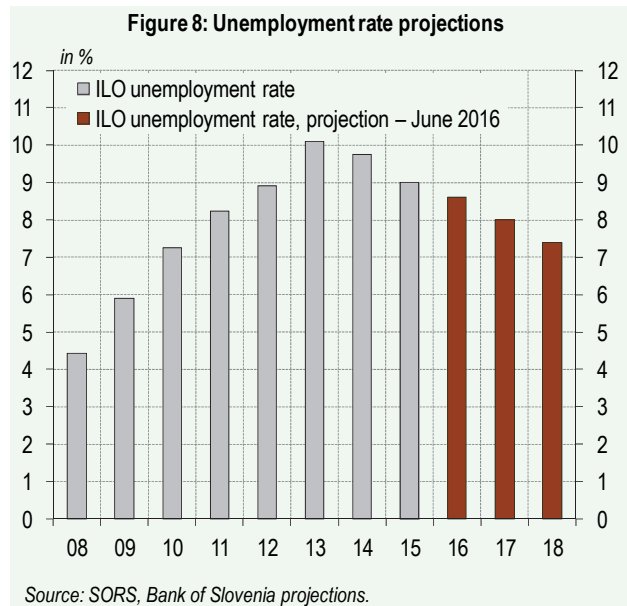
Figure 7: Projections of growth in employment and compensation per employee



Note: * Employment based on national accounts figures.
Source: SORS, Bank of Slovenia projections.

wake of the more modest growth projected in economic activity. The elasticity of employment growth with regard to GDP growth over the projection horizon will be higher than in the pre-crisis period. This indicates faster responsiveness in employment to changes in economic activity, which is being facilitated by greater labour market flexibility, which is evident in the expanded use of less-secure forms of employment. At the same time, the increased elasticity is also the result of higher growth in employment in services, which are more labour-intensive. Employment growth is primarily expected to be the result of increased employment in the private sector over the projection horizon; employment in the government sector is forecasted to remain more or less unchanged. Employment in the government sector is forecasted to record minimal growth over the projection horizon, having increased by 0.1% last year. The projected growth in private consumption is expected to encourage increased employment in private-sector services, while this year's sharp decline in government investment will have an adverse impact on employment in construction in particular. The ILO-measured unemployment rate will fall, and is forecasted to dip below 8% in 2018.

After several years during which the reverse was the case, wage growth in the government sector will be significantly higher than in the private sector over the projection horizon. As a result of public-sector wage agreements, wage growth in the government sector will average just over 5% this year,⁵ which is resulting in a significant increase in nominal government spending. The assumption in the projections is a gradual relaxation of wage-related measures over the next two years, for which reason annual wage growth in the government sector is forecasted to average just over 4%. Wage growth in the government sector will decline over the projection horizon, but will be higher than in the private sector over the entire horizon. As a result of positive trends in corporate performance in 2015, wage growth in the private sector is also forecasted to be slightly higher this year, but will be limited by changes in the structure of employment (increased employment of relatively low-



income workers) and an absence of inflationary pressures. Growth in wages in the private sector is expected to strengthen in the following years, as a result of the projected increase in economic activity and inflationary pressures.

2.3 Inflation

Year-on-year growth in prices as measured by the HICP will still be negative overall this year, but is expected to gradually increase over the next two years.

As a result of a sharp fall in oil prices in January of this year and the indirect impact of low oil prices on growth in other prices of goods and services, a deflation of 0.2% is forecast for this year. Growth in energy prices and prices of other goods and services is forecast to increase next year. In line with the projected renewed growth in commodity prices, higher wage growth, the strengthening of private consumption, and faster economic growth, inflation is forecast to rise to around 1.5% by the end of the projection horizon. Inflation is forecast to average 1.4% in 2017, and 1.5% in 2018.

The forecast of deflation for this year was mainly influenced by the energy prices on global markets. As a result of the additional sharp fall in oil prices earlier this

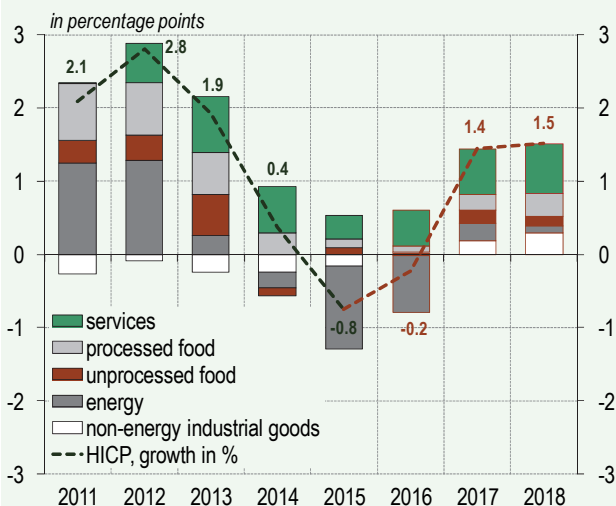
⁵ In addition to the promotions at the end of 2015 and 2016, more funding will be required this year for holiday bonuses, and on 1 September 2016 the reduction in wage grades will be abolished. The freezing of ordinary performance-related pay, reduced performance-related payments for workload, and reduced premiums for collective supplementary pension insurance remain in force. The government had been negotiating with the public-sector unions with regard to the relaxation of the remaining measures, but negotiations were suspended in the second half of May.

Table 3: Inflation projections

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Projections					
						2016		2017		2018	
						June	Δ	June	Δ	June	Δ
<i>average annual growth, %</i>											
Consumer prices (HICP)	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.4	-0.8	-0.2	-1.2	1.4	-0.1	1.5	...
food	4.8	4.7	4.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	-1.0	1.7	0.0	1.9	...
energy	8.8	9.0	1.8	-1.4	-7.8	-5.9	-5.7	1.8	0.9	0.8	...
other goods	-0.9	-0.2	-0.9	-1.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	-0.1	1.1	...
services	0.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.3	-0.3	1.7	-0.5	1.8	...
Core inflation indicators (HICP)											
excluding energy	1.0	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	-0.6	1.4	-0.2	1.6	...
excl. energy and unprocessed food	0.7	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	-0.4	1.3	-0.4	1.6	...
excl. energy, food, alcohol and tobacco	-0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7	-0.4	1.3	-0.3	1.5	...

Δ: Difference between current projections and projections in *Economic and Financial Developments with Projections, October 2015*.
Source: SORS, Bank of Slovenia.

Figure 9: Projections of contributions to inflation by components



Note: Due to rounding, sums of components may differ from aggregate values.
Source: SORS, Bank of Slovenia projections.

year, energy prices continue to negatively contribute to headline inflation. Given the current assumptions of moderate future growth in euro oil prices, we can expect a smaller fall in energy prices in the second half of the year, which is nonetheless forecast to amount to 5.9% overall in 2016.⁶ Following a base effect in early 2017, the growth in energy prices will turn positive, averaging 1.8% in 2017, and 0.8% in 2018. Alongside energy prices, the current deflation is also attributable to other commodity prices and food prices whose year-on-year growth rates remain considerably negative and fail to cause any upward pressures producer prices. Together with the grad-

⁶ The sharp depreciation in the euro since the second half of 2014 means that ECB monetary policy has mitigated the deflationary pressures of the fall in US dollar commodity prices. The impact of the euro exchange rate on the pass-through of changes in US dollar commodity prices into domestic inflation will be significantly smaller over the projection horizon, given the technical assumption of no change in the euro exchange rate in the period in question.

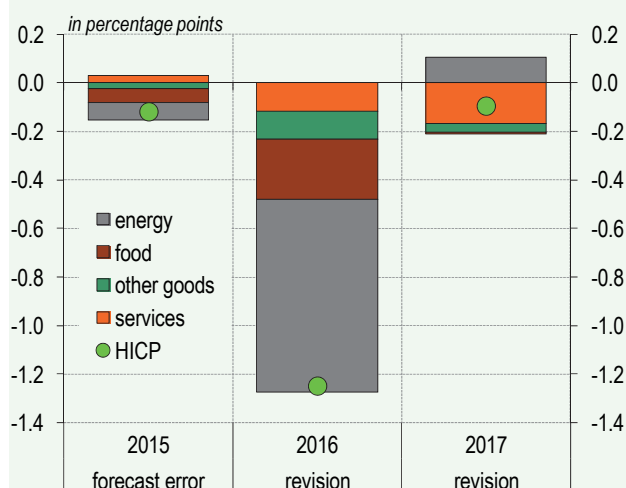
ual growth in these prices, the contribution to inflation of the non-energy industrial goods and food prices is also forecast to increase in the coming years.

Core inflation will be subject to the strengthening of private consumption over the projection horizon.

Price growth as measured by the HICP excluding energy, food, alcohol, and tobacco will be slightly lower this year than previously forecast, as prices have not yet responded to growth in private consumption, and are also partly under the indirect influence of the fall in energy prices. Core inflation is forecast to remain below 1% this year. It is expected to gradually rise over the next two years, averaging 1.3% in 2017, and 1.5% in 2018. In addition to the stabilisation of the situation in the commodity markets and the decline in indirect deflationary pressures from the external environment, domestic inflation factors are also expected to gradually strengthen. The improvement in the situation in the labour market is expected to bring a gradual fall in the unemployment rate, increased confidence and, in the wake of the improved financing conditions, growth in domestic consumption. All these factors will act to increase economic growth, which will also strengthen inflation. In addition, production costs will be also under the influence of the anticipated wage growth and the depreciation in the wake of increased investment activity.

The inflation forecasts for this and next year have been revised downwards in comparison with the previous projections. The inflation forecast for this year is down 1.2 percentage points, primarily as a result of lower commodity prices on global markets, and partly as a result of the slower growth in services prices in recent months than previously projected. The forecast of the energy prices contribution to inflation was reduced by 0.8 percentage points because of the fall in oil prices in the early part of this year. Similarly, the contribution of the non-energy industrial goods prices and the food prices were also reduced as a result of the developments in the prices of other commodities. In light of the expectation of a more gradual impact of private consumption on core inflation, next year's inflation forecast has also been revised downward. This expectation is grounded in the slower growth in corporate input costs due to a slower recovery in commodity prices as well as increased competition in the retail sector. The increased volume of online purchases could also negatively impact the growth in consumer prices.

Figure 10: Revision of inflation projection by components



Source: SORS, Bank of Slovenia.

3 | Risks and Uncertainties

The risks associated with the economic growth projections are mostly small, and relatively balanced. The largest risks derive primarily from the external environment, and could primarily impact export growth. The risks surrounding the inflation projections are moderately on the upside.

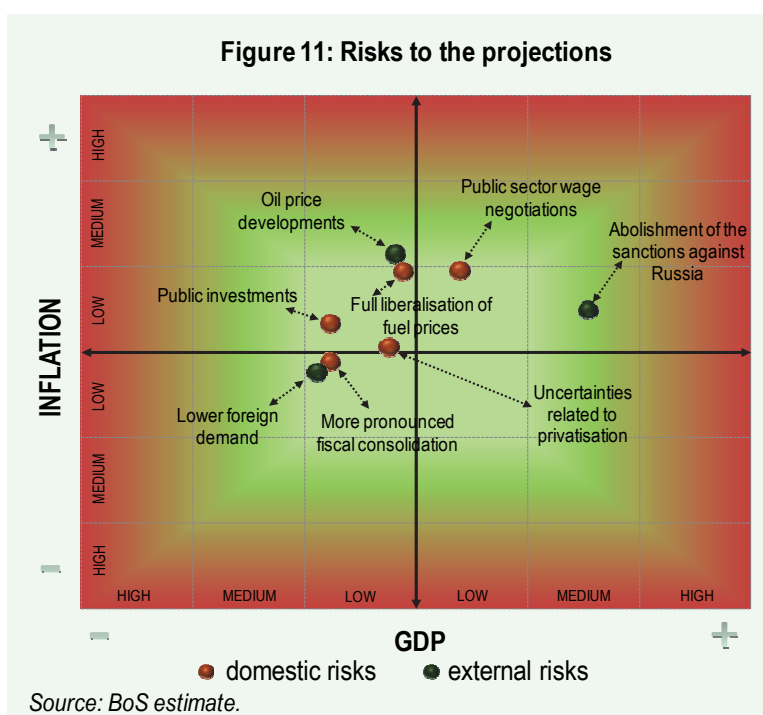
The risks associated with the economic growth projections are mostly small, and relatively balanced.

The largest risks stem primarily from the external environment, and could mainly impact export growth. The main upside risk of this type is the potential relaxation or abolition of EU sanctions against Russia, while the main risk of slightly slower growth in foreign demand comes from the potential for a further slowdown in economic growth in developing countries. The main domestic risk factors with the potential for a major impact on the economic growth projections are: 1) negotiations between the public-sector unions and the Slovenian government with regard to wage growth, 2) the pace of the implementation of government infrastructure projects and the disbursement of EU funds, 3) fiscal consolidation that is more pronounced than planned and the impact of structural reforms (tax,

pensions, healthcare), and 4) corporate investment activity, in particular at firms undergoing privatisation.

The balance of risks surrounding the inflation projections is slightly tipping to the upward side.

A freeze in oil production, in which the majority of Opec members take high interest, could cause a higher growth in oil prices than forecast. On the side of upside domestic factors that could influence inflation is the potential full liberalisation of prices of refined petroleum products, which could enter into force by the end of 2016. In 2017 and 2018, on the other hand, the domestic upward pressure on prices could turn to be larger than expected as a result of faster wage growth in the public sector. By contrast, price growth could be subdued by more intensive fiscal consolidation than currently planned.



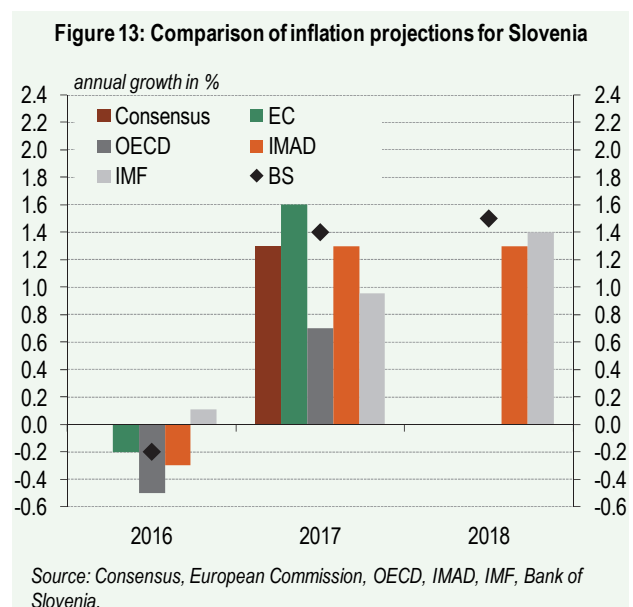
4 | Comparison Between Institutions

Six organisations that draw up macroeconomic forecasts for Slovenia are included in the comparative analysis of current economic growth and inflation forecasts: Consensus, the European Commission, the OECD, the IMAD, the IMF, and the Bank of Slovenia. The forecasts of the EIPF and the SKEP unit at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry are also included in the analysis of forecasting accuracy. The accuracy of the economic growth and inflation forecasts over the 2001 to 2015 period is measured by comparing the statistical estimate or the observed value with the previous forecasts by means of various statistical methods.

4.1 Comparison of projections between institutions

Of the institutions included in the comparison of economic growth forecasts, it is the Bank of Slovenia that currently discloses the greatest confidence in the Slovenian economy. According to the most recent forecasts available, the highest economic growth forecast for 2016 is by Consensus (2.1%), while the lowest is by the OECD (1.5%). The Bank of Slovenia forecast is 1.9%. For 2017, the Bank of Slovenia is forecasting economic growth of 2.5%, followed by the IMAD with 2.4%. The lowest forecast is that of the IMF, at just 2.0%. Only three forecasts for 2018 are available, and they differ significantly. The highest forecast is by the Bank of Slovenia, at 2.6%, while the IMF has the lowest forecast of just 1.7%.

The majority of the institutions are forecasting deflation in 2016, and a moderate recovery in price growth in 2017 and 2018. The largest deflation rate in 2016 of 0.5% is forecasted by the OECD, while the highest growth in consumer prices is forecasted by the IMF, at 0.1%. The Bank of Slovenia forecast is deflation of 0.2%. The highest inflation rate in 2017 of 1.6% is forecasted by the European Commission, followed by the Bank of Slovenia with 1.4%. The lowest inflation forecast is the OECD's 0.7%. Again, only three institutions have forecasts available for 2018, but in contrast to the economic growth forecasts they are largely aligned. The highest forecast for growth in consumer prices is by the Bank of



Slovenia, at 1.5%, while the IMAD has the lowest forecast of 1.3%.

4.2 Comparison of projection accuracy between institutions

The accuracy of the economic growth and inflation forecasts over the 2001 to 2015 period was measured by comparing the statistical estimate or the observed value with the forecasts for the variables obtained in past periods.⁷ The calculations cover the mean absolute error (MAE), the root mean square error (RMSE), and a range of other statistical measures of forecasting accuracy.⁸ Only three of the selected institutions (the Bank of Slovenia, the IMF, and IMAD) released forecasts for the entire observation period. For the majority of the institutions forecasts are only available from 2004 (from 2009 for the OECD). In light of the impact of the crisis, the analysis covers the periods of 2001 to 2008, and 2009 to 2015.

In terms of the MAE and RMSE indicators, between 2001 and 2015 the most accurate economic growth forecasts were those of the Bank of Slovenia, the European Commission, and the IMAD, while the most accurate inflation forecasts were those of the Bank of Slovenia and the IMAD. In the economic growth fore-

casting MAE ranged from 0.6 to 3.4 over the observation period, while RMSE ranged from 0.7 to 4.9.⁹ The inflation forecasts were slightly more accurate than the economic growth forecasts: the aforementioned indicators had narrower ranges over the entire observation period and over the two sub-periods, namely 0.3 to 1.7 for MAE and 0.3 to 2.1 for RMSE.

The most accurate economic growth forecasts over the 2001 to 2008 period were those of the Bank of Slovenia, the European Commission, and the IMAD, while the Bank of Slovenia had the most accurate inflation forecasts. In the economic growth forecasting MAE and RMSE ranged from 0.6 to 4.4 over the aforementioned period. In the inflation forecasting the two indicators again ranged over narrower intervals: 0.3 to 2.2 for MAE and 0.4 to 2.6 for RMSE.

Forecasting accuracy improved in the 2009 to 2015 period. Economic growth was most accurately forecast by the OECD, while inflation was most accurately forecast by the European Commission and the OECD. The intervals in MAE and RMSE in economic growth forecasting narrowed significantly relative to the pre-crisis period, and in both cases ranged from 0.6 to 2.6. Similarly, the assessment of forecasting accuracy for inflation reveals that the values for MAE and RMSE almost halved compared with the pre-crisis period.

⁷ In an examination of forecasting accuracy between institutions the initial observed values and forecasts of variables are compared, whereby the forecasts selected are those that correspond most closely to the Bank of Slovenia's spring and autumn forecasts.

⁸ For a detailed description of the statistical measures (in Slovene), see Cimperman, Savšek (2014): <http://www.bsi.si/iskalniki/raziskave.asp?Mapald=339>.

⁹ The spring and autumn forecasts of all the institutions for the current and following year are taken into account in the values given.

Table 4: Basic accuracy measures of GDP growth projections, based on first available data

Real GDP	2001-2015			2001-2008			2009-2015			2008 and 2009			excl. 2008-2009			2004-2015		
	ME	MAE	STDEV	ME	MAE	STDEV	ME	MAE	STDEV	ME	MAE	STDEV	ME	MAE	STDEV	ME	MAE	STDEV
spring projections																		
current year																		
BS	-0.2	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.9	1.1	-0.8	1.8	2.7	-3.4	3.4	3.8	0.3	1.0	1.2	-0.1	1.5	2.3
Consensus	-0.2	1.6	2.2	0.4	1.1	1.3	-0.8	2.1	2.8	-3.5	3.5	3.3	0.4	1.3	1.6	-0.1	1.7	2.4
EIPF	-0.5	1.7	2.6	0.7	1.1	1.3	-1.3	2.1	3.0	-4.1	4.1	4.4	0.3	1.2	1.6	-0.5	1.7	2.6
EC	-0.1	1.3	1.8	0.3	1.1	1.3	-0.6	1.6	2.2	-2.7	2.7	2.8	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.0	1.4	1.9
IMF	-0.2	1.4	2.0	0.3	1.0	1.3	-0.7	1.9	2.6	-3.0	3.0	3.4	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.0	1.5	2.2
OECD							0.0	1.3	1.7									
SKEP	0.1	1.6	2.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	-0.5	2.0	2.7	-3.1	3.1	3.6	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.1	1.6	2.2
IMAD	-0.2	1.3	1.7	0.2	1.0	1.2	-0.5	1.7	2.2	-2.5	2.5	2.3	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.9
next year																		
BS	-1.1	2.3	3.7	-1.2	2.5	4.6	-0.9	2.1	2.6	-6.3	6.3	8.1	-0.2	1.7	2.2	-1.3	2.8	4.2
Consensus	-1.1	2.7	4.1	-1.4	2.9	5.1	-0.9	2.4	2.9	-6.0	6.6	9.3	-0.3	2.0	2.4	-1.2	3.0	4.5
EIPF	-1.3	3.4	4.9	-1.1	4.4	7.1	-1.5	2.6	2.9	-6.5	6.5	8.6	-0.2	2.7	3.6	-1.3	3.4	4.9
EC	-1.0	2.4	3.7	-1.4	2.6	4.5	-0.6	2.3	2.8	-5.6	6.3	8.9	-0.3	1.8	2.2	-1.0	2.8	4.3
IMF	-1.1	2.3	3.6	-1.2	2.4	4.4	-1.1	2.1	2.5	-5.8	5.8	8.2	-0.3	1.7	2.1	-1.3	2.7	4.1
OECD							-0.6	2.2	2.8									
SKEP	-1.2	2.8	4.3	-1.7	3.6	6.1	-0.8	2.2	2.7	-6.3	6.3	8.6	-0.1	2.1	2.5	-1.2	2.8	4.3
IMAD	-1.1	2.6	3.9	-1.4	2.6	4.6	-0.8	2.5	2.9	-5.9	6.3	8.9	-0.3	1.9	2.4	-1.2	3.0	4.4
autumn projections																		
current year																		
BS	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.1	-1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.0
Consensus	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	-0.1	1.1	1.3	-1.6	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.2
EIPF	-0.1	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	-0.4	1.1	1.4	-2.1	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.0	-0.1	1.0	1.3
EC	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.9	-0.8	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8
IMF	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.0	-0.2	1.4	1.8	-2.1	2.1	1.8	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.5
OECD							0.2	0.6	0.7									
SKEP	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.9	1.0	-1.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.0
IMAD	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.0	-1.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.9
next year																		
BS	-0.7	2.2	3.7	-1.0	2.5	4.5	-0.3	1.9	2.6	-5.9	5.9	8.1	0.2	1.6	2.1	-0.9	2.6	4.1
Consensus	-0.9	2.4	3.7	-1.3	2.6	4.4	-0.3	2.1	2.6	-5.5	6.2	8.7	-0.1	1.7	2.1	-0.9	2.7	4.1
EIPF	-1.2	2.9	4.3	-2.0	3.5	5.9	-0.6	2.4	2.9	-5.9	6.3	8.8	-0.2	2.1	2.6	-1.2	2.9	4.3
EC	-0.6	2.2	3.5	-1.0	2.4	4.3	0.0	1.8	2.4	-5.5	5.6	7.8	0.3	1.6	2.0	-0.7	2.5	4.0
IMF	-0.7	2.4	3.8	-1.0	2.5	4.5	-0.2	2.3	3.0	-5.5	6.3	8.9	0.1	1.7	2.3	-0.8	2.8	4.3
OECD							0.0	2.0	2.4									
SKEP	-0.5	2.5	4.0	-1.3	2.9	5.2	0.3	2.0	2.5	-5.4	6.1	8.6	0.5	1.8	2.1	-0.6	2.6	4.1
IMAD	-0.8	2.3	3.6	-1.1	2.4	4.3	-0.3	2.1	2.8	-5.4	5.9	8.3	0.0	1.7	2.2	-0.9	2.7	4.1

Source: Bank of Slovenia, Consensus, EIPF, European Commission, IMF, OECD, SKEP, IMAD.

Table 5: RMSE and SRMSE of GDP growth projections, based on first available data

Real GDP	RMSE						SRMSE					
	01-15	01-08	09-15	08 and 09	excl. 08-09	04-15	01-15	01-08	09-15	08 and 09	excl. 08-09	04-15
spring projections												
current year												
BS	1.9	1.1	2.6	4.3	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Consensus	2.1	1.3	2.7	4.2	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
EIPF	2.5	1.3	3.1	5.1	2.1	2.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6
EC	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
IMF	1.9	1.2	2.5	3.8	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
OECD			1.5						0.4			
SKEP	2.1	1.3	2.5	4.0	1.8	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
IMAD	1.7	1.1	2.1	3.0	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
next year												
BS	3.7	4.4	2.5	8.5	3.0	4.2	1.0	3.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0
Consensus	4.1	5.0	2.7	8.8	3.4	4.4	1.1	3.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.1
EIPF	4.9	6.4	3.0	8.8	4.2	4.9	1.3	4.3	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.2
EC	3.7	4.4	2.6	8.4	3.1	4.2	1.0	3.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0
IMF	3.6	4.3	2.5	8.2	3.0	4.1	1.0	2.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0
OECD			2.6						0.7			
SKEP	4.3	5.7	2.6	8.7	3.5	4.3	1.2	3.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.1
IMAD	3.9	4.5	2.8	8.6	3.2	4.3	1.1	3.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.1
autumn projections												
current year												
BS	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Consensus	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
EIPF	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
EC	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
IMF	1.4	1.0	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
OECD			0.7						0.2			
SKEP	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
IMAD	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
next year												
BS	3.6	4.3	2.4	8.2	2.9	4.0	1.0	2.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0
Consensus	3.6	4.3	2.4	8.2	3.0	4.0	1.0	2.9	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0
EIPF	4.3	5.6	2.7	8.6	3.5	4.3	1.2	3.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.0
EC	3.4	4.1	2.2	7.8	2.8	3.8	0.9	2.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9
IMF	3.8	4.4	2.7	8.4	3.1	4.2	1.0	2.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0
OECD			2.2						0.6			
SKEP	3.8	4.9	2.3	8.1	3.1	4.0	1.0	3.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0
IMAD	3.6	4.2	2.6	7.9	2.9	4.0	1.0	2.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0

Source: Bank of Slovenia, Consensus, EIPF, European Commission, IMF, OECD, SKEP, IMAD.

Table 6: Basic accuracy measures of inflation projections, based on first available data

HICP/CPI	2001-2015			2001-2008			2009-2015			2008 and 2009			excl. 2008-2009			2004-2015		
	ME	MAE	STDEV	ME	MAE	STDEV	ME	MAE	STDEV	ME	MAE	STDEV	ME	MAE	STDEV	ME	MAE	STDEV
spring projections																		
current year																		
BS	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5
Consensus	-0.2	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	-0.4	0.8	0.8	-0.1	0.7	1.0	-0.2	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.7	0.8
EIPF	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.9
EC	-0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5
IMF	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.8
OECD							-0.1	0.3	0.3									
SKEP	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6
IMAD	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6
next year																		
BS	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.8	-0.2	0.8	1.0	-1.2	1.5	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.5
Consensus	-0.4	1.2	1.6	0.0	1.5	2.0	-0.8	0.9	1.1	-1.6	1.6	1.3	-0.2	1.2	1.6	-0.3	1.2	1.7
EIPF	0.1	1.7	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.7	-0.7	1.3	1.5	-2.1	2.1	0.0	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.1	1.7	2.2
EC	-0.4	1.1	1.5	-0.4	1.5	1.9	-0.3	0.7	1.0	-1.2	1.3	1.8	-0.2	1.1	1.5	-0.1	1.0	1.4
IMF	-0.1	1.2	1.5	0.3	1.5	1.8	-0.6	0.9	1.1	-0.5	1.1	1.5	0.0	1.2	1.6	-0.1	1.1	1.5
OECD							0.0	0.8	1.0									
SKEP	-0.2	1.1	1.6	0.2	1.5	2.0	-0.5	0.8	1.2	-1.2	1.5	2.1	0.0	1.0	1.5	-0.2	1.1	1.6
IMAD	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.2	1.2	1.6	-0.4	0.7	1.0	-0.9	1.4	2.0	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.1	1.5
autumn projections																		
current year																		
BS	-0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.2
Consensus	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
EIPF	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4
EC	-0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.3
IMF	0.0	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4
OECD							0.0	0.1	0.2									
SKEP	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3
IMAD	-0.2	0.4	0.5	-0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.3
next year																		
BS	-0.1	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	1.5	-0.2	0.8	1.1	-1.0	1.6	2.3	0.1	0.9	1.1	-0.1	1.0	1.4
Consensus	-0.4	1.2	1.6	-0.2	1.5	2.0	-0.5	0.8	1.1	-1.6	1.6	2.2	-0.1	1.1	1.4	-0.3	1.1	1.6
EIPF	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.3	1.7	2.4	0.1	1.1	1.3	-1.2	2.0	2.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.2	1.4	1.8
EC	-0.3	1.2	1.4	-0.4	1.4	1.8	-0.3	0.9	1.2	-1.2	1.6	2.3	-0.2	1.1	1.3	-0.2	1.1	1.4
IMF	-0.2	1.1	1.4	-0.1	1.3	1.6	-0.3	0.9	1.1	-0.9	1.5	2.1	0.0	1.0	1.3	-0.1	1.1	1.4
OECD							-0.1	1.0	1.2									
SKEP	-0.3	1.2	1.5	-0.1	1.3	1.7	-0.5	1.1	1.3	-1.0	1.8	2.5	-0.2	1.1	1.4	-0.2	1.2	1.5
IMAD	-0.3	1.1	1.3	-0.2	1.2	1.6	-0.4	0.9	1.0	-1.2	1.8	2.5	-0.1	0.9	1.1	-0.2	1.1	1.4

Source: Bank of Slovenia, Consensus, EIPF, European Commission, IMF, OECD, SKEP, IMAD.

Table 7: RMSE and SRMSE of inflation projections, based on first available data

HICP/CPI	RMSE						SRMSE					
	01-15	01-08	09-15	08 and 09	excl. 08-09	04-15	01-15	01-08	09-15	08 and 09	excl. 08-09	04-15
spring projections												
current year												
BS	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Consensus	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5
EIPF	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5
EC	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
IMF	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
OECD			0.3						0.2			
SKEP	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
IMAD	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
next year												
BS	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9
Consensus	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0
EIPF	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.3
EC	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8
IMF	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9
OECD			0.9						0.7			
SKEP	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9
IMAD	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9
autumn projections												
current year												
BS	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Consensus	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
EIPF	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
EC	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
IMF	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
OECD			0.2						0.1			
SKEP	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
IMAD	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
next year												
BS	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8
Consensus	1.5	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0
EIPF	1.7	2.1	1.2	2.3	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.1
EC	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9
IMF	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8
OECD			1.1						0.9			
SKEP	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9
IMAD	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8

Source: Bank of Slovenia, Consensus, EIPF, European Commission, IMF, OECD, SKEP, IMAD.