



## NOVEMBER 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR SLOVENIA: ANSWERS FROM ZDS

MAIN FORECAST						
Annual % change		2011	2012			
Real GDP growth		1,3	1,7			
Consumer price inflation		2,0	1,6			
Jnemployment rate		8,0	8,0			
Employment growth		-1,7	-0,6			
government net lending (% of GDP)		-6,2	-6,0			
gross public debt (% of GDP)		45,0	46,0			
current account balance (% of GDP)		-0,5	0,4			
Components of aggregate demand - in rea	al terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		0,1	0,6			
Public consumption		0,2	0,2			
nvestment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		-9,3	-0,4			
Private non-residential investment		n.a.	n.a.			
Exports		7,6	4,9			
mports		5,1	3,8			
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT						
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in business climate over the next		Industry	-			
6 months		Services				
		Octvices				
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in profitability over the next 6		Industry				
months		Services				
	Increase	Increase				
	(factor mass)		Unchanged	Decrease	Decrease	
	(faster pace)	(slower pace)	Unchanged	Decrease (slower pace)	(faster pace)	
Investment intentions over the next 6	(faster pace)		Unchanged		(faster pace) Industry	
	(faster pace)		Unchanged		(faster pace)	
investment intentions over the next 6 months	(faster pace)  Global demand		Unchanged  Cost of finance	(slower pace)	(faster pace) Industry	Capacity Utilisation
		(slower pace)		(slower pace)	(faster pace) Industry Services	Capacity Utilisation
months Influence on companies' investment	Global demand	(slower pace)  Domestic demand	Cost of finance	(slower pace)  Availability of finance	(faster pace) Industry Services  Company Profitability	
months Influence on companies' investment	Global demand positive	(slower pace)  Domestic demand  negative	Cost of finance	(slower pace)  Availability of finance negative	(faster pace) Industry Services  Company Profitability	
Influence on companies' investment decisions  Driving force behind investment	Global demand positive Replacement	Domestic demand negative  Extension	Cost of finance negative  Rationalisation	(slower pace)  Availability of finance negative  Innovation	(faster pace) Industry Services  Company Profitability	
Influence on companies' investment decisions  Driving force behind investment	Global demand  positive  Replacement  na	Domestic demand negative  Extension na	Cost of finance negative  Rationalisation na	(slower pace)  Availability of finance negative  Innovation na	(faster pace) Industry Services  Company Profitability	





ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT	OF THE CRISIS ON	POTENTIAL GROW	тн		
Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult Cost Access	same	down / easier	
for larger companies (>250 employees)		Cost Access			
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to finance will be  for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost Access	down / easier	
for larger companies (>250 employees)			Cost Access		
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Engcouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for SMEs	Very limited effect	Very limited effect	Very limited effect	Very limited effect	Very limited effect
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Encouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for midsize and large companies	Very limited effect	Very limited effect	Very limited effect	Very limited effect	Very limited effect





	Tight, appropriate for the euro area	Tight	Appropriate	Loose	Loose, appropriate fo the euro area
Monetary policy is			yes		
	adequate	inadequate			
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies		yes			
	excellent committment	satisfactory committment	neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory	unsatisfactory committment	no clear committmen creating an extremely
Regarding the sustainability of public			yes		
Exit Strategies Tight fiscal rules and more effective	excessive focus	sufficient focus	satisfactory nor unsufficie	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
institutions		yes			
Greater efficiency of public				yes	
Credible cost-cutting measures Increased scope of public-private				yes yes	
Reform of pension systems		yes			
Improved efficiency of healthcare sector		yes			
Entry Strategies	excessive focus	sufficient focus	satisfactory nor unsufficie	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
More and better-targeted education and training				yes	
More and better targeted R&D and Prioritisation of infrastructure				yes	
investments			yes		
Growth enhancing tax reforms				yes	
	respect the 3% limit	be in balance			
In 2015, the government deficit will	no	yes			