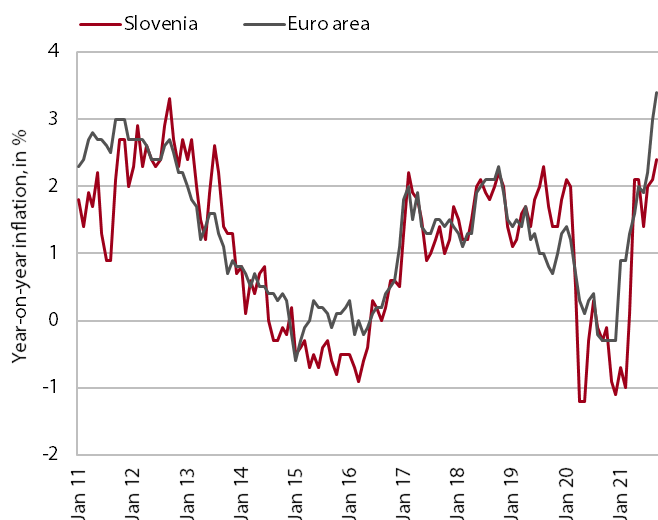


CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS

27 September–1 October 2021

Year-on-year consumer price inflation edged up slightly to 2.4% in September. Inflation continues to be fuelled mainly by higher prices of petroleum products. Prices of durable goods and services are also gradually rising. Turnover in trade fell sharply in July in all three main segments, but preliminary data for August do not suggest that the negative trends will continue. Market services also saw less favourable trends in midsummer, with only tourism-related services continuing to show noticeable growth.

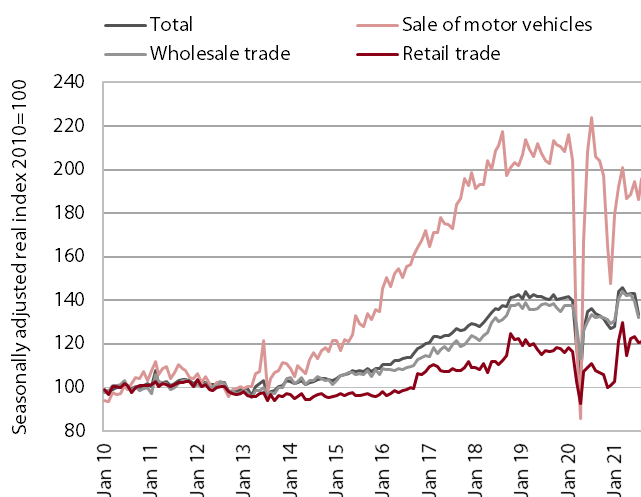
Consumer prices, September 2021



Source: SURS, Eurostat.

Given the sharp rise in commodity prices and stronger price growth in tourism-related services, year-on-year consumer price inflation has gradually strengthened in recent months, reaching 2.4% in September. Half of the increase was due to higher prices of petroleum products, which rose by almost 30% year-on-year. In the face of rising commodity prices and supply chain bottlenecks, year-on-year growth in durable goods prices has continued to strengthen gradually, and at 2.9% was the highest in the past decade. Due to different seasonal developments in the clothing and footwear group, the prices of semi-durable goods fluctuated and were 0.6% lower year-on-year, after rising in the previous five months. Growth in services prices (1.2% year-on-year) continues to strengthen. This is also the result of higher year-on-year price growth in the restaurants and hotels group (5.2%), which we believe is also due to increased demand as a result of voucher redemption and high growth in overnight stays by foreign tourists. Food prices are still lagging behind the previous year's level, but the gap is narrowing from month to month.

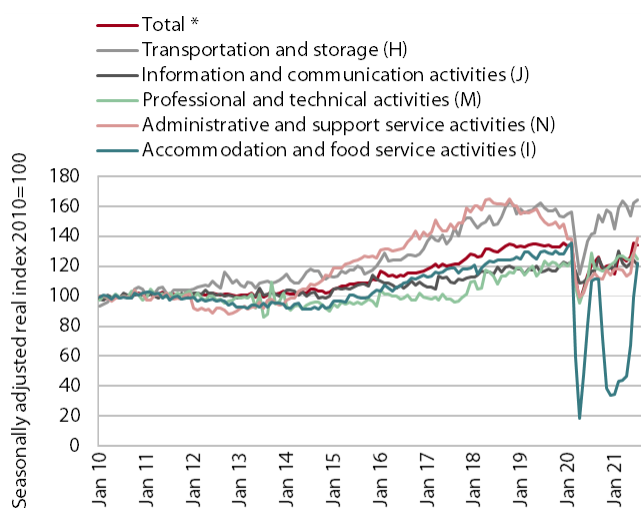
Trade, July 2021



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Turnover in trade fell sharply in July in all three main segments; preliminary data show it rose in August. Turnover in *wholesale trade* fell the most; it fell for the fourth month in a row after rising sharply in the first quarter. Turnover was also down in the *sale of motor vehicles*. Nearly a third fewer new passenger cars were sold this July than in July 2020. Turnover in *retail trade* was also down due to lower sales of non-food products. Still, this is the only one of the three main segments that remains higher than a year ago and compared to July 2019. According to preliminary data, turnover in retail trade and in the sale of motor vehicles increased in August.

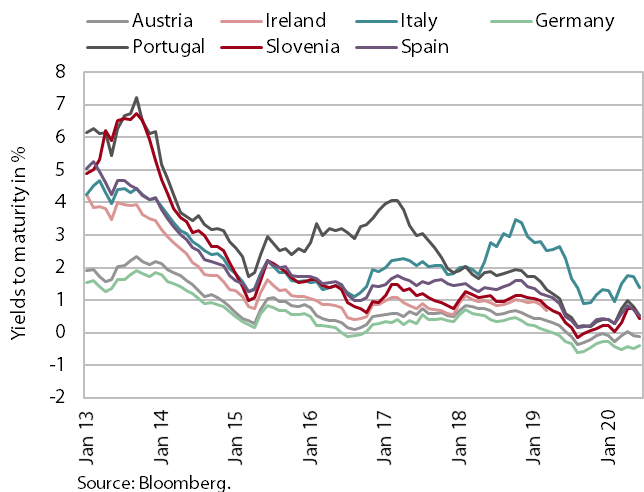
Market services, July 2021



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD. Note: * including real estate.

Real turnover in market services fell slightly in July, while growth continued, especially in tourism-related services. With a sharp increase in overnight stays by foreign tourists and a high number of overnight stays by domestic tourists boosted by the redemption of last year's and this year's vouchers, the highest increase in turnover was recorded in *accommodation and food service activities* (by almost a quarter). In *other business activities*, turnover rose by just under a tenth, with strong growth in travel agencies, while moderate growth continued in *transportation*, with *storage* activity making the largest contribution. *Professional and technical* activities saw a decline in turnover, driven by a fall in architectural services and *information and communication* services, particularly computer services. Compared to the same period in 2019, turnover was significantly lower in only a few activities, namely travel agency activities, employment activities and motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities.

Bond, Q3 2021



The situation on euro area bond markets remained favourable in the third quarter. At the end of the period, the ECB opted to slow down the pace of its bond purchases under the PEPP programme. This, together with investors' expectations of higher inflation, led to an increase in the yield to maturity, which by the end of September had reached roughly the same level as in the months before the outbreak of the epidemic. The yield to maturity of the Slovenian bond was thus -0.02% in the third quarter. The spread to the German bond was 35 basis points, roughly the same as in the previous quarter.

Table: Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia

Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia	Date of release		Unit	Reference period					
	Latest	Next		2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2
GDP, real	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-1) ³	-4.7	-9.5	12.1	-0.2	1.5	1.9
	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-4)	-1.3	-11.0	-1.4	-3.1	1.7	16.3
Private consumption, real	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-1) ³	-6.9	-11.3	20.7	-10.7	4.4	4.4
	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-4)	-3.1	-13.1	1.4	-11.2	-0.6	18.8
Government consumption, real	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-1) ³	4.3	-1.4	1.5	-0.8	1.0	-0.3
	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-4)	5.3	3.2	5.0	3.5	0.5	1.4
Gross investment, real	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-1) ³	1.6	-11.7	1.0	22.0	-2.3	12.2
	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-4)	-4.3	-13.3	-21.7	12.0	6.0	35.9
Exports of goods and services, real	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-1) ³	-1.6	-20.5	15.6	7.1	3.3	1.1
	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-4)	-0.8	-23.5	-8.9	-0.7	1.4	30.2
Imports of goods and services, real	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-1) ³	0.2	-21.4	13.5	8.4	4.7	4.1
	31.08.2021	30.11.2021	% (Q/Q-4)	-1.2	-23.6	-12.2	-0.8	0.9	34.9
Trade balance¹	13.09.2021	14.10.2021	EUR m	2021 m 4	2021 m 5	2021 m 6	2021 m 7	2021 m 8	2021 m 9
				136.2	-2.8	88.7	89.0	:	:
Current account¹	13.09.2021	14.10.2021	EUR m	292.2	118.5	129.8	209.2	:	:
Exports of goods, real²	09.09.2021	08.10.2021	% (M/M-1) ⁴	1.5	-4.8	0.7	2.7	:	:
	09.09.2021	08.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	53.1	28.2	16.0	11.2	:	:
Imports of goods, real²	09.09.2021	08.10.2021	% (M/M-1) ⁴	4.5	-0.8	-0.5	0.3	:	:
	09.09.2021	08.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	59.7	40.9	18.7	11.6	:	:
Inflation (CPI)	30.09.2021	29.10.2021	% (M/M-1)	2021 m 4	2021 m 5	2021 m 6	2021 m 7	2021 m 8	2021 m 9
				1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.1
	30.09.2021	29.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.4
Gross earnings per employee – nominal	22.09.2021	22.10.2021	% (M/M-1)	2021 m 4	2021 m 5	2021 m 6	2021 m 7	2021 m 8	2021 m 9
				-0.7	0.7	-2.8	-0.6	:	:
	22.09.2021	22.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	3.0	6.1	7.7	7.1	:	:
- private sector	22.09.2021	22.10.2021	% (M/M-1)	-1.8	2.1	1.6	0.1	:	:
	22.09.2021	22.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	2.0	2.4	7.5	6.1	:	:
- public sector	22.09.2021	22.10.2021	% (M/M-1)	1.0	5.1	-8.9	-1.4	:	:
	22.09.2021	22.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	5.6	13.4	8.3	9.3	:	:
- of which government sector	22.09.2021	22.10.2021	% (M/M-1)	2.3	7.8	-11.4	-1.1	:	:
	22.09.2021	22.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	6.2	16.8	9.0	10.6	:	:
Employed persons	16.09.2021	18.10.2021	% (M/M-1) ⁴	2021 m 4	2021 m 5	2021 m 6	2021 m 7	2021 m 8	2021 m 9
				0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	:
	16.09.2021	18.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.3	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	03.09.2021	04.10.2021	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-2.0	-3.7	-3.2	-1.8	-1.7	:
	03.09.2021	04.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	-10.6	-16.9	-20.5	-21.0	-21.4	:
Registered unemployment rate	16.09.2021	18.10.2021	%	8.2	7.7	7.3	7.3	:	:
Employment, LFS	27.08.2021	26.11.2021	% (Q/Q-1) ⁵	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2020 Q1	2020 Q2
				0.9	-2.0	0.7	0.8	-5.0	5.0
	27.08.2021	26.11.2021	% (Q/Q-4)	0.4	-2.3	-0.3	0.4	-5.5	1.1
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	27.08.2021	26.11.2021	%	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.6	4.3
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	21.09.2021	21.10.2021	% (M/M-1)	2021 m 4	2021 m 5	2021 m 6	2021 m 7	2021 m 8	2021 m 9
				0.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	:
	21.09.2021	21.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	3.0	4.6	5.1	6.9	8.2	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	10.09.2021	11.10.2021	% (M/M-1)3	1.1	-0.4	2.3	-1.3	:	:
	10.09.2021	11.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	39.5	29.4	21.4	7.6	:	:
Construction, real value of construction output	15.09.2021	15.10.2021	% (M/M-1)3	-3.4	-5.4	4.5	-3.9	:	:
	15.09.2021	15.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	1.9	-3.9	7.8	-8.0	:	:
Turnover in trade, real	29.09.2021	28.10.2021	% (M/M-1)3	-2.1	0.2	-0.2	-6.5	:	:
	29.09.2021	28.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	33.6	16.1	7.7	-2.3	:	:
Real turnover in market services	30.09.2021	28.10.2021	% (M/M-1)3	-1.4	1.8	7.7	-1.1	:	:
	30.09.2021	28.10.2021	% (M/M-12)	28.3	22.8	17.9	10.6	:	:
General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)	30.09.2021	30.12.2021	% BDP	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
				-2.8	-1.9	-0.1	0.7	0.4	-7.7
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA 2010)	30.09.2021	30.12.2021	% BDP	82.6	78.5	74.2	70.3	65.6	79.8
Economic sentiment indicator⁵, seasonally adjusted	24.09.2021	22.10.2021	% ³	2021 m 4	2021 m 5	2021 m 6	2021 m 7	2021 m 8	2021 m 9
				-0.5	5.8	7.8	5.6	6.4	4.7
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month *		%	2021 m 4	2021 m 5	2021 m 6	2021 m 7	2021 m 8	2021 m 9
				-0.5382	-0.5401	-0.5429	-0.5448	-0.5476	-0.5450
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month		%	0.0600	0.2300	0.1455	-0.0200	-0.1179	:
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month		US\$	1.1979	1.2146	1.2047	1.1822	1.1772	1.1770

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/peels>

The table format accessible to screen reader users can be found on the IMAD website among the appendices to the current graphs of the week (Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia).

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