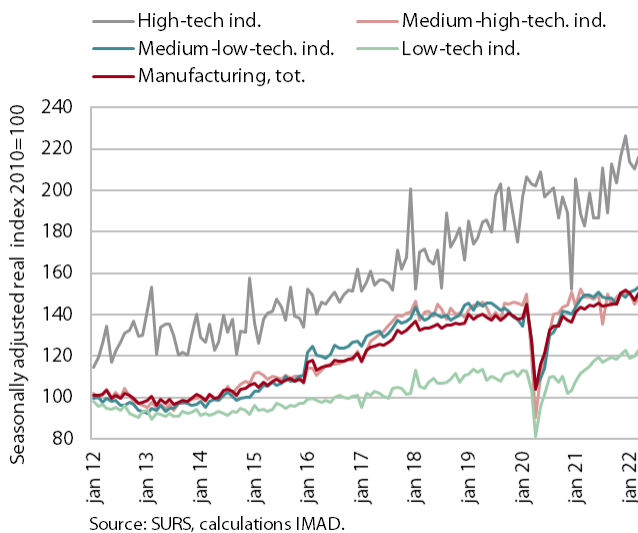


CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS 9–13 May 2022

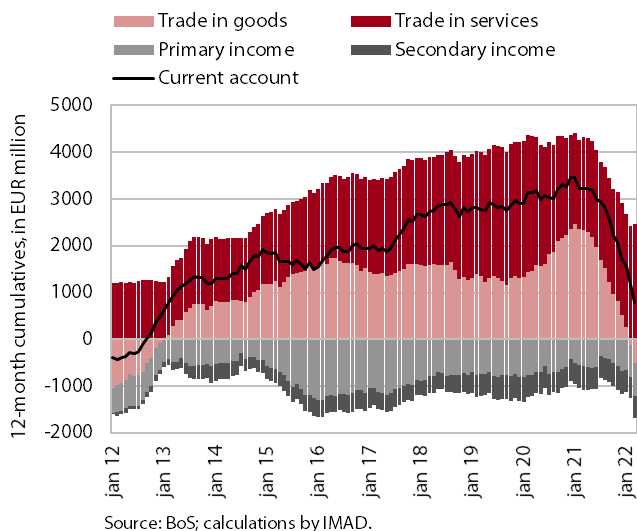
In the first quarter of this year, manufacturing output remained unchanged from the previous quarter, while it was still significantly higher year-on-year. After a gradual decline last year, the value of construction put in place increased significantly in the first quarter, after a long time also in non-residential construction. Cost pressures in construction are further intensifying. After several years of surplus, the current account of the balance of payments turned to a deficit in the first quarter amid high domestic spending and the deterioration of the terms of trade.

Manufacturing, March 2022



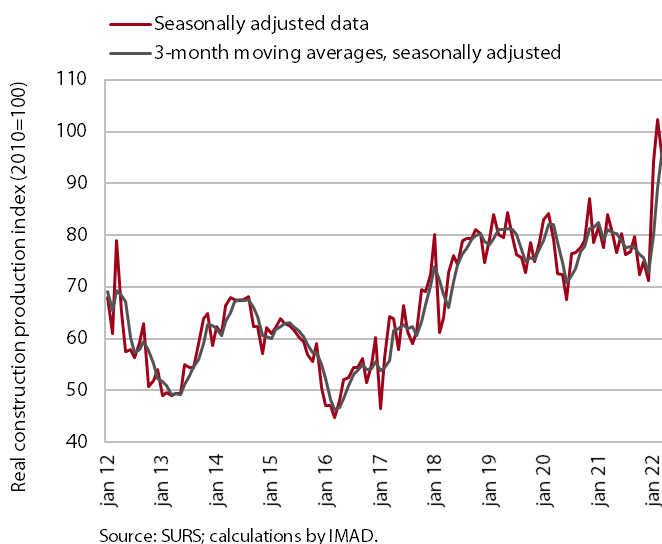
Manufacturing output in the first quarter of this year remained unchanged from the previous quarter. The slowdown in growth was due to lower activity in the first two months of the year, followed by an increase in activity in March. In the first quarter, both high- and medium-high-technology industries recorded a decline, while production volume in medium-low-technology industries increased. On a year-on-year basis, manufacturing output increased by 5.8% in the first quarter, which is slightly slower growth than in the previous quarter. High year-on-year growth was recorded mainly in high- and low-technology industries, while the increase in production volume in medium-high-technology industries was very modest. This is due to the continued unfavourable conditions in the automotive industry, which again suffered a sharp year-on-year decline in production volume in the first quarter of the year, but also to the problems faced by a major Slovenian car manufacturer.

The balance of payments, March 2022



After running a surplus for 10 years, the current account of the balance of payments recorded a deficit in the first quarter of this year. This was mainly due to the balance of trade in goods, which turned from a surplus to a deficit as imports of goods grew faster than exports in the face of stronger domestic consumption and deteriorating terms of trade. We estimate that the deterioration in the terms of trade in the first quarter of 2022 contributed EUR 200 million to the year-on-year change in the balance of goods trade (EUR 1,030 million). Net outflows of primary income also contributed somewhat to the deficit in current transactions, mainly due to higher payments of taxes on production to the EU budget. The growth of the services surplus continued, mainly in travel and transport services. The deficit in secondary income was lower year-on-year, particularly due to lower VAT- and GNI-based contributions to the EU budget. The 12-month current account surplus on the balance of payments stood at EUR 792 million in March (1.4% of estimated GDP).

Construction, March 2022



According to figures on the value of construction work put in place, activity in construction increased in the first quarter. After a gradual decline in 2021, the value of construction put in place increased at the beginning of 2022 and was 12.3% higher in March than a year ago. After a long period without growth, activity in non-residential construction recorded a strong increase in the first quarter; this is also the construction segment to have contracted most markedly last year. Activity also increased in the construction of residential buildings and in civil-engineering works, while it contracted slightly in specialised construction activities. Cost pressures continue to intensify. The implicit deflator of the value of construction put in place (used to measure prices in the construction sector) further increased to 17.6% in March, the highest level in 20 years. According to data on business trends in construction, high material costs were reported as a limiting factor by more than 70% of companies in April, and material shortage was reported by more than 40% of companies. The values of both indicators increased sharply over the past year and reached their highest levels in 20 years in April.

Table: Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia

Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia	Date of release		Unit	Reference period					
	Latest	Next		2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4
GDP, real	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	11.8	-0.2	1.5	2.0	1.3	5.4
	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	-1.4	-3.1	1.5	16.1	5.0	10.4
Private consumption, real	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	20.7	-11.0	4.1	4.3	10.9	2.2
	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	1.4	-11.2	-1.1	17.9	7.2	22.9
Government consumption, real	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	2.0	-1.1	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.4
	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	5.0	3.5	1.2	4.4	3.2	7.0
Gross investment, real	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	2.1	22.8	-3.7	11.9	-5.4	-0.9
	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	-21.7	12.0	5.6	36.3	24.5	0.8
Exports of goods and services, real	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	17.5	5.6	3.2	1.2	1.3	5.8
	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	-8.9	-0.7	1.6	30.5	11.6	12.1
Imports of goods and services, real	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	14.5	7.5	5.0	4.5	1.2	5.0
	28.02.2022	16.05.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	-12.2	-0.8	1.2	36.1	19.1	16.8
				2021 m 11	2021 m 12	2022 m 1	2022 m 2	2022 m 3	2022 m 4
Trade balance¹	13.05.2022	14.06.2022	EUR m	23.0	-227.1	-14.0	-254.3	-220.9	:
Current account¹	13.05.2022	14.06.2022	EUR m	135.1	-159.4	120.0	-212.7	-95.8	:
Exports of goods, real²	05.05.2022	09.06.2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	3.4	-0.5	-0.4	0.0	3.3	:
	05.05.2022	09.06.2022	% (M/M-12)	13.8	17.3	7.4	3.6	7.2	:
Imports of goods, real²	05.05.2022	09.06.2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-2.9	7.2	-2.1	4.6	-1.2	:
	05.05.2022	09.06.2022	% (M/M-12)	-3.3	19.8	19.7	18.6	12.5	:
				2021 m 11	2021 m 12	2022 m 1	2022 m 2	2022 m 3	2022 m 4
Inflation (CPI)	29.04.2022	31.05.2022	% (M/M-1)	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.4	-1.1	2.6
	29.04.2022	31.05.2022	% (M/M-12)	4.6	4.9	5.8	6.9	5.4	6.9
				2021 m 11	2021 m 12	2022 m 1	2022 m 2	2022 m 3	2022 m 4
Gross earnings per employee – nominal	22.04.2022	23.05.2022	% (M/M-1)	10.5	-1.0	-6.8	0.2	:	:
	22.04.2022	23.05.2022	% (M/M-12)	2.8	2.1	-2.7	-1.0	:	:
- private sector	22.04.2022	23.05.2022	% (M/M-1)	13.4	-2.2	-7.6	1.6	:	:
	22.04.2022	23.05.2022	% (M/M-12)	7.1	7.8	3.4	4.2	:	:
- public sector	22.04.2022	23.05.2022	% (M/M-1)	5.4	1.5	-5.2	-2.4	:	:
	22.04.2022	23.05.2022	% (M/M-12)	-4.2	-6.3	-10.8	-8.4	:	:
- of which government sector	22.04.2022	23.05.2022	% (M/M-1)	0.5	4.8	-3.2	-3.0	:	:
	22.04.2022	23.05.2022	% (M/M-12)	-8.5	-8.2	-13.3	-10.8	:	:
				2021 m 11	2021 m 12	2022 m 1	2022 m 2	2022 m 3	2022 m 4
Employed persons	19.04.2022	17.05.2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	0.2	0.9	-0.5	0.3	:	:
	19.04.2022	17.05.2022	% (M/M-12)	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.2	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	05.05.2022	03.06.2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-2.7	-3.0	-2.7	-2.3	-2.0	-2.1
	05.05.2022	03.06.2022	% (M/M-12)	-22.3	-24.4	-25.9	-26.4	-26.7	-26.7
Registered unemployment rate	19.04.2022	17.05.2022	%	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	:	:
				2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4
Employment, LFS	28.02.2022	31.05.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ⁵	0.4	1.2	-4.9	4.8	1.1	-1.0
	28.02.2022	31.05.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	-0.3	0.4	-5.5	1.1	1.9	-0.3
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	28.02.2022	31.05.2022	%	5.1	5.1	5.6	4.3	4.5	4.5
				2021 m 11	2021 m 12	2022 m 1	2022 m 2	2022 m 3	2022 m 4
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	21.04.2022	20.05.2022	% (M/M-1)	0.8	0.4	2.5	5.7	1.7	:
	21.04.2022	20.05.2022	% (M/M-12)	10.1	10.6	12.8	18.4	20.3	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	10.05.2022	10.06.2022	% (M/M-1) ³	3.7	1.1	-1.1	-2.2	2.2	:
	10.05.2022	10.06.2022	% (M/M-12)	9.4	15.7	10.7	2.4	4.7	:
Construction, real value of construction output	13.05.2022	15.06.2022	% (M/M-1) ³	3.6	-4.9	32.3	8.5	-7.8	:
	13.05.2022	15.06.2022	% (M/M-12)	-13.7	-9.7	15.1	32.5	12.3	:
Turnover in trade, real	28.04.2022	27.05.2022	% (M/M-1) ³	6.0	-0.4	-0.8	3.4	:	:
	28.04.2022	27.05.2022	% (M/M-12)	23.6	24.5	22.1	12.7	:	:
Real turnover in market services	29.04.2022	31.05.2022	% (M/M-1) ³	1.5	-1.5	-0.5	3.5	:	:
	29.04.2022	31.05.2022	% (M/M-12)	17.9	21.0	25.9	17.0	:	:
				2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)	31.03.2022	30.09.2022	% BDP	-1.9	-0.1	0.7	0.4	-7.8	-5.2
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA 2010)	31.03.2022	30.09.2022	% BDP	78.5	74.2	70.3	65.6	79.8	74.7
				2021 m 11	2021 m 12	2022 m 1	2022 m 2	2022 m 3	2022 m 4
Economic sentiment indicator⁵, seasonally adjusted	22.04.2022	25.05.2022	% ³	3.0	5.0	5.5	6.7	1.6	4.3
				2021 m 11	2021 m 12	2022 m 1	2022 m 2	2022 m 3	2022 m 4
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month *		%	-0.5674	-0.5820	-0.5601	-0.5323	-0.4967	-0.4479
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month		%	0.2300	0.2600	0.4400	0.8400	1.1700	1.7500
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month		US\$	1.1414	1.1304	1.1314	1.1342	1.1019	1.0819

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 euro area)