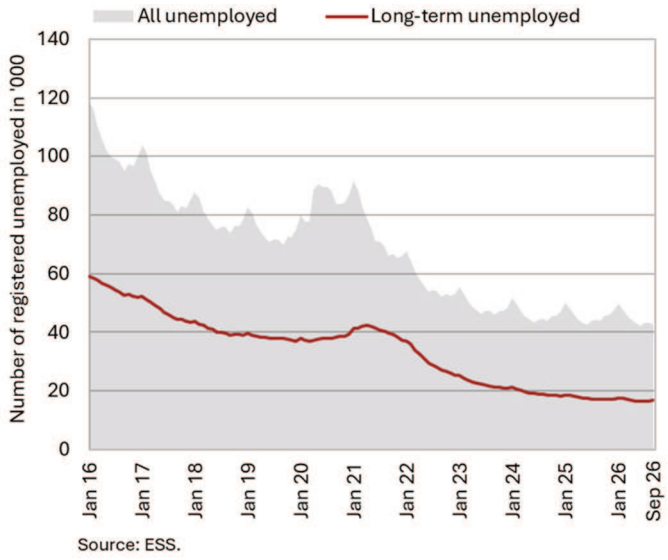
IMAD
Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development

12 October 2026

CHARTS OF THE WEEK
5–9 October 2026

The decline in the number of unemployed accelerated somewhat in the second half of the year, mainly due to a larger overall outflow from the unemployment register. At the end of September, 42,439 people were registered as unemployed, 3.4% fewer than a year earlier. Real goods exports were, on average, lower in July and August than in the second quarter, while real imports continued to decline. In the first eight months, both exports and imports of goods were higher year-on-year (by 6.8% and 5.2%, respectively). Manufacturing production was also higher year-on-year (by 2.7% overall), with increases recorded in most industries. In recent months, production in medium-high-technology industries has strengthened more markedly month-on-month, partly reflecting, in our assessment, the start of production of electric passenger cars.

Unemployment, September 2026



Source: ESS.

The number of registered unemployed continued to decline in September (by 0.5%, seasonally adjusted), with the pace of decline picking up somewhat in recent months compared with the first half of the year. With inflows remaining broadly unchanged, the decline was driven by a somewhat larger overall outflow from the unemployment register, mainly reflecting a higher number of deregistrations for reasons other than employment (e.g. failure to comply with obligations and voluntary deregistration). Outflows into employment remained broadly unchanged. At the end of September, 42,439 people were registered as unemployed, 3.4% fewer than in the same month last year. The number of unemployed young people (aged 15–29) was lower year-on-year for the second consecutive month (8,862 persons were registered as unemployed in September, 2.5% fewer than a year earlier). The number of long-term unemployed was also lower (by 3.2%), as was the number of unemployed persons aged 50 and over (by 5.2%).

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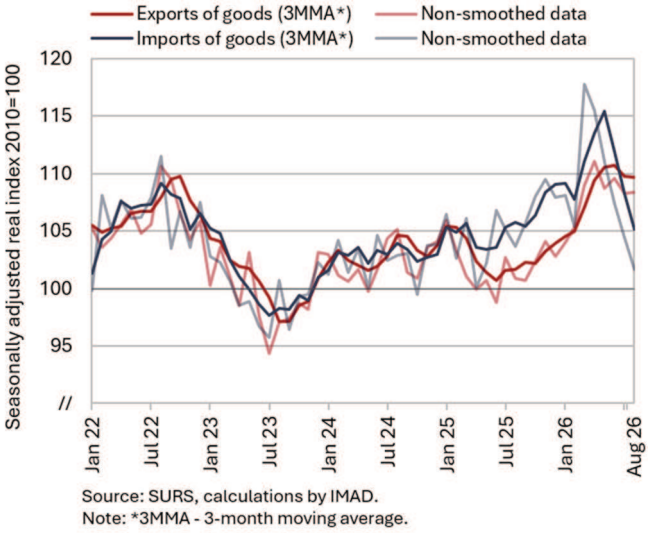
Exports and imports of goods, August 2026



Source: SURS, calculations by IMAD.
Note: *3MMA - 3-month moving average.

Goods exports remained unchanged month-on-month in August, while imports declined further; both were higher than a year earlier.[1] Following growth in the second quarter, real goods exports declined in July and remained almost unchanged in August (+0.1%, seasonally adjusted). As a result, their average level in July and August was lower than in the second quarter. Among the main product groups, exports of pharmaceutical products, road vehicles and other chemical products continued to increase in August. By contrast, exports of other machinery and equipment (e.g. power-generating machinery and equipment) declined in particular. Imports declined for the fifth consecutive month in August (by 2.6%, seasonally adjusted), mainly due to lower imports of capital and consumer goods. Imports of intermediate goods increased, however, indicating greater demand for production inputs. With one more working day, exports and imports were, on average, higher year-on-year in the first eight months (by 6.8% and 5.2% respectively), with growth remaining broad-based.

Amid improving sentiment in manufacturing among Slovenia's main trading partners, as also reflected in the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), export orders increased again in September, reaching their highest level since the beginning of 2023.

[1] According to SURS external trade statistics. Deflation and seasonal adjustment by IMAD. Total exports and imports are adjusted for the estimated value of goods processing.

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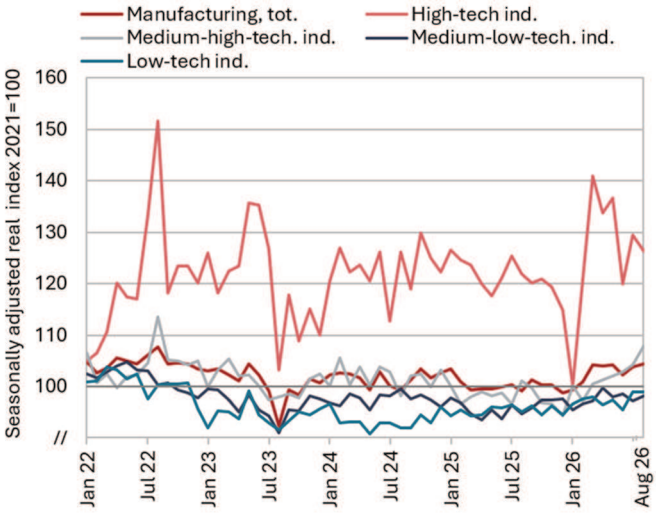
Production volume in manufacturing, August 2026



Source: SURS, calculations by IMAD.

Manufacturing production increased again in August (seasonally adjusted) and was 2.7% higher year-on-year in the first eight months. Growth in production in medium-high-technology industries has accelerated further since mid-year, driven, in our assessment, mainly by the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (following the start of production of electric passenger cars). Production in high-technology industries remained at a relatively high level despite considerable monthly fluctuations, while production in medium-low- and low-technology industries has increased only modestly this year (all seasonally adjusted).[2] After eight months, production in most manufacturing industries was higher than a year earlier. Production was higher year-on-year in most high- and medium-high-technology industries (except the manufacture of electrical equipment and the energy-intensive chemical industry). Production increased more markedly in the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, which had contracted over the previous four years, and in the manufacture of machinery and equipment, which had declined over the past two years. Production in the pharmaceutical industry, which fluctuates considerably from month to month, was, in our assessment, slightly higher in the first eight months than in the same period last year. Production in the energy-intensive manufacture of non-metallic mineral products and basic metals also exceeded year-earlier levels, as did production in other medium-low-technology industries. Production was lower year-on-year in most low-technology industries and slightly lower in the energy-intensive paper industry.

[2] Industrial sector activities are classified into four categories according to technological intensity: (i) high-technology pharmaceutical industry (C21) and manufacture of ICT equipment (C26); (ii) medium-high technology chemical industry (C20), manufacture of electrical equipment (C27), manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (C28), and manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other transport equipment (C29–30); (iii) medium-low technology manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (C19), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (C22), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (C23), manufacture of basic metals (C24–25), and repair and installation of machinery and equipment (C33); and (iv) low-technology manufacture of food products (C10–11), manufacture of tobacco products (C12), manufacture of textiles and wearing apparel (C13–14), manufacture of leather (C15), manufacture of wood (C16), manufacture of paper and printing (C17–18), and manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (C31–32).

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Table: Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia

The table format accessible to screen reader users can be found on the IMAD website among the appendices to the current charts of the week.

Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia	Latest release date	Unit	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2
GDP, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-0.3	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.9
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	-0.2	1.2	2.4	2.6	3.2	5.0
Private consumption, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	1.2	3.5	1.6	3.2	3.5	3.4
Government consumption, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0.6	1.5	1.9	0.1	1.4	2.1
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	3.7	0.9	4.1	4.0	4.8	5.7
Gross investment, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	2.6	1.1	1.7	11.3	-7.0	4.3
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	-0.6	-1.5	14.8	17.5	6.4	9.7
Exports of goods and services, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-0.5	-1.2	1.9	0.4	1.3	3.1
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	1.1	2.4	6.9
Imports of goods and services, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	2.8	-1.7	0.6	3.3	1.9	1.6
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	2.5	0.0	2.4	6.1	4.1	7.6
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Trade balance[1]	14.09.2026	mio EUR	-167.1	-136.7	149.9	209.0	:	:
Current account[1]	14.09.2026	mio EUR	110.5	266.0	379.6	502.8	:	:
Exports of goods, real[2]	5.10.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	1.7	-2.4	0.3	:	:	:
	5.10.2026	% (M/M-12)	7.4	7.4	13.2	:	:	:
Imports of goods, real[2]	5.10.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	-1.8	-4.3	-6.4	:	:	:
	5.10.2026	% (M/M-12)	12.3	8.5	-0.7	:	:	:
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Inflation (CPI)	30.09.2026	% (M/M-1)	1.9	0.5	0.8	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
	30.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.1	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.3
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Gross earnings per employee – real	22.09.2026	% (M/M-1)	-1.3	-1.0	1.8	-1.5	:	:
	22.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.7	3.2	4.5	4.6	:	:
- private sector	22.09.2026	% (M/M-1)	-0.2	-2.6	0.8	-0.9	:	:
	22.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.7	2.7	4.0	4.0	:	:
- public sector	22.09.2026	% (M/M-1)	1.5	-1.8	4.3	-4.7	:	:
	22.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.4	3.8	5.0	5.4	:	:
- of which government sector	22.09.2026	% (M/M-1)	1.5	-1.5	4.7	-5.6	:	:
	22.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.9	:	:
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Employed persons	16.09.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:
	16.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	3.12.2025	% (M/M-1)[4]	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5
	3.12.2025	% (M/M-12)	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-1.2	-2.4	-3.4
Registered unemployment rate	16.09.2026	%	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	:	:
			2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2
Employment, LFS	24.08.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0.0	-1.0	0.9	-0.4	-0.2	0.8
	24.08.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	-0.8	-0.7	1.2	-0.5	-0.8	1.0
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	24.08.2026	%	:	3.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	21.09.2026	% (M/M-1)	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	:
	21.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.7	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	9.10.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-0.3	0.3	-1.9	1.5	0.6	:
	9.10.2026	% (M/M-12)	0.9	4.6	6.0	3.1	8.6	:
Construction, real value of construction output	9.10.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	4.3	-1.6	-0.5	0.6	:	:
	9.10.2026	% (M/M-12)	32.8	19.7	22.7	11.6	:	:
Turnover in trade, real	9.10.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.3	:	:
	9.10.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.0	2.8	6.8	3.6	:	:
Real turnover in market services	9.10.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	1.2	0.8	2.0	-2.8	:	:
	9.10.2026	% (M/M-12)	6.2	8.2	12.8	7.3	:	:
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)	25.09.2026	% GDP	-7.7	-4.6	-3.0	-2.6	-0.8	-2.5
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA 2010)	25.09.2026	% GDP	80.2	74.8	72.7	68.2	66.3	65.1
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Economic sentiment indicator[5], seasonally adjusted	24.09.2026	% [3]	-4.7	-1.8	-0.6	0.0	-0.8	-0.7
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month	%	2.1753	2.2261	2.3390	2.4254	2.5131	2.6350
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month	%	3.44	3.46	3.35	3.45	3.56	3.88
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month	USD	1.1706	1.1673	1.1518	1.1417	1.1593	1.1513

Last updated: 09/10/2026

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

Notes: [1]Balance of payments statistics of the BoS. [2]External trade statistics SURS. [3]Seasonally adjusted – SURS. [4]Seasonally adjusted – IMAD.

[5]Difference between positive and negative answers, in %.

For comparisons with the EU and EA see: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/euro-indicators

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