IMAD

Institute of
Macroeconomic
Analysis and
Development

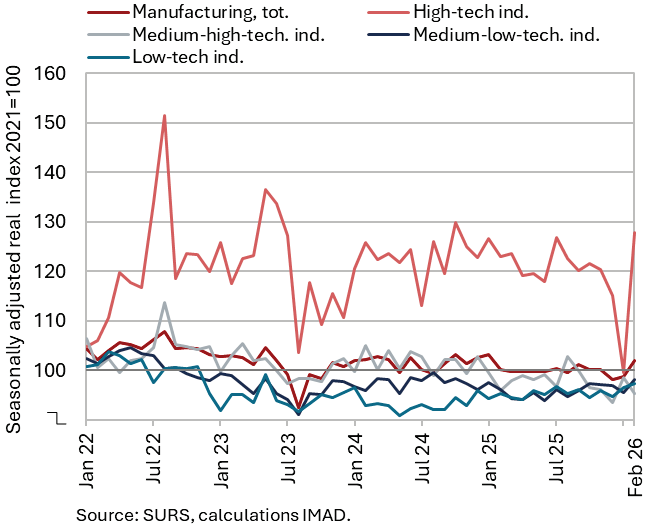
13 April 2026

CHARTS OF THE WEEK

7–10 April 2026

Manufacturing output increased markedly in February (seasonally adjusted) and exceeded the levels recorded a year earlier; in the first two months, it was lower year-on-year, mainly due to lower output in high-technology industries. Output also decreased across all energy-intensive industries.

Manufacturing production, February 2026



Source: SURS, calculations IMAD.

Manufacturing output increased markedly in February (3.1%, seasonally adjusted) and exceeded the levels recorded a year earlier; however, in the first two months it remained 1.2% lower year-on-year (working-day adjusted). On a monthly basis, output increased in low-, medium-low- and high-technology industries,[1] exceeding year-earlier levels in all of them. In the first two months combined, output in high-technology industries remained significantly lower year-on-year (by 11%, non-adjusted), primarily due to a sharp decline in January, with the contraction concentrated by our estimate mainly in the pharmaceutical industry. Output in medium-high-technology industries declined in current terms in February and was slightly lower year-on-year over the first two months. Within these industries, output was lower in the manufacture of electrical equipment, the manufacture of motor vehicles and (semi-)trailers, as well as in the energy-intensive chemical industry (by around one tenth). Output in other energy-intensive industries, classified as low- and medium-low-technology industries, was also lower year-on-year after the first two months: by one fifth in the paper industry, and by around 6.5% in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products and in the manufacture of basic metals.

The outlook in manufacturing remained subdued in March (similar to a year earlier) amid increased uncertainty.

[1] 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).

More information: Polona Osrajnik, T: +386 1 478 1004, E: polona.osrajnik@gov.si

Table: Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia

Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia	Latest release date	Unit	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4
GDP, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0.1	0.6	-0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	1.8	1.6	-0.6	0.8	1.9	2.0
Private consumption, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.9
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	3.7	2.5	0.2	2.3	1.3	3.0
Government consumption, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-1.1	-1.3	-0.3	1.9	0.9	1.2
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	9.0	3.8	2.1	-0.7	1.2	3.8
Gross investment, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-12.9	10.7	0.7	-1.9	3.3	10.8
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	-10.3	-4.9	1.5	-4.7	13.1	13.2
Exports of goods and services, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	1.7	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.9	-0.3
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	8.2	3.7	0.9	0.3	-0.4	0.5
Imports of goods and services, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-1.5	0.4	2.5	-2.2	1.0	2.5
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	8.1	3.3	2.9	-0.9	1.7	4.8
			2025 m 10	2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3
Trade balance[1]	16.03.2026	mio EUR	-61.8	-108.3	-229.9	46.4	:	:
Current account[1]	16.03.2026	mio EUR	212.5	35.3	-10.9	194.8	:	:
Exports of goods, real[2]	3.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	-0.2	:	:	:	:	:
	3.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	-0.7	:	:	:	:	:
Imports of goods, real[2]	3.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	-1.7	:	:	:	:	:
	3.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.1	:	:	:	:	:
			2025 m 10	2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3
Inflation (CPI)	31.03.2026	% (M/M-1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.6	0.2
	31.03.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.5
			2025 m 10	2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3
Gross earnings per employee – real	20.03.2026	% (M/M-1)	2.6	0.7	7.7	-5.3	:	:
	20.03.2026	% (M/M-12)	4.5	0.6	-3.1	4.0	:	:
- private sector	20.03.2026	% (M/M-1)	1.5	1.6	7.8	-5.5	:	:
	20.03.2026	% (M/M-12)	2.0	-2.6	-6.4	4.5	:	:
- public sector	20.03.2026	% (M/M-1)	4.5	-0.9	7.4	-5.0	:	:
	20.03.2026	% (M/M-12)	8.7	6.3	3.3	2.8	:	:
- of which government sector	20.03.2026	% (M/M-1)	4.1	-0.2	6.1	-4.0	:	:
	20.03.2026	% (M/M-12)	9.9	11.0	8.3	3.4	:	:
			2025 m 10	2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3
Employed persons	17.03.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	:	:
	17.03.2026	% (M/M-12)	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.0	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	3.12.2025	% (M/M-1)[4]	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.0
	3.12.2025	% (M/M-12)	0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2
Registered unemployment rate	17.03.2026	%	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	:	:
			2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4
Employment, LFS	23.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-1.0	1.3	-0.1	-0.8	0.9	-0.4
	23.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	0.1	0.4	-0.8	-0.7	1.2	-0.5
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	23.02.2026	%	:	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.2	4.1
			2025 m 10	2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	20.03.2026	% (M/M-1)	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	:
	20.03.2026	% (M/M-12)	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.9	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	10.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-1.1	0.0	-1.9	0.6	3.1	:
	10.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	-3.5	-1.8	-1.3	-7.1	2.4	:
Construction, real value of construction output	13.03.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	5.4	-7.5	-4.0	-0.9	:	:
	13.03.2026	% (M/M-12)	35.3	10.7	8.8	11.6	:	:
Turnover in trade, real	27.03.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	0.5	1.7	-1.3	-1.2	:	:
	27.03.2026	% (M/M-12)	1.9	2.9	6.1	-2.0	:	:
Real turnover in market services	31.03.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-2.4	2.7	0.7	0.0	:	:
	31.03.2026	% (M/M-12)	4.9	5.0	4.4	3.7	:	:
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)	31.03.2026	% GDP	-7.7	-4.6	-3.0	-2.6	-0.9	-2.5
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA 2010)	31.03.2026	% GDP	80.2	74.8	72.8	68.3	66.4	65.7
			2025 m 10	2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3
Economic sentiment indicator[5], seasonally adjusted	25.03.2026	% [3]	-1.0	-0.9	0.1	0.1	-3.0	-2.5
			2025 m 10	2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month	%	2.0344	2.0417	2.0484	2.0277	2.0113	2.1094
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month	%	3.00	3.01	3.13	3.21	3.13	3.39
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month	USD	1.1630	1.1560	1.1709	1.1738	1.1824	1.1558

Last updated: 10/04/2026

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

More information: Polona Osrajnik, T: +386 1 478 1004, E: polona.osrajnik@gov.si