Institute of
Macroeconomic
Analysis and
Development

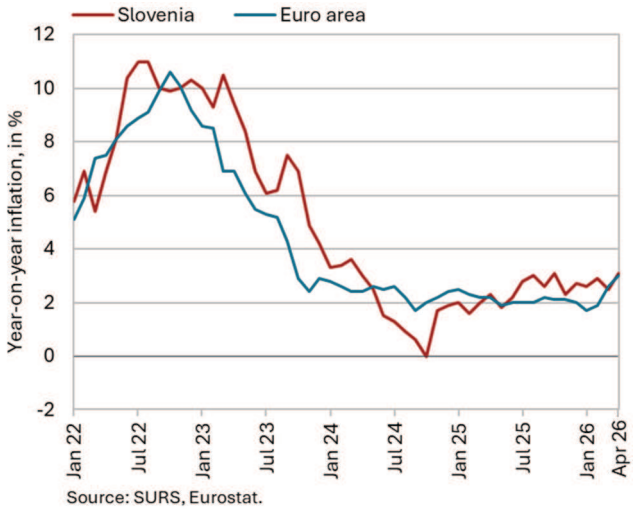
5 May 2026

CHARTS OF THE WEEK

28–30 April 2026

Inflation increased markedly year-on-year in April, rising from 2.5% in March to 3.1%, due to higher fuel prices related to the war in the Middle East; petroleum product prices contributed around 1 p.p. to year-on-year inflation. Year-on-year price growth in the food and non-alcoholic beverages group slowed to 1%, the lowest level since July 2024. Total real turnover in market services continued to increase slightly month-on-month in February; on average in the first two months, it was 5.4% higher year-on-year, while only the transport sector recorded a slight decline compared to the same period last year.

Consumer prices, April 2026



Source: SURS, Eurostat.

Year-on-year growth in consumer prices strengthened more markedly in April (3.1%) compared to March (2.5%), while prices increased by 1.9% month-on-month, the highest rise since June 2022 (2.7%). Prices of liquid fuels rose by almost one third (32.1%) month-on-month in April, driven by the war in the Middle East, while prices of motor fuels and lubricants increased by around one fifth (18.6%). Prices in the housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels group were around one tenth higher, and prices in the transport group were nearly 5% higher; together, they contributed almost two thirds of year-on-year inflation. Within this, prices of petroleum products (liquid fuels and motor fuels combined) increased by 17.5%. Year-on-year growth in prices in the food and non-alcoholic beverages group continued to slow, reaching 1%, the lowest level since July 2024. Prices of semi-durable goods were 2.2% lower year-on-year, reflecting somewhat less pronounced seasonal price increases in the clothing and footwear group, while prices of durable goods were also lower (by 0.4%). Year-on-year growth in services prices remained broadly stable (3.6%). Year-on-year inflation, measured by the HICP, stood at 3.4% in Slovenia in April, which is 0.4 p.p. above the estimated level in the euro area.

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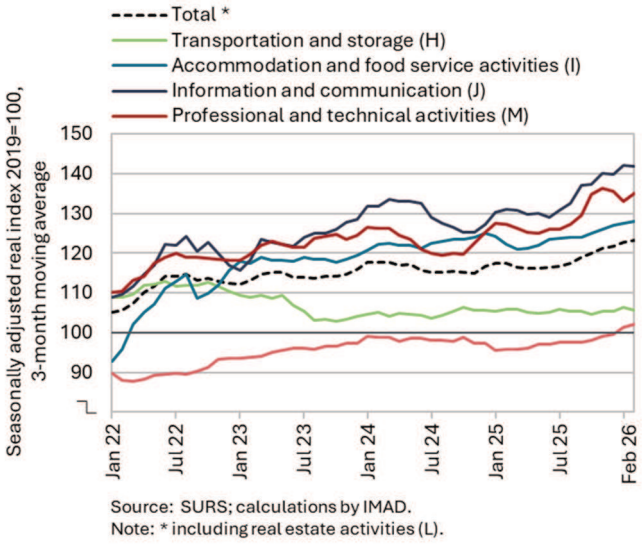
Turnover in market services, February 2026



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.
Note: * including real estate activities (L).

Total real turnover in market services increased slightly in February (seasonally adjusted) and was also higher year-on-year. Turnover in information and communication has been strengthening since the second half of last year (particularly in computer services). In professional and technical activities, following a decline at the end of last year, turnover rebounded strongly in February, especially in architectural and engineering services. Turnover in accommodation and food service activities has been increasing since last spring. In transportation and storage, it declined somewhat in February, but has mostly stagnated since the end of 2024. In administrative and support service activities, turnover has been gradually increasing since the beginning of last year and has slightly exceeded its 2019 level since the start of this year (all seasonally adjusted). On average in the first two months, total real turnover was 5.4% higher year-on-year; only in transportation was it slightly lower than a year earlier (by 0.6%).

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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	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 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Trade balance[1]	13.04.2026	mio EUR	-108,3	-229,9	30,3	93,2	:	:
Current account[1]	13.04.2026	mio EUR	35,3	-10,9	188,7	147,0	:	:
Exports of goods, real[2]	3.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	1,6	-1,2	0,4	1,3	:	:
	3.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	0,9	2,7	-5,1	1,5	:	:
Imports of goods, real[2]	3.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	1,6	-1,1	-1,0	-3,6	:	:
	3.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	3,8	7,1	-2,8	-0,4	:	:
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Inflation (CPI)	30.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	0,0	0,0	-0,5	0,6	0,2	1,9
	30.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	2,3	2,7	2,6	2,9	2,5	3,1
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Gross earnings per employee – real	22.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	0,7	7,7	-5,3	-1,5	:	:
	22.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	0,6	-3,1	4,0	4,2	:	:
- private sector	22.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	1,6	7,8	-5,5	-1,0	:	:
	22.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	-2,6	-6,4	4,5	4,7	:	:
- public sector	22.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	-0,9	7,4	-5,0	-2,4	:	:
	22.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	6,3	3,3	2,8	2,9	:	:
- of which government sector	22.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	-0,2	6,1	-4,0	-1,9	:	:
	22.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	11,0	8,3	3,4	3,5	:	:
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Employed persons	16.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,0	:	:
	16.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	-0,4	0,3	0,0	0,0	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	3.12.2025	% (M/M-1)[4]	-0,2	-0,1	-0,6	-0,2	0,0	:
	3.12.2025	% (M/M-12)	0,2	0,3	-0,7	-0,4	-0,2	:
Registered unemployment rate	16.04.2026	%	4,6	4,8	5,0	4,9	:	:
			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 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	21.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	0,8	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	:
	21.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	1,3	1,2	2,0	2,9	2,4	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	10.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	0,0	-1,9	0,6	3,1	:	:
	10.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	-1,8	-1,3	-7,1	2,4	:	:
Construction, real value of construction output	15.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-7,5	-3,9	-2,1	5,5	:	:
	15.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	10,7	8,8	9,1	24,0	:	:
Turnover in trade, real	28.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	1,8	-1,3	-1,3	0,6	:	:
	28.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	2,9	6,1	-2,2	0,4	:	:
Real turnover in market services	30.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	2,2	0,5	0,2	0,1	:	:
	30.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	5,0	4,4	3,9	6,9	:	:
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)	21.04.2026	% GDP	-7,7	-4,6	-3,0	-2,6	-0,9	-2,5
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA 2010)	21.04.2026	% GDP	80,2	74,8	72,8	68,3	66,4	65,7
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Economic sentiment indicator[5], seasonally adjusted	24.04.2026	% [3]	-0,9	0,1	0,1	-3,0	-2,5	-5,3
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month	%	2,0417	2,0484	2,0277	2,0113	2,1094	2,1753
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month	%	3,01	3,13	3,21	3,13	3,39	:
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month	USD	1,1560	1,1709	1,1738	1,1824	1,1558	:

Last updated: 01/05/2026

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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