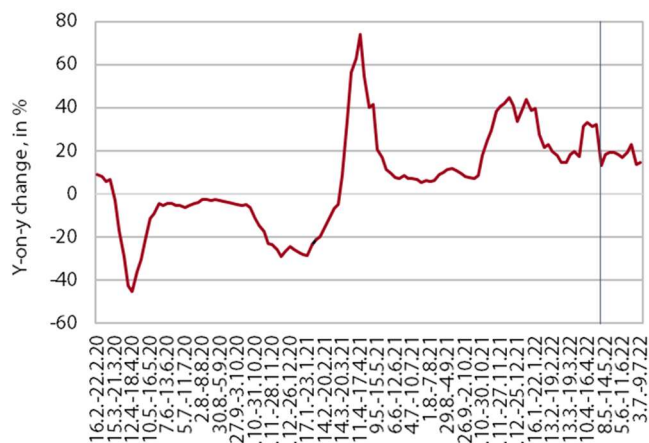


CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS

11 June–15 July 2022

At the end of June and beginning of July, the value of fiscally verified invoices was nominally well above the same period last year, given the high price growth, but the effect of last year's low base has begun to fade. Construction activity picked up in May after two months of decline and was well above the previous year's level, with particularly high growth in the construction of buildings. Manufacturing production increased slightly in May, with high-technology industries recording the highest year-on-year growth this year. The 12-month surplus on the current account has fallen to just over a tenth of what it was a year ago, mainly due to the impact of rising prices for energy and other commodities. In June, electricity consumption in the distribution network was lower than in the same periods of 2021 and 2019, which we associate with the impact of unstable supply chains and material shortages in manufacturing, as well as higher electricity prices.

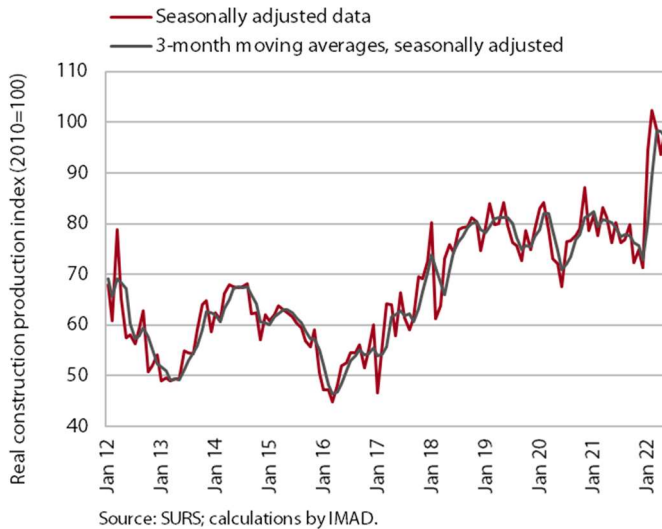
Value of fiscally verified invoices, in nominal terms, 26 June–9 July 2022



Source: FURS; calculations by IMAD. Up to the end of April 2022, 4-week moving averages are shown.

Amid high price growth, the value of fiscally verified invoices between 26 June and 9 July 2022 was 14% higher year-on-year in nominal terms and 10% higher than in the same period of 2019. Year-on-year growth was significantly lower than in the previous two weeks, partly because the effect of last year's low base has begun to fade. Growth in trade was lower (both in retail and wholesale trade, while turnover in the sale of motor vehicles was lower year-on-year). Growth also declined slightly in accommodation and food service activities, certain personal services and arts, entertainment and recreation, with further easing of restrictions on businesses last June.

Activity in construction, May 2022

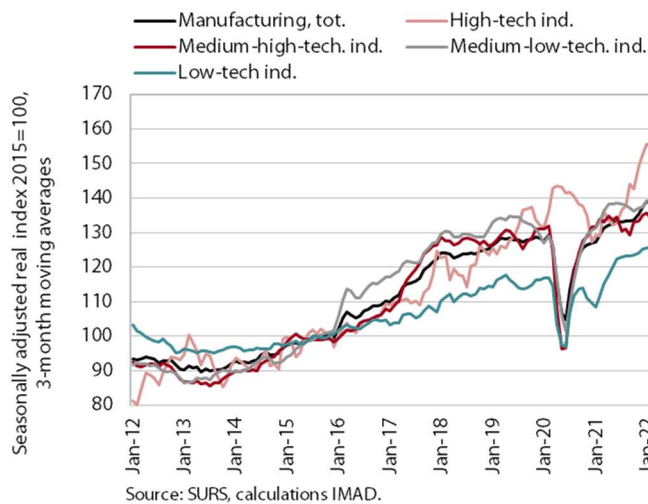


According to figures on the value of construction put in place, construction activity increased in May and was significantly higher year-on-year.

After a strong pick-up at the beginning of this year, the value of construction put in place declined on a monthly basis in March and April before rising again in May. In the first five months, the value of construction put in place was 22.2% higher than in the same period of 2021. Construction of buildings stands out in terms of growth in activity. Activity also increased in civil engineering, while activity was lower in specialised construction work (installation works, building completion, etc.).

The data based on VAT forms show that the year-on-year increase of construction activity was about 17 p.p. lower this year than can be assumed from the data on the value of construction put in place.

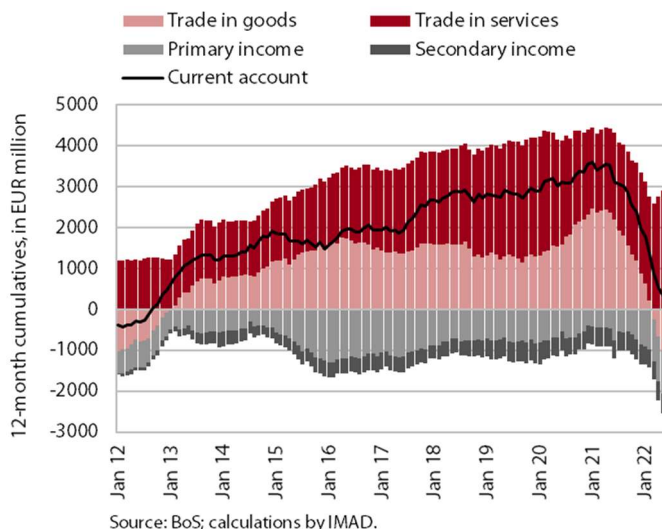
Production volume in manufacturing, May 2022



Manufacturing production continued to rise slightly in May.

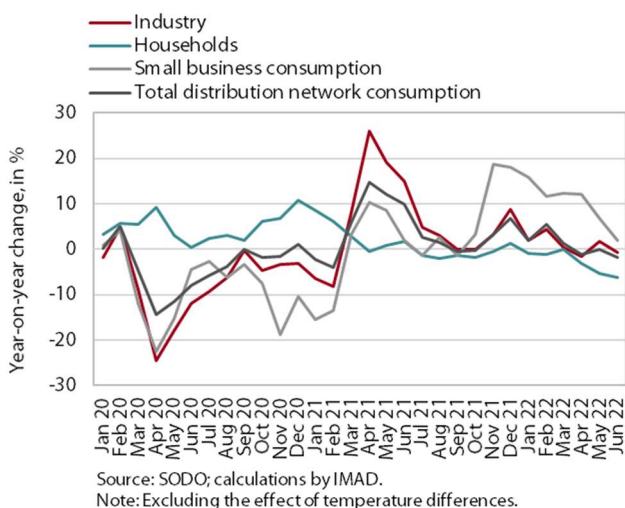
Growth continued in the high-technology and medium-low-technology industries, while production in the other two groups declined again. In the first five months, production was 5.1% higher than a year ago, with the strongest growth in the high-technology industries. Most other industries were also at or above last year's levels, while the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers in particular was lower and was also the only industry that has not yet reached pre-epidemic levels due to various factors (supply chain disruptions, lower demand, restructuring towards a greater supply of electric vehicles).

Current account of the balance of payments, May 2022



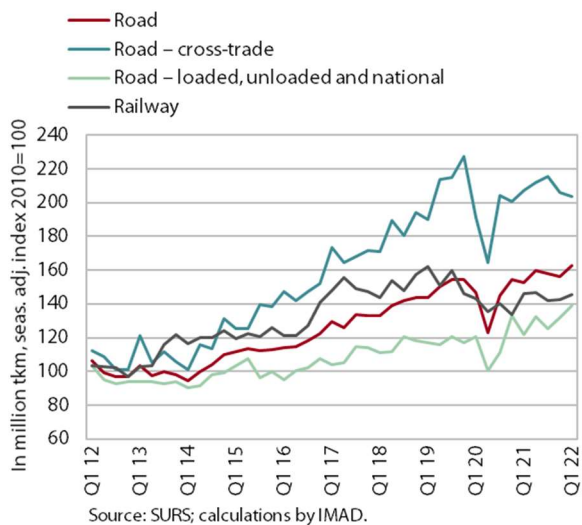
The 12-month surplus of the current account of the balance of payments fell to just over a tenth of what it was a year ago. It amounted to EUR 363.7 million (0.6% of estimated GDP), compared to EUR 3.5 billion or 6.8% of GDP in 2021. With imports growing faster than exports, this was mainly due to goods trade balance, which turned from a surplus to a deficit at the end of last year. This is mainly related to rising prices for energy and other primary commodities, which have a negative effect on the balance of payments due to a relatively rigid demand. Net outflows of primary and secondary incomes were also higher year-on-year in May. The primary income deficit was higher mainly due to higher payments of dividends and profits to foreign investors, which is related to high economic activity in Slovenia. In addition, payments from traditional own resources to the EU budget were also higher. The higher secondary income deficit was characterised by higher pension transfers to pensioners abroad. The services surplus continues to grow, especially in trade in travel (easing of COVID-19 restrictions) and in trade in telecommunication, computer and information services.

Electricity consumption by consumption group, June 2022



In June, electricity consumption in the distribution network was lower than in the same periods of 2021 and 2019. With one more working day, industrial electricity consumption in June was 0.6% lower year-on-year, while small business electricity consumption was 2.0% higher. The latter may have been partly influenced by last year's low base due to restrictions in trade and services. Household consumption in June was 6.2% lower than a year ago and 4.3% lower than in the same period of 2019, which could already be due to higher electricity prices for households. Industrial electricity consumption and small business electricity consumption in June were about the same as in June 2019, with three more working days this June. This development is related to the impact of unstable situation regarding supply chains and material shortages in manufacturing and higher electricity prices.

Road and rail freight transport, Q1 2022



The volume of road and rail freight transport increased in the first quarter of 2022. The volume of road transport performed by Slovenian vehicles increased significantly quarter-on-quarter and was 13% higher than in the same quarter of 2019 (cross-trade increased by 7% and other road transport by 19%). Amid strong growth of economic activity, the high quarter-on-quarter growth was mainly due to further increase in road transport performed at least partially on Slovenian territory (exports, imports and national transport combined), while the volume of cross-trade decreased again. Thus, the share of cross-trade transport performed by Slovenian vehicles in total transport is still much lower than before the epidemic, while the share of transport performed by foreign vehicles on Slovenian motorways (according to DARS data) has returned to its previous level. Rail freight transport, which had been declining also before the epidemic, was a tenth lower than in the same quarter of 2019.

Table: Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia

Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia	Date of release		Unit	Reference period					
	Latest	Next		2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1
GDP, real	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	-0.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	5.3	0.8
	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	-3.1	1.5	16.1	5.0	10.4	9.8
Private consumption, real	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	-11.0	4.2	4.2	10.9	2.1	1.6
	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	-11.2	-1.1	17.9	7.2	22.9	20.0
Government consumption, real	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	-1.4	2.8	1.1	0.7	2.1	-1.0
	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	3.5	1.2	4.4	3.2	7.0	2.9
Gross investment, real	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	23.4	-6.3	13.9	-4.7	-0.1	12.4
	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	12.0	5.6	36.3	24.5	0.8	22.6
Exports of goods and services, real	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	5.2	3.9	1.0	1.2	5.3	-0.8
	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	-0.7	1.6	30.5	11.6	12.1	7.7
Imports of goods and services, real	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	7.6	4.7	4.6	1.3	5.1	3.0
	18.05.2022	18.08.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	-0.8	1.2	36.1	19.1	16.8	15.7
Trade balance¹	14.07.2022	12.08.2022	EUR m	2.7	-237.7	-239.8	-250.1	-277.2	:
Current account¹	14.07.2022	12.08.2022	EUR m	142.9	-185.6	-108.5	-35.7	-16.8	:
Exports of goods, real²	05.07.2022	04.08.2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-0.3	0.3	3.4	3.7	1.5	:
	05.07.2022	04.08.2022	% (M/M-12)	8.8	4.6	8.1	9.8	25.1	:
Imports of goods, real²	05.07.2022	04.08.2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-1.7	4.8	0.2	2.2	3.9	:
	05.07.2022	04.08.2022	% (M/M-12)	20.2	19.6	13.3	10.4	19.5	:
Inflation (CPI)	30.06.2022	29.07.2022	% (M/M-1)	0.4	1.4	-1.1	2.6	2.0	2.7
	30.06.2022	29.07.2022	% (M/M-12)	5.8	6.9	5.4	6.9	8.1	10.4
Gross earnings per employee – nominal	22.06.2022	22.07.2022	% (M/M-1)	-6.8	0.2	4.2	-0.3	:	:
	22.06.2022	22.07.2022	% (M/M-12)	-2.7	-1.0	-0.1	0.4	:	:
- private sector	22.06.2022	22.07.2022	% (M/M-1)	-7.6	1.6	4.2	-1.1	:	:
	22.06.2022	22.07.2022	% (M/M-12)	3.4	4.2	5.6	6.4	:	:
- public sector	22.06.2022	22.07.2022	% (M/M-1)	-5.2	-2.4	4.3	1.2	:	:
	22.06.2022	22.07.2022	% (M/M-12)	-10.8	-8.4	-8.3	-8.1	:	:
- of which government sector	22.06.2022	22.07.2022	% (M/M-1)	-3.2	-3.0	1.6	3.3	:	:
	22.06.2022	22.07.2022	% (M/M-12)	-13.3	-10.8	-11.2	-10.4	:	:
Employed persons	16.06.2022	18.07.2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	:	:
	16.06.2022	18.07.2022	% (M/M-12)	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	05.07.2022	03.08.2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-2.8	-2.4	-2.1	-2.1	-2.2	-1.7
	05.07.2022	03.08.2022	% (M/M-12)	-25.9	-26.4	-26.7	-26.7	-25.7	-24.2
Registered unemployment rate	16.06.2022	18.07.2022	%	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.9	:	:
Employment, LFS	31.05.2022	30.08.2022	% (Q/Q-1) ⁵	1.2	-5.1	4.9	1.1	-0.9	0.5
	31.05.2022	30.08.2022	% (Q/Q-4)	0.4	-5.5	1.1	1.9	-0.3	5.6
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	31.05.2022	30.08.2022	%	5.1	5.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	21.06.2022	21.07.2022	% (M/M-1)	2.5	5.7	1.7	3.2	3.1	:
	21.06.2022	21.07.2022	% (M/M-12)	12.8	18.4	20.3	23.4	25.7	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	11.07.2022	10.08.2022	% (M/M-1) ³	-1.2	-2.2	2.5	0.6	0.2	:
	11.07.2022	10.08.2022	% (M/M-12)	11.0	2.4	5.2	2.5	5.6	:
Construction, real value of construction output	15.07.2022	12.08.2022	% (M/M-1) ³	32.4	8.4	-3.9	-4.8	5.8	:
	15.07.2022	12.08.2022	% (M/M-12)	15.2	32.2	18.6	15.0	30.2	:
Turnover in trade, real	28.06.2022	27.07.2022	% (M/M-1) ³	-0.6	4.4	-0.2	0.3	:	:
	28.06.2022	27.07.2022	% (M/M-12)	21.9	12.7	10.3	12.6	:	:
Real turnover in market services	29.06.2022	29.07.2022	% (M/M-1) ³	-0.7	3.0	2.6	2.5	:	:
	29.06.2022	29.07.2022	% (M/M-12)	25.7	15.3	19.3	23.5	:	:
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
Economic sentiment indicator⁵, seasonally adjusted	24.06.2022	22.07.2022	% ³	5.5	6.7	1.5	4.2	2.8	0.8
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month *		%	-0.5601	-0.5323	-0.4967	-0.4479	-0.3857	-0.2392
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month		%	0.4400	0.8400	1.1700	1.7500	2.0500	2.5300
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month		US\$	1.1314	1.1342	1.1019	1.0819	1.0578	1.0566

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)