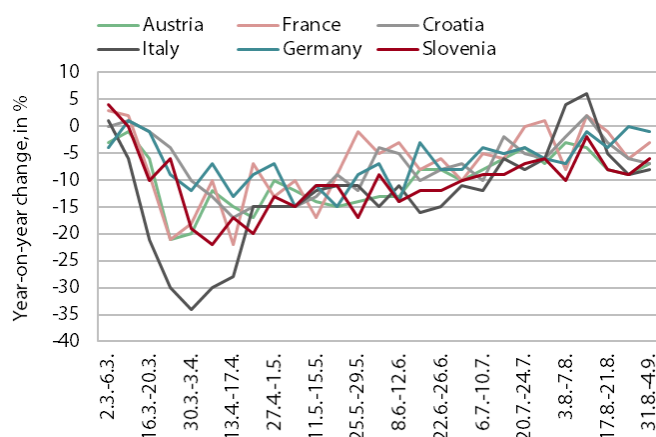


CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS

7 – 11 September 2020

In July, manufacturing production and trade in goods increased for the third consecutive month, mainly under the impact of the recovery in trading partners, but remained lower than in the same period of last year. Export expectations, having improved in recent months, reached the levels from the beginning of the year in August. Freight traffic on motorways and electricity consumption were also somewhat lower year on year at the beginning of September, despite a significant improvement in the summer months.

Electricity consumption, September 2020

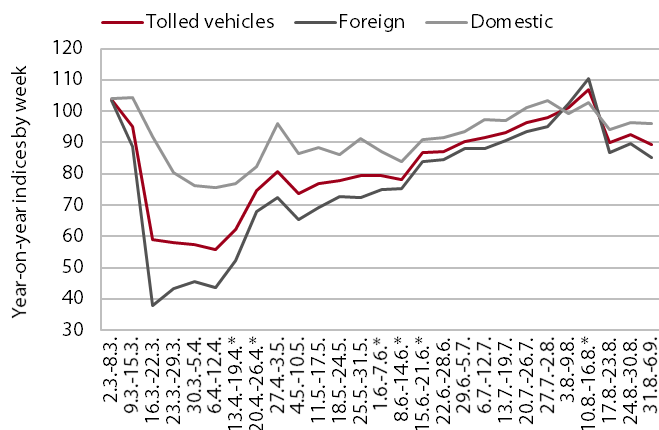


Source: ENTSO-E and Bruegel.org. Notes: Only consumption on working days (between 8.00 and 18.00) is considered. The percentages are adjusted for temperature differences.

The relatively rapid decrease in the year-on-year decline in electricity consumption until mid-August has slowed down in recent weeks. After weekly consumption was 9% lower year on year on average in August,¹ the decline narrowed to 6% at the beginning of September. Among Slovenia's most important trading partners, Austria, Italy and Croatia recorded somewhat larger declines (between 7% and 8%), while the decline in France and Germany was smaller, at only 3% and 1% respectively.

¹ Excluding the public holiday week around 15 August.

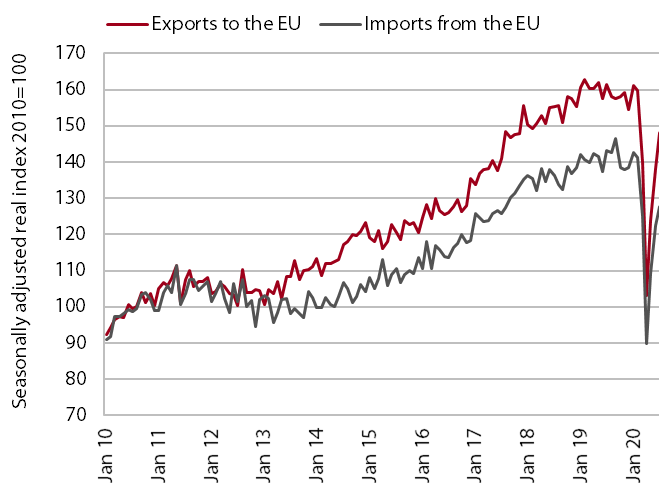
Traffic of electronically tolled vehicles² on Slovenian motorways, September 2020



Source: Internal reports provided by DARS. Note: Owing to a different number of working days, we adjusted the dataset by excluding some days of the week from the calculation.

At the beginning of September, freight traffic on Slovenian motorways was still a tenth lower than before the epidemic. After a significant decline with the declaration of the epidemic, freight traffic increased more strongly again from the middle of June. By mid-August it was already 6% higher year on year (adjusted for holidays). Then it declined again and was 11% below the comparable 2019 level in the first week of September.³ The number of kilometres travelled by foreign hauliers dropped more (by 15%) than that travelled by domestic hauliers (by 4%).

Exports and imports of goods, July 2020



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

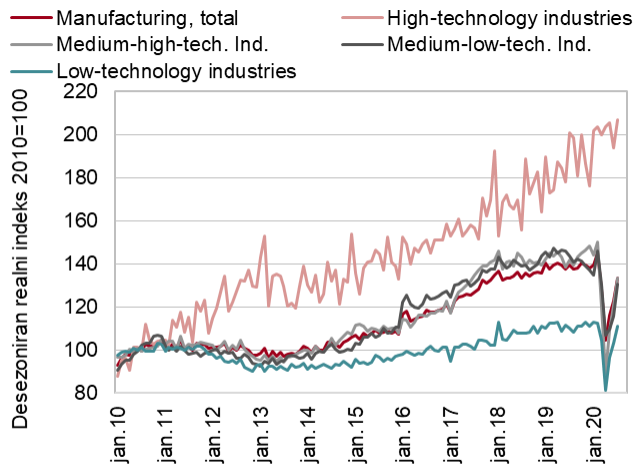
Goods trade continued to recover in July. After a sharp decline, exports, especially to EU countries, increased at the monthly level from May to July amid a gradual recovery of activity in some of Slovenia's main trading partners (particularly Germany). Exports to the EU were nevertheless still around 8% lower year on year in July. The recovery was recorded for most main product groups (except oil and oil products⁴), but exports of products related to the car industry were nevertheless still significantly lower than in the same period of last year. Since the lifting of containment measures and with a rebound in manufacturing, imports have also increased again, but they have also remained significantly lower year on year. This is particularly the case for imports of intermediate goods, which were (excluding oil and oil products) more than 15% lower than in the same period of last year. Export expectations have improved in recent months, reaching the levels from the beginning of the year in August. The indicator of new export orders improved as well.

² The electronic tolling system applies to vehicles whose maximum permissible weight exceeds 3.5 tonnes (for the sake of simplicity, we refer to them as freight vehicles or trucks).

³ The data for the Easter, Labour Day and Assumption Day weeks are partially adjusted due to the different number and distribution of working days and public holidays in Slovenia. In the first three weeks of June, we made a similar adjustment due to the impact of public holidays in neighbouring countries.

⁴ In addition to lower oil prices on world markets, this is largely related to the falling volume of exports of oil and oil products.

Production volume in manufacturing, July 2020



Vir: SURS, preračuni UMAR.

Manufacturing production again rose significantly in July. With the resumption of production amid the easing of measures in Slovenia and abroad, production increased more strongly in medium-high-technology industries (motor vehicle manufacturing), which had recorded the largest declines during the epidemic. The recovery of medium-low-technology industries, which mainly produce intermediate goods, accelerated in July under the impact of a further recovery in production in trading partners. Production in high-technology industries, which had not declined during the epidemic, remained at a high level, with both ICT manufacturing and pharmaceutical production being higher year on year after seven months. Production in other industries fell below the level of 2019 during this period, on average by around a tenth.

Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia	Date of release		Unit	Reference period					
	Latest	Next		2019 Q1	2019 Q2	2019 Q3	2019 Q4	2020 Q1	2020 Q2
GDP, real	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-1) ³	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.4	-4.8	-9.6
	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-4)	3.3	2.5	2.4	1.7	-2.5	-13.0
Private consumption, real	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-1) ³	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	-6.9	-10.6
	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-4)	2.5	3.8	3.2	1.2	-5.8	-16.6
Government consumption, real	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-1) ³	1.1	-1.8	2.7	-3.9	8.2	-5.0
	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-4)	3.9	1.1	3.4	-2.0	4.9	1.5
Gross investment, real	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-1) ³	-1.5	1.2	4.0	-4.2	-3.1	-8.1
	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-4)	0.4	-1.5	5.5	0.1	-1.8	-12.8
Exports of goods and services, real	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-1) ³	1.4	0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-2.3	-21.7
	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-4)	5.6	6.0	5.3	0.9	-1.9	-24.5
Imports of goods and services, real	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-1) ³	1.3	0.5	0.7	-3.0	-0.7	-22.6
	31.08.2020	30.11.2020	% (Q/Q-4)	4.7	5.9	7.4	-0.8	-1.9	-25.0

				2020 m 3	2020 m 4	2020 m 5	2020 m 6	2020 m 7	2020 m 8
Trade balance ¹	13.08.2020	14.09.2020	EUR m	169.7	148.0	107.4	287.9	:	:
Current account ¹	13.08.2020	14.09.2020	EUR m	226.0	187.3	95.8	302.5	:	:
Exports of goods, real ²	09.09.2020	09.10.2020	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-7.6	-23.4	15.5	8.5	6.0	:
	09.09.2020	09.10.2020	% (M/M-12)	4.0	-25.7	-17.1	-0.1	-2.1	:
Imports of goods, real ²	09.09.2020	09.10.2020	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-8.7	-24.6	15.0	14.1	2.6	:
	09.09.2020	09.10.2020	% (M/M-12)	1.2	-35.7	-16.6	0.9	-7.7	:

				2020 m 3	2020 m 4	2020 m 5	2020 m 6	2020 m 7	2020 m 8
Inflation (CPI)	31.08.2020	30.09.2020	% (M/M-1)	-0.8	-0.9	0.9	1.3	-0.1	-0.1
	31.08.2020	30.09.2020	% (M/M-12)	0.5	-1.2	-1.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.1

				2020 m 3	2020 m 4	2020 m 5	2020 m 6	2020 m 7	2020 m 8
Gross earnings per employee – nominal	17.08.2020	15.09.2020	% (M/M-1)	-2.3	10.2	-2.3	-4.2	:	:
	17.08.2020	15.09.2020	% (M/M-12)	0.3	11.9	9.5	5.5	:	:
- private sector	17.08.2020	15.09.2020	% (M/M-1)	-5.3	8.6	-2.5	-3.3	:	:
	17.08.2020	15.09.2020	% (M/M-12)	-1.4	8.4	6.5	4.2	:	:
- public sector	17.08.2020	15.09.2020	% (M/M-1)	3.1	10.9	-2.2	-4.6	:	:
	17.08.2020	15.09.2020	% (M/M-12)	3.5	16.3	12.8	7.1	:	:
- of which government sector	17.08.2020	15.09.2020	% (M/M-1)	1.9	13.9	-1.9	-5.1	:	:
	17.08.2020	15.09.2020	% (M/M-12)	4.9	19.0	16.0	9.3	:	:

				2020 m 3	2020 m 4	2020 m 5	2020 m 6	2020 m 7	2020 m 8
Employed persons	18.08.2020	16.09.2020	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-0.4	-1.3	-0.3	-0.1	:	:
	18.08.2020	16.09.2020	% (M/M-12)	0.6	-1.0	-1.5	-1.6	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	03.09.2020	05.10.2020	% (M/M-1) ⁴	5.9	16.3	2.2	0.2	-0.9	-0.8
	03.09.2020	05.10.2020	% (M/M-12)	1.7	19.9	25.6	26.3	24.4	23.2
Registered unemployment rate	18.08.2020	16.09.2020	%	8.0	9.1	9.3	9.2	:	:

				2019 Q1	2019 Q2	2019 Q3	2019 Q4	2020 Q1	2020 Q2
Employment, LFS	28.08.2020	27.11.2020	% (Q/Q-1) ⁵	0.1	0.3	-1.2	0.4	0.7	-2.2
	28.08.2020	27.11.2020	% (Q/Q-4)	1.5	0.7	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	-2.3
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	28.08.2020	27.11.2020	%	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.6	5.2

				2020 m 3	2020 m 4	2020 m 5	2020 m 6	2020 m 7	2020 m 8
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	21.08.2020	21.09.2020	% (M/M-1)	-0.8	0.3	-0.3	0.9	-0.3	:
	21.08.2020	21.09.2020	% (M/M-12)	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.3	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	10.09.2020	09.10.2020	% (M/M-1) ³	-11.8	-18.2	11.1	5.6	8.7	:
	10.09.2020	09.10.2020	% (M/M-12)	-4.9	-28.4	-19.4	-4.5	-5.1	:
Construction, real value of construction output	14.08.2020	15.09.2020	% (M/M-1) ³	-10.6	-7.6	-2.6	-7.1	:	:
	14.08.2020	15.09.2020	% (M/M-12)	-2.1	-6.9	-13.3	-15.3	:	:
Turnover in trade, real	27.08.2020	28.09.2020	% (M/M-1) ³	-14.0	-14.0	23.3	5.0	:	:
	27.08.2020	28.09.2020	% (M/M-12)	-13.5	-27.4	-12.8	0.1	:	:
Nominal turnover in market services	27.08.2020	25.09.2020	% (M/M-1) ³	-13.8	-18.1	10.4	9.1	:	:
	27.08.2020	25.09.2020	% (M/M-12)	-12.8	-29.4	-23.4	-12.7	:	:

				2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)	31.03.2020	30.09.2020	% BDP	-5.5	-2.8	-1.9	0.0	0.7	0.5
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA)	31.03.2020	30.09.2020	% BDP	80.3	82.6	78.7	74.1	70.4	66.1

				2020 m 3	2020 m 4	2020 m 5	2020 m 6	2020 m 7	2020 m 8
Economic sentiment indicator ² , seasonally adjusted	25.08.2020	24.09.2020	% ³	-3.7	-39.2	-32.6	-23.6	-17.9	-6.6

				2020 m 3	2020 m 4	2020 m 5	2020 m 6	2020 m 7	2020 m 8
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month *	%		-0.417	-0.254	-0.272	-0.376	-0.444	-0.480
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month	%		0.32	0.75	0.75	0.43	0.17	0.05
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month	US\$		1.1063	1.0862	1.0902	1.1255	1.1463	1.1828

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 %.

* calculations by IMAD.

For comparisons with the EU and EMU see: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/euro-indicators/pees>