

Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development

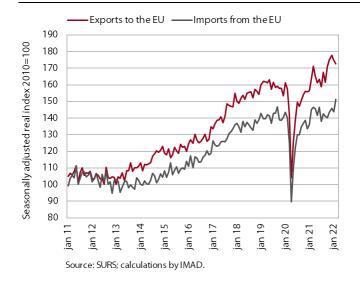
11 April 2022

CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS

4-8 April 2022

Given the ongoing supply chain disruptions, trade in goods fell slightly in current terms in the first two months of the year, while year-on-year growth was still high. Companies' export expectations fell to their lowest level since mid-2020 in March amid deteriorating geopolitical situation, pointing to a slowdown in goods trade in the months ahead. Electricity consumption in March was similar to the same period last year, while freight traffic on Slovenian motorways was higher. Registered unemployment remains extremely low. According to the original data, a total of 60,534 people were unemployed at the end of March, which is 26.7% fewer than a year ago, and long-term unemployment continues to fall. According to data on fiscal verification of invoices, total turnover between 20 March and 2 April was significantly higher in nominal terms year-on-year, with high growth especially in tourism-related services that were almost completely shut down in this period last year.

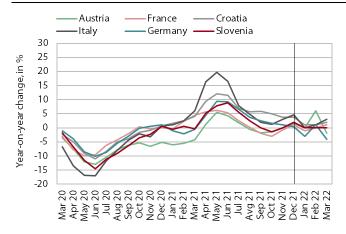
Trade in goods, February 2022



Trade in goods declined slightly in the first two months of 2022.1 The decline in real exports, especially to EU Member States (seasonally adjusted), was largely influenced by ongoing supply chain disruptions and heightened uncertainty among our major trading partners, due in particular to rising inflation. Imports, especially from EU Member States, were higher than in previous months, which we believe could also be related to the search for alternative sources of supply for products within the EU and thus the shortening of supply chains. Yearon-year growth in trade with EU Member States remained high in the first two months, significantly exceeding the level of the same period in 2020. Due to the war in Ukraine, export expectations fell in March to their lowest level since mid-2020, while export orders remained relatively high.

¹ It should be noted that the consequences of the outbreak of war in Ukraine are not yet clearly reflected in the foreign trade data for February. As in previous months, the fluctuations in trade with non-EU countries were mainly due to the re-export of pharmaceutical products to Switzerland.

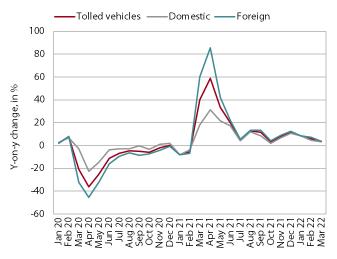
Electricity consumption, March 2022



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. 3-month moving averages are shown until December

Electricity consumption in March was about the same as in the same period of 2021, but 4% lower than in March 2019. The gap with the same period before the epidemic was most likely due to the industrial electricity consumption as a result of supply chain disruptions and material shortages. **Among** Slovenia's main trading partners, consumption was higher year-on-year in France (1%), Italy (3%) and Croatia (2%), while it was lower in Austria (-2%) and Germany (-4%). In addition to problems, the lower year-on-year consumption in Austria and Germany could also be a result of staff absences because of COVID-19 infections, the number of which in March was the highest since the beginning of the epidemic. Compared to March 2019, consumption was lower in Austria (-8%), Germany (-4%) and Italy (-1%), while it was higher in Croatia (6%). Consumption in France was about the same as in March 2019.

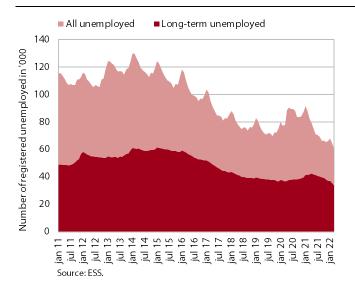
Traffic of electronically tolled vehicles on Slovenian motorways, March 2022



Source: Internal reports obtained from DARS; calculations by IMAD.

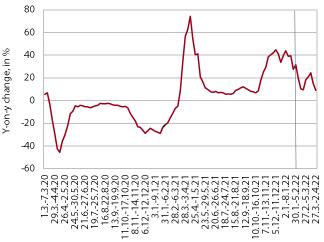
In March, the volume of freight traffic on Slovenian motorways increased by 4% year-on-year. Compared to the same month last year, which had the same number of working days, the increase was significant, but the trend is no longer closely linked to the impact of the epidemic. Compared to the same period of 2019, freight traffic volumes were 5% higher in March (adjusted for working days). The share of foreign vehicle traffic, which changes slightly over the months, was over 60% in March, close to the usual March averages (in the first year of the epidemic, it was much lower in March, at 52%). In March, which is one of the busiest months, traffic was more than a quarter higher than in January.

Registered unemployment, March 2022



Given the low unemployment rate, the decline in the number of registered unemployed in March was somewhat smaller than in previous months (-2%), according to seasonally adjusted data. According to original data, 60,534 people were unemployed at the end of March, 6.6% fewer than at the end of February and 26.7% fewer than a year earlier. The number of unemployed was also significantly lower (by 22.2%) than at the end of March 2020. Among the unemployed, the number of long-term unemployed increased in the first four months of last year but then decreased again by the end of the year, given the high demand for labour, which is also reflected in the high rate of job vacancies. The number of long-term unemployed, more than half of whom have been unemployed for more than two years, continued to fall in the first three months of 2022 – in March, their number fell by 19.2% compared to March 2021 and by 7.9% compared to the same period at the beginning of the epidemic.

Turnover based on fiscal verification of invoices, 20 March-2 April 2022



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

According to data on the fiscal verification of invoices, total turnover between 20 March and 2 April was 12% higher year-on-year in nominal terms and 17% higher than in the same period of **2019.** Compared to the same period of 2020, when activity of certain sectors was restricted due to the epidemic, turnover was 120% higher. Year-on-year growth almost halved compared to the previous two weeks due to lower growth of turnover in trade. It was lower especially in retail trade of automotive fuels and food, where turnover had risen sharply in the previous 14-day period due to expected price increases and fear from possible shortages of goods after the outbreak of war in Ukraine. Year-on-year growth was still high for activities that were almost completely shut down in the same period of 2021 (especially tourism-related services).

Table: Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia

Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia Latest Next Unit 2020 03 2020 04 2021 01 2020 02 2	GDP, real		Date of release		Reference period					
		Latest	Next		-		2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4
Private consumption, real 28.02.2021 [6.05.2022 [8.00.0-1] [8.00.0-1] [1.0 [4.1] [1.0	Private consumption, real								1.3	5.4
Separation Sep	Private consumption, real								5.0	10.4
Second mement consumption, real 280,22021 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 5.0 5.0 5.3 5.1 2.4 4.4 Second memerical 280,22021 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 5.0 5.0 3.5 5.1 2.4 4.4 Second memerical 280,22021 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 7.1 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 Second memerical 280,22021 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 7.1 7.1 5.0 5.0 5.0 Second memerical 280,22021 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 8-89 9-0 7.1 6.0 5.0 Second memerical 280,22021 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 8-89 9-0 7.1 6.0 5.0 Second memerical 280,22021 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 8-89 9-0 7.1 6.0 5.0 Second memerical 280,22022 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 7.1 7.0 7.0 7.0 Second memerical 280,22022 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 7.1 7.0 7.0 7.0 Second memerical 280,22022 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 7.1 7.0 7.0 Second memerical 280,22022 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 7.1 7.0 7.0 7.0 Second memerical 280,22022 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 7.1 7.0 7.0 7.0 Second memerical 280,22022 6105,2022 % (O/O-4) 7.1 7.0 7.0 Second memerical 280,22022 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 Second memerical 280,22022 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 Second memerical 280,22022 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 Second memerical 280,22022 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 Second memerical 280,22022 7.0									10.9	2.2
Septembert consumption, real 280,22021 6.05,2022 % (V)(V-4) 5.0 5.0 5.0 1.2 4.4									7.2	22.9
Page 100 10	Government consumption, real								0.9 3.2	7.0
Separation Se									-5.4	-0.9
Page	Gross investment, real			1 1 1 2 2 7					24.5	0.8
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			•						1.2	5.0
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2016 2017 2018 2019					2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		31.03.2022	30.09.2022	% BDP					-7.8	-5.2
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA 31.03.2022 30.09.2022 % BDP 78.5 74.2 70.3 65.6	General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)									74.7
	General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010) Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA	31.03.2022	30.09.2022	M BDP	78.5	74.2	/0.3	65.6	79.8	/4./
		31.03.2022	30.09.2022	% BDP						
	Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA				2021 m 10	2021 m 11	2021 m 12	2022 m 1	2022 m 2	2022 m 3
Economic sentiment indicator ⁵ , seasonally adjusted 25.03.2022 22.04.2022 %3 2.3 3.0 4.9 5.5	Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA				2021 m 10	2021 m 11	2021 m 12	2022 m 1		
Economic sentiment indicator ⁵ , seasonally adjusted 25.03.2022 22.04.2022 %³ 2.3 3.0 4.9 5.5	Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA				2021 m 10 2.3	2021 m 11 3.0	2021 m 12 4.9	2022 m 1 5.5	2022 m 2 6.7	2022 m 3 1.5
Economic sentiment indicator ⁵ , seasonally adjusted 25.03.2022 22.04.2022 % ³ 2.3 3.0 4.9 5.5 2021 m 10 2021 m 11 2021 m 12 2022 m 1	Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA Economic sentiment indicator ^s , seasonally adjusted	25.03.2022	22.04.2022	% ³	2021 m 10 2.3 2021 m 10	2021 m 11 3.0 2021 m 11	2021 m 12 4.9 2021 m 12	2022 m 1 5.5 2022 m 1	2022 m 2 6.7 2022 m 2	2022 m 3 1.5 2022 m 3
Economic sentiment indicator ⁵ , seasonally adjusted 25.03.2022 22.04.2022 %³ 2.3 3.0 4.9 5.5 EURIBOR, 3-month Beginning of the month* % 2021 m 10 2021 m 11 2021 m 12 2022 m 1 2022 m 1 2020 m 1	Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA Conomic sentiment indicator ⁵ , seasonally adjusted CURIBOR, 3-month	25.03.2022 Beginning o	22.04.2022 f the month *	% ³	2021 m 10 2.3 2021 m 10 -0.5498	2021 m 11 3.0 2021 m 11 -0.5674	2021 m 12 4.9 2021 m 12 -0.5820	2022 m 1 5.5 2022 m 1 -0.5601	2022 m 2 6.7 2022 m 2 -0.5323	2022 m 3 1.5
Economic sentiment indicator ⁵ , seasonally adjusted 25.03.2022 22.04.2022 % ³ 2.3 3.0 4.9 5.5 2021 m 10 2021 m 11 2021 m 12 2022 m 1	Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA Economic sentiment indicator ⁵ , seasonally adjusted EURIBOR, 3-month Cong-term government bond yields	25.03.2022 Beginning of Beginn	22.04.2022 f the month * f the month	% %	2021 m 10 2.3 2021 m 10 -0.5498 0.2500	2021 m 11 3.0 2021 m 11 -0.5674 0.2300	2021 m 12 4.9 2021 m 12 -0.5820 0.2600	2022 m 1 5.5 2022 m 1 -0.5601 0.4400	2022 m 2 6.7 2022 m 2	2022 m 3 1.5 2022 m 3

 $\textbf{Source:} \ \mathsf{SURS}, \mathsf{BS}, \mathsf{ECB}, \mathsf{EUROSTAT}, \mathsf{EURIBOR}. \mathsf{org}, \mathsf{calculations} \ \mathsf{by} \ \mathsf{IMAD}.$

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 %.

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

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).

^{*} calculations by IMAD