

SLOVAKIA : MACRO OUTLOOK

Consolidation shaping Slovakia's economic outlook

Summary

A key theme that will influence all macroeconomic indicators in the coming years is fiscal consolidation. The focus is primarily on generating new revenues, which will significantly affect economic growth and inflation rates in the country. **We project year-on-year GDP growth of 2% in 2025**, driven mainly by household consumption. Due to consolidation efforts, our estimate has been revised downward by 0.5 percentage points.

We forecast an average inflation rate (CPI) of 4.6% in 2025, approximately 1.5 percentage points higher than the original estimate, primarily due to increased VAT and higher costs for businesses. A potential downside risk is the newly announced energy assistance, but its details and scope remain unclear.

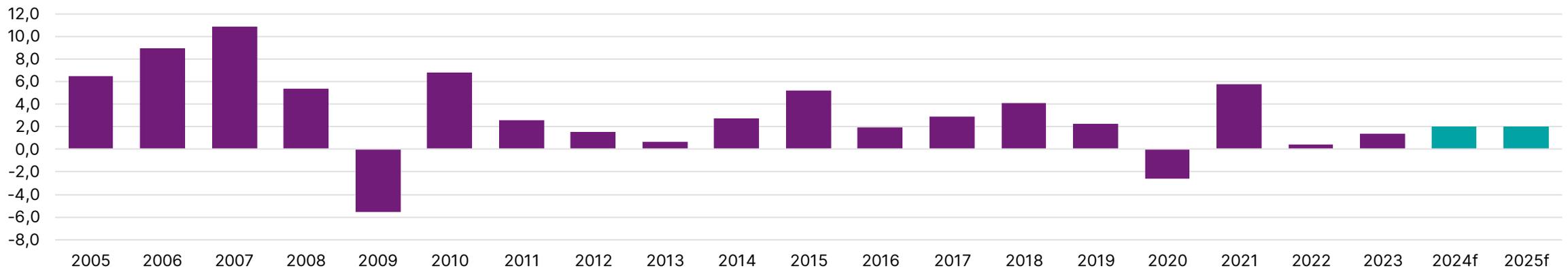
Overall, the consolidation plan comprises 17 measures totaling €2.7 billion. The Ministry of Finance expects the 2025 deficit to reach 4.7%. Rating agencies have assessed the government's efforts as sufficient, though their successful and realistic implementation will be critical. **Increasing concerns about relationships with the EU and institutions are becoming more prominent in rating evaluations.**

Consolidation to affect economic growth

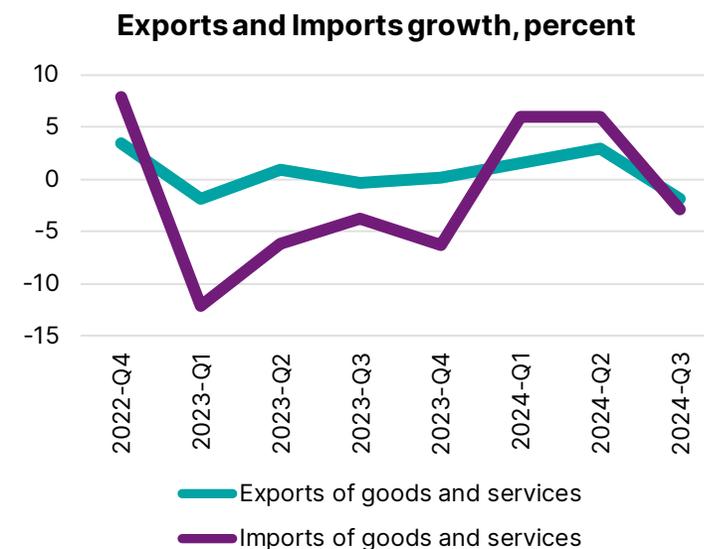
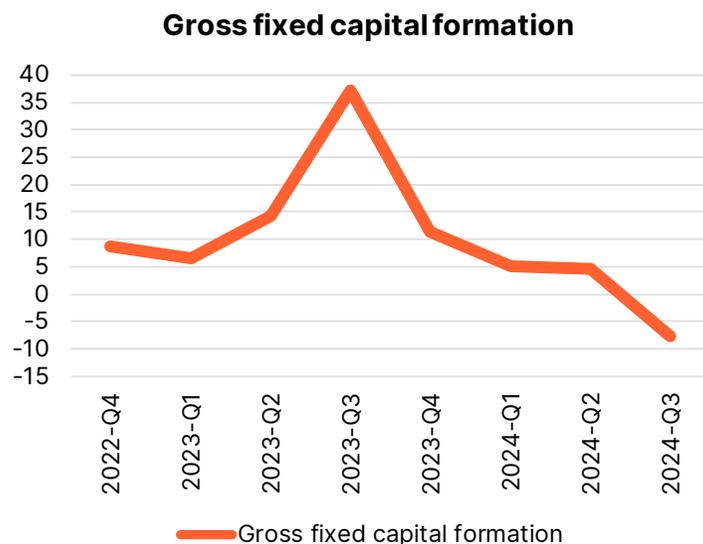
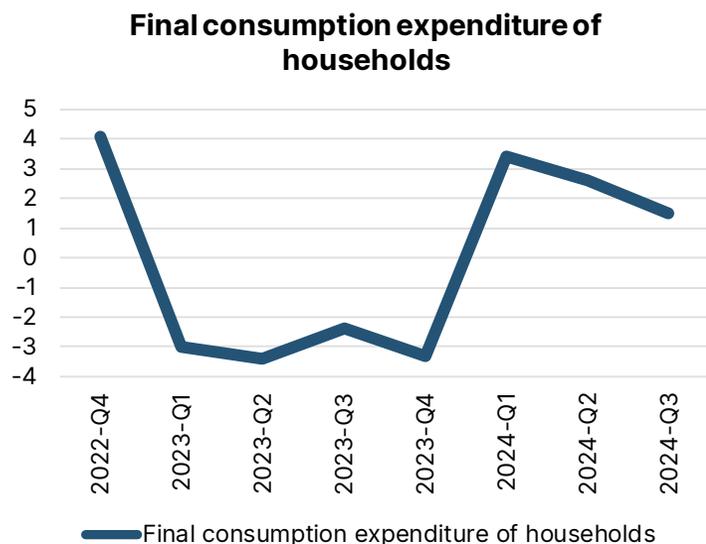
This year began with strong economic momentum, continuing on a growth trajectory in the second and third quarter. Cost-increasing measures for companies, stemming from consolidation efforts announced by the government a few weeks ago, are expected to negatively impact investment activity and GDP growth in the coming years.

Due to consolidation, GDP growth forecast has been cut by half a percentage point in each of the next two years, as reduced consumption and investment activity may dampen growth over a longer horizon. **For 2025, we forecast GDP growth to reach 2.0%, and in 2026, we expect economic growth to remain at a similar level.** We remain cautious about the threat of increased protectionist measures and trade wars, as Slovakia is a small and open economy

GDP growth, percent



Households' consumption expected to fuel the economy



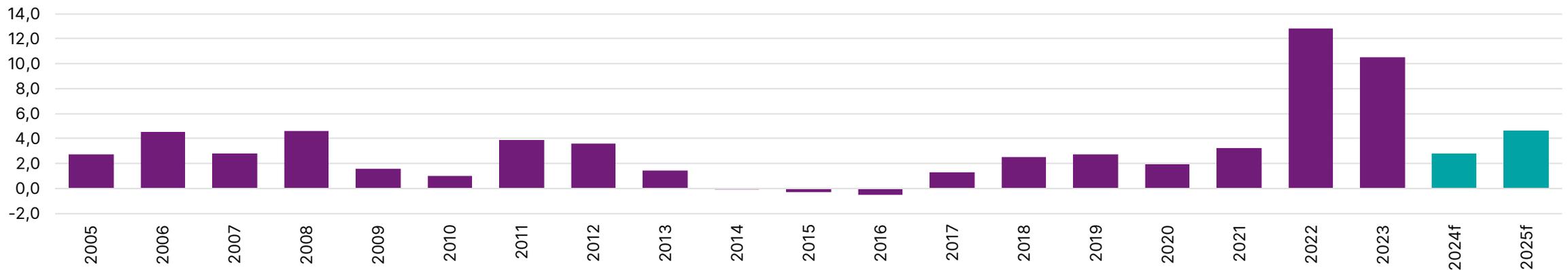
A rebound in household consumption, supported by a strong labor market and wage growth, has been the most important factor driving economic growth this year. Investment activity, fueled by NextGen funds, may also provide a positive boost, though its impact will depend on various factors, such as the effectiveness of its implementation. On the other hand, external challenges, caused by a slowdown in foreign demand, could limit Slovakia's economic growth in the coming quarters.

Next year, Slovak inflation could be the highest in EA

Inflation has slowed significantly since the beginning of the year, mainly due to strong government regulation, which has kept energy prices for households at the same levels as in 2023. As the base effect fades, the inflation rate has been rising again, reaching 3.5% in 4Q24. Core inflationary pressures persist in the economy, driven by factors such as low unemployment and robust nominal wage growth.

Due to the introduced consolidation, the **inflation rate is expected to spike close to 5% on average in 2025**, driven by a higher VAT and various measures that increase business costs. On the other hand, the Slovak government discuss the possibilities to cap the energy prices again, which creates down-side risks for the inflation forecast. **Elevated inflation (above 3%) is also expected to persist in 2026.**

Inflation, percent



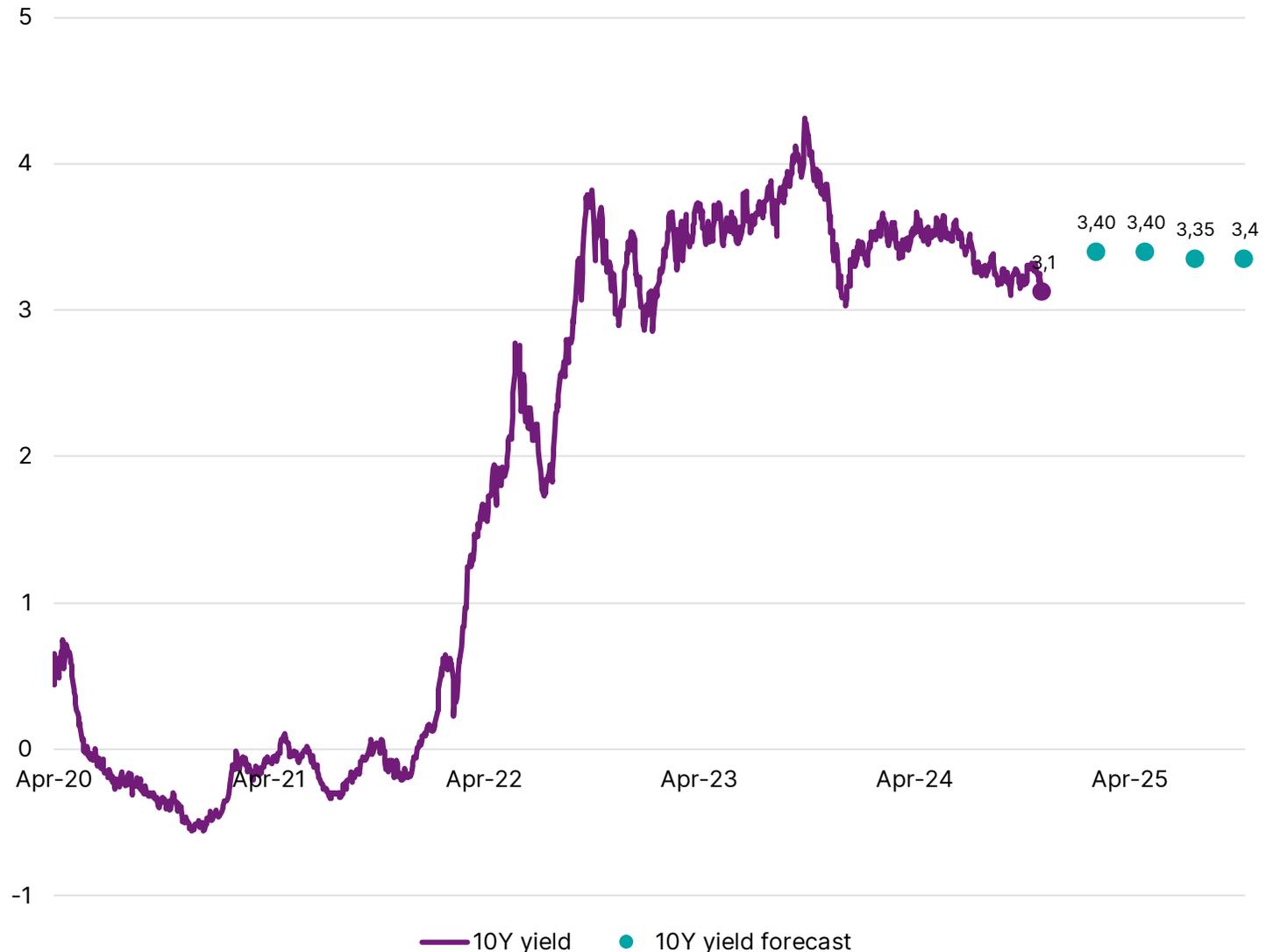
Risk premia at 110bp

The approved consolidation has been positively assessed by the rating agency S&P, which has kept our rating and outlook unchanged (A+, stable outlook). **The risk premium on our 10-year bonds vs. German bunds is around 100-110 basis points, and we expect it to remain at similar levels next year.**

The development of yields on our government bonds will mainly depend on investor confidence in the growth, competitiveness and stability of the Slovak economy, as well as the expected positive trend in ECB interest rates.

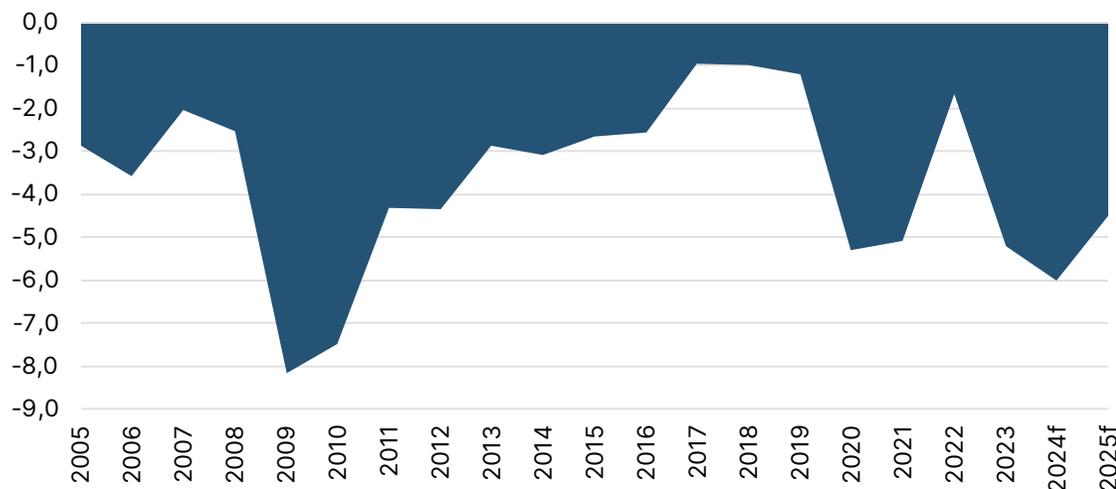
On the other hand, Slovakia's rating could face pressure in the next 12 to 24 months if political or judicial challenges increase. **A strong and transparent relationship with the EU is essential.**

10Y yield development and forecast

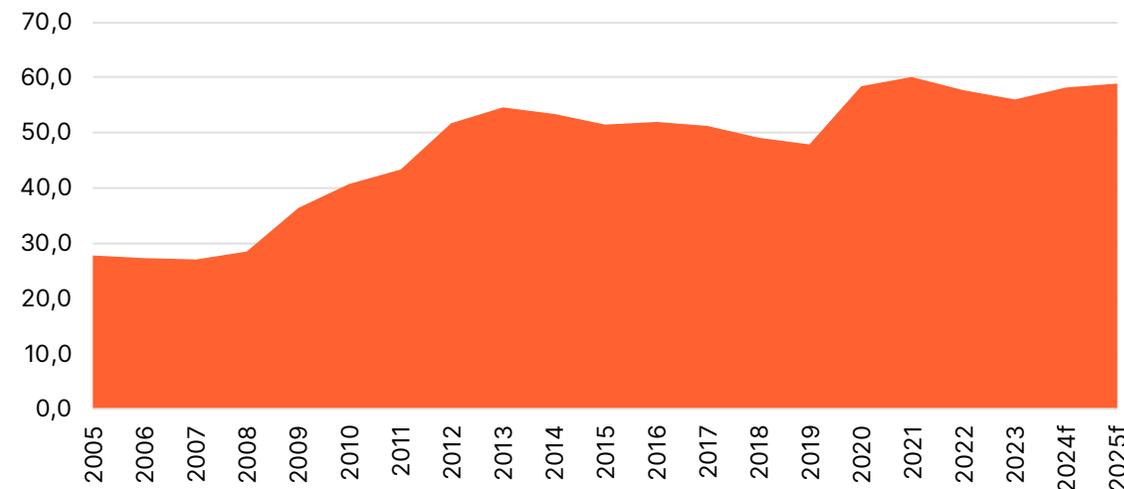


Deficit could decline by 1pp in 2025, yet stay high

Budget balance, percent of GDP



Public debt, percent of GDP



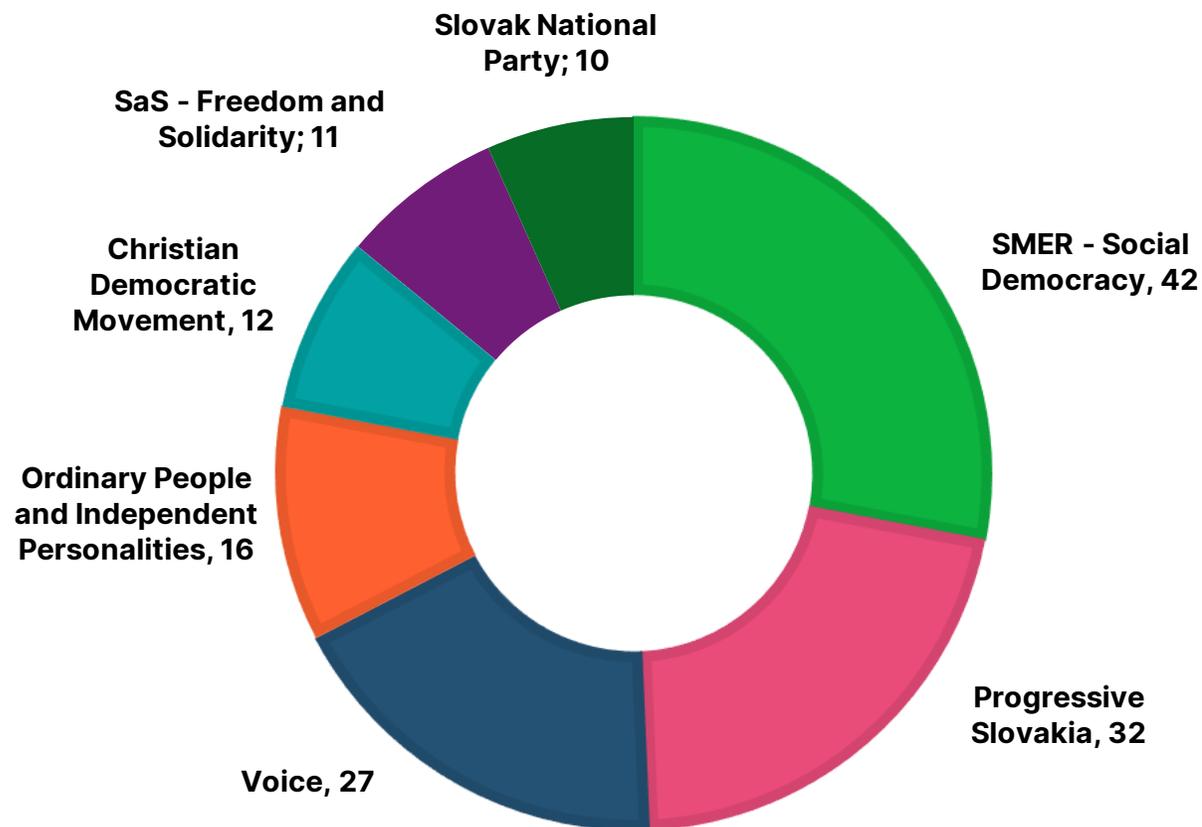
The government has unveiled a long-awaited consolidation plan. According to the Ministry of Finance, the deficit is expected to decline to 4.7% of GDP next year, down from nearly six percent this year. Consolidation efforts are essential, as they have been perceived as a significant negative risk by rating agencies (Fitch downgraded Slovakia's rating by one notch at the end of last year due to the trajectory of budget and debt developments) and the European Commission, which has proposed placing Slovakia under the excessive deficit procedure. **Given the scale of the measures presented, we consider the budget deficit target of 4.7% for 2025 to be a realistic goal.** A more detailed analysis of the consolidation is provided in the Special Topic at the end of the report.

Political landscape

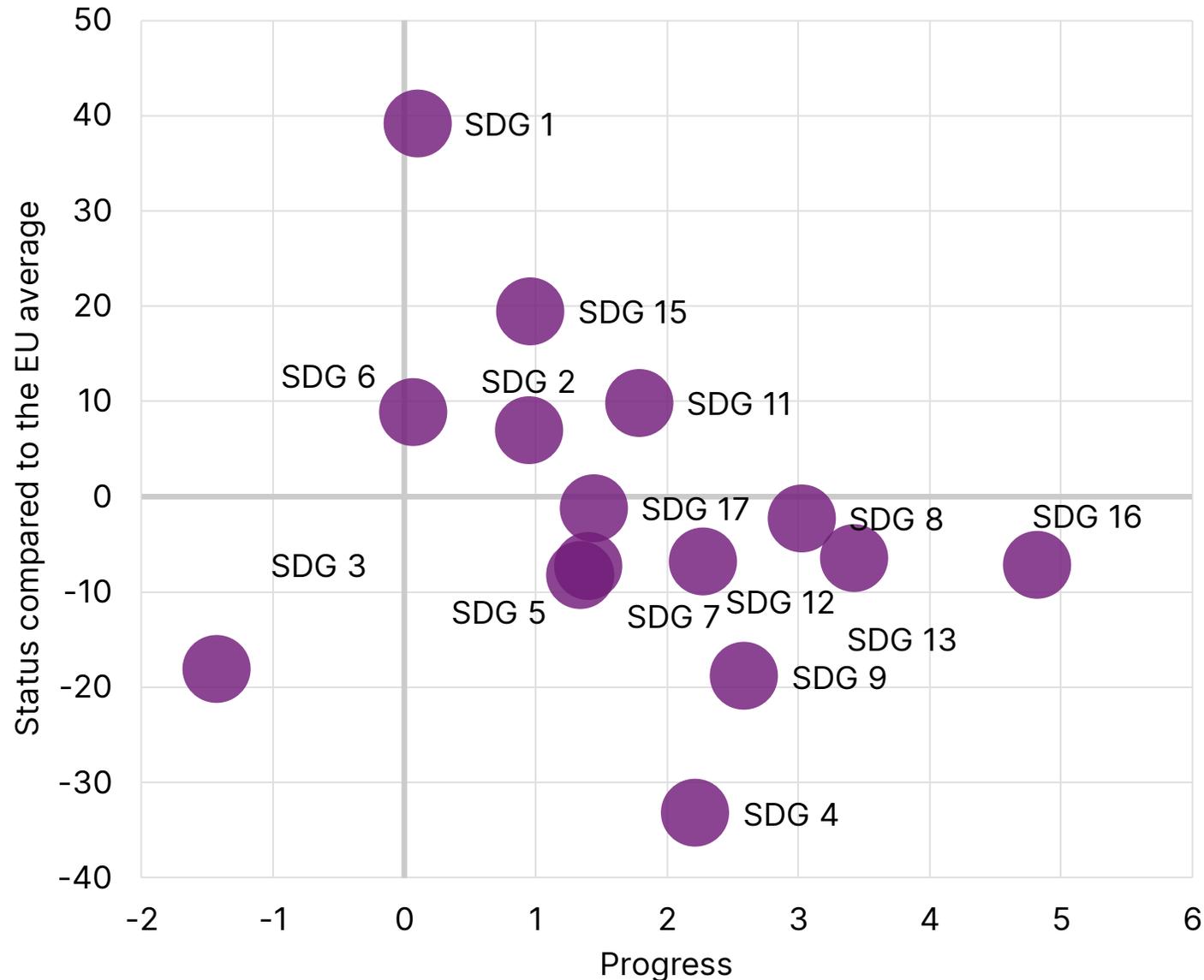
In recent weeks, the parliamentary majority has also been grappling with internal issues. Several representatives made it to the Parliament through the candidate list of the nationalist Slovak National Party (SNS), with three of them deciding to operate as an independent group outside the SNS structures now.

With a parliamentary majority of 79 MPs out of a total of 150, this represents a significant disruption to the coalition's functioning. As a result, during recent votes, the coalition had to rely on the narrowest possible majority of 76 MPs.

Parliamentary seats



Social Development Goals



Compared to the EU, Slovakia ranks among the less successful countries in terms of meeting the sustainable development goals (SDGs). For two thirds of the goals, Slovakia's performance is below the EU average however, the good news is that progress has been made on almost all SDGs. The only exception is the goal of Affordable and Clean Energy. In the upcoming years, the most significant challenges will be the targets associated with the aforementioned Available and Clean Energy as well as areas such as Quality of Education, or Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

Consolidation underway in Slovakia

Special topic



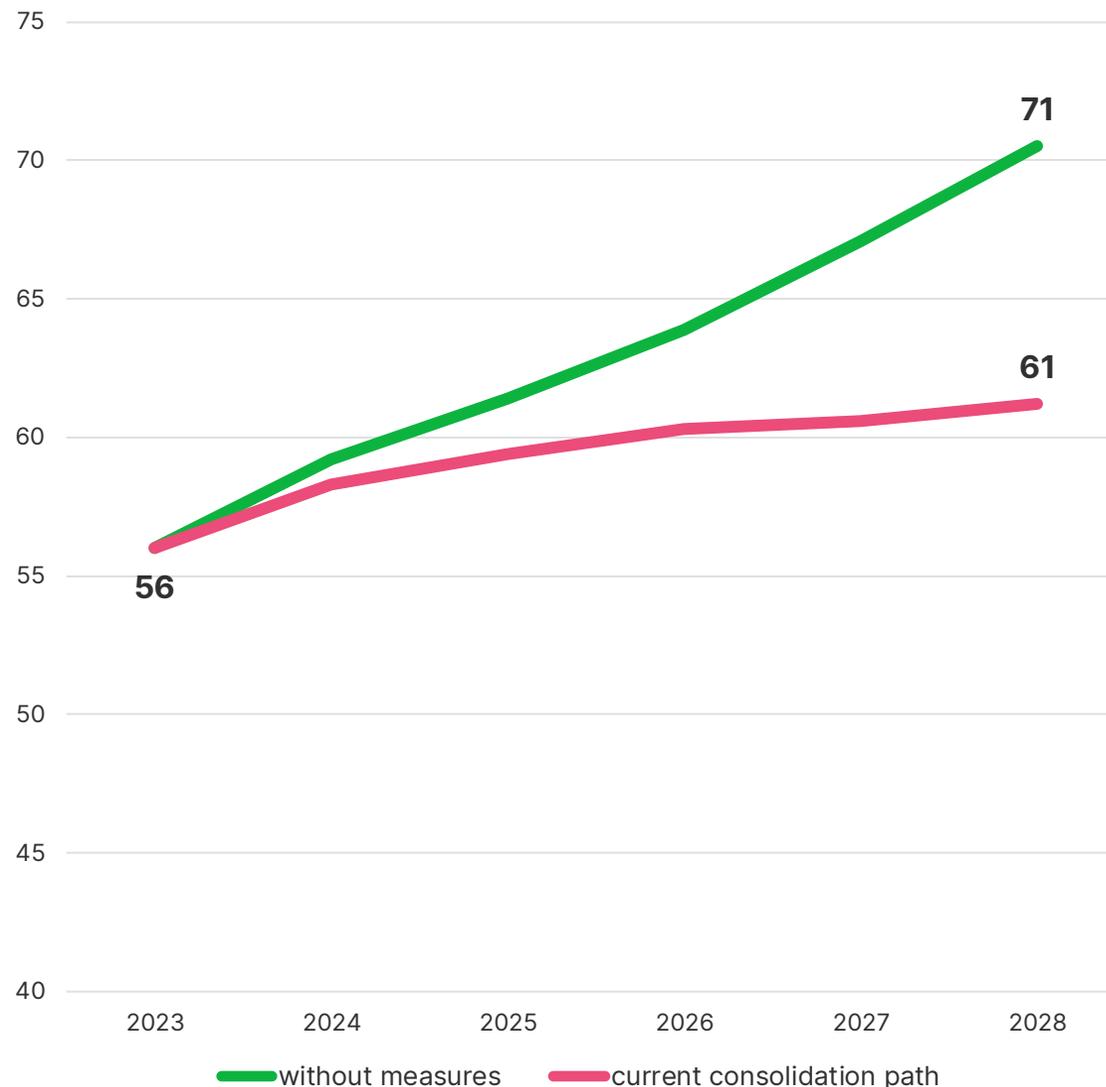
Consolidation package

The consolidation package consists of 17 measures amounting to EUR 2.7 billion, aiming to reduce the deficit by approximately 1 percentage point annually and bring it below 3% by 2027.

The most significant measures include a **3-percentage-point increase in VAT** for most goods and services, a **new tax on financial transactions**, and a reform of parental pensions.

In our view, the scope of the proposed consolidation is sufficient. However, the **current plan focuses primarily on the revenue side of the budget, with significantly less emphasis on improving the efficiency of public administration**. We think that the government can achieve its consolidation target for 2025 at 4.7% of GDP, as the measures are theoretically worth 2.7bn and “only” 1.5bn is needed for 2025. The government thus created a buffer in case the introduced measures prove less effective than expected, or for frontloading of the consolidation efforts.

Public debt development (% of GDP)



Slovakia: Forecasts

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024f | 2025f | 2026f |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Percent | | | | Annual average | | | | | |
| Real GDP growth | 4.1 | 2.3 | -2.6 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Private consumption growth | 4.1 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 5.2 | -3.1 | 3.0 | 1.0 | FALSE |
| Fixed capital formation growth | 3.4 | 5.0 | -9.6 | 5.1 | -2.0 | 17.0 | -0.5 | 5.3 | FALSE |
| Inflation | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 12.8 | 10.5 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.3 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.5 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Percent of GDP | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget balance | -1.0 | -1.2 | -5.3 | -5.1 | -1.7 | -5.2 | -6.0 | -4.5 | -3.8 |
| Public debt | 49.2 | 47.9 | 58.4 | 60.2 | 57.7 | 56.1 | 58.3 | 58.9 | 59.6 |
| Current account balance | -2.2 | -3.3 | 0.6 | -3.9 | -7.3 | -1.6 | -0.6 | -0.2 | 0.3 |
| | | | | End of year | | | | | |
| 10Y Yield | 0.96 | 0.19 | -0.46 | 0.10 | 3.64 | 3.19 | 3.45 | 3.35 | FALSE |
| Spread | 115.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Slovakia: Country overview

Official EU language: Slovak

Capital: Bratislava

Geographical size: 49 035 km²

Population: 5 424 687

GDP per capita (PPS): EUR 27 400, below the EU average

Currency: Euro EUR since January 1 2009

Credit Ratings:

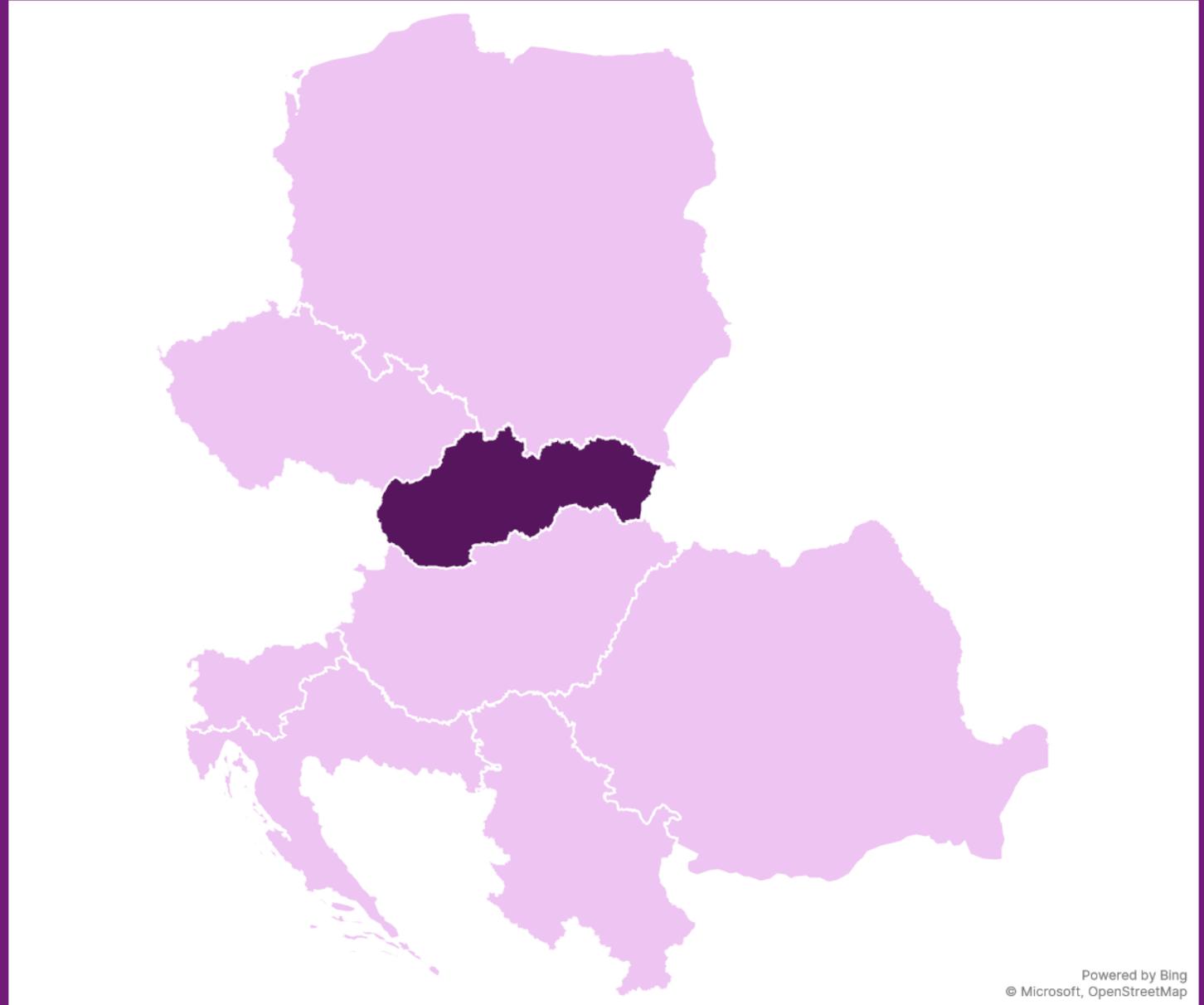
Moody's: A2, outlook negative

S&P: A+, outlook stable

Fitch: A-, outlook stable

EU member state: since 1 May 2004

Schengen: member since 21 December 2007



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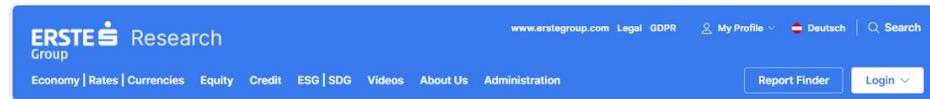
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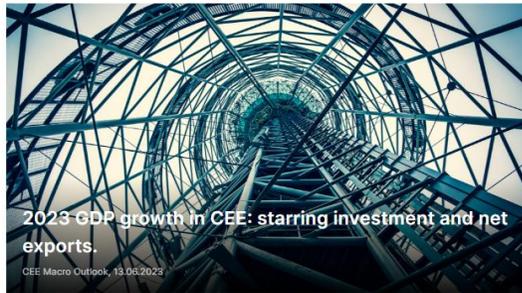


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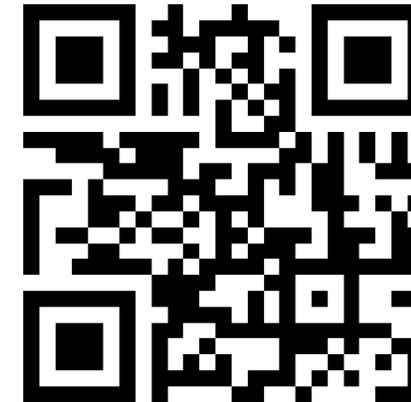
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