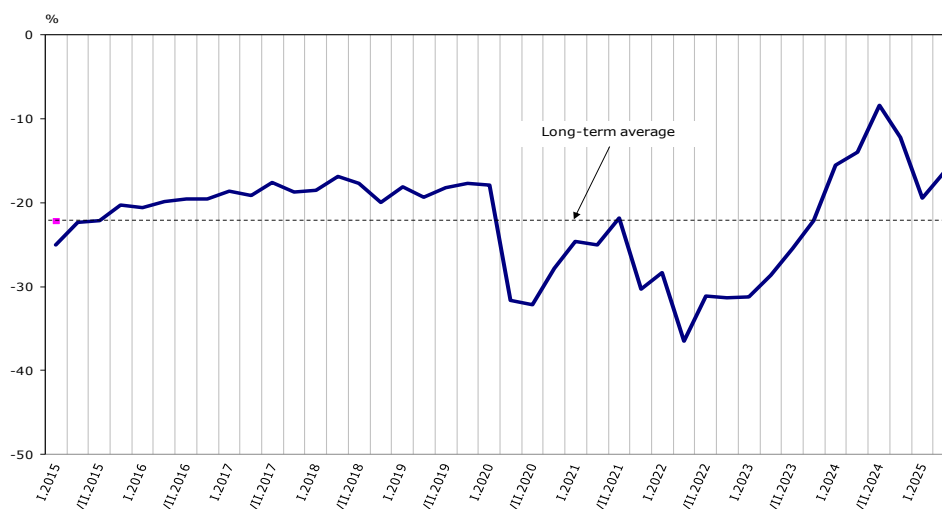




**CONSUMER SURVEY,
APRIL 2025**

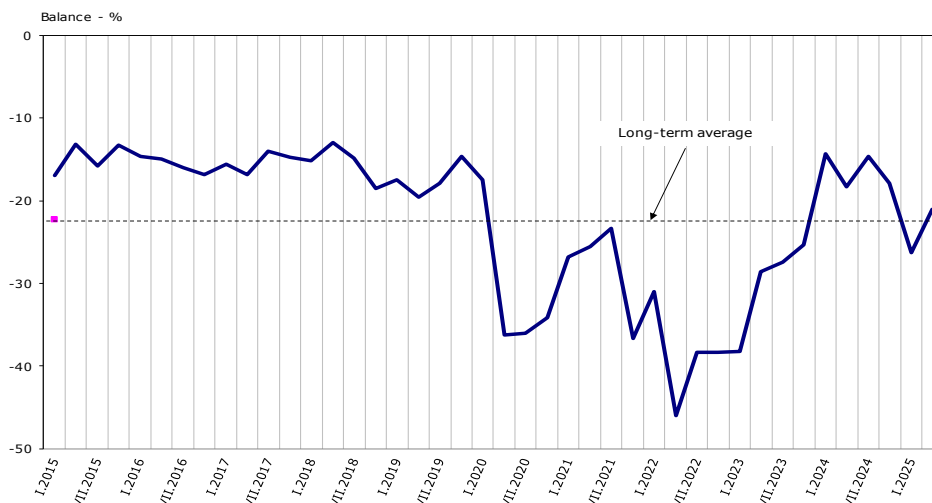
In April 2025, the total consumer confidence indicator increases by 3.1 percentage points compared to its January level (from -19.5% to -16.4%) (Figure 1). An improvement of the consumer confidence among both urban and rural inhabitants - by 2.3 and 4.8 percentage points respectively is reported.

Figure 1. Consumer confidence indicator



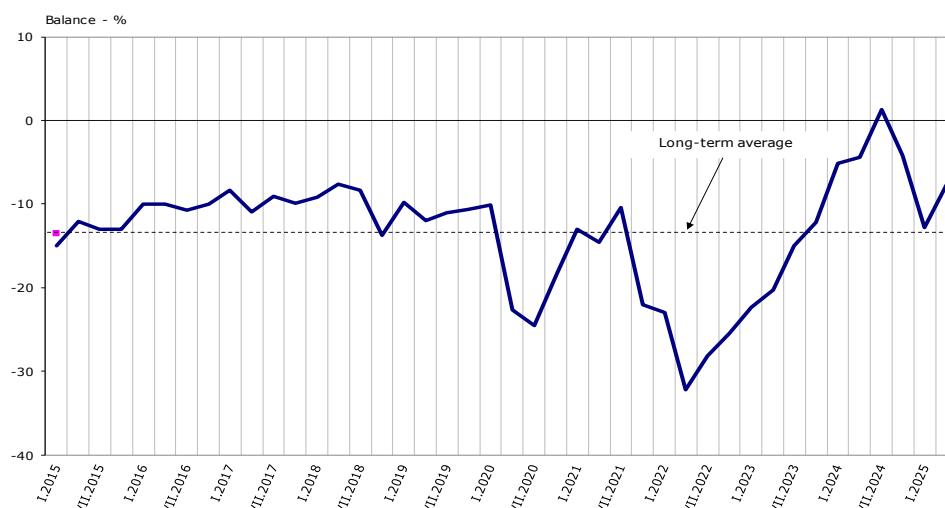
The consumers' opinions about the development of the general economic situation in the country over the last 12 months and the expectations over the next 12 months (Figure 2), are less negative compared to the previous survey.

Figure 2. Expectations about the general economic situation in the country over the next 12 months



In comparison with January a reduction of the pessimism in consumers' assessments about the changes in the financial situation of their households over the last 12 months and in their expectations about the next 12 months (Figure 3) is also observed.

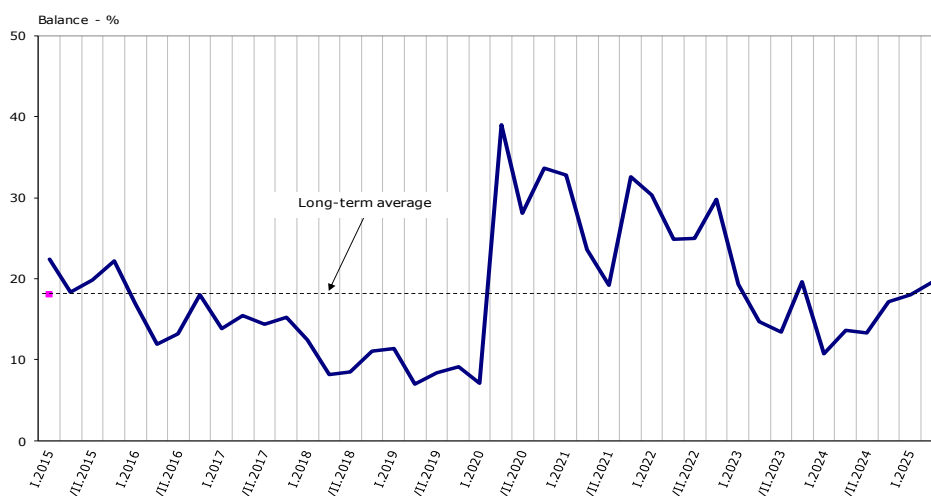
Figure 3. Expectations about the financial situation of households over the next 12 months



The consumers continue to consider that over the last 12 months there has been an increase of the consumer prices, but at a lower rate compared to the assessments, registered from the previous inquiry. At the same time, their inflation expectations about the next 12 months are less intense.

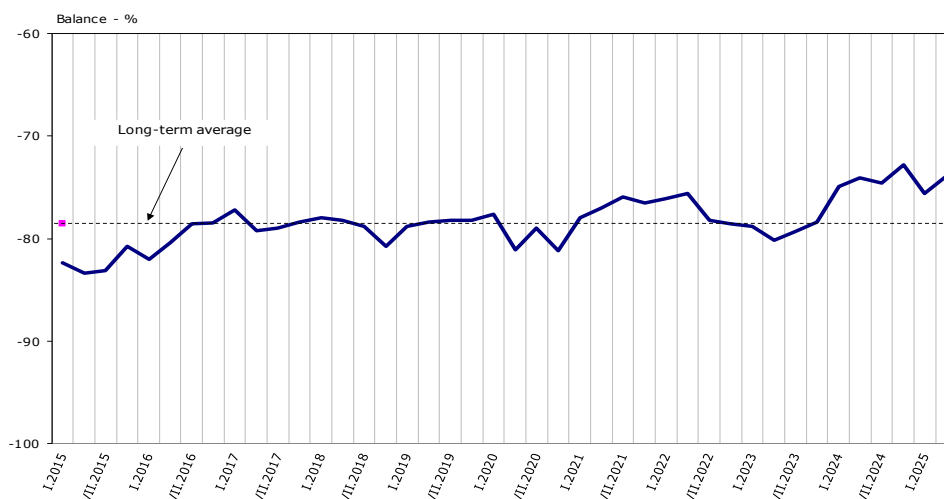
Concerning the unemployment in the country, the forecasts are for certain reduction of the personnel over the next 12 months, as according to the urban population, it is going to be with higher rate (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Unemployment expectations over the next 12 months



The last inquiry registers a slightly more positive attitude in consumers' intentions regarding making expenditures for 'buying a car' (Figure 5) and 'home improvements' over the next 12 months.

Figure 5. Intentions of buying a car over the next 12 months



Methodological notes

The survey is part of the harmonized program of the European Union for business and consumer surveys and it is representative of the population aged 18 and older.

The object of the survey are the persons aged 18 and older; the sampling method is random, clustered, and proportional to the population by region, incl. urban/rural inhabitants (154 clusters with 8 persons per cluster). The interviewing method is face-to-face. The questionnaire contains standardized questions about the financial situation of households, the general economic situation, inflation, unemployment, savings, intentions of making major purchases of durable goods or purchasing/building a home, or buying a car. The proposed variants of answers give an opportunity to arrange them from optimistic, through neutral, to pessimistic. The balance of opinions is calculated as a difference between the relative shares of positive opinions and the relative shares of negative opinions, as there is one specification: the strong positive opinions and the strong negative opinions are given a coefficient of 1, and the more moderate positive and negative opinions - a coefficient of 0.5.

The survey results are used to capture the direction of change of surveyed variables, incl. that of consumer confidence level, which gives an opportunity to analyze the tendencies in the development of public opinion on significant economic phenomena.

According to the Joint Harmonised EU Programme of Business and Consumer Surveys, the consumer confidence indicator is an arithmetic mean of the balances of the assessments and expectations about the financial situation of households, expectations about the general economic situation in the country and the intentions to make major purchases of durable goods.