

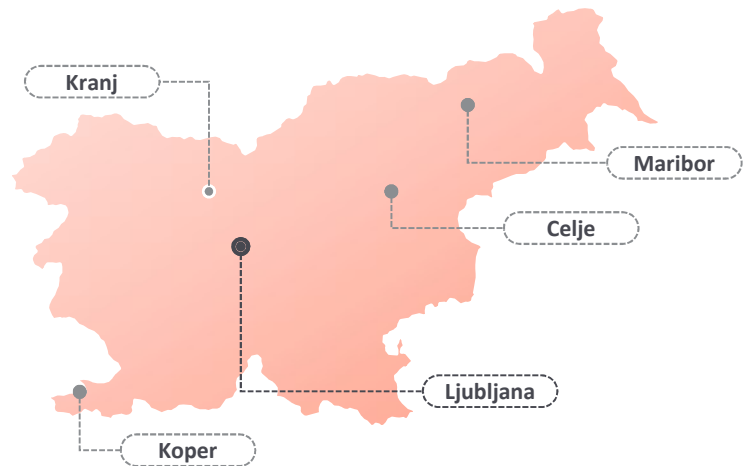
Country Overview

➤ SLOVENIA



General information

Capital:	Ljubljana
Population:	2.066.880
Land area:	20.273 km ²
Official language:	Slovene
Currency:	Euro (EUR)



Politics

Government type:

Unitary parliamentary constitutional republic

Legislature:

bicameral Parliament

- Upper house - National Council
- Lower house - National Assembly

Head of state:

Borut Pahor

Head of Government:

Miro Cerar

- Slovenia acceded to both **NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004**; it joined the euro zone and the Schengen zone in 2007.
- Bicameral Parliament consists of the **National Council** or **Državni Svet** (40 seats; members indirectly elected by an electoral college to serve 5-year terms) and the **National Assembly** or **Državni Zbor** (90 seats; 88 members directly elected and 2 directly elected in special constituencies for Italian and Hungarian minorities; members serve 4-year terms);
- The **National Council is primarily an advisory body** with limited legislative powers

Economic indicators

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Nominal GDP (EURm)	36.076	36.239	37.615	38.837	40.418	43.278
Real GDP growth (%)	-2,7	-1,1	3,0	2,3	3,1	5,0
Annual inflation (%)	2,6	1,8	0,2	-0,5	-0,1	1,4
Unemployment rate (%)	8,9	10,1	9,7	9,0	8,0	6,6
Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)	-4,0	-14,7	-5,5	-2,9	-1,9	0,0
Current account balance (% of GDP)	2,1	4,4	5,8	4,4	5,2	6,4

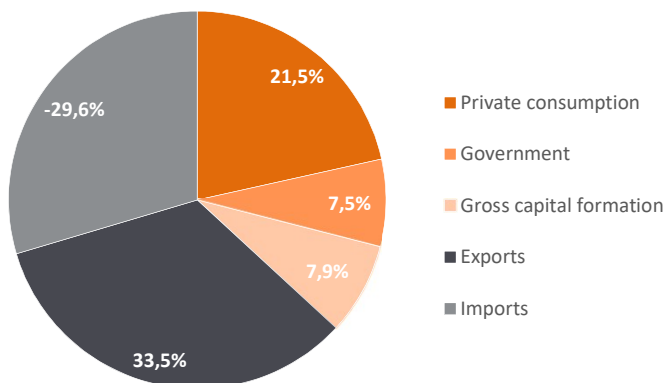
Country Overview

➤ SLOVENIA



- With excellent infrastructure, a well-educated work force, and a strategic location between the Balkans and Western Europe, **Slovenia has one of the highest per capita GDPs in Central Europe**, despite having suffered a protracted recession in the 2008-09 period in the wake of the global financial crisis. **Slovenia became a member of OECD in 2012.**
- However, long-delayed privatizations, particularly within Slovenia's largely state-owned and increasingly indebted banking sector, have fueled investor concerns since 2012 that the **country would need EU-IMF financial assistance.**
- In 2013, the European Commission granted Slovenia permission to begin recapitalizing ailing lenders and transferring their nonperforming assets into a **"bad bank" established to restore bank balance sheets.**

Share of GDP (2017)



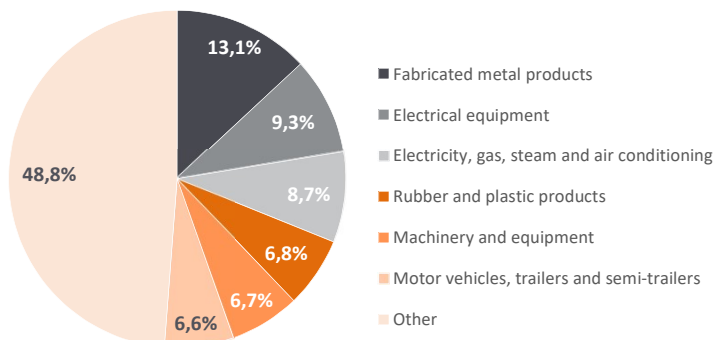
Ease of doing business (2018)

Rank (best 1, worst 190)

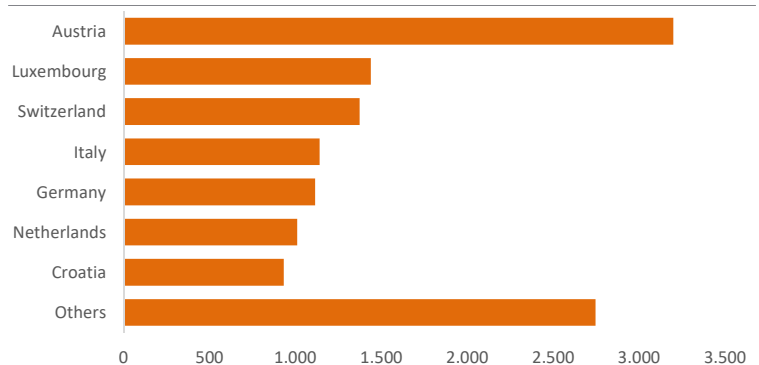
Ease of doing Business	37
<i>Starting a business</i>	46
<i>Dealing with construction permits</i>	100
<i>Getting electricity</i>	19
<i>Getting credit</i>	105
<i>Paying taxes</i>	58
<i>Trading across border</i>	1
<i>Enforcing contracts</i>	122
<i>Resolving insolvency</i>	10

Industry, trade and investments

Industry share by NACE Rev.2 (% , 2018)



Investment inflow by the country of origin (FDI stock until 2016, EURm)



Country Overview

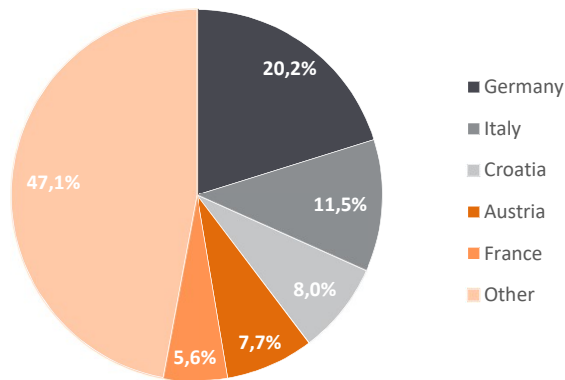
➤ SLOVENIA



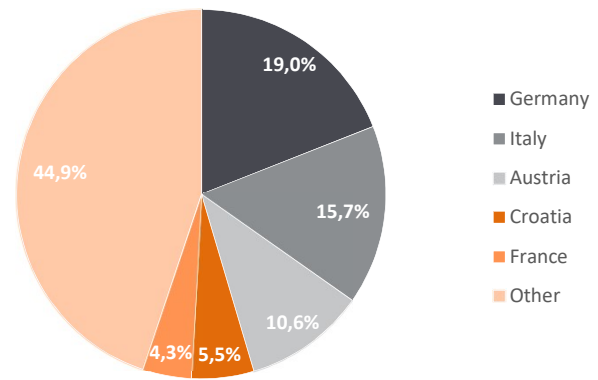
Foreign trade

EURm	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Exports	21.061	21.549	22.936	23.940	24.971	28.265
Imports	22.078	22.114	22.580	23.305	24.112	27.606
Trade deficit	-1.017	-565	355	635	859	659
Import Coverage (%)	95,4	97,4	101,6	102,7	103,6	102,4

Main export partners (% , 2017)



Main import partners (% , 2017)



Major Exports Products (2017)

	EURm	% of total
Motor vehicles and (semi)trailers	4.642	16,4
Electrical equipment	3.085	10,9
Basic pharmaceutical products	2.714	9,6
Machinery and equipment	2.587	9,2
Chemicals and chemical products	1.895	6,7

Major Import Products (2017)

	EURm	% of total
Motor vehicles and (semi)trailers	4.195	15,2
Chemicals and chemical products	2.620	9,5
Basic metals	2.354	8,5
Machinery and equipment	2.222	8,0
Coke and refined petroleum	1.863	6,7

Credit rating

A+ / positive outlook Baa1 / stable outlook A- / stable outlook

Standard & Poors

Moody's

Fitch

June 29, 2018

September 08, 2017

February 23, 2018