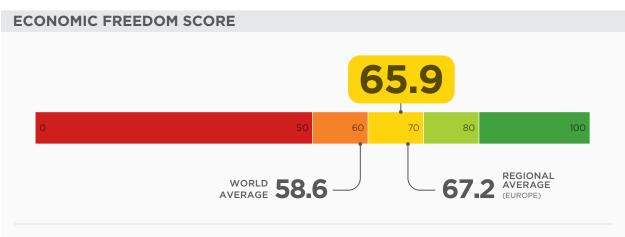


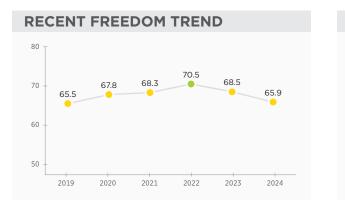
SLOVENIA

S lovenia's economic freedom score is 65.9, making its economy the 44th freest in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has decreased by 2.6 points from last year, and Slovenia is ranked 24th out of 44 countries in the Europe region. The country's economic freedom score is higher than the world average and lower than the regional average. Slovenia's economy is considered "moderately free" according to the 2024 *Index*.

The overall regulatory framework has been evolving to promote the emergence of a more vibrant private sector and encourage broad-based employment growth. The Slovenian economy has benefitted from a comparatively high degree of market openness and regulatory efficiency. However, economic dynamism remains constrained by institutional weaknesses that undermine prospects for long-term development. The judicial system remains inefficient and vulnerable to political interference, and corruption, perceived as widespread, continues to be an issue despite some progress in tackling it.



HISTORICAL INDEX SCORE CHANGE (SINCE 1996): +15.5



QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 2.1 million

GDP (PPP): \$102.7 billion 2.5% growth in 2022 5-year average growth rate: 2.9% \$48,757 per capita

UNEMPLOYMENT: 4.4%

INFLATION (CPI): 8.8%

FDI INFLOW: \$1.6 billion

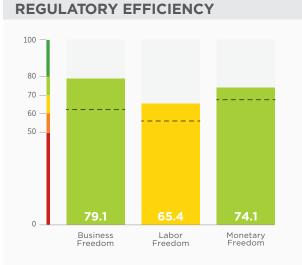
PUBLIC DEBT: 72.6% of GDP

2022 data unless otherwise noted. Data compiled as of October 2023.

12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | SLOVENIA

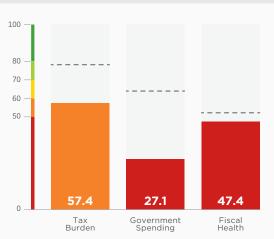


The overall rule of law is relatively well respected in Slovenia. The country's property rights score is above the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is above the world average; and its government integrity score is above the world average.

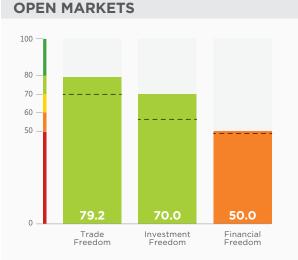


Slovenia's overall regulatory environment is well institutionalized and relatively efficient. The country's business freedom score is far above the world average; its labor freedom score is above the world average; and its monetary freedom score is above the world average.

GOVERNMENT SIZE



The top individual income tax rate is 50 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 19 percent. The tax burden equals 37.4 percent of GDP. Threeyear government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 49.3 percent and -5.1 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 72.6 percent of GDP.



The trade-weighted average tariff rate (common among EU members) is 2.9 percent, and more than 600 EU-mandated nontariff measures are in force. Most sectors of the economy are open to foreign investment, but the overall investment regime lacks efficiency. The financial sector is relatively stable.