Responding to the Coronavirus Crisis  
Update on Slovenia (24/04/20)

**EBRD Policy Comparator**

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### Economic channels of disruption

**Goods exports, private consumption, tourism**
- Goods exports (82% of GDP) will significantly fall amid global slowdown, high integration in global value chains (55% of GDP), and exposure to Italy (10% of goods exports).
- Containment measures will hit domestic consumption, especially social categories and durables (44% of total consumption) transport spending at 17%, spending on recreation an additional 17% of total consumption, and industrial production to some extent.
- Tourism accounts for about 7% of GDP, estimated to contract by 60%-70% this year, it will be another major channel of disruption.

### Selected crisis impact indicators

**EBRD GDP growth outlook (April 2020)**  
2020: recession  
[new forecasts out on May 13 2020]  
2021: strong recovery

- **Economic sentiment (March 2020):** ESI 94.0 (down 10.2 points m/m)
- **Industry sentiment (March 2020):** -8.4 (ESI) (down 7.6 points m/m)
- **Consumer confidence (April 2020):** -30 pts m/m to -48 pts, the lowest level ever
- **SBITOP (April 24 2020):** 773.4 (down 17.0 since January 03)
- **Unemployment rate (March 2020):** 4.1% (up 1.7% y/y and 0.5% m/m)

### Crisis response measures to date

**Support for healthcare, firms, and (vulnerable) individuals**
- Guarantees worth EUR 2bn (4% of GDP), with loans to SMEs to be guaranteed for up to 80%, and up to 70% for large companies.
- Public salary increases based on performance in key areas (healthcare, security).
- Corporate and income tax deferrals for up to 24 months and deferrals of bank loan repayments for up to 12 months.
- Wage subsidies for suspended workers, temporary basic income for the self-employed and allowances for pensioners, large families and students.
- Financing of all social contributions for firms continuing operation and co-financing 20% of employees’ wages.
- Electricity prices decreased by about 20% for the next three months.
- Additional funding available from state-owned bank (25% of GDP).
- As a Eurozone member, Slovenia will benefit from ECB measures to combat the crisis, including the needed liquidity and financial stability to the economy.

#### Selected crisis response indicators

- **Crisis response package (% of GDP):** ca. 11% (first and second package)
- 70% of net min. wage for self-employed, 80% for technical unemployment, 50% wage compensation for parents staying at home
- **Amount of normal salary covered (% of salary):**
- **Payment holidays for taxes:** Up to 24 months
- **Payment holidays for loans:** Up to 12 months
- **Committed external assistance:** EUR 586 million (EU CRII)

### Key short-term priorities

Provide liquidity to the economy, particularly SMEs; revenue support to vulnerable workers and other individuals; secure critical supply chains

To learn more about EBRD’s support to Slovenia visit: [https://www.ebrd.com/slovenia.html](https://www.ebrd.com/slovenia.html)  
Media enquires: Axel Reiserer, axel.reiserer@ebrd.com