

**EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2025**

# **SLOVENIA**

**OVERVIEW**



**European  
Investment Bank**



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## **EIB Investment Survey 2025: Slovenia overview**

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### **About the EIB Economics Department**

The mission of the EIB Economics Department is to provide economic analyses and studies to support the Bank in its operations and in the definition of its positioning, strategy, and policy. The department and its team of economists is headed by Debora Revoltella, director of economics.

Main contributors EIB: Bertrand Magné

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Ipsos Public Affairs works closely with national governments, local public services and the not-for-profit sector, as well as international and supranational organisations. Its research staff in London and Brussels focus on public service and policy issues. Its research makes a difference for decision-makers and communities. For further information on activities of Ipsos, visit [www.ipsos.com/en-uk](http://www.ipsos.com/en-uk).

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Published by the European Investment Bank.

Printed on FSC® paper.

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## About the EIB Investment Survey

The EIB Group Investment Survey (EIBIS), conducted annually since 2016, is a unique survey of approximately 13 000 firms across all European Union Member States, with an additional sample from the United States.

The survey collects data on firm characteristics and performance, past investment activities and future plans, sources of finance, financing issues and other challenges, such as climate change and digital transformation. The EIBIS uses a stratified sampling methodology and is representative across all 27 EU Member States and the United States, as well as across four categories of firm size (micro to large) and four main economic sectors (manufacturing, construction, services and infrastructure). The survey is designed to build a panel of observations, supporting the analysis of time-series data. Observations can also be linked back to data on firm balance sheets and profit and loss statements. Developed and managed by the EIB Economics Department, the survey is conducted in collaboration with Ipsos.

More background and technical details can be found at [www.eib.org/eibis](http://www.eib.org/eibis).

## About this publication

The reports resulting from EIBIS provide an overview of data collected for the 27 EU Member States and the United States. They are intended to provide a snapshot of the data. For the purpose of these publications, data are weighted by value added to better reflect the contribution of different firms to economic output. Contact: [eibis@eib.org](mailto:eibis@eib.org).

Due to rounding, charts may not add up to 100%.

Please note that in this year's report, the weighting targets for the 2023, 2024, and 2025 survey waves have been updated to align with the latest 2022 Structural Business Statistics (SBS). Data for all prior waves remain weighted against the 2014 SBS targets. Consequently, figures for 2023 and 2024 presented in this report may differ from those in previously published reports.

Please note that due to reweighting of data all numbers below 10% will not be shown on the charts.

Download the findings of the EIB Investment Survey for each EU country and explore the data portal at [www.eib.org/eibis](http://www.eib.org/eibis).

# EIBIS 2025 – Slovenia overview

## Key messages

Businesses in Slovenia continue to outperform the EU average in investment activity, driven mainly by large infrastructure firms. These investments are often supported by public procurement and EU-funded projects. However, skill shortages, global uncertainty and weaker external demand may affect some planned expansions.

Firms remain optimistic about accessing external finance but concerns about the political environment and regulatory complexity are increasing. Exporters, in particular, face challenges with varying EU standards and compliance requirements. High energy costs persist despite recent regulatory relief measures.

Slovenian firms excel in innovation, leading in new product development, digital technology adoption, and the use of artificial intelligence, which proves particularly helpful to optimise internal processes.

Most companies recognize climate change as a risk and are developing their sustainability profiles, especially through recycling and energy efficiency. Nevertheless, few companies set strict emission targets or implement specific risk-mitigation actions. Energy audits are less common than the EU average.

Gender equality in Slovenian businesses surpasses the EU average, particularly in the services sector. However, large industrial, infrastructure and construction firms continue to lag behind, highlighting ongoing disparities.

## Executive summary

### Investment dynamics, needs and priorities

The share of Slovenian firms investing remains high at 92%, in line with EIBIS 2024 (93%) and above the EU average of 86%. On balance, 14% of firms expect to increase investment (the EU lies at 4%), a doubling compared with EIBIS 2024 (7%). Infrastructure firms (37%) and large firms (30%) are most likely to anticipate increased investment, while construction firms (-8%) anticipate a net decrease.

Slovenian firms mirror EU sentiment regarding the overall economic climate, anticipating deterioration over the next 12 months with a negative net value of -31% compared to -30% for the EU. The political and regulatory climate shows greater pessimism (-31% for Slovenia vs -22% for the EU). However, Slovenian firms are more optimistic about the availability of external finance, with 13% expecting improvement over the next 12 months compared to 1% for EU.

Most of Slovenian firms' total investment in the last financial year focused on replacement (50%). Capacity expansion remained stable at 25% of total investment, broadly in line with the EU average (23%). In the next three years, more firms in Slovenia want to grow, in terms of capacity expansion, compared to the EU average (37% vs 26%).

### Global value chains, climate change and innovation

Over eight in ten (85%) Slovenian firms are involved with international trade, rising to 97% among manufacturers. Therefore, they are sensitive to ongoing geopolitical risks and trade tensions. For Slovenia, the most commonly mentioned obstacles relating to international trade are recent changes in custom and tariffs (28%, less than the EU average 48% and significantly less than US firms, 77%). Other obstacles are compliance with new regulations (26%), disruption of logistics and transport (25%) and access to commodities or raw materials (25%) - all of these present less of an obstacle compared to the EU average.

Slovenian firms adapt their sourcing strategy notably by investing in digital inventory and inputs tracking (19%, similar to the EU average of 18%). Importers have been diversifying or increasing the number of countries they import from, which has decreased from EIBIS 2024 (22% to 12%) and is now below the EU average (19%).

Two thirds of Slovenian firms declare some exposure to physical risk from climate change, in line with the EU average (68%). 39% of Slovenian firms regard the transition to stricter climate standards and regulations as a risk while only 16% see it as an opportunity. The opportunity figure is below the EU average (27%).

Firms in Slovenia are less likely than those across the EU to have performed energy audits in the last three years (43% vs 56%) and to have set targets for their own greenhouse gas emissions (42% vs 47% EU average). Target setting is more common among large firms (67%) and in the manufacturing sector (61%). Actions to build resilience to the physical risk of climate change, are more common than in the rest of the EU (56% vs 53%). Purchasing or renewing insurance products to offset carbon-related losses (35% Slovenia compared to 25% EU) is among the preferred risk-mitigating measures. Waste minimisation and recycling, invested in or implemented by 85% of surveyed firms (EU average 77%), are among the most common measures to reduce greenhouse gas emission, followed by investment in energy efficiency (73% vs 67% on average in the EU).

Innovation is also a priority for Slovenian firms, with 41% of them investing in developing or introducing new products, processes or services (32% at EU level), often thanks to the deployment of multiple digital technologies (56% vs 51% at EU level). This proportion is particularly high within large firms (76%) and firms in the manufacturing sector (69%).

Four in ten Slovenian firms make systematic use of generative AI tools to improve processes, slightly above the EU average. Half of infrastructure and 53% large firms have adopted such tools. For nearly two-thirds (64%) of Slovenian firms, the use of AI tools is devoted to internal processes, followed by marketing and sales (44%), customer service (23%) and product development (22%).

### **Investment barriers**

Perceived barriers to investment remain broadly in line with EIBIS 2024; concerns are similar across the EU. The lack of skilled staff impede investment for 85% of Slovenian firms, compared to 79% in the EU. Key concerns also include uncertainty about the future (77%), energy costs (76%) and labour market regulations (57%).

The fragmentation of the EU market is a key challenge for Slovenian exporters. Over eight in ten (84%) say their main product or service must comply with differentiated regulatory requirements, standards or consumer protection rules across EU member states, well above with the EU average of 62%. The burden of regulatory compliance remains significant, with 17% of Slovenian firms employing more than 10% of their staff to assess and comply with mandatory or voluntary regulatory requirements, compared to the EU average of 11%.

### **Access to finance and policy support**

A large majority of Slovenian firms (69%) are using internal sources to finance their investment. External sources account for 43% of investment, in line with past trends. 17% of Slovenian firms using external finance consider the cost of borrowing inadequate, a similar proportion to EU levels.

A smaller proportion of Slovenian firms that invested in the last financial year received policy support for their finance investment (10% vs 16% EU average). Even fewer benefited from bank finance with favourable conditions (7% vs 11% EU average) and grants or subsidies (4% vs 7% EU average).

The share of Slovenian firms that are finance constrained is higher than the EU average (8.9% vs 6.1%). The most financially constrained firms are to be found in infrastructure (13%) and among SMEs (12%).

### **Gender equality in business**

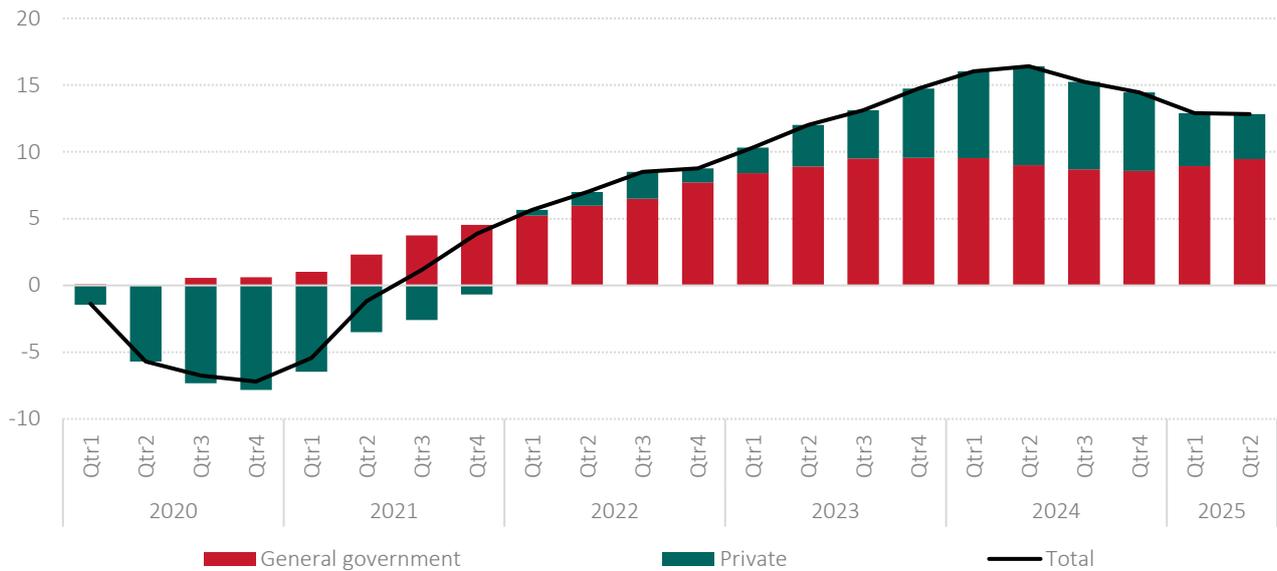
Just under a fifth (17%) firms in Slovenia say at least 50% of their owners are women, similar to EIBIS 2024 (19%) and above the EU average of 13%. The proportion of firms where women represent at least 40% of the company's senior management has remained consistently high (40% in EIBIS 2024 and 42% in EIBIS 2025), above the EU average of 25%.

The service sector in Slovenia stands out with the highest proportion of company owners and female senior management (30% for at least 50% of company owners being woman and 50% where women represent at least 40% of the company's senior management). In contrast, large firms and firms in infrastructure and construction sectors showed the least gender equality in Slovenia, highlighting the need for continued progress in these areas.

# Investment dynamics and focus

## Investment dynamics by institutional sector

Evolution of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms, non-seasonally and non-calendar adjusted), by institutional sector



Year-on-year growth of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms), by institutional sector



The graph at the top shows the evolution of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms, non-seasonally and non-calendar adjusted), by institutional sector. The nominal GFCF source data are transformed into four-quarter sums, deflated using the implicit deflator for total GFCF (2015 = 100). The four-quarter sum of total GFCF in the fourth quarter of 2019 is normalised to 0.

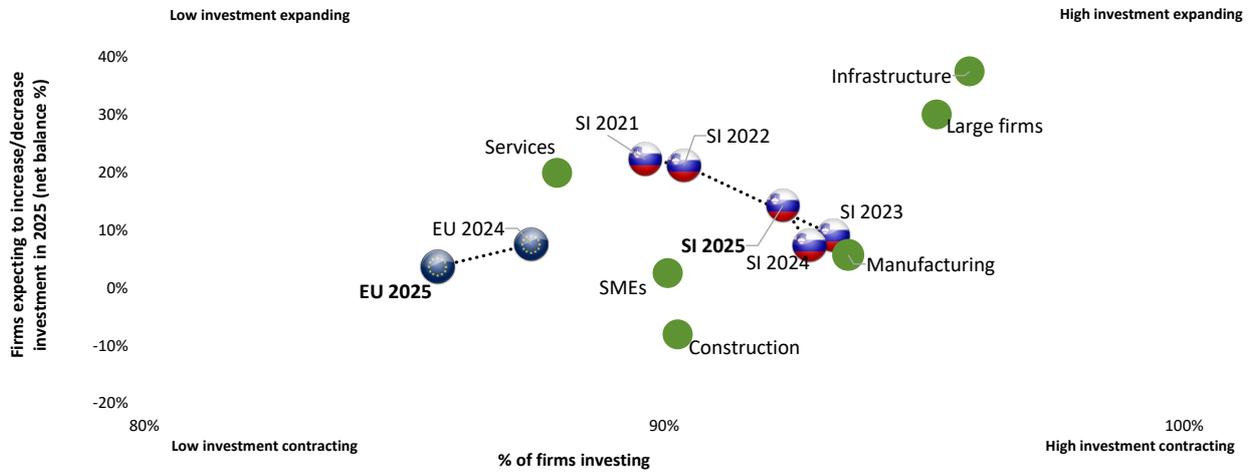
Source: Eurostat.

The graph at the bottom shows the year-on-year growth of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms), by institutional sector. The data are deflated using the implicit deflator for total GFCF.

Source: Eurostat.

# Investment dynamics and focus

## Investment cycle and evolution of investment expectations

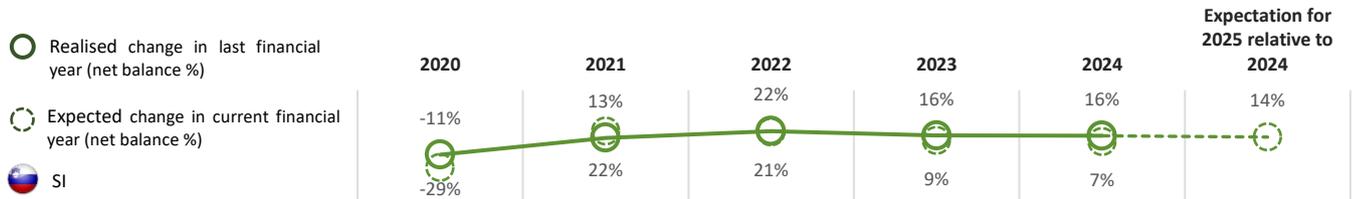


Share of firms investing shows the percentage of firms with investment per employee greater than €500.

Base for share of firms investing: all firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

Base for expected and realised change: all firms.

## Expected and realised investment changes over time



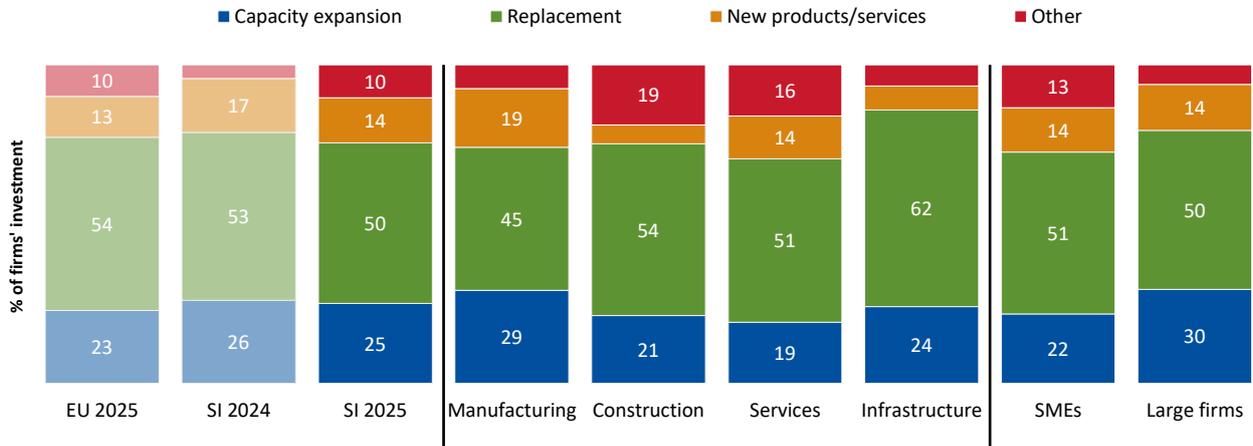
“Realised change” is the share of firms that invested more, minus those that invested less.

“Expected change” is the share of firms that expect(ed) to invest more, minus those that expect(ed) to invest less.

Base for expected and realised change: all firms.

# Investment dynamics and focus

## Purpose of investment in last financial year

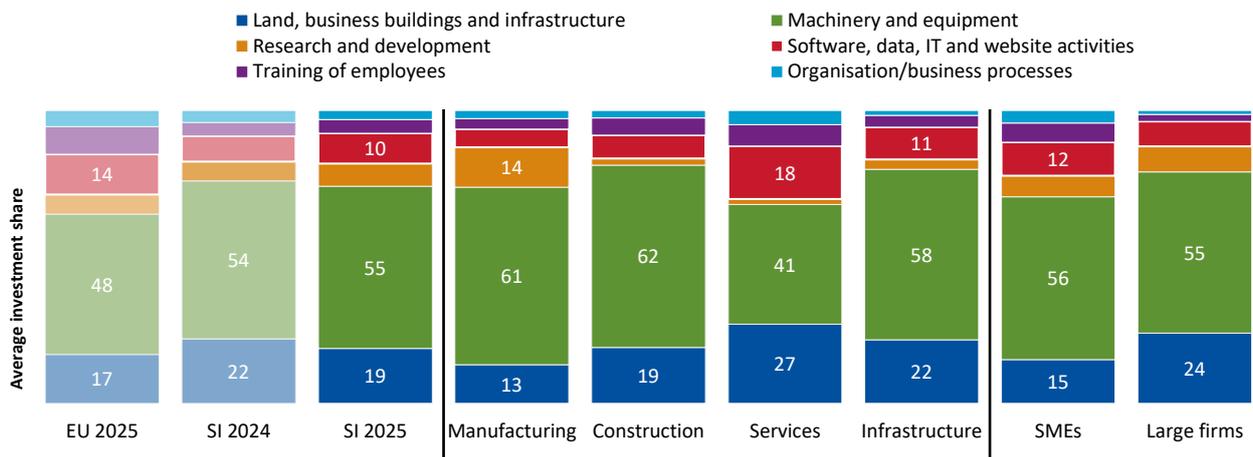


Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. What proportion of the total investment in the last financial year was for (a) developing or introducing new products, processes or services; (b) replacing capacity (including existing buildings, machinery, equipment and IT); (c) expanding capacity for existing products/services?

Base: All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses).

## Investment areas



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

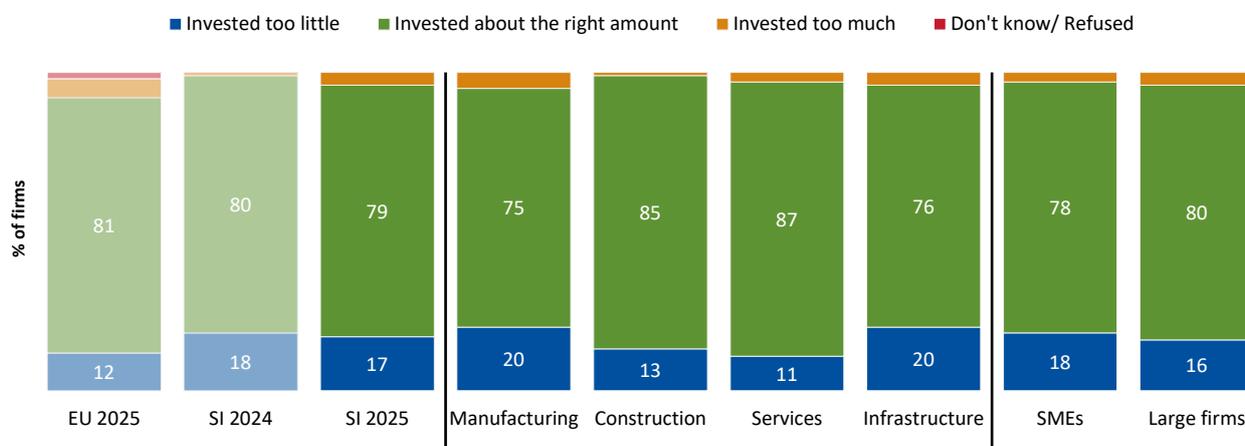
Q. In the last financial year, how much did your business invest in each of the following with the intention of maintaining or increasing your company's future earnings?

Base: All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses).

Note: Tangible assets are land and machinery; intangible assets are research and development, software, data, IT and website activities, training of employees and organisation/business processes.

# Investment needs and priorities

## Perceived investment gap

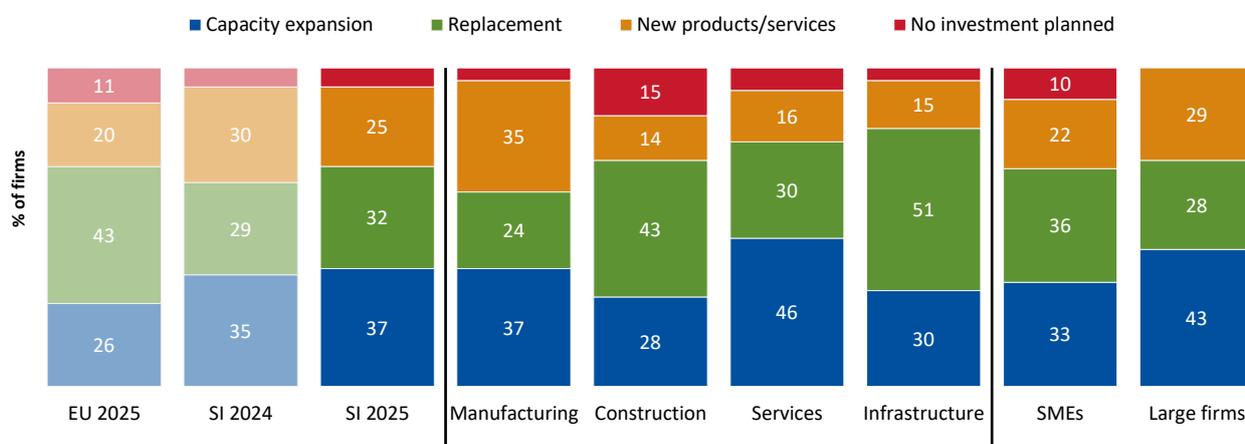


Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Looking back at your investment over the last three years, was it too much, too little, or about the right amount to ensure the success of your business going forward?

Base: All firms (excluding response "Company didn't exist three years ago").

## Future investment priorities



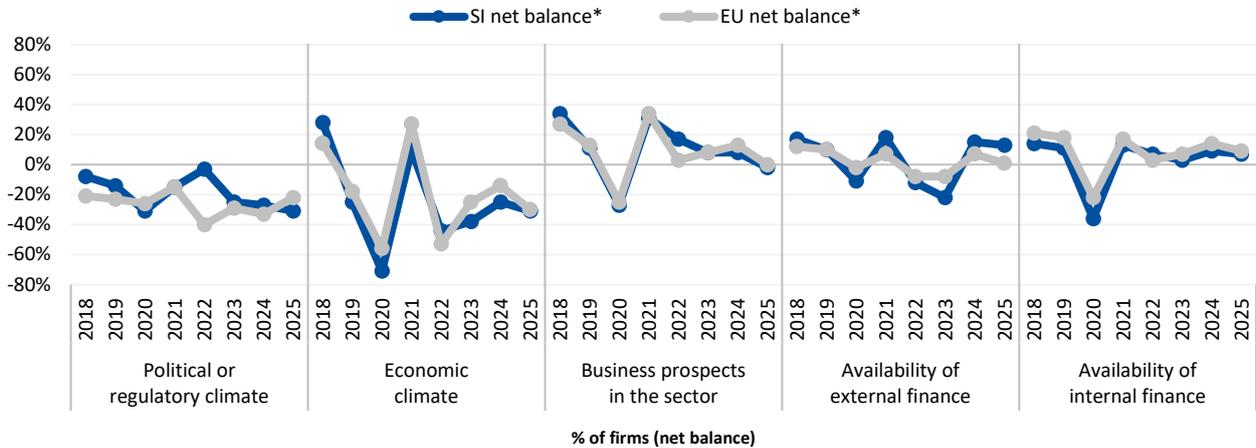
Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Looking ahead to the next three years, which of the following is your investment priority: (a) developing or introducing new products, processes and services; (b) replacing capacity (including existing buildings, machinery, equipment and IT); or (c) expanding capacity for existing products/services; or (d) no investment planned?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Investment needs and priorities

## Short-term drivers and constraints (net balance)

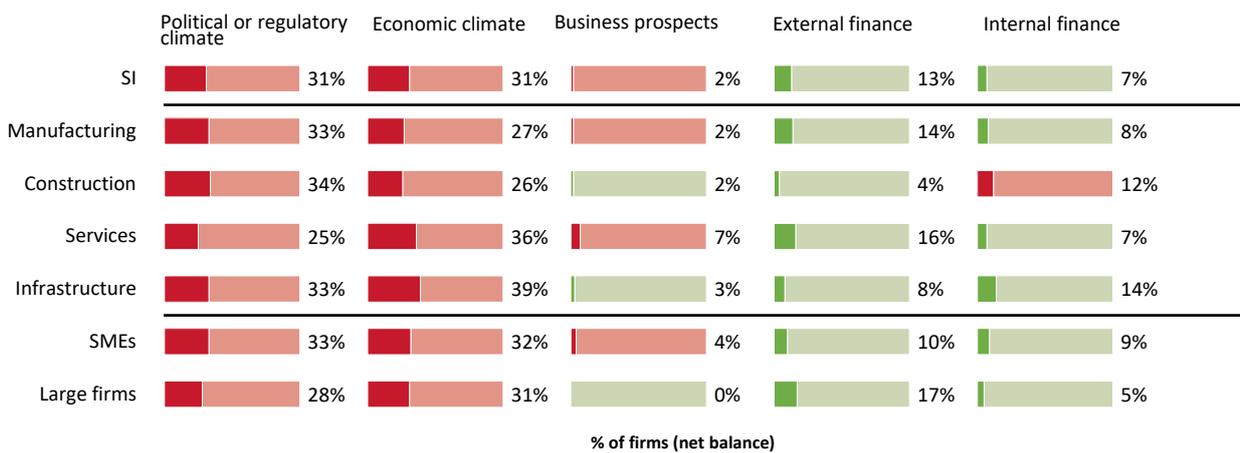


Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

Base: All firms.

\* Net balance is the share of firms expecting an improvement minus the share of firms anticipating a deterioration. Negative values thus imply that more firms expect a deterioration than an improvement.

## Short-term drivers and constraints by sector and firm size (net balance)



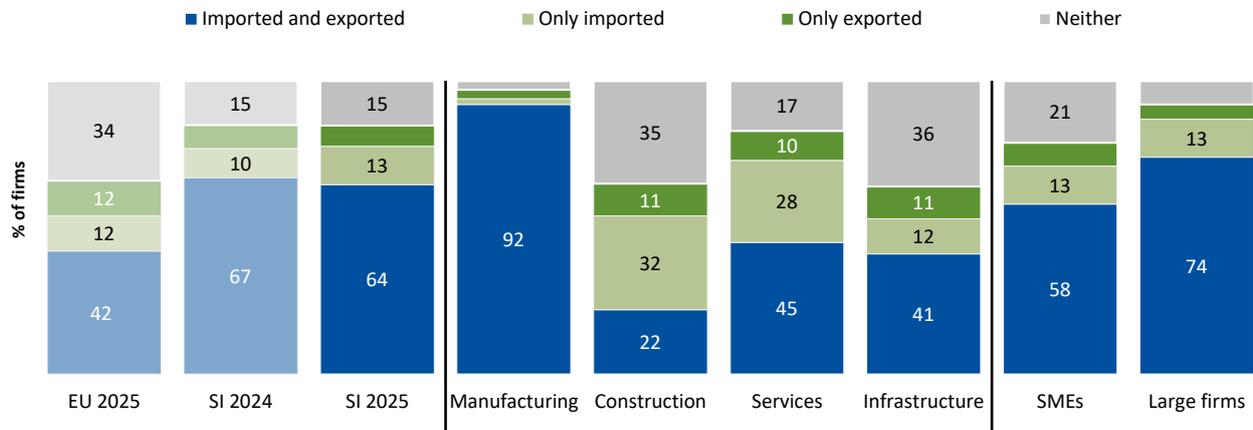
Please note: Green figures represent a positive net balance, while red figures represent a negative net balance. Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

Base: All firms.

# International trade

## Engagement in international trade

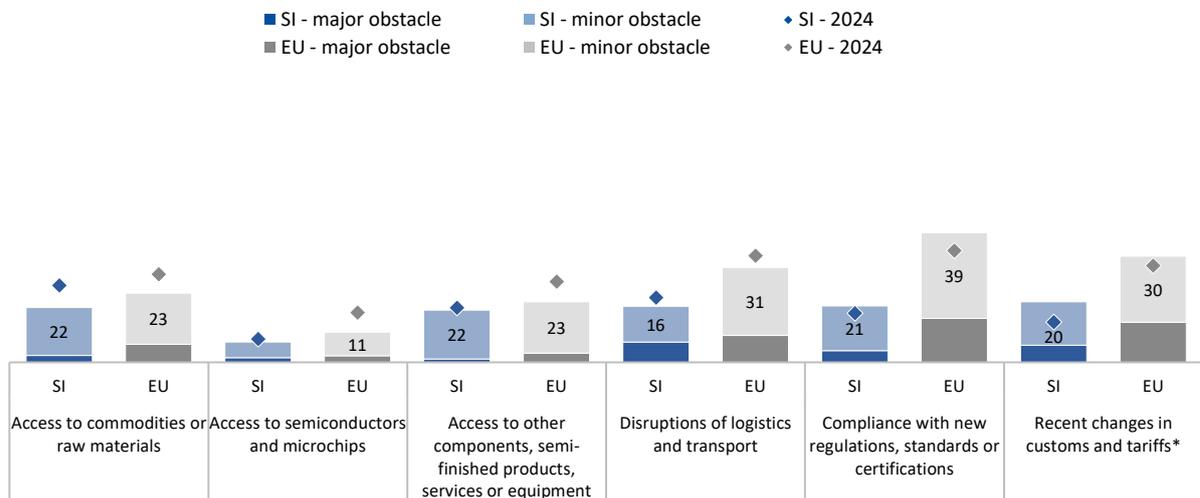


Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. In 2024, did your company export or import goods and/or services?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Obstacles related to international trade



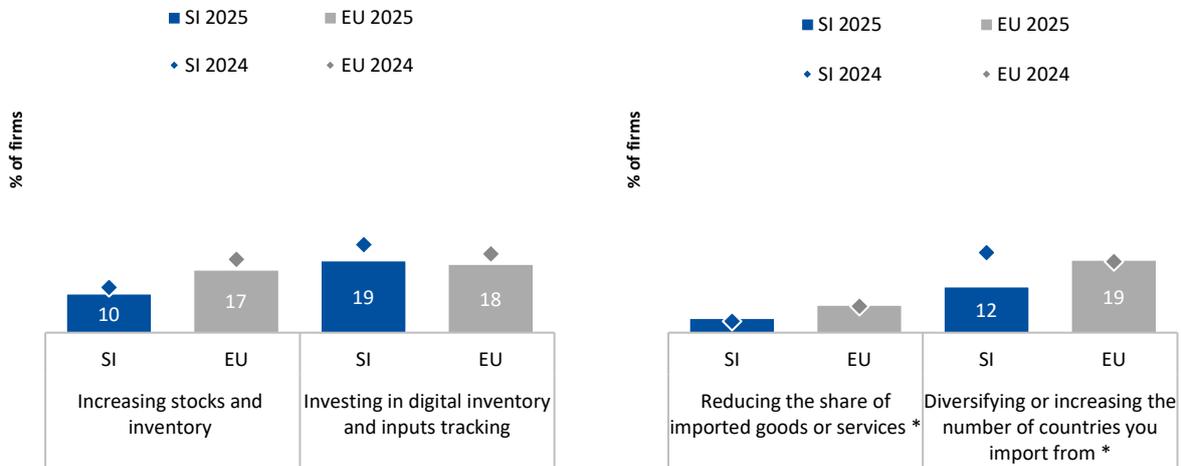
Q. Since the beginning of 2024, were any of the following an obstacle to your business's activities?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses).

\*Base: All importers and exporters (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses).

# International trade

## Change in sourcing strategy



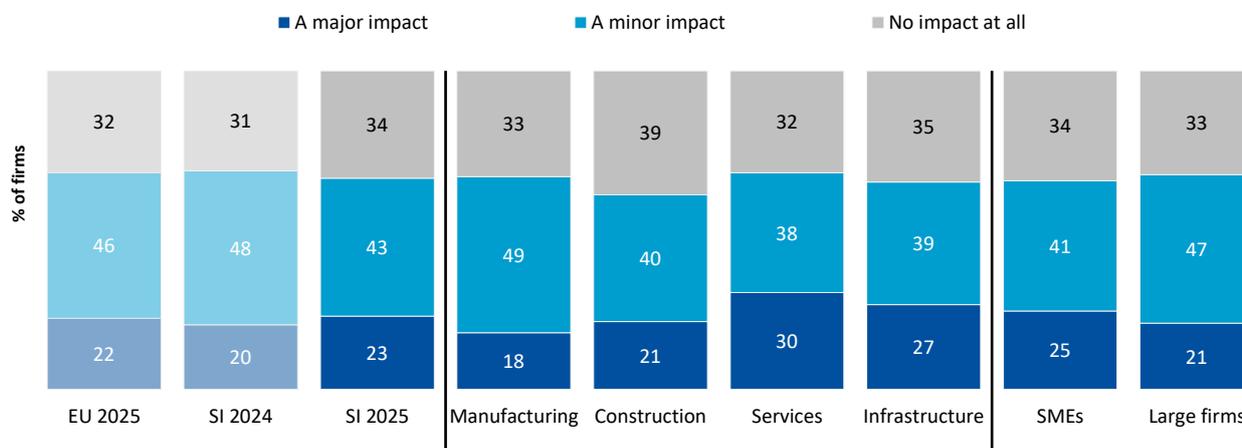
Q. Since the beginning of 2024, has your company made any of the following changes to your sourcing strategy, or are you planning to make any of these changes this year?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

\* Base: All firms that import (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Climate change and energy efficiency

## Impact of climate change — physical risk

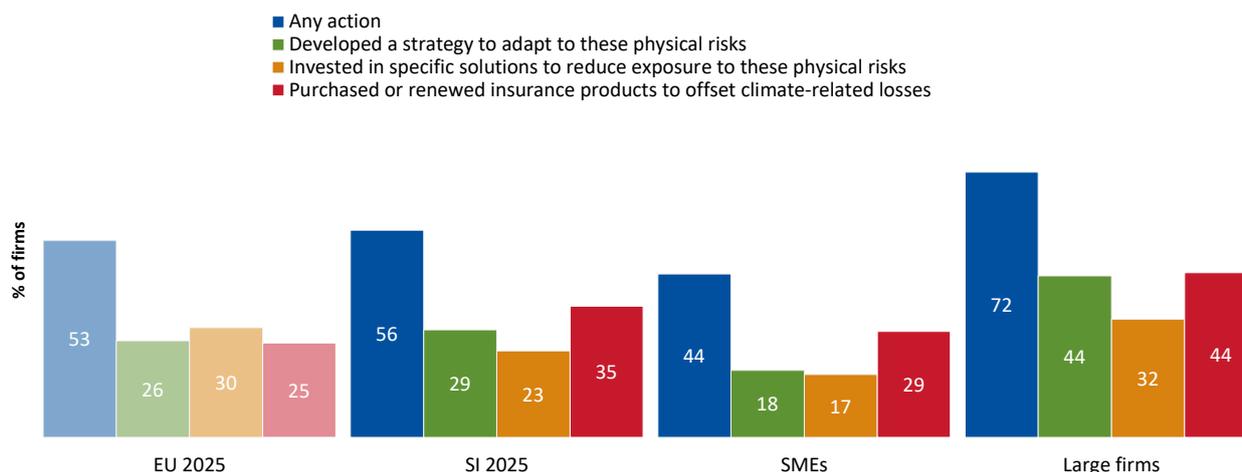


Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Thinking about the impact of climate change on your company, such as losses due to extreme climate events, including droughts, flooding, wildfires or storms, or changes in weather patterns due to progressively increasing temperatures and rainfall. What is the impact, also called physical risk, of this on your company?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Building resilience to physical risk



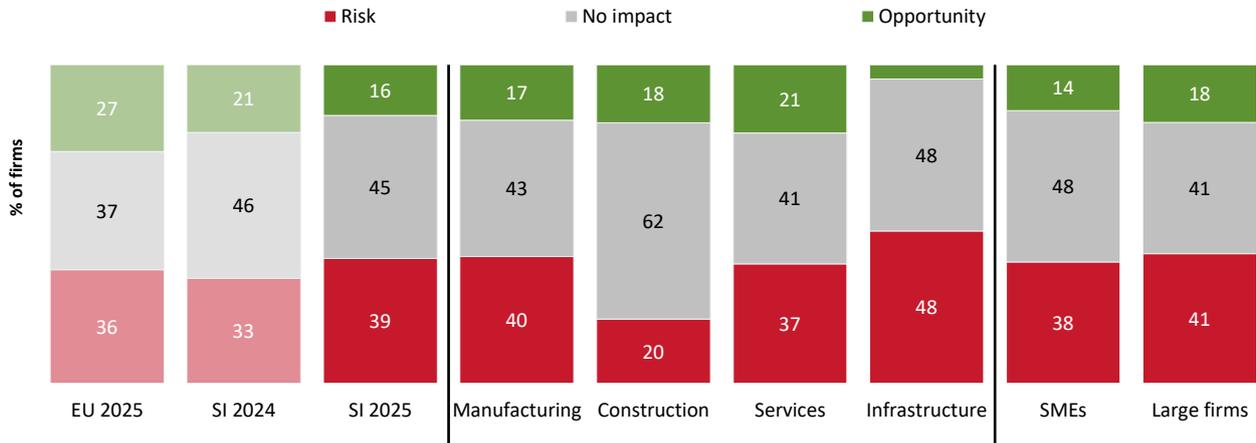
Please note: Firm size shows SI data only.

Q. Has your company done any of the following to address these physical risks?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Climate change and energy efficiency

## Risks associated with the transition to a net zero emission economy over the next five years

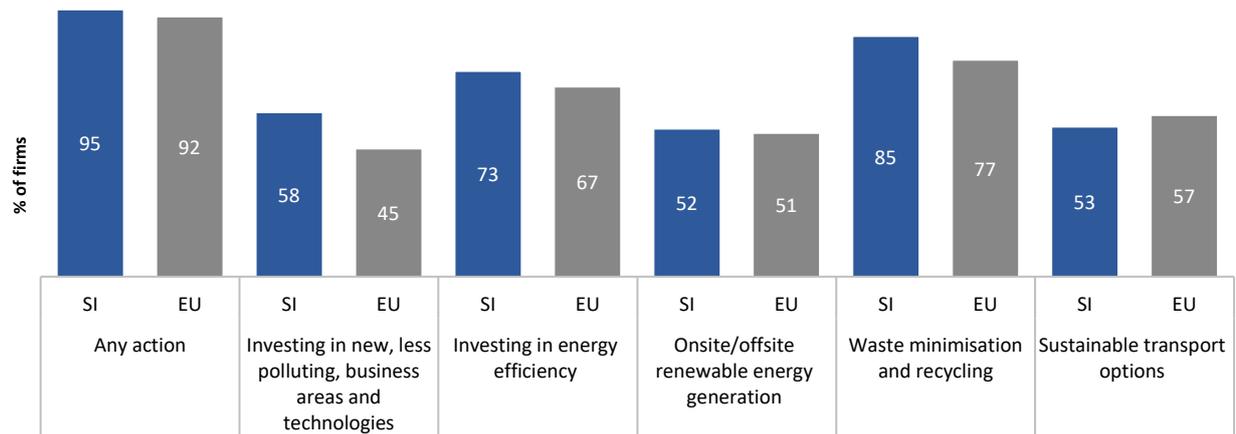


Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. What impact do you expect the transition to stricter climate standards and regulations will have on your company over the next five years?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

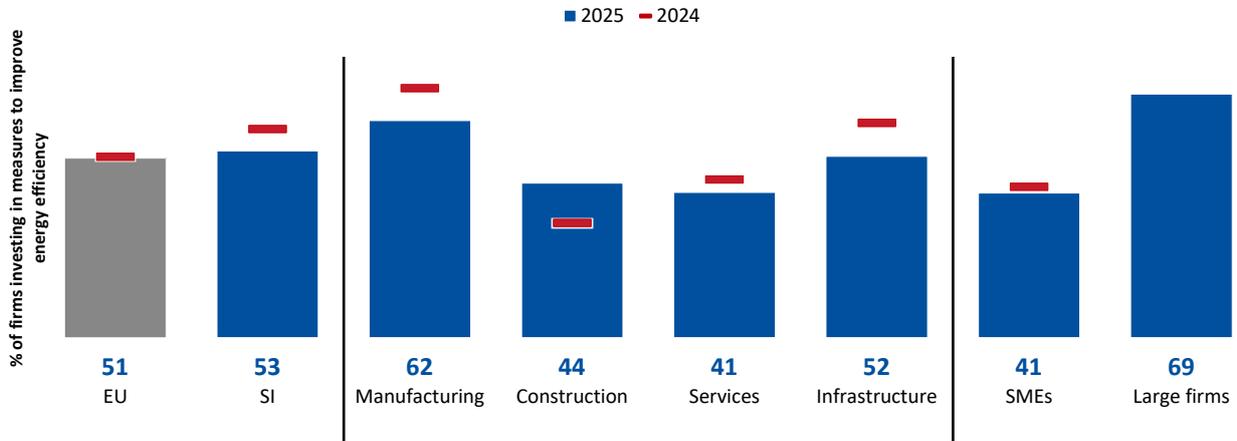


Q. Has your company invested or implemented the following, to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Climate change and energy efficiency

## Share of firms investing in measures to improve energy efficiency

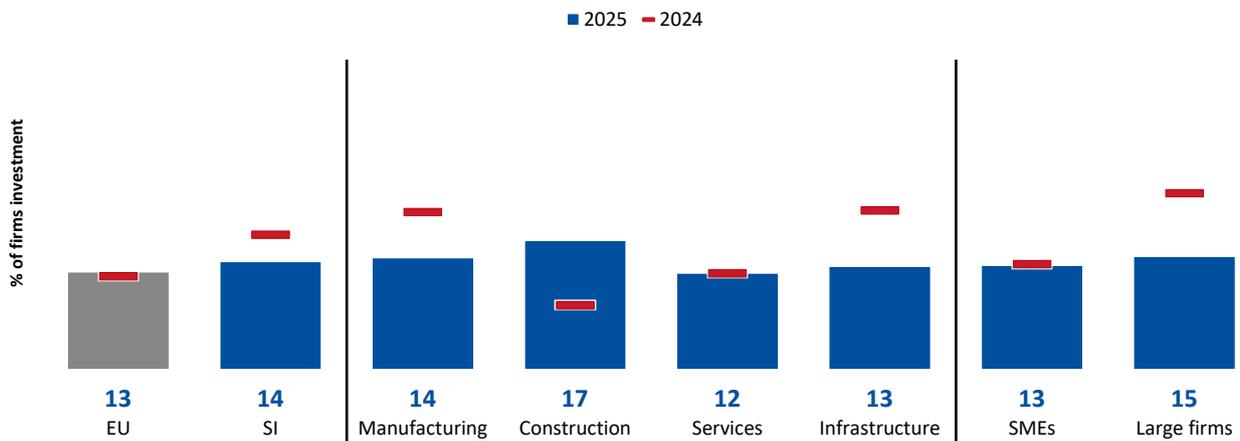


Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only. Derived indicator based on the number of firms that reported a percentage above 0% for the amount they invested in the last financial year to improve energy efficiency.

Q. Thinking again about your total investments in the last financial year, approximately what proportion of those investments included measures specifically intended to improve energy efficiency in your organisation?

Base: All firms.

## Share of investment in measures to improve energy efficiency



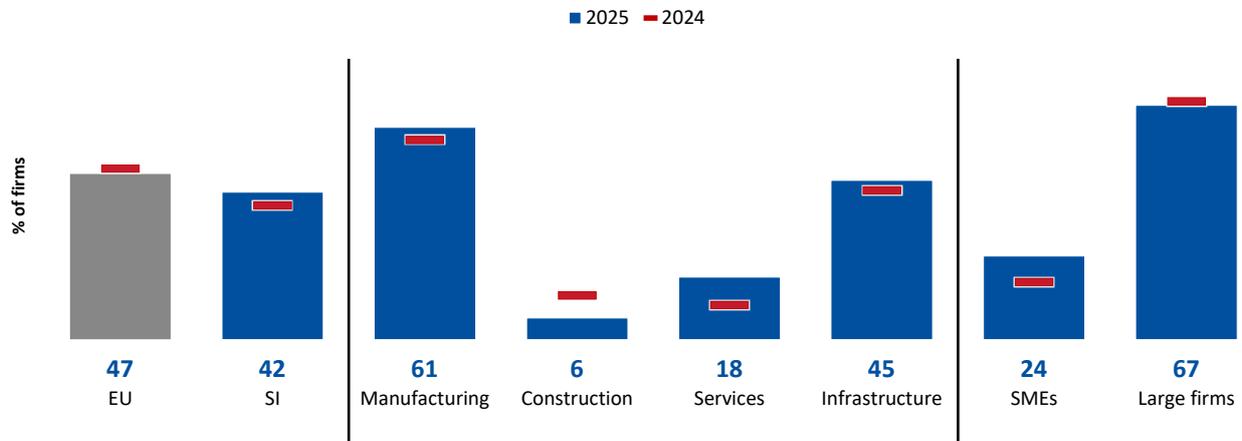
Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Thinking again about your total investments in the last financial year, approximately what proportion of those investments included measures specifically intended to improve energy efficiency in your organisation?

Base: All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Climate change and energy efficiency

## Targets for own greenhouse gas emissions

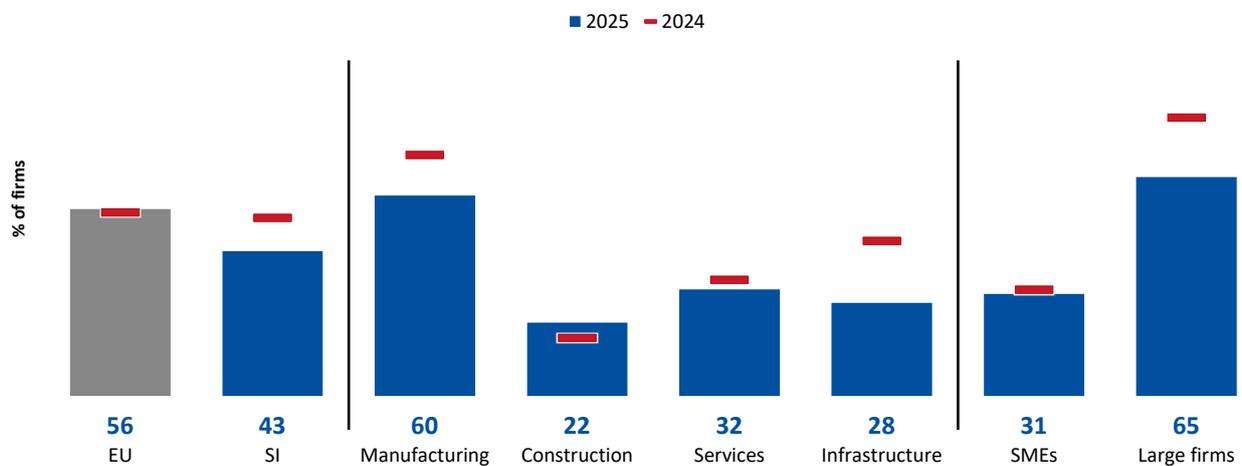


Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Does your company set and monitor targets for its own greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Energy audit



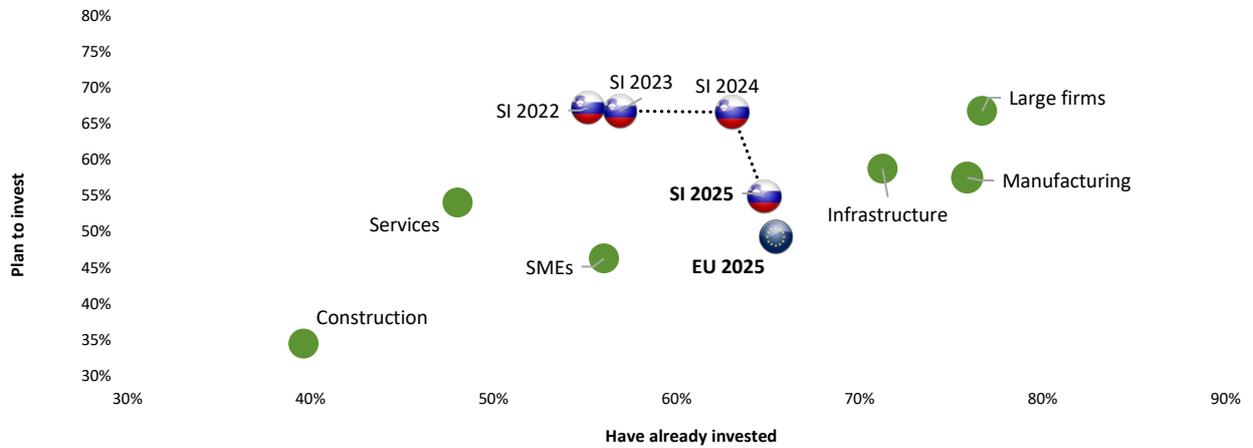
Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. In the past three years, has your company had an energy audit? By this I mean an assessment of the energy needs and efficiency of your company's building or buildings.

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Climate change and energy efficiency

## Investment plans to deal with climate change impact



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

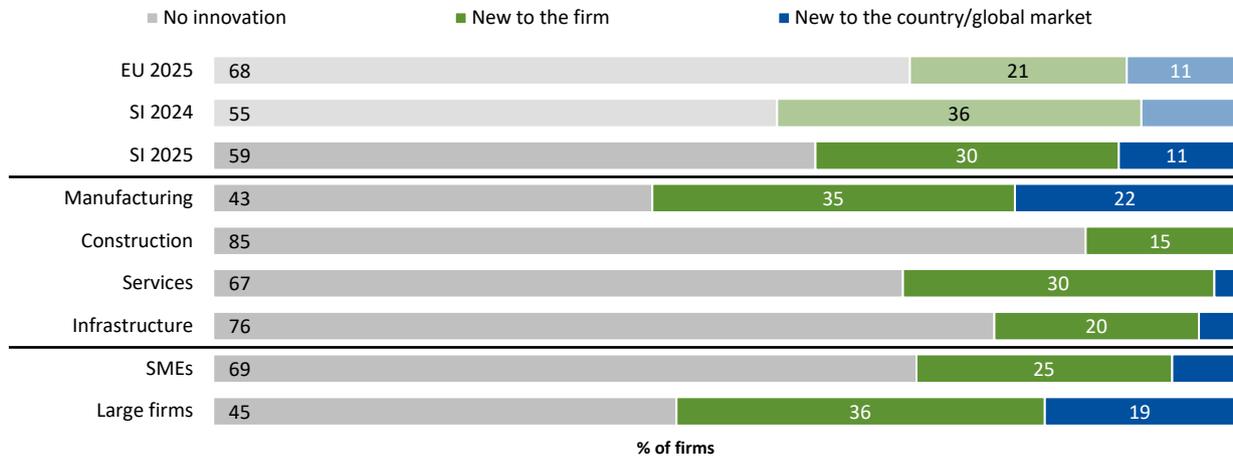
Q. Which of the following applies to your company regarding investments to tackle the impacts of weather events and/or to help reduce carbon emissions?

(a) Before this year the company had already made such investments; (b) The company is investing this year; (c) The company intends to invest over the next three years; (d) The company has no investment planned for the next three years.

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Innovation activities

## Innovation activities



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

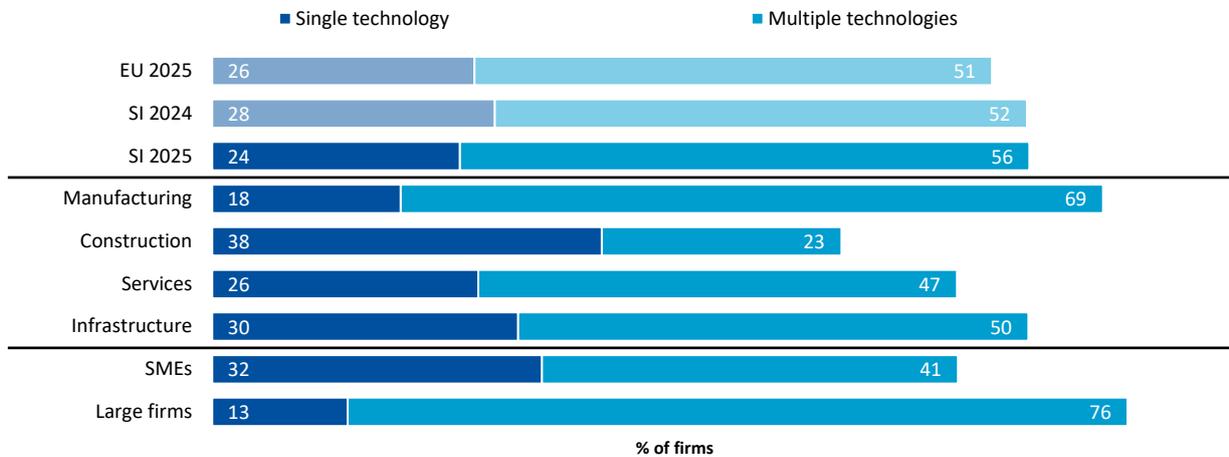
Q. What proportion of the total investment in the last financial year was for developing or introducing new products, processes or services?

Q. Were the products, processes or services new to the company, new to the country or new to the global market?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Innovation activities

## Use of advanced digital technologies



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

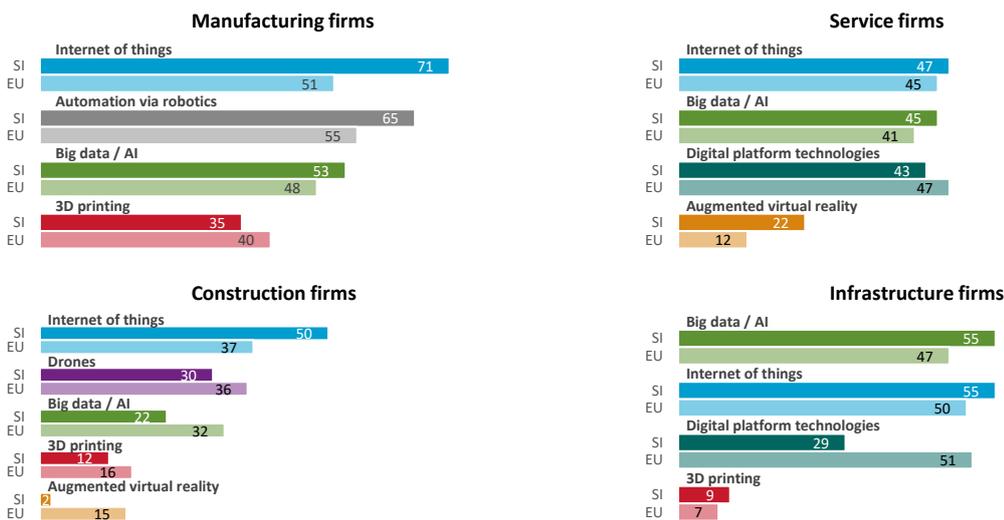
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

Reported shares group responses of firms that “used” the technology, used it “in parts of business” or had the “entire business organised around it.” Single technology refers to firms using one of the technologies surveyed for. Multiple technologies refers to firms using more than one of the technologies surveyed for.

Please note that the selection of advanced digital technologies surveyed varies by sector. While firms are usually asked about four technologies, construction firms were presented with five this year. To maintain consistency with previous years' analysis, the data for construction firms in the chart above excludes the newly added 'Big Data and artificial intelligence'. A detailed breakdown of all technologies surveyed per sector is provided on the following chart.

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Use of advanced digital technologies, by sector



Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

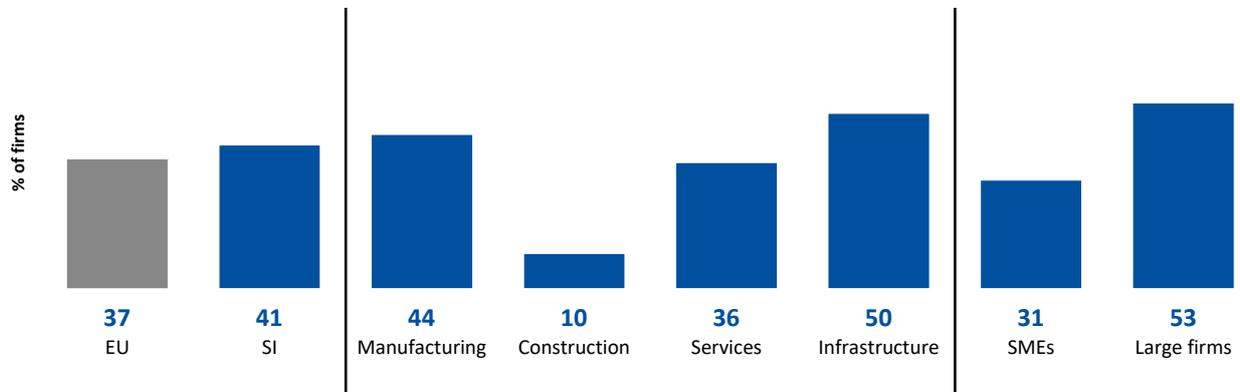
Reported shares group the responses of firms that implemented the technology “in parts of business” or had the “entire business organised around it.”

The survey questions were customised by sector. All firms were asked about 'Internet of things' and 'Big Data analytics and artificial intelligence'. Additionally, '3-D printing' was included for manufacturing, construction, and infrastructure firms; 'Digital platform technologies' for service and infrastructure firms; and 'Augmented or virtual reality' for service and construction firms. 'Automation via advanced robotics' was surveyed exclusively for manufacturing firms, and 'Drones' only for construction firms.

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Use of artificial intelligence

## Firms using generative artificial intelligence



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

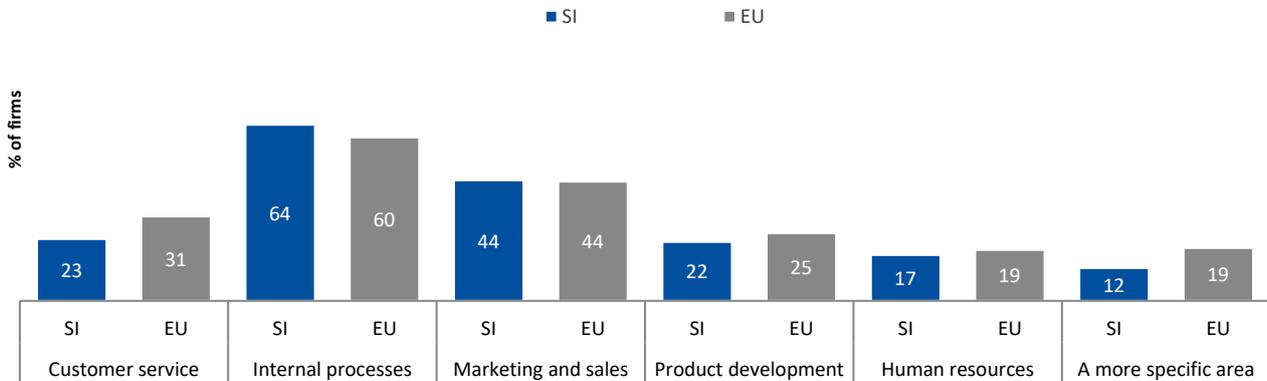
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business?

Q. I would like to ask about your company's systematic use of generative AI tools to improve processes. These are tools like ChatGPT, Bard, or Copilot that can create new content, like text, images, or codes. Does your company invest in these kinds of tools in any of the following areas?

Base: All firms.

# Use of artificial intelligence

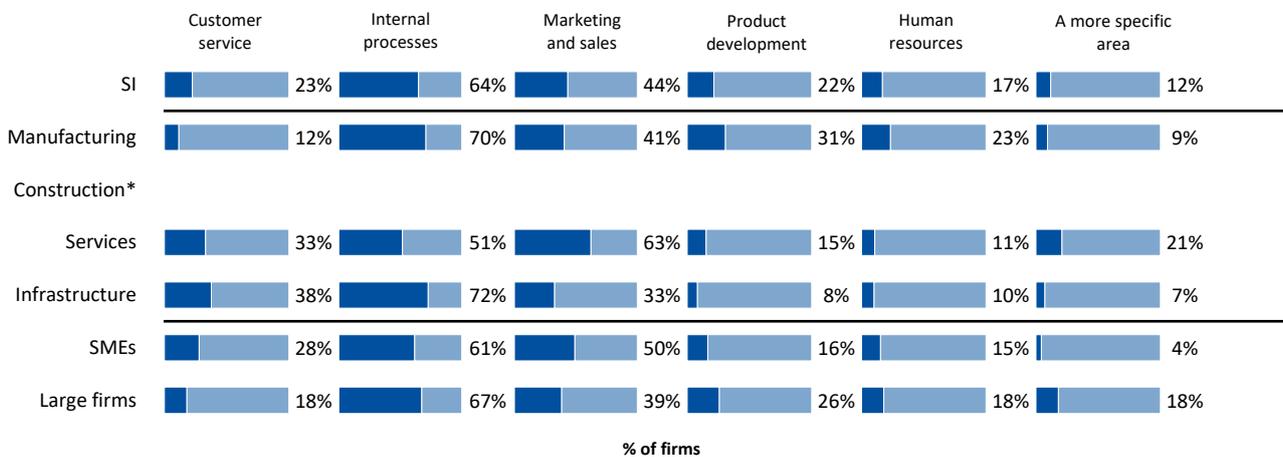
## Areas in which AI tools are used



Q. I would like to ask about your company's systematic use of generative AI tools to improve processes. These are tools like ChatGPT, Bard, or Copilot that can create new content, like text, images, or codes. Does your company invest in these kinds of tools in any of the following areas?

Base: All firms using artificial intelligence.

## Areas in which AI tools are used, by sector and firm size



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

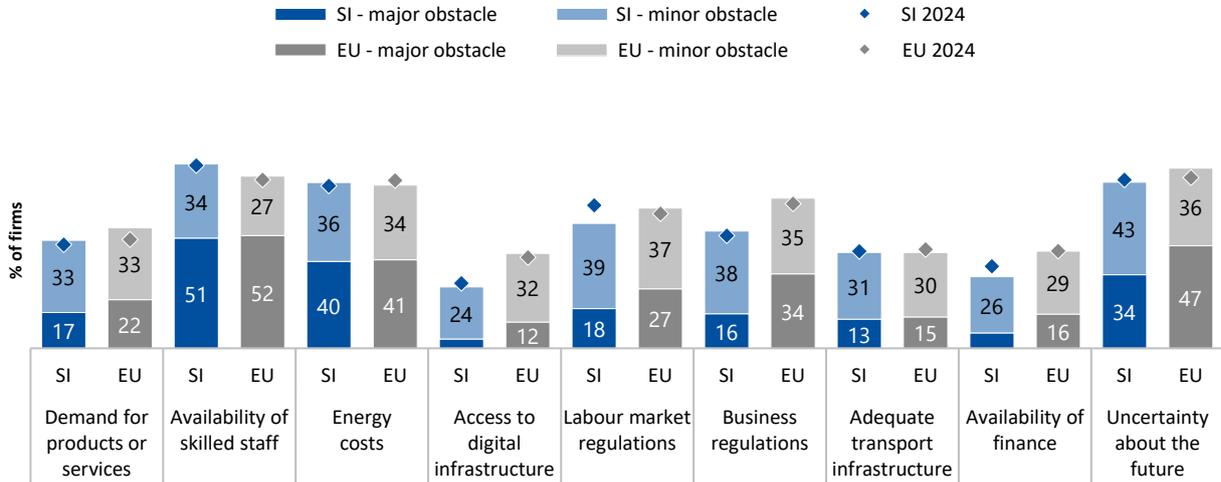
Q. I would like to ask about your company's systematic use of generative AI tools to improve processes. These are tools like ChatGPT, Bard, or Copilot that can create new content, like text, images, or codes. Does your company invest in these kinds of tools in any of the following areas?

Base: All firms using artificial intelligence.

\* Base size too low to include.

# Investment barriers

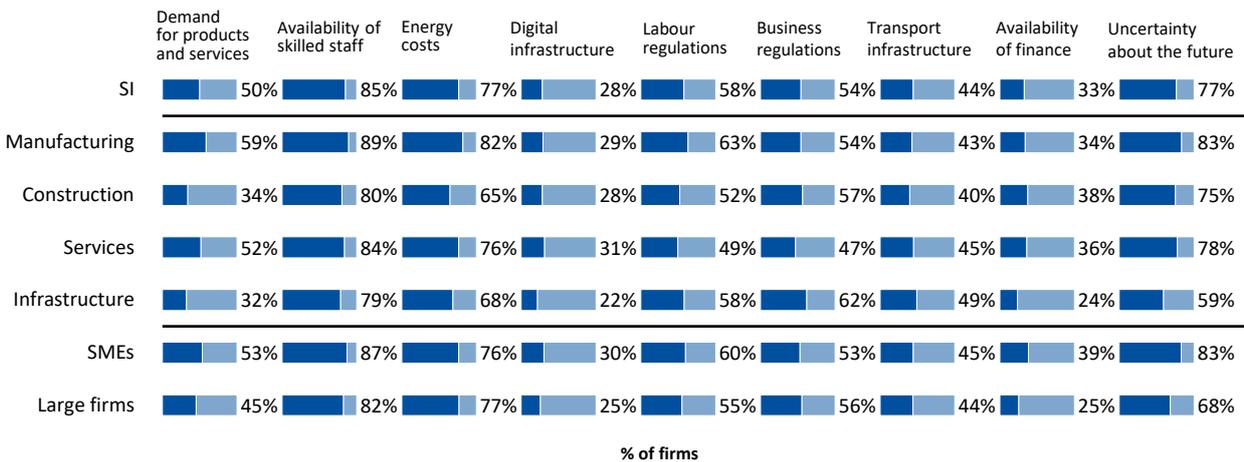
## Obstacles to investment



Q. Thinking about your investment activities in the last financial year, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

Base: All firms (data not shown for not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses).

## Obstacles to investment, by sector and firm size



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

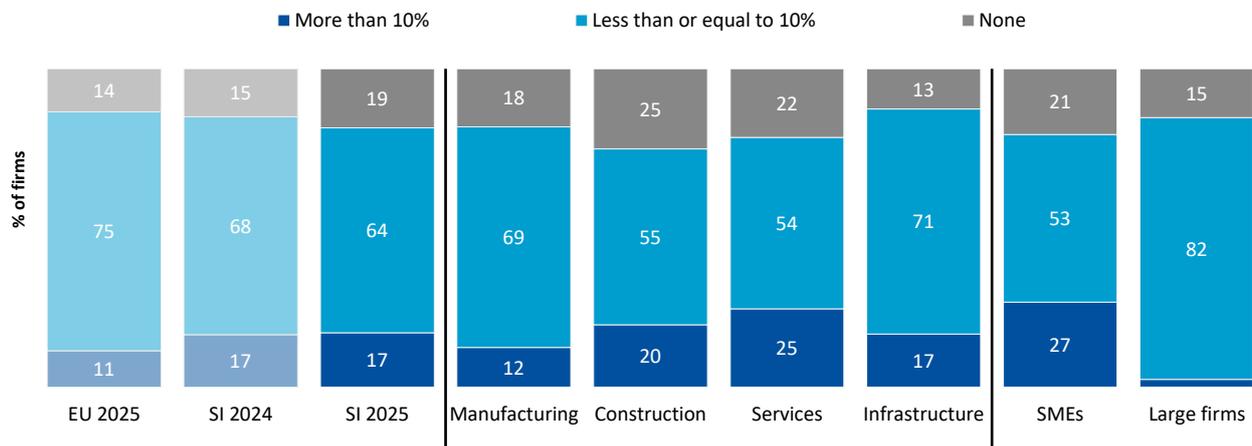
Q. Thinking about your investment activities in the last financial year, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

Reported shares combine "minor" and "major" obstacles into one category.

Base: All firms (data not shown for not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses).

# Room for streamlining, and for strengthening the single market

## Firms by share of staff employed to meet regulatory requirements

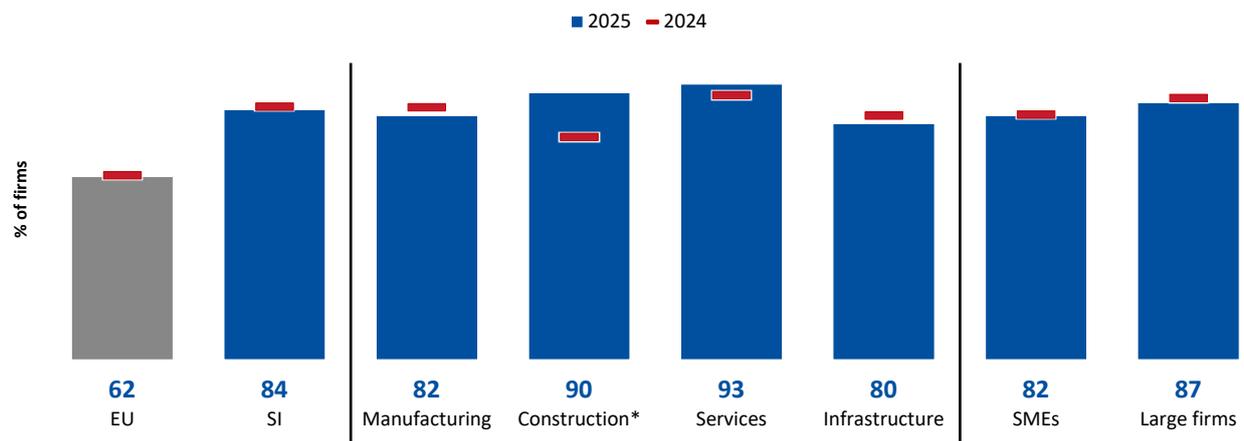


Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. How many staff does your company employ to assess and comply with mandatory or voluntary regulatory requirements and standards and to fulfil reporting requirements related to those?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Main product or service subject to varying requirements and standards



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

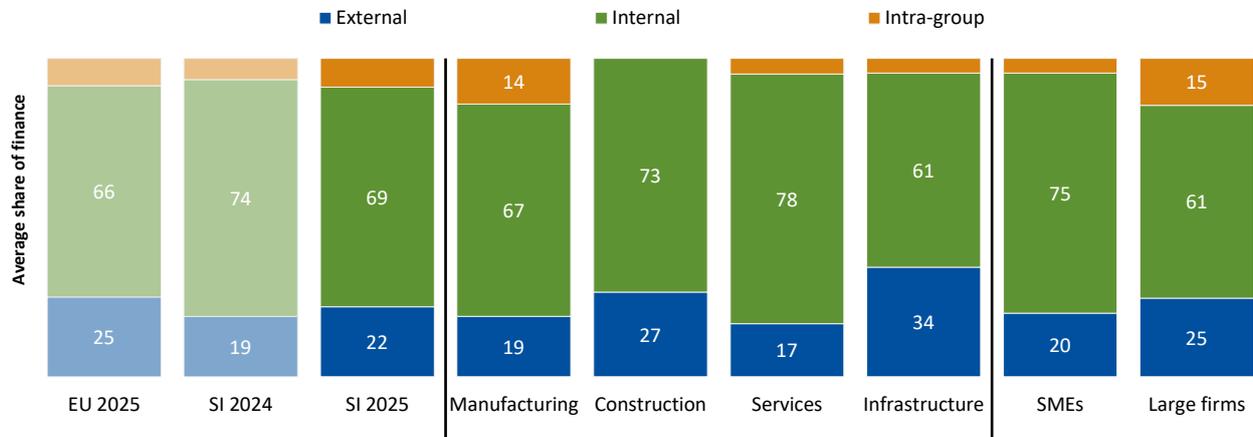
Q. Does your main product or service have to comply with differentiated regulatory requirements, standards or consumer protection rules across EU member states?

Base: All EU firms that export (excluding don't know/refused responses).

\* Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations.

# Access to finance

## Source of investment finance

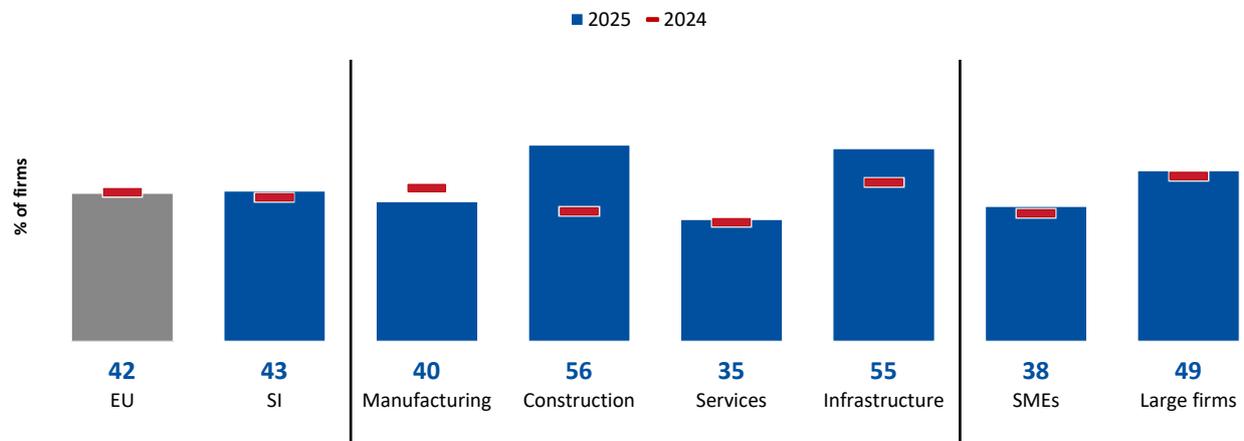


Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Approximately, what proportion of your investment in the last financial year was financed by each of the following?

Base: All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Share of firms using external finance



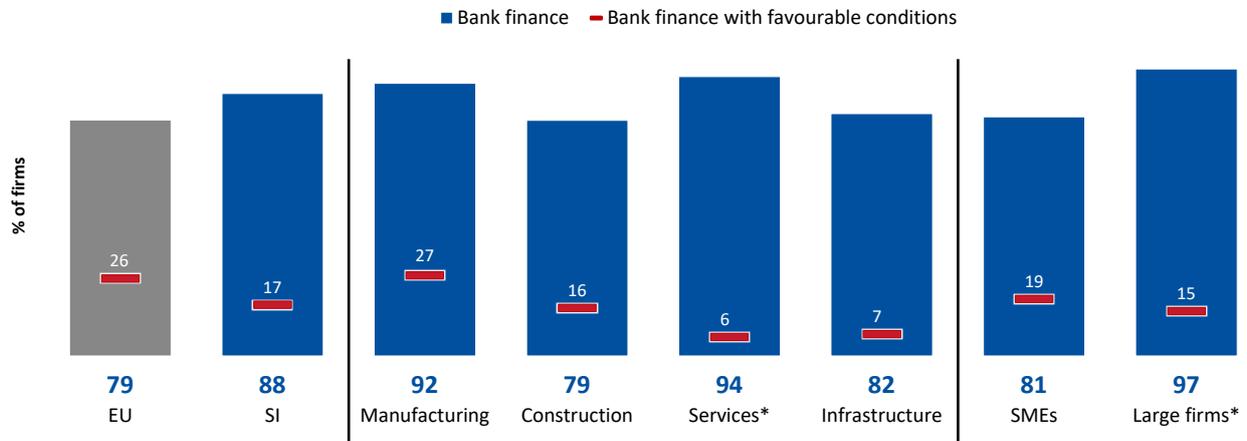
Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Approximately, what proportion of your investment in the last financial year was financed by each of the following?

Base: All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Access to finance

## Use of bank finance and bank finance with favourable conditions



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

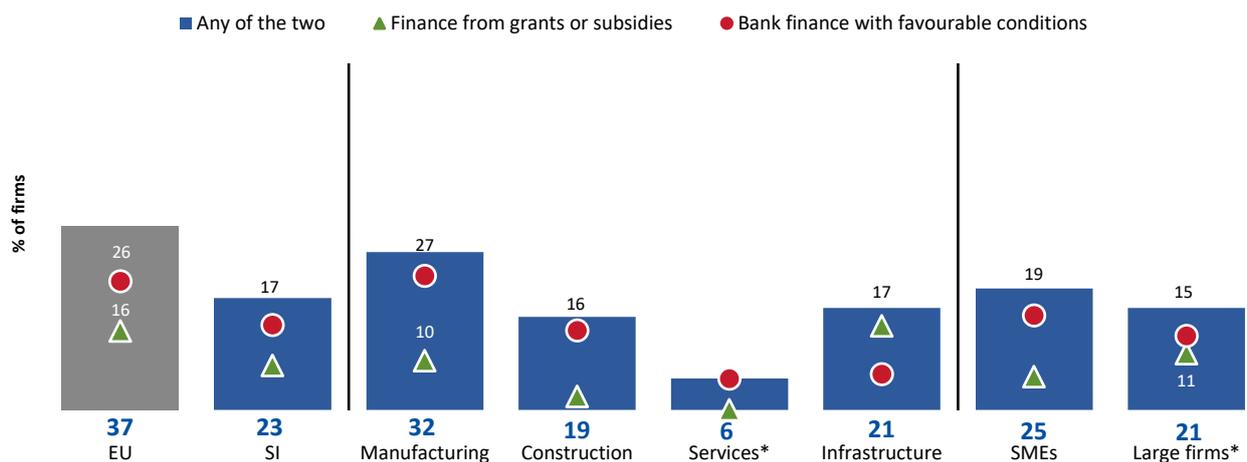
Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

Q. Was any of the bank finance you received on concessional terms (e.g., subsidised interest rate, longer grace period to make debt payments or very favourable conditions)?

Base: All firms using external finance (excluding don't know/refused responses).

\* Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations.

## Firms with finance from grants or subsidies or bank finance with favourable conditions



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

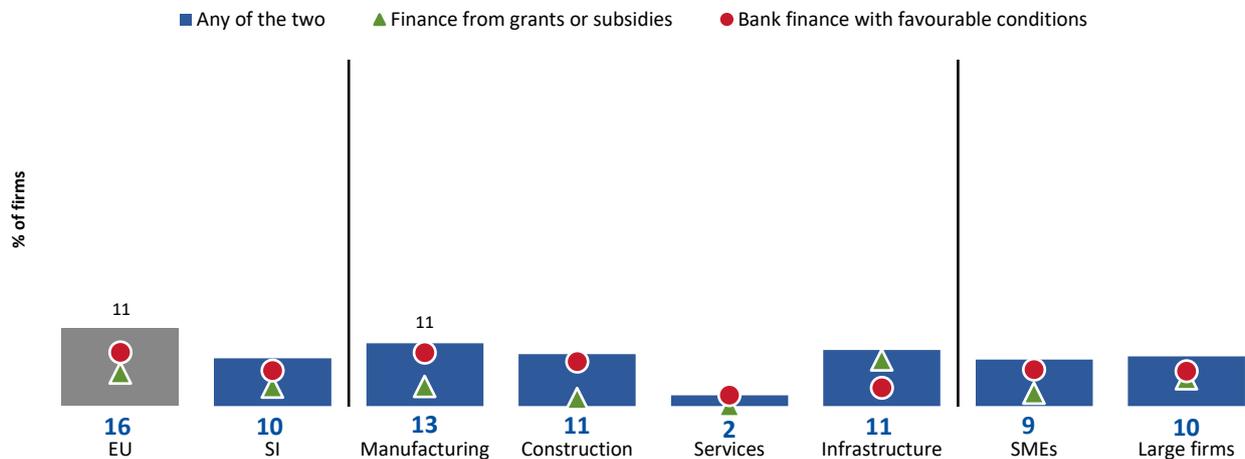
Q. Now thinking about the bank finance you obtained, was any of the bank finance you received on concessional terms (e.g. subsidised interest rate, longer grace period to make debt payments or very favourable conditions)?

Base: All firms using external finance (excluding don't know and refused responses).

\* Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations.

# Access to finance

## Investing firms with finance from grants or subsidies or bank finance with favourable conditions



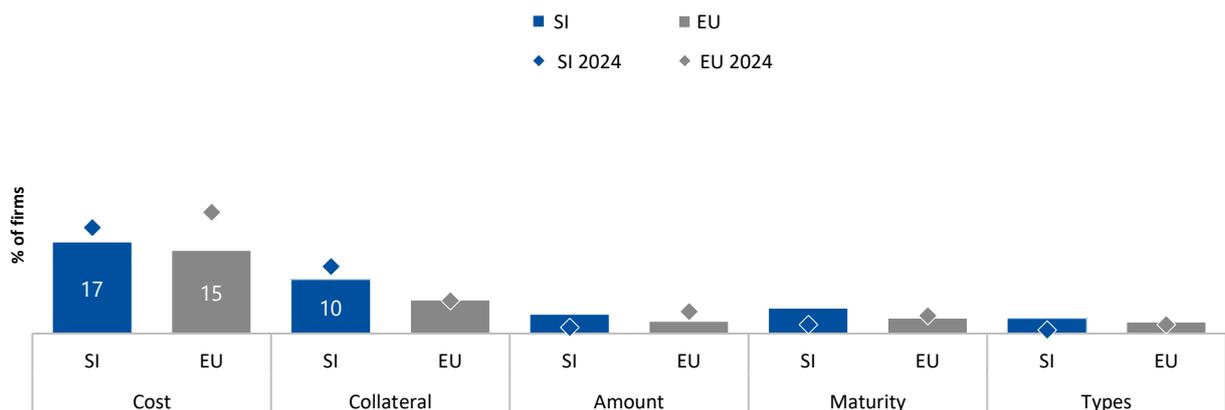
Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

Q. Now thinking about the bank finance you obtained, was any of the bank finance you received on concessional terms (e.g. subsidised interest rate, longer grace period to make debt payments or very favourable conditions)?

Base: All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know and refused responses).

## Dissatisfaction with external finance received

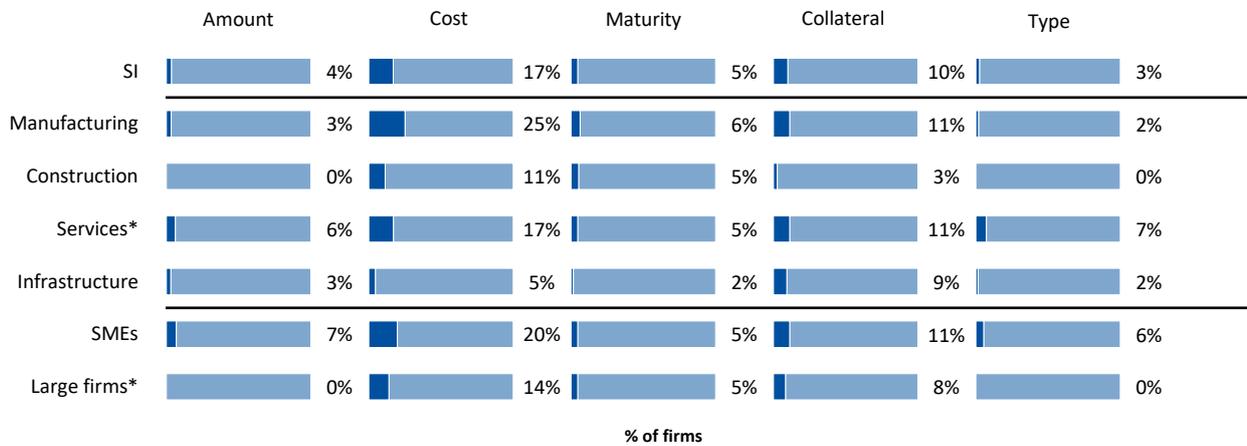


Q. Thinking about all of the external finance you obtained for your investment activities, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with it in terms of ...?

Base: All firms that used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know and refused responses).

# Access to finance

## Dissatisfaction with external finance received, by sector and firm size



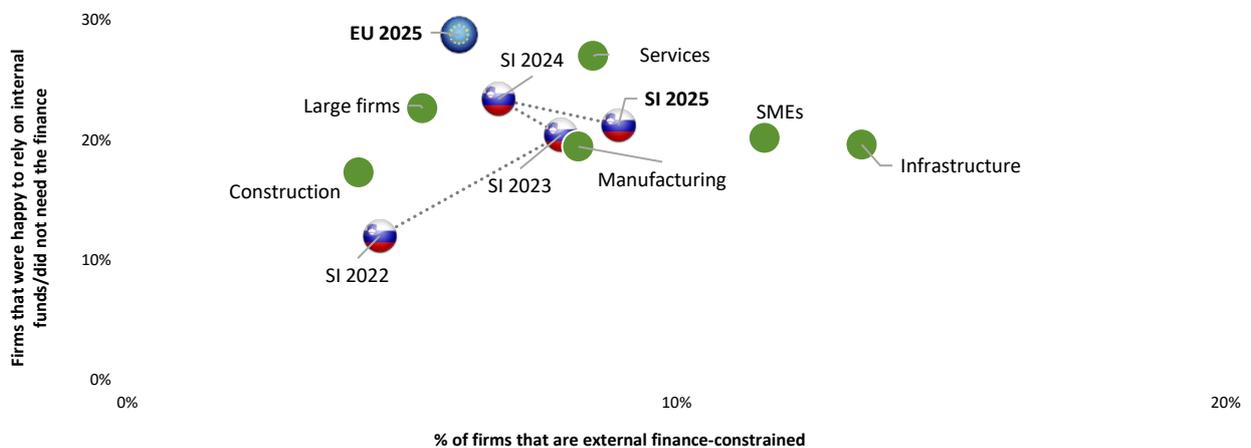
Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Thinking about all of the external finance you obtained for your investment activities, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with it in terms of ...?

Base: All firms that used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses).

\* Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations.

## Financing cross



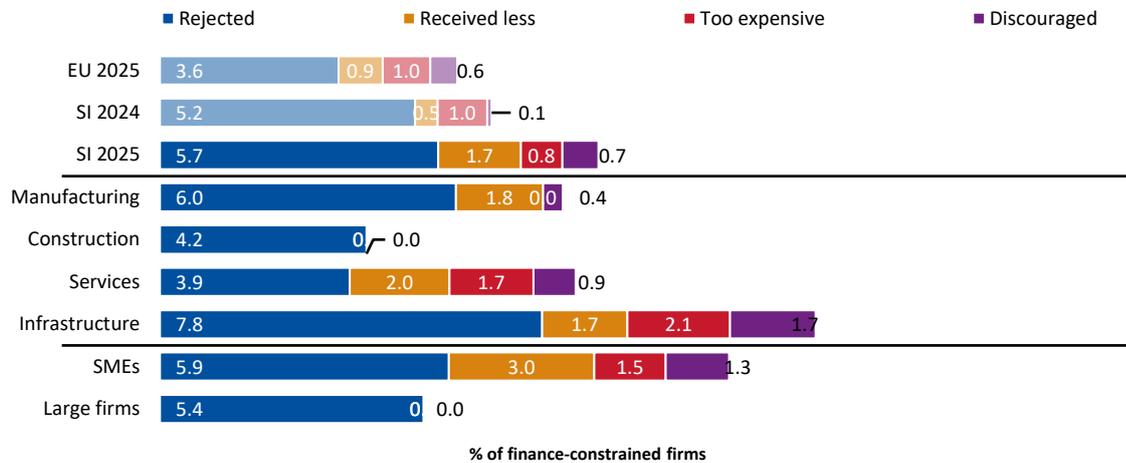
Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Data derived from the financial constraint indicator and firms indicating that the main reason for not applying for external finance was "happy to use internal finance/didn't need finance."

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Access to finance

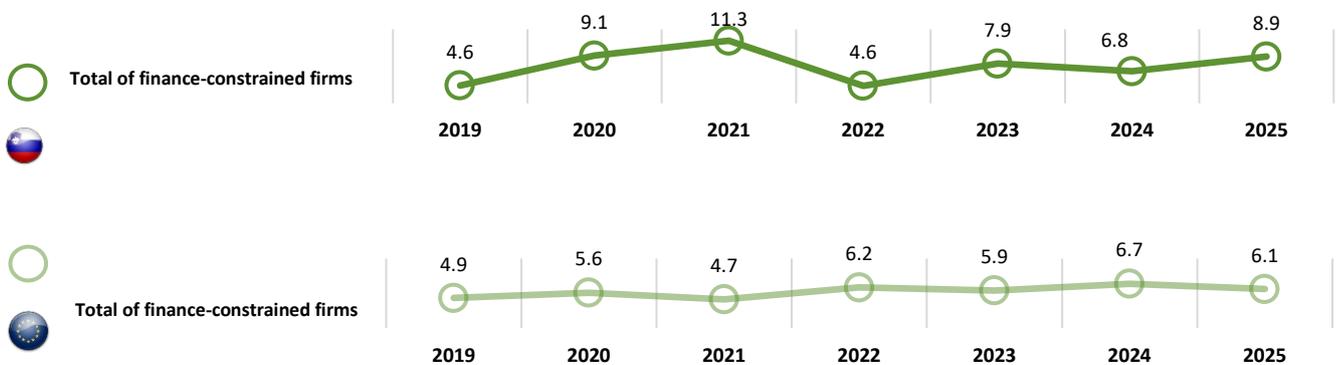
## Share of finance-constrained firms



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Share of finance-constrained firms over time

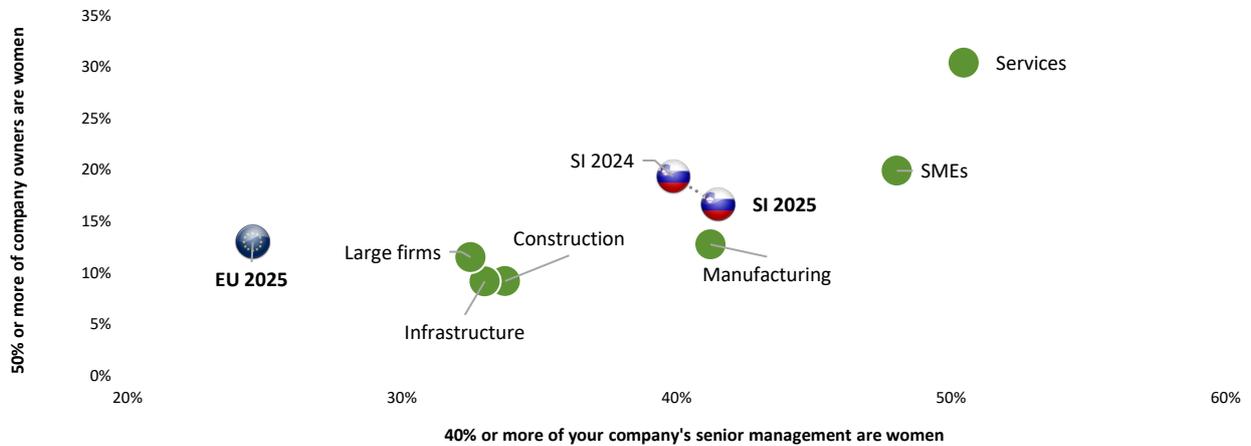


Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses). Trend data is based on total net.

# Gender equality in business

## Firms by share of women in senior roles



Please note: Sector and firm size show SI data only.

Q. Which of the following, if any, apply to your company: 50% or more of your company's owners are women; 40% or more of your company's senior management are women?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# EIBIS 2025: Country technical details

## Sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels

The final database is based on a sample rather than the entire population of firms in the European Union, so the percentage results are subject to sampling tolerances. These vary with the size of the sample and the percentage figure concerned.

	EU	SI	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	SMEs	Large firms	EU vs. SI	Manuf. vs. Constr.	SMEs vs. Large firms
	(11 990)	(403)	(142)	(70)	(97)	(91)	(353)	(50)	(11 990 vs. 403)	(70 vs. 142)	(353 vs. 50)
10% or 90%	1.2%	3.4%	5.5%	7.6%	6.5%	7.0%	2.8%	7.1%	3.6%	9.4%	7.6%
30% or 70%	1.8%	5.3%	8.5%	11.6%	10.0%	10.7%	4.3%	10.9%	5.5%	14.3%	11.7%
50%	1.9%	5.7%	9.2%	12.6%	10.9%	11.7%	4.7%	11.9%	6.0%	15.6%	12.7%

## Glossary

<b>Construction sector</b>	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in group F (construction).
<b>Infrastructure sector</b>	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in groups D and E (utilities), group H (transportation and storage) and group J (information and communication).
<b>Investment</b>	A firm is considered to have invested if it spent more than €500 per employee on investment activities with the intention of maintaining or increasing the company's future earnings.
<b>Investment cycle</b>	Based on the expected investment in the current financial year compared to the last one, and on the share of firms with investment greater than €500 per employee.
<b>Large firms</b>	Firms with at least 250 employees.
<b>Manufacturing sector</b>	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in group C (manufacturing).
<b>Services sector</b>	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in group G (wholesale and retail trade) and group I (accommodation and food services activities).
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and medium companies (firms with between five and 249 employees).

# EIBIS 2025: Country technical details

The country overview presents selected findings based on telephone interviews with 403 firms in Slovenia (carried out between April and July 2025).

**BASE SIZES** (\*Charts with more than one base; due to limited space, only the lowest base is shown)

	EU 2025	SI 2025/2024	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	SMEs	Large firms
All firms, p. 4 (bottom), p. 7 (top), p. 7 (bottom), p. 12 (top), p. 17 (top)	11 990	403/401	142	70	97	91	353	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 4 (top)	11 724	401/399	142	70	97	89	351	50
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses), p. 5 (top)	10 163	382/383	135	65	92	87	335	47
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses), p. 5 (bottom)	9 979	383/383	135	66	91	88	336	47
All firms (excluding 'Company didn't exist three years ago' responses), p. 6 (top)	11 982	403/401	142	70	97	91	353	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 6 (bottom)	11 743	395/399	139	67	95	91	346	49
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 8 (top)	11 961	402/401	141	70	97	91	353	49
All firms (data not shown for those that said not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused), p. 8 (bottom)	11 927	399/389	141	69	96	90	351	48
All importers and exporters (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses)*, p. 8 (bottom)	7 338	313/311	133	40	75	62	269	44
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 9 (top)	11 916	401/401	140	70	97	91	353	48
All firms that import (excluding don't know/refused responses)*, p. 9 (top)	6 073	279/282	123	35	68	50	239	40
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 10 (top)	11 921	402/398	141	70	97	91	353	49
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 10 (bottom)	11 920	401/399	142	69	96	91	351	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (top)	11 393	387/386	133	68	93	90	339	48
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (bottom)	11 969	403/401	142	70	97	91	353	50
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 12 (bottom)	10 251	381/378	133	66	91	88	336	45
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (top)	11 816	401/399	141	69	97	91	351	50

All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (bottom)	11 463	378/379	131	68	91	85	340	38
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 14 (top)	11 691	389/395	135	67	93	91	341	48
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 15 (top)	11 810	390/390	137	66	96	88	343	47
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16 (top)	11 959	402/401	141	70	97	91	353	49
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16 (bottom)	11 868	400/400	139	70	97	91	352	48
All firms using artificial intelligence), p. 18	3 984	161/ NA	58	15	38	48	131	30
All firms (data not shown for not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses), p. 19	11 990	403/401	142	70	97	91	353	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 20 (top)	11 611	398/394	138	70	96	91	353	45
All EU firms that export (excluding don't know/refused responses), p.20 (bottom)	5 404	254/266	128	24	52	47	217	37
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 21 (top)	10 532	385/388	136	65	92	89	336	49
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 21 (bottom)	10 532	385/388	136	65	92	89	336	49
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 22 (top)	3 985	160/148	58	34	26	41	135	25
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know and refused responses), p. 22 (bottom)	3 981	158/148	58	34	26	39	135	23
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 23 (top)	10 532	385/388	136	65	92	89	336	49
All firms that used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know and refused responses), p. 23 (bottom), p. 24 (top)	3 916	156/146	55	33	26	41	132	24
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 24 (bottom)	11 630	401/399	141	69	97	91	351	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 25	11 630	401/399	141	69	97	91	351	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 26	11 477	380/379	136	70	93	78	339	41



**EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2025**

# **SLOVENIA**

**OVERVIEW**

