

**MADE IN
SLOVENIA**
2035

ACTION PLAN
(Summary of the Made in Slovenia 2035 strategy)



**AN ECONOMIC PROGRAMME FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF SLOVENIAN
COMPETITIVENESS**

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Gospodarska
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Chamber of Commerce
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ECONOMIC SECTORS INVOLVED IN MADE IN SLOVENIA 2035

The economic sectors involved in the Made in Slovenia 2035 programme comprise the **central core of the Slovenian economy** as measured by revenue, exports, value added, size of workforce and investment. Together they account for more than half the economy – and as they are oriented towards exports and development to a greater than average extent, they are key to the country’s long-term competitiveness.

COMPANIES INVOLVED IN MADE IN SLOVENIA 2035:

generate **50% of all net sales revenue in the economy**

50%

are markedly **export-oriented**, with exports accounting for **69% of their total sales revenue**

69%

generate as much as **63% of total value added** in the economy, confirming their high productivity and strategic importance

63%

employ **62% of all employees in the economy**, with above-average **value added** per employee of almost **€70,000**

62%

are responsible for **62% of all investments**, with their investments as a share of revenue (7.7%) exceeding the average for the economy

62%

Importance to the overall Slovenian economy of the economic sectors involved in the programme (2024 figures)	ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY	SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY	PHARMACEUTICALS & BIOTECHNOLOGY	LOGISTICS & CONSTRUCTION	MATERIALS & THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY	AGRICULTURE & FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTION	WOOD PROCESSING	ICT	TOTAL	SHARE
Net sales revenue (€ million)	12,396	12,090	3,967	19,957	10,575	3,603	1,590	4,609	68,976	50%
Export revenue (€ million)	9,854	9,309	3,653	6,054	7,645	1,280	798	1,710	40,428	69%
Value added (€ million)	3,318	3,856	1,641	6,485	2,752	977	528	2,057	21,693	63%
Value added per employee (€)	59,902	58,712	121,773	59,856	63,855	55,483	49,645	90,247	69,641	
Employees	55,385	65,672	13,474	108,335	43,093	17,614	10,629	22,794	339,298	62%
Investments (€ million)	624	681	466	1,459	671	282	98	510	4,812	62%
Investments as a proportion of revenue (%)	5.0	5.6	11.8	7.3	6.3	7.8	6.2	11.1	7.7	137%

MADE IN SLOVENIA 2035 ACTION PLAN



This document provides a summary of the overall strategic plan for the effective promotion of the development of Slovenian commerce and industry in line with global trends and taking the specific competitive advantages of the Slovenian economy into account. It details the areas of strategic focus, the timetable, the resources and volume of funding required, the key measures for 2026–2035 and an estimate of the impact of the programme on GDP.

(SUMMARY OF STRATEGY)

AREAS OF STRATEGIC FOCUS BY KEY ECONOMIC SECTOR

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY



— Importance to the economy:

The automotive sector generates 8% of the Slovenian economy's revenue (€12 billion) and 15% of its exports, and employs around 66,000 people. Value added per employee is €59,000, which is 8% below the average for the Slovenian economy. Automotive is one of the country's most export-oriented sectors, with 75% of its revenue coming from exports. It is crucial to the country's efforts to insert itself into global value chains and develop high-tech solutions. The industry is distinguished by high levels of innovation, large-scale investments in R&D, increasingly rapid development in response to strong competition from Asia, and the deployment of digitalisation and new technologies in manufacturing and business processes.

— Long-term challenges:

- Adapting the sector to electric mobility and stricter environmental requirements
- Increasing productivity and optimising costs in response to competition from China

The key obstacles include the high tax burden on labour, rigid tax legislation, high energy costs, limited access to key raw materials, and a shortage of specialists in new technologies.

— Areas of strategic focus:

- Transition to carbon-free mobility (electric motors, battery components, lightweight materials, hydrogen)
- Development of smart vehicles with advanced control systems and connectivity
- Increase in the share of final products with high value added
- Technological switch towards smart and energy-efficient manufacturing and business processes
- Strengthening of domestic supplier clusters, and integration into new global value chains

— Timetable for implementation of the development phases:

- 2026–2030: development of new competencies and products
- 2031–2035: expansion of manufacturing capacities and internationalisation

Sources of funding: national competitiveness fund, European Union Important Projects of Common European Interest on Batteries (EU IPCEI Batteries), technology and innovation fund, companies' own resources

Estimated funding requirement: €2.3 billion



— Importance to the economy:

The electrical industry generates 8.3% of the Slovenian economy's revenue (€12.4 billion) and a sixth of its exports, and employs around 55,000 people. Value added per employee is approximately €60,000, which is 6% below the average for the Slovenian economy. As a sector, it is very heavily oriented towards exports (80%), is strongly connected to other key industries, and is rightly regarded as one of the most important sectors in strategic terms. The electrical industry plays a key supporting role in the development of a great many other sectors and industries, as it is supplying critical components and solutions for the automotive industry, energy, construction, IT and medical equipment. It therefore has a direct impact on the innovation capacity and competitiveness of the wider economy.

— Long-term challenges:

- Making a technological switch towards smart manufacturing
- Competing with countries that enjoy greater economies of scale (particularly those in Asia)
- Overcoming labour shortages, particularly in the fields of digitalisation and AI

— Areas of strategic focus:

- Investments in new innovative products and technologies (e.g. in the field of electrification)
- Strengthening of marketing functions for own-brand creation
- Automation and the further integration of AI into processes

— Timetable for implementation of the development phases:

- 2026–2028: development of products and pilot projects
- 2029–2035: implementation at mass scale and expansion of markets

Sources of funding: national competitiveness fund, Digital Europe, Horizon Europe, companies' own resources

Estimated funding requirement: €2.9 billion



— Importance to the economy:

The pharmaceuticals and biotechnology sector (SKD 21) generates 2.7% of the Slovenian economy's revenue (over €4 billion) and 5.9% of its exports, and employs more than 13,500 people. Value added per employee is €122,000, which is 90% above the Slovenian average. This is the country's most technologically advanced sector, bringing together the development, production and commercialisation of chemically synthesised ingredients and biologics obtained with the help of recombinant DNA and complemented by new technology platforms such as cell and gene therapy (C&G), radioligand therapy (RLT), and treatments based on RNA interference (RNAi), biologics and personalised medicine. More than €2 billion is currently being invested, with prospects for high future investments and the creation of at least 500 new jobs a year. The sector is one of the key drivers of the Slovenian economy and the one with the greatest potential. The active support of state and stakeholders is required if this potential is to be fulfilled and Slovenia is to become one of the most attractive European destinations for R&D, and for manufacturing and investment in pharmaceuticals and biotechnology, and to strengthen its role at global level.

— Long-term challenges:

- Significant shortage of highly qualified staff capable of meeting the needs of the sector
- Underfunding of R&D infrastructure
- Complex bureaucracy and slow-moving official procedures
- Slovenia's lack of international profile as a location for biotechnology investments

It is vital that measures be adopted to generate and retain staff, attract highly qualified professionals to Slovenia from abroad, increase investments in research and infrastructure, and simplify the regulations.

— Areas of strategic focus:

- Confirming Slovenia as a highly competitive and sustainable location for the development and manufacture of classic (small-molecule) drugs
- Developing and producing innovative and biosimilar drugs, personalised medicine, and other biotechnology products
- Biotechnology R&D and the establishment of biotechnology platforms for R&D and manufacturing
- Digitalisation, automation and robotisation of processes and logistics
- Internationalisation of biotechnology and a stronger presence in foreign markets

— Timetable for implementation of the development phases:

- 2026–2030: improvements to R&D and manufacturing infrastructure, and investments in new capacities
- 2031–2035: commercialisation of innovations and global expansion

Sources of funding: IPCEI Health, Circular Bio-Based Europe Joint Undertaking (CBE JU), national competitiveness fund, technology and innovation fund, companies' own resources

Estimated funding requirement: €3 million for implementation of the investments planned to 2035, with government support of at least €950 million expected



— Importance to the economy

Together, logistics and construction generate 14.4% of the Slovenian economy's revenue (€20 billion) and 10.3% of its exports, and employ around 108,000 people. Value added per employee is €60,000, which is slightly below the average for the Slovenian economy. Logistics is vital for connecting Slovenia with international markets and with Central and Eastern Europe, while construction plays a central role in the development of efficient and effective transport, housing and other infrastructure, and in ensuring stability during periods of crisis.

— Long-term challenges:

- Digitalisation, green transition and a shortage of staff continue to be the main challenges facing the sector.
- Investments are required in the digitalisation of processes, smart infrastructure, automation and connections to global markets.

The government's main measures include the preparation of a medium-term investment plan up to 2035, the provision of stable funding for public investments at 2.5% of GDP, the establishment of a national construction office and a state investment company, the creation of a paritarian fund, and the development of critical infrastructure based on the principles of resilience, sustainability and digitalisation.

— Areas of strategic focus:

- Digitalisation of logistics and the introduction of smart tracking systems Digitalisation with the introduction of AI into planning, operational construction, management and construction project maintenance processes
- Green logistics corridors and sustainable transport systems Development of multimodal hubs and the optimisation of supply routes
- Accelerated development of 'green' construction based on the multiple use of building materials, the use of new sustainable materials and a reduction in carbon energy consumption.

— Timetable for implementation of the development phases:

- 2026–2029: development of digital platforms and infrastructure
- 2030–2035: introduction of sustainable solutions

Sources of funding: EU Cohesion Fund, central government budget, Digital Europe, national competitiveness fund, Eco Fund, companies' own resources

Estimated funding requirement: €2.4 billion



— Importance to the economy

This sector generates 7.6% of the Slovenian economy's revenue (€10.5 billion) and 13% of its exports, and employs around 43,000 people. Value added per employee is €64,000, which is above the average for the Slovenian economy. The materials industry is vital for securing greater strategic autonomy for Europe in the materials field. Primary industrial materials provide the raw material basis for all other industrial sectors in Slovenia and Europe. These are critical materials for the development, manufacture and use of low-carbon materials and technologies of central importance to the green transition. They are also vital components of the defence and space industries. This sector has to be one of the first to implement the green transition in line with the EU's industrial strategy.

— Long-term challenges:

- High energy costs and requirements to decarbonise demand innovative solutions.
- A secondary raw materials market must be set up and developed, and manufacturing efficiency increased.

The key factors are the greatest possible utilisation of capacities, the diversification of production programmes across different industries and the development of products with their own specific features (to distinguish them from the competition in Asia).

— Areas of strategic focus:

- Development of sustainable and recycled materials, and technological breakthroughs in the reuse and recycling of materials
- Development of new materials capable of replacing rare earth minerals and reducing dependence on a small number of foreign suppliers
- Industrial-scale introduction of circular business models
- Enlargement of the role of the (niche) Slovenian materials industry within international supply chains, and making a contribution to strengthening the EU's self-sufficiency in the area of materials

— Timetable for implementation of the development phases:

- 2026–2028: research and pilot projects
- 2029–2035: industrial-scale deployment of circular solutions

Sources of funding: EU Green Deal, Horizon Europe, national competitiveness fund, technology and innovation fund, companies' own resources

Estimated funding requirement: €980 million



— Importance to the economy:

This sector generates 2.6% of the Slovenian economy's revenue (€3.8 billion) and 2.2% of its exports, and employs around 17,600 people. Value added per employee is €53,000 in agricultural enterprises and €56,000 in food companies. Both these figures are below the average for the economy as a whole. The sector is critical for securing strategic food autonomy and developing sustainable agriculture. Advances in biotechnology and materials science foster the development of new foods, innovative packaging solutions and the use of by-products in the circular economy. The sector has a significant multiplier effect on the whole economy.

— Long-term challenges:

- Climate change, changing dietary habits and ever-stricter environmental requirements
 - Digital transformation of processes and the preservation of farmland
 - Resilience to crisis, and the ability to tackle labour shortages and comply with complex regulations
- Investments in sustainable technologies, the sustainable management of natural resources and increases in self-sufficiency

— Areas of strategic focus:

- Strengthening of food security and self-sufficiency
- Construction of advanced production capacities (with investments in high-tech greenhouses, barns, manufacturing and storage capacities, irrigation systems and protection against climate risks), protection of farmland and the acquisition of missing raw materials
- Digitalisation of agriculture and of food and beverage manufacture, and the introduction of precision technologies
- Development of sustainable and regionally focused agri-food chains

— Timetable for implementation of the development phases:

- 2026–2029: construction of the necessary infrastructure and digital transformation
- 2030–2035: elimination of gaps in sectoral chains, and the development of resilient and regional agri-food systems

Sources of funding: interventions from the Slovenian 2023–2027 CAP Strategic Plan, national competitiveness fund, companies' own resources, local community funding

Estimated funding requirement: €1 billion



— Importance to the economy:

The wood-processing sector generates 1.1% of the Slovenian economy's revenue (€1.6 billion) and 1.3% of its exports, and employs around 10,600 people. Value added per employee is €50,000, which is 22% below the average for the Slovenian economy. Wood is a strategic raw material for sustainable building and furniture construction, as well as an important factor in the circular economy. Wood can be reused, recycled or turned into energy, which reduces waste and increases resource efficiency. Wood also binds carbon dioxide, reduces the carbon footprint of construction materials and strengthens the local economy.

— Long-term challenges:

- Growth hindered by slow construction procedures and a lack of an overarching strategy

Key requirement for greater support for wood recycling, accelerated digitalisation and the development of new markets

— Areas of strategic focus:

- Development of unique, custom-made and high-value-added products from wood
- Development of combinations of materials that include wood as an aesthetic element for various industries
- Digitalisation of manufacturing and the introduction of smart factories
- Circular models of wood biomass use

— Timetable for implementation of the development phases:

- 2026–2028: establishment of local chains
- 2029–2035: expansion of production capacities

Sources of funding: national competitiveness fund, EU Cohesion Fund, companies' own resources

Estimated funding requirement: €130 million



— Importance to the economy:

The ICT sector generates 3.3% of the Slovenian economy's revenue (€4.6 billion) and 2.9% of its exports, and employs around 22,800 people. Value added per employee is €90,000, which is 40% above the average for the Slovenian economy. Being vital to the digital transformation of Slovenian business and industry, the sector has a major systemic impact on the long-term competitiveness and resilience of the economy as a whole.

— Long-term challenges:

- Elimination of the shortage of ICT specialists and the establishment of tighter development links with industry and global value chains
- Strengthening of the ICT sector as the backbone of Slovenian digital sovereignty, and as a key factor in growth, productivity, competitiveness and resilience.
- Restructuring of the business model towards the development of own high-value-added products and the global consolidation of the Slovenian ICT sector
- Establishment of sovereign digital infrastructures as the basis for technological resilience, cybersecurity and national strategic autonomy

The key requirements of the sector include the strengthening of digital infrastructure, improvements to cybersecurity and insertion into global value chains, and the restructuring of the business model towards the development of own high-value-added products and the global consolidation of the Slovenian ICT sector.

— Areas of strategic focus:

- Stimulating rapid growth in the number of ICT specialists through better links between the education system and industry
- Strengthening ICT as the backbone of digital sovereignty and an accelerator of economic growth
- Encouraging product-oriented innovations and the internationalisation of digital solutions
- Developing secure, reliable and sovereign digital infrastructures

— Timetable for implementation of the development phases:

- 2026–2028: development of innovative solutions and productivisation, the restructuring of business models towards own products, and increases in the number of ICT specialists
- 2029–2035: construction of sovereign digital infrastructure, global commercialisation and the development of domain solutions

Sources of funding: Digital Europe, Horizon, national competitiveness fund, technology and innovation fund, dual-use projects (NATO, DIANA, etc.), companies' own resources

Estimated funding requirement: €4.9 billion

KEY MEASURES FOR DELIVERING THE STRATEGY

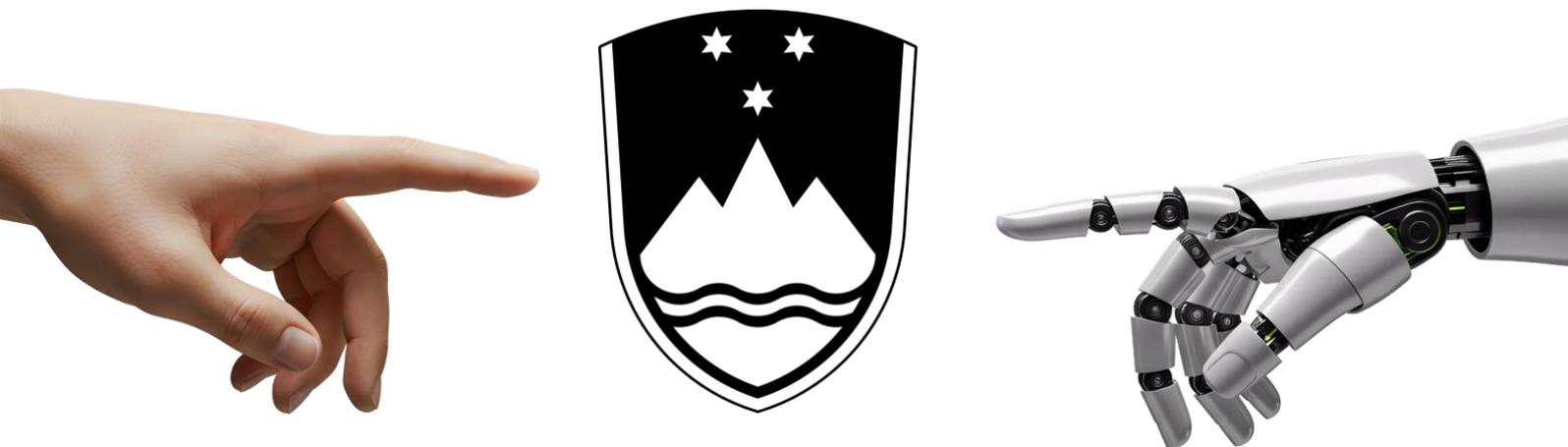
A successful response by business and industry to current global technological and geopolitical challenges will not be possible without the **active support of central government.**

Alongside an awareness of these challenges, government must put in place a support environment if competitiveness is to be achieved over the long term and the strategic autonomy of the Slovenian and European economy secured. That support environment must contain a set of systemic and sector-specific measures, along with a portion of the funds required for the planned transformation of the Slovenian economy.

This section details the set of necessary **systemic and sector-specific measures**. To make them easier to follow, we have divided them into nine horizontal areas of central government support.

The measures are divided into the following:

- short-term measures necessary for increasing the competitiveness of the Slovenian economy immediately
- long-term development measures vital for the successful transformation of the Slovenian economy and its long-term resilience, sustainability and competitiveness.



TAX ENVIRONMENT

A. Measures to increase competitiveness

1. Gradual reduction in the statutory corporate income tax rate to 15% by 2030 and the introduction of a zero rate for startups in their first five years of operation
2. Abolition of the fifth income tax bracket and a reduction in the rate in the fourth bracket from 39% to 36%
3. Reintroduction of the unlimited possibility of carrying tax loss forward for 100% of the tax base (Article 35(4) of the Corporate Income Tax Act (ZDDPO-2)) or its extension from five to at least ten years
4. Expansion of tax relief for investments to fixed assets in predominantly service activities, and the possibility of accelerated depreciation for investments in renewables and local raw materials
5. Automatic alignment of income tax brackets and reliefs with the growth in the average gross wage
6. Gradual introduction of the long-term social care insurance contribution
7. Gradual rise in the general tax allowance to €7,500
8. More favourable tax treatment for posted workers
9. Changes to the taxing of options
10. Tax relief on investments in and exit from startup and scaleup companies.

B. Development measures

11. Introduction of a development cap on all social security insurance contributions of two and a half times the average wage (€6,000) by 2030 (in the initial phase, from 1 January 2027, the cap will be set at four times the average wage or €9,600)
12. More favourable tax treatment for holding companies
13. Simplified process for claiming tax relief for small enterprises
14. Differentiation of the corporate income tax rate between small and large enterprises

C. Sectoral measures

15. Equalisation of taxes and contributions for agricultural enterprises and farms (individuals)
16. Extension of the voucher system for personal supplementary work in agriculture to legal entities (it is currently only available for individuals)

COMPETITIVE ENERGY PRICES

A. Measures to increase competitiveness

1. Securing of competitive energy prices for large consumers (based on the full cost price within the Slovenian electricity system, with the introduction of long-term power purchase agreements)
2. Reduction in excise duties and RES and CHP contributions for non-household customers
3. Targeted support for the green transition of enterprises

B. Development measures

4. Amended accounting model for emission allowances
5. Support for waste heat utilisation and cogeneration

C. Sectoral measures

6. Establishment of a support scheme for reinjection wells modelled on the support mechanisms for solar and wind power systems
7. Creation of a support scheme for the production of electricity from biogas and biomethane

ACCESS TO FUNDING

A. Measures to increase competitiveness

1. Establishment of stable and predictable funding of RDI for enterprises
2. Development of a range of targeted financial instruments for the different development phases of companies
3. Inclusion of mid-cap enterprises and a strengthening of support for large enterprises
4. Establishment of a targeted mechanism for the co-financing of equipment purchases and the application of RDI infrastructure
5. Simplification of the public tender/call system for businesses
6. New financing schemes targeted at eliminating regional discrepancies and developing new strategic technologies

B. Development measures

7. Comprehensive policy of encouraging domestic and foreign investment
8. Establishment of a national technology and innovation fund

C. Sectoral measures

9. Rise in the level of support provided through the Slovenian CAP Strategic Plan from €800,000 to €3 million for agriculture, and the alignment of support with that provided in neighbouring countries (Croatia, Hungary) in terms of level or co-financing percentage for the same activity
10. Redirecting of public tenders and calls from SMEs to enterprises and projects with potential, with increased focus on large enterprises that are strategically important to the development of farming and food production in Slovenia
11. Targeted support for larger-scale productive agricultural businesses that manufacture raw materials for the market
12. Rise in the percentage of support available for enterprises involved in agricultural food production, and improvements in access to funds for companies located in 'white spots'

INTERNATIONALISATION

A. Measures to increase competitiveness

1. Implementation of the 'Rainbow Treasure Business Connections' model as part of a systemic approach to support for the internationalisation of businesses
2. Establishment of the 'Export Radar' system, which is an early warning system for business opportunities on foreign markets for SMEs
3. Introduction of an 'Export Accelerator 2.0' programme as a compulsory part of preparations for business delegations
4. Establishment of a standardised and operationally effective protocol of cooperation between key internationalisation actors in the Slovenian economy, and the provision of adequate funding sources for the implementation of joint international activities

B. Development measures

5. Government activities to insert Slovenia into key new global value chains
6. Government activities to establish Slovenia as a regional centre for innovative and sustainable (green) internationalisation

EFFICIENCY OF THE STATE SECTOR

A. Measures to increase competitiveness

1. Proportionate implementation of EU consumer legislation with the aim of maintaining business competitiveness
2. De-bureaucratisation programme aimed at reducing administrative obstacles by 25% by 2028 and by 40% by 2032
3. Overhaul of the pay model in business
4. Support for startups through amendments to the Companies Act (ZGD-1)

B. Development measures

5. Establishment of a legal basis for the permanent co-financing of chamber-specific tasks that are in the public interest
6. Establishment of competitive, business-friendly and timely transposition of European legislation into Slovenian law
7. Acceleration and simplification of important administrative measures
8. Simplification of spatial planning procedures

C. Sectoral measures

9. Simplification of procurement procedures for public catering institutions, with mandatory use of the Food Catalogue for public procurement.
10. Review of requirements for protected areas (e.g. Natura 2000), and the clearer insertion of agriculture and food and beverage production into municipal spatial plans.
11. Alignment with EU legislation on animal welfare, the environment and food

SCIENCE AND INNOVATION

A. Measures to increase competitiveness

1. Greater involvement of business and industry in the modernisation of the priority research areas of the new smart specialisation strategy
2. Earmarking of at least half the funding (0.25% of GDP) for the implementation of innovative activities in business and industry under the Scientific Research and Innovation Act (ZZrID) from integral funds
3. Establishment of an impact measurement system with the aim of designing development policies and financial instruments
4. Promotion of increased investments in groundbreaking and high-risk innovations via a technology and innovation fund
5. Establishment of a national competitiveness fund as a key central financial instrument of central government

B. Development measures

6. Establishment of a new model of cooperation between business, industry, knowledge transfer offices and the creative sector
7. Strengthening of interdisciplinary competencies
8. Programme for 2,000 young researchers for business and industry – 1,000 by 2030, 2,000 by 2035

C. Sectoral measures

9. Establishment of a Biotechnology Park with the option of leasing modular laboratories, and an Innovation Centre for the Slovenian automotive industry

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

A. Measures to increase competitiveness

1. Positioning of digitalisation as a key element of economic and social productivity, innovation and competitiveness
2. Establishment of digital innovation demo centres for SMEs
3. Computer and information science as a compulsory subject at primary and secondary schools
4. Establishment of a national competence centre for cybersecurity (by 2027)
5. Establishment of a supporting Digital Legal Hub
6. Strengthening of digital transition support for SMEs

B. Development measures

7. Establishment of a Slovenian data centre for industry

C. Sectoral measures

8. Accelerated digitalisation of the public sector and business services

HUMAN RESOURCES

A. Measures to increase competitiveness

1. Establishment of a national platform for forecasting demand for human resources and competencies
2. Increase in enrolment places in areas with a structural deficit of workers
3. Co-financing of the salaries of young researchers in business and industry, and tax incentives for the employment of engineers and people with doctorates
4. Introduction of microcredentials to confirm the acquisition of specific competencies
5. Increase in funds for requalification and training programmes for people in employment and the unemployed
6. Simplification of the processes for recruiting foreign nationals

B. Development measures

7. Tighter cooperation between industry and the education system
8. Creation of a national strategy to activate human potential across the board

9. Rise in the effectiveness of the study process

C. Sectoral measures

10. Promotion of professions in agriculture and food production, and support for education for food-related professions

STARTUPS AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

A. Measures to increase competitiveness

1. Establishment of a single definition of a startup company and a public startups register
2. Strengthening of the support environment and bringing the startup ecosystem together
3. Tax relief to accelerate the growth and development of innovative startups in the early stage of their development
4. Introduction of tax relief for investments in startups modelled on the well-functioning tax relief schemes in the UK
5. Reform of laws and the introduction of new legal forms for startups (EU-Inc or lean companies) with low capital requirements, simplified procedures for recapitalisation, and share options
6. Simplification of the bases for the commercialisation of knowledge and stronger links between innovation and the economy
7. Suitable tax arrangements for providing startup and scaleup employees with bonuses in the form of options

B. Development measures

8. Accelerated growth in operations (scaling) and internationalisation/establishment of a comprehensive support environment: access to risk capital, industry partnerships, talent development and links with global innovation centres
9. Talent development in the field of deep-tech in support of technologically complex startups

PLANNED INVESTMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT (2026–2035): €19 BILLION

Slovenian enterprises in key areas are planning a total of €9.5 billion in investments by 2030. This will contribute significantly to the development and competitiveness of the Slovenian economy.

ICT will account for the largest single share of all planned investments (€2.5 billion, or 26%), followed by pharmaceuticals and biotechnology (€1.5 billion, 15%) and the electrical industry (€1.4 billion, 15%). Logistics and construction (€1.2 billion, 13%) and sustainable mobility (€1.1 billion, 12%) will also have important roles to play, while there will be investments of €489 million (5%) in the materials industry, €501 million (5%) in food production and €66 million (1%) in the wood industry. The remainder of the investments will be made in the development of new technologies (€750 million, or 8%).

Investments will be earmarked chiefly for expanding production and manufacturing (26%), developing new processes (24%) and developing new products (21%). A significant portion will also go to the digitalisation of production and manufacturing (21%).

The remaining part of the investments has been earmarked for human resource development (8%). It remains the smallest investment segment in relative terms, which has the potential to compromise the success of all the other planned investments.

PLANNED VALUE OF INVESTMENTS TO 2030 (€ MILLION)	ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY	SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY	PHARMACEUTICALS & BIOTECHNOLOGY	LOGISTICS & CONSTRUCTION	MATERIALS & THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY	AGRICULTURE & FOOD AND BEVERAGE	WOOD PROCESSING	ICT	NEW TECHNOLOGIES	TOTAL
Development of new products	413	185	400	84	192	38	14			1,326
Development of new processes	192	403	300	336	68	104	10			1,412
Expansion of production/manufacturing	575	374	400	84	156	260	14			1,863
Digitalisation of manufacturing	127	84	250	630	57	78	16			1,242
Human resource development	146	89	150	84	16	21	12			517
Total	1,452	1,135	1,500	1,218	489	501	66	2,479	750	9,590
to 2035	2,904	2,270	3,000	2,436	978	1,001	132	4,959	1,500	19,180

The amount invested by companies themselves should double by 2035 to €19 billion. This represents one of the strongest development drives in Slovenian economic history.

Company's own private resources will be the main source of funding (€14 billion), to be complemented by European funds (€2.25 billion), the national competitiveness fund (€2 billion), and the technology and innovation fund (€750 million).

ANTICIPATED STRUCTURE OF FUNDING SOURCES TO 2035

SOURCE OF FUNDING	Envisaged level of funds
National competitiveness fund (NSK)	€2 billion
Technology and innovation fund (TIS)	€750 million
EU funds (Green Deal, Horizon, IPCEI, etc.)	€2.25 billion
Company's own funds and other resources	€14 billion
TOTAL	€19 billion

STRATEGY TIMETABLE

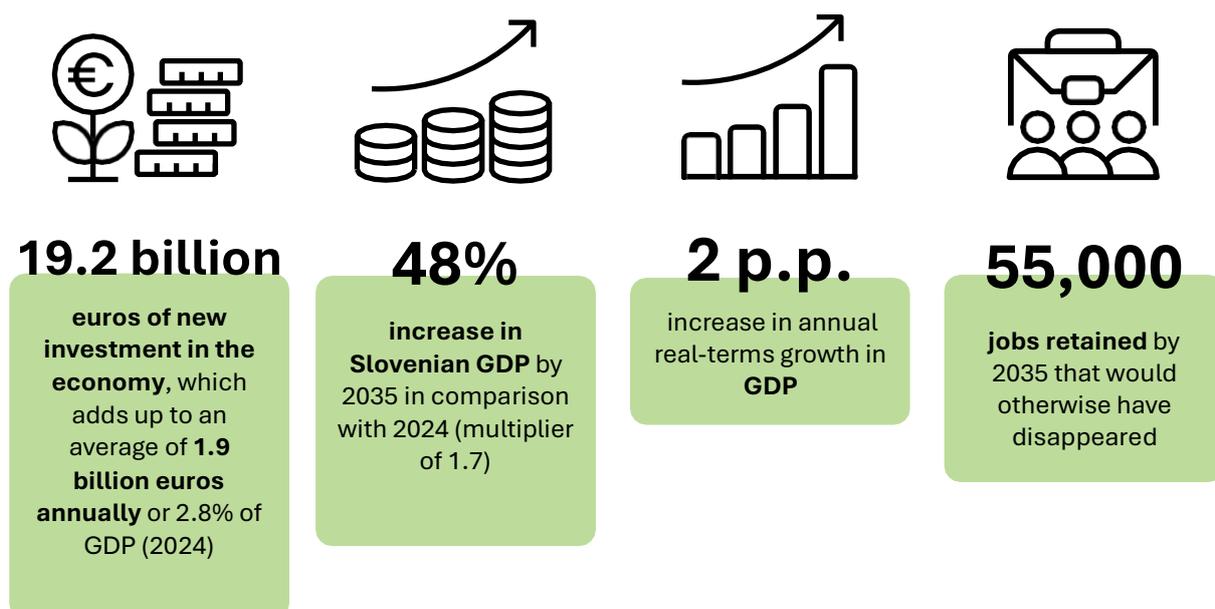
Slovenia urgently requires a **new national economic programme**, adopted with the appropriate social consensus and setting out clear guidelines and support measures for the economy in the new circumstances in which we find ourselves. The EU is going through a period of deep stagnation as a result of losing technological competitiveness in comparison with China, the ongoing energy crisis resulting from the war in Ukraine and dependence on fossil fuels. **For these reasons, we must begin carrying out development measures to improve competitiveness – and do so without delay.** Every delay can lead to a **permanent loss of competitiveness and to deindustrialisation.**

At the same time as it adopts the strategy, **the government must also put in place key financial instruments (the national competitiveness fund, the technology and innovation fund)** through which targeted support can be provided to key economic sectors and enterprises' own development projects. Speed of preparation and delivery is vitally important, as Mario Draghi pointed out in his report on EU competitiveness.



MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE STRATEGY

The measures to be carried out in the **Made in Slovenia 2035** action plan and economic programme, as proposed by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, **will have marked positive effects on the Slovenian economy in 2026–2035:**





for an electronic copy of
the Made in Slovenia
2035 programme



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