

SLOVENIA



THE EUROPEAN POLICIES OF
THE EU MEMBER STATES
2024-25



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SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

01



PROFILE

BETWEEN SOVEREIGNTY AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

- Slovenia declared its independence in 1991 and joined the EU in 2004, then the euro zone in 2007.
- Slovenia shares diverse relations with its neighbouring countries



Austria



Hungary



Croatia



Italy



PROFILE

POLITICAL SITUATION



Nataša Pirc Musar

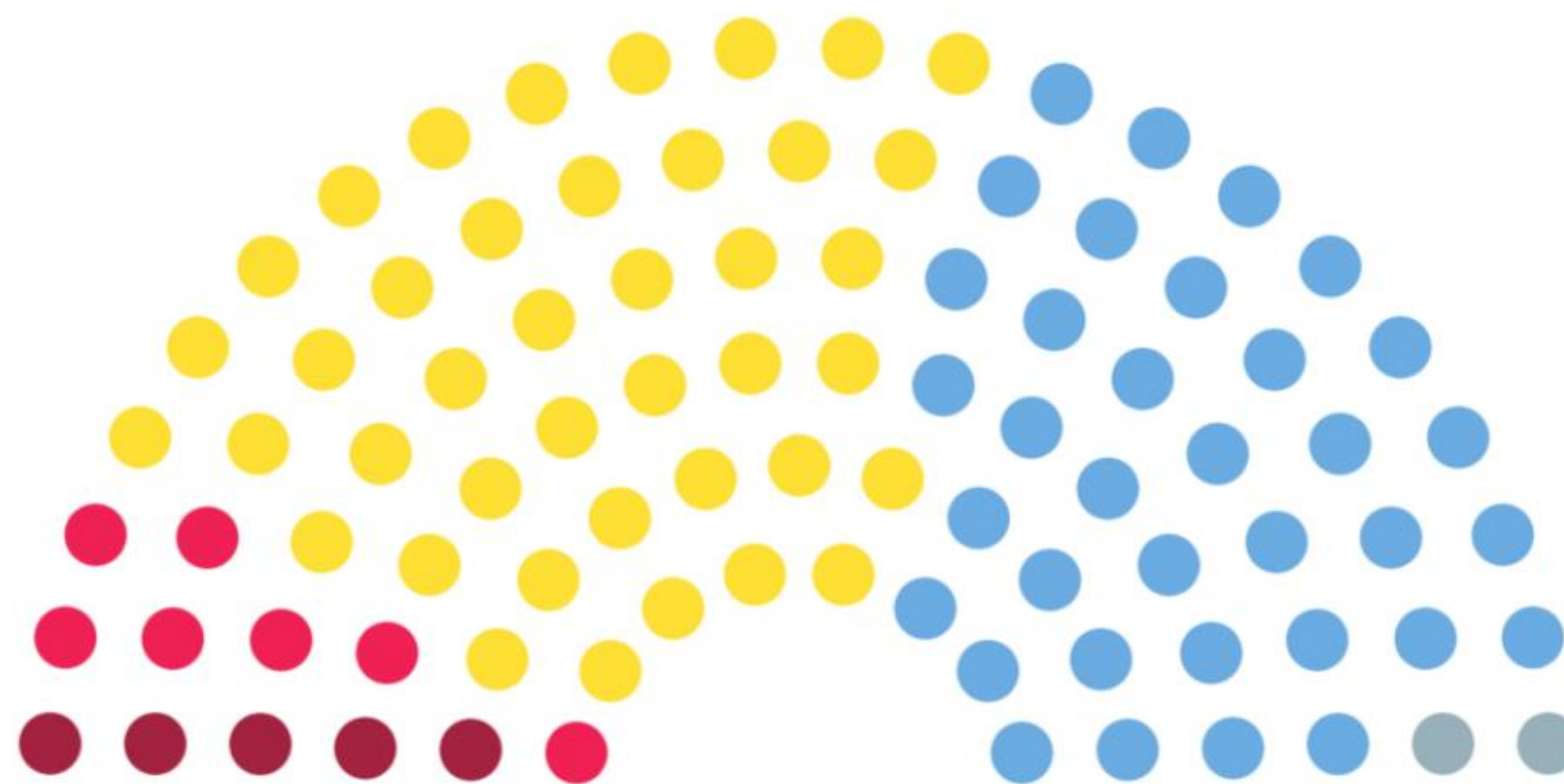


Robert Golob

PROFILE

POLITICAL SITUATION

Državni zbor Republike Slovenije (2022)



left-wing majority

right-wing coalition

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| ● GUE/NGL: L (5) | ● EPP: SDS (27), NSi (8) |
| ● S&D: SD (7) | ● Other: NS (2) |
| ● RE: Svoboda (41) | |

POLITICAL SITUATION

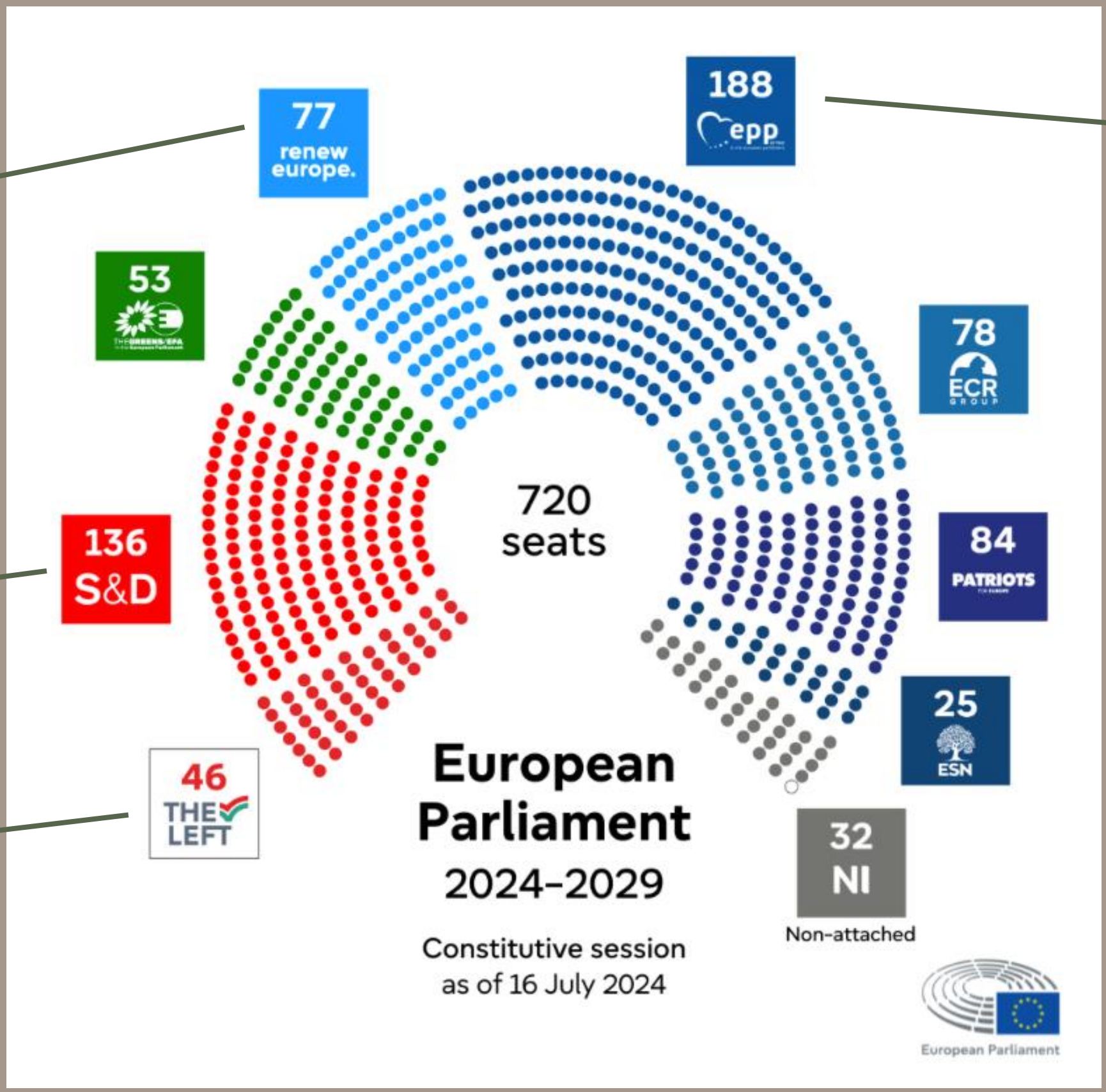
PROFILE

Freedom
movement

SD

Levica

SDS



PROFILE

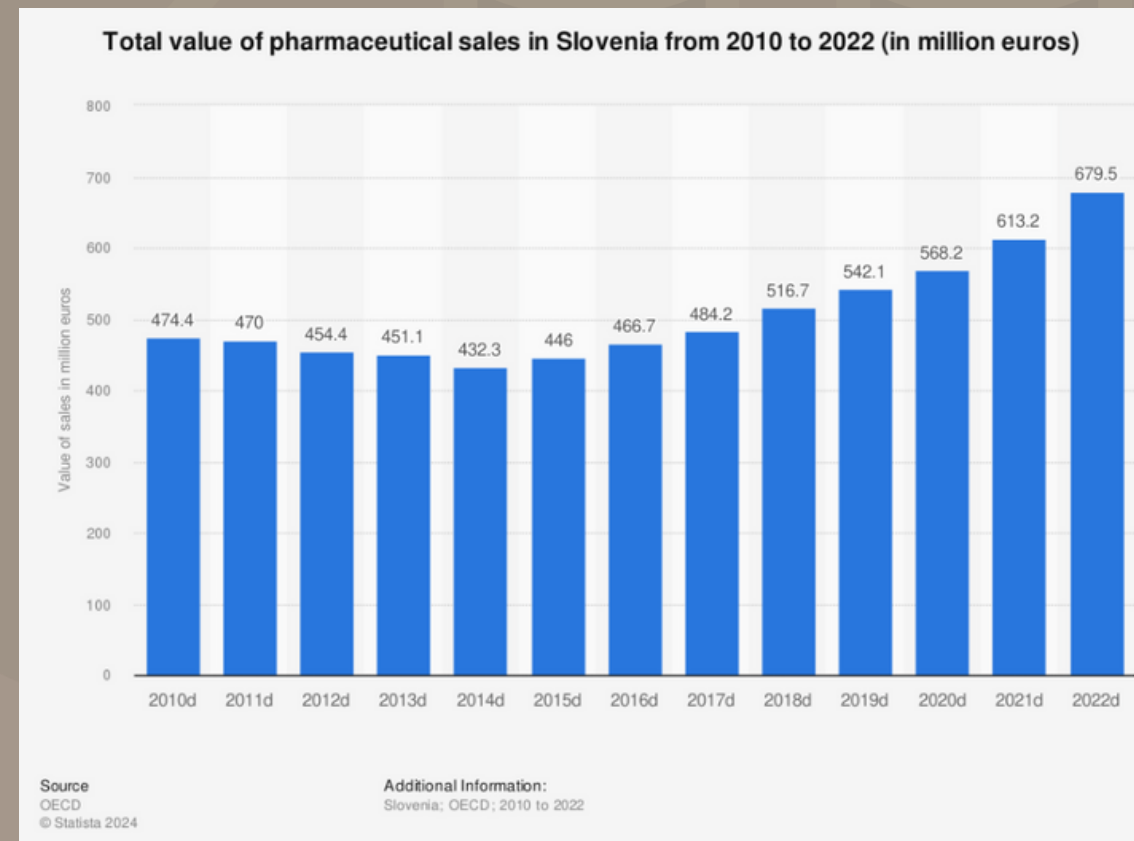
ECONOMY

Slovenia has a GDP of 63.1 billion euros in 2024, an unemployment rate of 3.7%, a public debt of 67.5% of GDP and inflation of 1.5%.

↓ Economic challenges

↓ Economic pillars

↓ Impact of European integration on the Slovenian economy



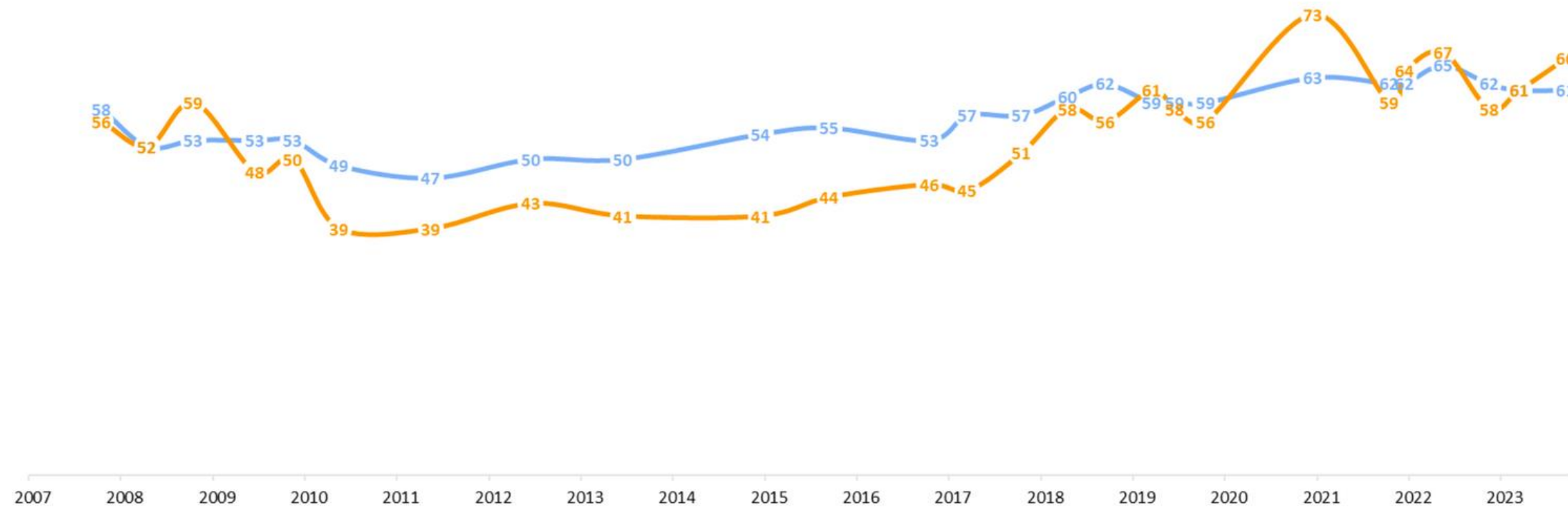
POSITIVE PUBLIC OPINION ON THE EU

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS | EDITION 10 (2007-2023) | SLOVENIA

Differences between the EU and Slovenia – European Union Membership



Generally speaking, do you think that [OUR COUNTRY]'s membership of the EU is...?
Answer: Total "a good thing" (%)



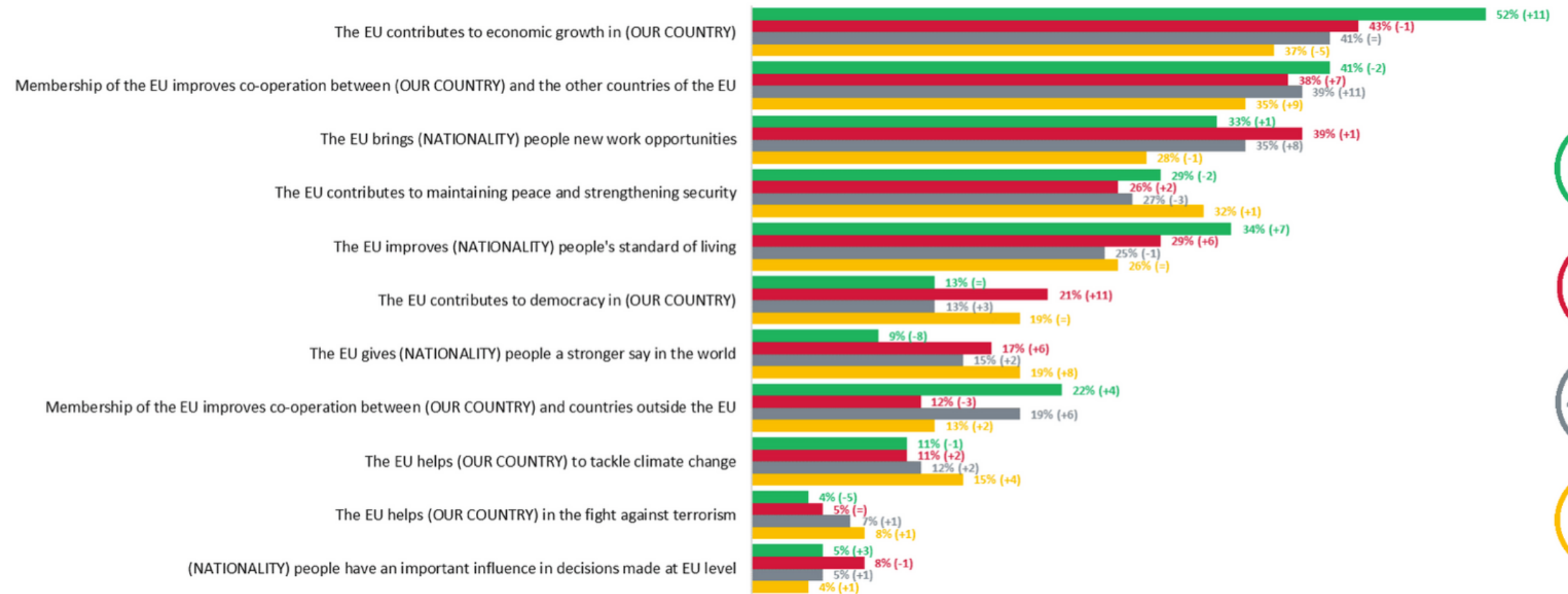
POSITIVE PUBLIC OPINION ON THE EU

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS | EDITION 10 (2007-2023) | SLOVENIA

Age – Main reasons for benefit



Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking [OUR COUNTRY] has benefited from being a member of the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
Trend: from Oct/Nov 2022 to Sept/Oct 2023



15-24

25-39

40-54

55+

POSITIVE PUBLIC OPINION ON THE EU

Crisis of confidence in national institutions

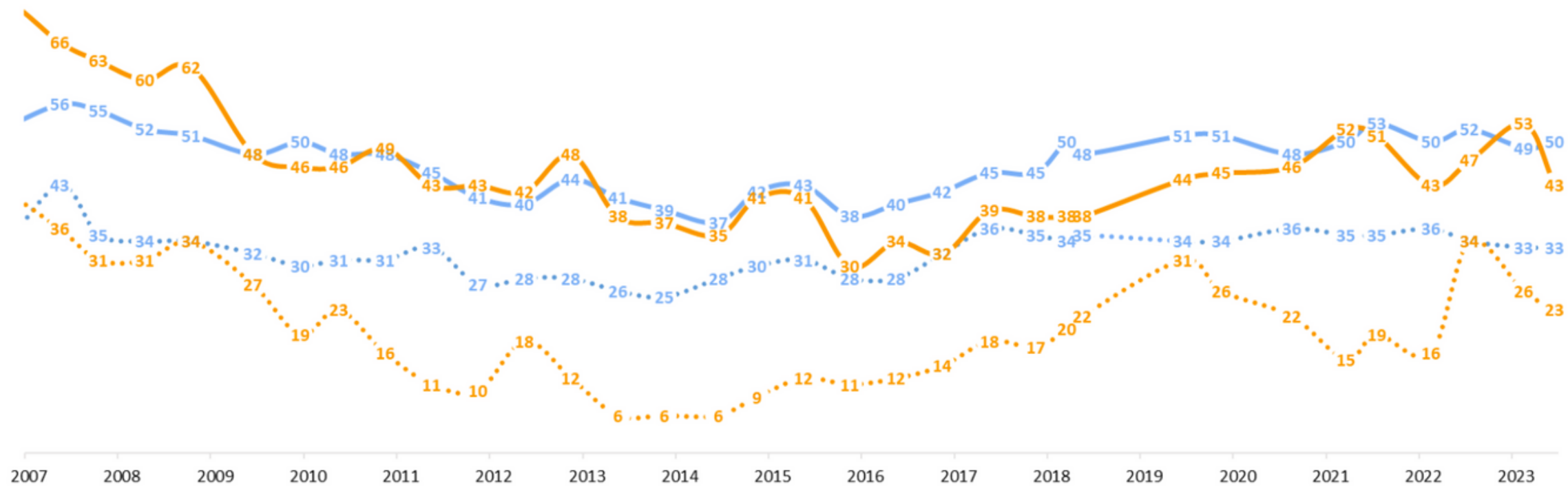
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS | EDITION 10 (2007-2023) | SLOVENIA

Differences between the EU and Slovenia – Trust in the EP and in the national parliament



Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions: the European Parliament
Please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it: [OUR COUNTRY]'s parliament
Answer: Total "trust" (%)

- Europeans trust the European Parliament
- Europeans trust their national parliament
- Slovenians trust the European Parliament
- Slovenians trust their national parliament



PROFILE

POSITIVE PUBLIC OPINION ON THE EU

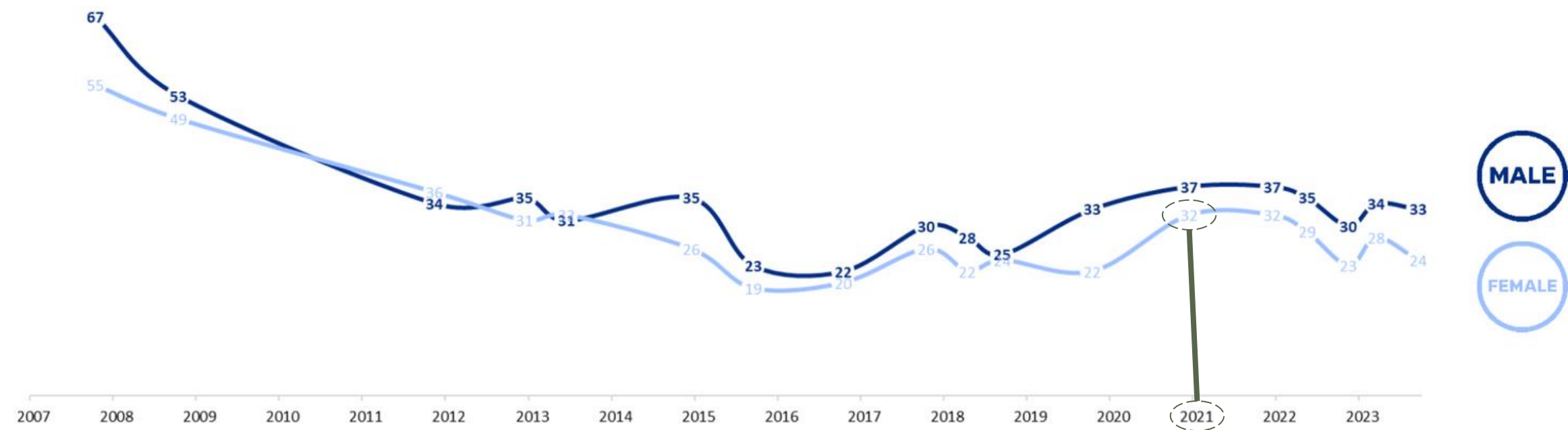
Overall, a positive assessment, despite some criticism of the European Parliament : challenge to the 2021 resolution on access to abortion

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS | EDITION 10 (2007-2023) | SLOVENIA

Gender - Image of the European Parliament



In general, does the European Parliament conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
Answer: Total "Positive" (%)



WHY AND WHAT EUROPE

WHAT KIND OF EUROPE

03

1

TRANSPARENCY, EQUALITY AND SOLIDARITY: FOUNDING VALUES

- European coexistence through ethnic diversity
- A more transparent and democratic Union

2

EU ENLARGEMENT: FOR AN INCLUSIVE BUT DEMANDING EUROPE

- Support for EU enlargement
- Reticence towards certain candidates

3

SECURITY AND COOPERATION: A SHARED EUROPEAN PRIORITY

- Participates in collective security and peacekeeping missions in Europe
- Schengen area

4

BUDGET MANAGEMENT TO SERVE SHARED PRIORITIES

- Increasing the EU budget for common strategic priorities,

CHALLENGES

RECENT

04

SLOVENIA FACES THE CHALLENGE OF MIGRATION IN 2015-2016

Context

Migrants fleeing conflicts in the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia.

+

Hungary closed its borders with Croatia.

=

Redirecting migrants towards Slovenia.



National consequences

Major logistical and humanitarian challenges

> forcing the country to manage thousands of refugees in difficult conditions while ensuring its security and stability.

European consequences

Crisis has revealed the flaws in the EU's migration management system and exacerbated internal tensions between Member States.



CHALLENGES

CURRENT

Despite this economic and diplomatic support for Ukraine, trade between Slovenia and Russia increased in 2022.

04

SLOVENIA'S SUPPORT IN THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

Diplomatic commitment and strategic alignment with the EU and NATO

Slovenia called for the acceleration of Ukraine's accession to the European Union.

Slovenia supports UN resolutions calling for the preservation of Ukraine's territorial integrity and the withdrawal of Russian troops.

Slovenia supports EU economics sanctions.



Military and humanitarian aid

Participated in the training of the Ukrainian army as part of the EUMAM Ukraine' initiative.

Since March 2022, a temporary protection procedure has enabled Ukrainians fleeing the conflict to have access to work, healthcare, education and financial assistance.



EUROSCEPTICISM

EUROSCEPTIC PARTIES IN SLOVENIA:
A MODERATE BUT INFLUENCIAL PRESENCE
IN CERTAIN DEBATES



Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) - Janez Janša



Slovenian National Party (SNS) - Zmago Jelinčič

LIMITED EUROSCEPTICISM FOCUSED ON SPECIFIC
CRISES



Economic crisis 2008-2013



Climate issues



Migration crisis 2015-2016

Today, Slovenia bears the scars of this crisis, with debates on immigration still present in political campaigns, particularly those of Eurosceptic parties.



06

CONCLUSION