

## FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**SLOVENIA**

### **THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA TODAY**

Location	The Republic of Slovenia (formerly the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, a constituent republic of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) is situated in south-central Europe touching the Alps and bordering the Mediterranean. It is bounded by Austria to the north, Hungary to the northeast, Croatia to the south and east and by Italy to the west, and it has a short western coastline on the Adriatic Sea.
Size	20,273 sq. km. (7,827 sq. miles). Land:20,151 sq km and water:122 sq km.
Geographical coordinates (Extreme geographical points of Slovenia)	North: 46 <sup>0</sup> 53' N 16 <sup>0</sup> 14'E, South: 45 <sup>0</sup> 25'N 15 <sup>0</sup> 10'E, East: 46 <sup>0</sup> 28'N 16 <sup>0</sup> 36'E and West:46 <sup>0</sup> 17'N 13 <sup>0</sup> 23'E
Land boundaries	Total: 1,334 km; Border countries: Austria 330 km, Croatia 670 km, Italy 232 km and Hungary 102 km.
Coastline	46.6km.
Elevation extreme	Lowest point: Adriatic Sea: 0 m and highest point: 2,864 m.
Land use	Arable land: 12%, permanent crops: 3%, permanent pastures:24%, forests and woodland:54% and other: 7%.
Irrigated land	30 sq. km. (Approx).
Population	2,099,790 estimated for July 2023.
Population Density	99.15 (approx) per sq. km.
Population growth (annual %)	-0.08% in 2023.*
Life expectancy at birth	Total population:82.02 years, 79.18 years (men) and 84.98 years (women). (2023)*.
Birth rate	8.12 births/1,000 population in 2023.*
Death rate	10.46 deaths/1,000 population in 2023*.
Net migration rate	1.54 migrant (s)/1,000 population in 2023*.
Literacy	Total population: 99.7%, male: 99.7% and female:99.7%. (2015)*
Capital City	Ljubljana
Other Large Cities	Maribor, Kranj, Celje, Koper (Capodistria), Novo mesto and Nova gorcia etc.
Religion	The majority religion in Slovenia is Roman Catholicism, although there are small communities of other Christian (in particular Eastern Orthodox) denominations and of Muslims and Jews.
Language	The official language is Slovene, and in ethnically-mixed regions also Hungarian and Italian.
Climate	The climate is Alpine in the mountainous areas, Mediterranean along the coast and continental in the interior. Average temperatures range from between 0°C (32°F) and 22°C (71°F) inland, and between 2°C (35.6°F) and 24°C (75.2°F) on the coast. Average annual rainfall ranges from 800 mm (31.5 ins) in the east to 3,000 mm (118.1 ins) in the northwest.
International Relations	Slovenia is a member of the UN, WTO, BIS, NATO Partnership for Peace, Council of Europe, OSCE, CEFTA, CEI, the Inter-American Development Bank and IOM, and is an Associate Partner of the WEU and an Associate Member of the EU. Intensive negotiations regarding Slovenia's accession to full membership of the EU began in April 1998. It joined the union in May 2004.
Internet domain	.sl
International dialing code	+386
Currency	The unit of currency is the tolar (SLT) of 100 stotinas.

**\* Estimated figures**

## NATIONAL ECONOMY

Slovenia recovered quickly from the pandemic, with GDP increasing by more than 8 percent in 2021, largely driven by exports and private consumption. Strong economic performance has continued into 2022, but growth slowed significantly in the third quarter as spillovers from the war in Ukraine and rising prices weighed on economic activity. The labor market is tight, with unemployment at an historic low, but wage growth remains lower than inflation.

Growth is expected to slow further to 1.8 percent in 2023 from 5.4 percent in 2022, reflecting weaker external demand and subdued private consumption and investment, partly offset by an expected accommodative fiscal policy stance. Inflation is expected to decline but will likely remain elevated for some time before returning to target. The economic outlook is highly uncertain, and risks, mainly from war-related spillovers, are mostly on the downside. Over the medium term, growth is projected to rebound to its potential of around 3 percent, underpinned by investments and reforms, including those supported by EU funds.

### Executive Board Assessment

In the course of Article IVG consultation between IMF and Slovenia, executive directors of the IMF commended as follows; -

After an impressive post-pandemic recovery, Slovenia has continued to achieve strong economic growth, but the outlook has become more challenging. Real GDP increased by more than 8 percent in 2021, thus surpassing its pre-pandemic level, and economic activity remained strong in 2022. Staff's preliminary assessment suggests that the external position in 2022 is moderately stronger than the level implied by fundamentals and desirable policies. Russia's invasion of Ukraine poses considerable challenges, however, mainly through weaker external demand and high commodity prices, which are weighing on the economy. Growth is expected to slow in 2023 with downside risks stemming mainly from war-related spillovers. Inflation is expected to fall, but remain elevated, possibly triggering higher wage demands and higher inflation expectations.

A tighter fiscal stance is warranted in 2023 and energy price mitigation measures should be more targeted. Tight fiscal policy should support monetary policy in the effort to reduce inflation. With a positive output gap, tight labor market, and rising core inflation, it would be prudent to save part of the large contingency fund and to reduce the fiscal deficit in cyclically adjusted terms relative to 2022. Public debt remains sustainable but is vulnerable to shocks. Temporary and targeted support should be deployed to protect the vulnerable against high energy prices and less targeted measures should be phased out. Should downside risks materialize, automatic stabilizers should be allowed to operate fully and in case of a large adverse demand shock consideration could be given to deploying discretionary fiscal stimulus.

A growth-friendly consolidation would help rebuild fiscal buffers. Improving the tax policy mix to reduce reliance on labor taxes, while increasing property taxes and broadening the tax base, could generate additional revenue and induce a positive labor supply response. Reforming the pensions, health, and long-term care systems is a priority. On pensions, which account for the bulk of age-related fiscal costs over the long term, options include gradual adjustments to the retirement age and to indexation rules. Modernizing the public sector wage system by better linking remuneration to performance would align incentives and allow for better wage bill management. Further strengthening public investment management is also critical given the envisaged scaling up of public investment.

Slovenia's macro prudential stance is appropriate but risks have increased. Given systemic risks, the recent increase in the countercyclical capital buffer from zero to 0.5 percent is welcome. Macro prudential policies should remain flexible to ensure the right balance between financial stability and credit supply to the economy. Continued close monitoring of asset quality and

appropriate loan-loss provisioning remain important. Legacy Swiss franc loans should be handled on an individual basis and stability of contracts should be ensured.

Efforts should continue to be made to further strengthen the Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) and restructuring frameworks. The focus should be on enhancing supervision to ensure that accurate and up-to-date beneficial ownership information of legal persons is available to competent authorities and reinforcing money laundering investigations and convictions. The transposition of the relevant EU legislation and its implementation is important for restructuring.

Measures to increase energy security should be compatible with Slovenia's green transition. The authorities should continue their efforts to ensure alternative gas supplies, encourage energy savings, and prepare contingency plans. While temporary reliance on more polluting energy sources may be needed in the short term, it is important to continue to keep a focus on long-term climate goals, including by further developing renewables to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Carbon prices high enough to provide the right incentive for currently exempt polluting sectors should be put in place over time as the energy crisis abates.

Securing sustained and inclusive growth calls for further labor market reforms and digitalization to boost productivity. Policies to address disincentives to labor market participation should include reducing the relatively high labor tax wedge, reforming unemployment and pension policies to limit early exit from the labor market and tackling skill mismatches and inflexible work arrangements. Active labor market policies need to be well aligned with market needs, with education and training programs adapted to meet new demands from the green and digital transitions, and provided on a life-long basis. Closing remaining gaps in digital skills and the integration of digital technologies in businesses and public services would positively contribute to future productivity and growth.

<b>Slovenia: Selected Economic Indicators</b>						
(Annual percentage change, unless noted otherwise)						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Staff Projections					
Population (millions)	2.08	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.12
Nominal GDP (EUR millions)	48,533	47,021	52,208	58,762	63,404	67,612
GDP per Capita (EUR)	23,323	22,435	24,755	27,844	29,989	31,959
Real economy						
Real GDP	3.5	-4.3	8.2	5.4	1.8	2.4
Domestic demand (contribution to growth)	3.2	-4.3	9.0	6.9	1.7	2.9
Private consumption	5.3	-6.9	9.5	6.5	1.8	2.6
Public consumption	1.8	4.1	5.8	2.4	0.8	0.6
Gross capital formation	0.6	-7.1	15.1	12.3	3.8	6.2
Net exports (contribution to growth)	0.2	0.0	-0.8	-1.5	0.1	-0.5
Exports of goods and services	4.5	-8.6	14.5	6.2	3.9	4.2
Imports of goods and services	4.7	-9.6	17.6	8.0	4.1	5.0
Output gap (in percent of potential GDP)	0.9	-2.7	1.7	3.4	1.7	0.8
Unemployment rate (in percent, ILO definition)	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.5
Prices						
Consumer prices (national definition, period average)	1.6	-0.1	1.9	8.6	5.0	4.0
Core inflation (period average) 1/	1.8	1.0	1.0	6.6	5.6	5.3
Public finance (percent of GDP)						
General government balance	0.6	-7.7	-4.7	-3.1	-4.8	-2.5

Structural balance	0.0	-6.5	-5.4	-4.4	-5.2	-2.7
Structural primary balance	1.7	-4.9	-4.1	-3.2	-4.1	-1.4
General government gross debt	65.4	79.6	74.5	70.5	69.2	67.4
Monetary and financial indicators						
Credit to the private sector	3.4	-1.0	5.0	12.6	7.9	6.6
Lending rates 2/	1.6	1.8	1.6	...	...	...
Deposit rates 3/	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	...	...
Government bond yield (10-year)	0.1	0.1	0.2	...	...	...
Balance of payments (percent of GDP)						
Trade balance (goods and services)	8.7	9.3	6.4	3.0	3.6	3.7
Current account balance	5.9	7.6	3.8	0.5	1.1	1.2
Gross external debt (percent of GDP, end-period)	91.6	102.1	97.3	85.8	81.8	79.0
Nominal effective exchange rate (2010=100)	104.8	106.9	107.7	...	...	...
Real effective exchange rate (2010=100, CPI-based)	97.2	97.8	97.2	...	...	...
Sources: Slovenia authorities and IMF staff calculations and projections.						
1/ Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices excluding energy and unprocessed food.						
2/ Floating or up-to-one-year fixed rate for new loans to non-financial corporations over 1 million euros.						
3/ For household time deposits with maturity up to one year.						

“NATIONAL ECONOMY” is based on IMF Executive Board Concludes 2022 Article IV Consultation with the Republic of Slovenia January 18, 2023.

## **FOREIGN TRADE**

**Slovenia’s** total exports in 2016 were of the order of US\$ 27,658 million. It increased to US\$ 37,345 million in 2020. Exports during the period from 2016 to 2020, in terms of percentage, grew highest (15.32%) in 2017 and fell maximum (-0.53%) in 2020 in comparison with 2016 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound growth rate worked out at 7.90%.

Imports, on the other hand, were of the order of US\$ 36,354 million in 2020 while in 2016 it was US\$ 26,695 million. Imports during the period from 2016 to 2020, in terms of percentage, grew highest (16.70%) in 2017 and fell maximum (-3.25%) in 2020 as compared to 2016 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound growth rate worked out at 8.03%.

Volume of trade registered an annual average (compound) rate of growth of 7.91% from US\$ 54,353 million in 2016 to US\$ 73,699 million in 2020.

The Slovenia faced a deficit balance of trade during the said period.

The Slovenia’s export and import, volume and balance of trade between 2016 and 2020 along with their growth rates are given in **Table-I**.

Major exports of Slovenia are included road vehicles and parts, furniture, refrigerators and freezers, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, paper, paperboard and articles thereof, textile yarn, iron and steel etc. and principal import commodities were road vehicles, electrical machinery, industrial machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, iron and steel, power-generating machinery and equipment, clothing and accessories etc.

Principal trading partners of Slovenia are Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China PR, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Korea Republic, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA etc.

There are three international airports in Slovenia, at Brnik (Ljubljana), Maribor and Portoroz. The national carrier, Adria Airways, has flights to most major European cities and Tel Aviv.

Slovenia's principal international trading port, at Koper, handles some 6m. tons of freight annually, and has terminals for general, bulk and liquid cargo, containers and 'roll on, roll off' traffic, as well as warehousing facilities. The port is a duty-free zone. There are also major ports at Portoroz and Izola.

### **BILATERAL TRADE WITH INDIA**

Indo-Slovenia bilateral trade in 2018-19 was of the order of Rs. 3,959.67 crores. It increased to Rs.7,316.27 crores in 2022-23. The annual compound growth rate of volume of trade during the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 was 16.59%. India enjoyed a surplus balance of trade during the year 2018-19 and 2022-23 of the said period (**see table II**). The average annual compound growth rates of exports and imports worked out at 22.06% and 8.59% respectively.

India's exports to, and imports from Slovenia of Merchandised Goods during the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 along with their growth rates are presented in **Table II**.

India's top ten merchandise goods exported to and imported from Slovenia during the said period, along with their growth rates are depicted in **Table III & IV** respectively.

### **SOME IMPORTANT LINKS**

#### **Embassy of India, Ljubljana**

Maurerjeva Ulica 29

1000 Ljubljana

Slovenia

**Telephone:** +386 1 5133110

**Fax:** +386 1 5133116 (General); 5133115 (Amb)

**E-Mail:** [amb.ljubljana@mea.gov.in](mailto:amb.ljubljana@mea.gov.in) (Amb), [hoc.ljubljana@mea.gov.in](mailto:hoc.ljubljana@mea.gov.in) (HOC), [cons.ljubljana@mea.gov.in](mailto:cons.ljubljana@mea.gov.in) SS(CC)

#### **Slovenia Embassy, India**

A-5/4

Vasant Vihar

110057

New Delhi

India

**Phone:**

+91-11-516-62891

**Fax:**

+91-11-516-62895

**Email:**

[vnd@gov.si](mailto:vnd@gov.si)

**Website URL:**

<http://newdelhi.embassy.si/en>

Names and addresses of the organizations engaged in foreign trade in Slovenia are:-

**Slovenian Trade and Investment Promotion**

Agency (TIPO),

Kotnikova 28

1000 LJUBLJANA

Tel : (003861) 4783557

Fax : (003861) 4783599

Email : [tipo@gov.si](mailto:tipo@gov.si)

Url : <http://www.investslovenia.org>

**Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia (CCIS)**

Dimiceva 13

1504 LJUBLJANA

Tel : (003861) 5898000

Fax : (003861) 5898100

Email : [infolink@gzs.si](mailto:infolink@gzs.si)

Url : <http://www.gzs.si>

**Chamber of Craft of Slovenia**

Celovska Cesta 71

P.O.Box 50

1000 LJUBLJANA

Tel : (003861) 5830500

Fax : (003861) 5898400

Email : [miran.rade@ozs.si](mailto:miran.rade@ozs.si)

Url : <http://www.ozs.si>

**Trade Point Slovenia**

Dunajska 160

P.O. Box 3982

1000 LJUBLJANA

Tel: (003861) 5891800

Fax: (003861) 5891801

Email: [info@tradepoint.si](mailto:info@tradepoint.si)

URL: <http://www.tradepoint.si>

***Source:*** The Statesman Year Book, the Europa World Year Book,  
Monthly Bulletin on Statistics UN Publication, imf.org, worldbank.org,  
BBC News, the World Fact Book, World Development Indicator,  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry, MEA,  
wikipedia.org, expresstextile.com  
and D.G.C.I & S etc.

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Kolkata – 700 107

**TABLE - I****SLOVENIA'S TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VOLUME AND BALANCE OF TRADE****BETWEEN 2016 TO 2020.****(Figures in US MILLION DOLLARS)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Exports</b>	<b>Import</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Imports</b>	<b>Volume of Trade</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade</b>	<b>Balance of Trade</b>
2016	27,658		26,695		54,353		963
2017	31,894	15.32	31,154	16.70	63,048	16.00	740
2018	36,488	14.40	36,273	16.43	72,761	15.41	215
2019	37,543	2.89	37,575	3.59	75,118	3.24	-32
2020	37,345	-0.53	36,354	-3.25	73,699	-1.89	991
<b>Annual Compound Growth Rate</b>	<b>FALSE</b>		<b>8.03</b>		<b>7.91</b>		
<b>NOTE :</b>	Figures relate to calendar year, January to December.						
<b>SOURCE :</b>	<b>UN COMTRADE PUBLICATION</b>						

**TABLE - II****INDIA'S EXPORT TO AND IMPORT FROM SLOVENIA OF MERCHANDISE****GOODS DURING 2018-2019 TO 2022-2023**

(Value in Rs. CRORES)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Exports</b>	<b>Import</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Imports</b>	<b>Volume of Trade</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade</b>	<b>Balance of Trade</b>
2018-19	2215.58		1744.09		3959.67		471.49
2019-20	2369.89	6.96	1764.44	1.17	4134.33	4.41	605.45
2020-21	2632.79	11.09	2014.10	14.15	4646.89	12.40	618.69
2021-22	3706.02	40.76	2260.20	12.22	5966.22	28.39	1445.82
2022-23	4917.97	32.70	2398.30	6.11	7316.27	22.63	2519.67
<b>Annual Compound Growth Rate</b>	<b>22.06</b>		<b>8.29</b>		<b>16.59</b>		
NOTE :	Figures relate to Financial Year April to March.						
SOURCE :	Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata 700 107.						



**TABLE -III****INDIA'S MAJOR MERCHANDISE EXPORT TO SLOVENIA  
2018-2019 TO 2022-2023 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES****( Value in Rs.CRORES)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Exports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20	21-22 over 2020-21	22-23 over 2021-22
<b>1</b>	<b>Drugs, Pharmaceuticals &amp; Fine Chems.</b>	<b>460.63</b>	<b>483.23</b>	<b>515.33</b>	<b>453.76</b>	<b>734.52</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>-11.95</b>	<b>61.87</b>
	Share in total export	20.79	20.39	19.57	12.24	14.94				
<b>2</b>	<b>Residual Chemicals And Allied Prods.</b>	<b>252.94</b>	<b>442.28</b>	<b>408.36</b>	<b>475.45</b>	<b>562.20</b>	<b>74.86</b>	<b>-7.67</b>	<b>16.43</b>	<b>18.25</b>
	Share in total export	11.42	18.66	15.51	12.83	11.43				
<b>3</b>	<b>RMG Cotton Including Accessories</b>	<b>61.71</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>24.62</b>	<b>154.87</b>	<b>323.00</b>	<b>-57.61</b>	<b>-5.89</b>	<b>529.04</b>	<b>108.56</b>
	Share in total export	2.79	1.10	0.94	4.18	6.57				
<b>4</b>	<b>Electric Machinery And Equipments</b>	<b>68.85</b>	<b>96.15</b>	<b>250.08</b>	<b>232.50</b>	<b>293.41</b>	<b>39.65</b>	<b>160.09</b>	<b>-7.03</b>	<b>26.20</b>
	Share in total export	3.11	4.06	9.50	6.27	5.97				
<b>5</b>	<b>Auto Components/Parts</b>	<b>46.34</b>	<b>107.52</b>	<b>172.31</b>	<b>233.42</b>	<b>273.71</b>	<b>132.02</b>	<b>60.26</b>	<b>35.47</b>	<b>17.26</b>
	Share in total export	2.09	4.54	6.54	6.30	5.57				
<b>6</b>	<b>Footwear Of Leather</b>	<b>38.50</b>	<b>36.54</b>	<b>26.25</b>	<b>74.75</b>	<b>247.43</b>	<b>-5.09</b>	<b>-28.16</b>	<b>184.76</b>	<b>231.01</b>
	Share in total export	1.74	1.54	1.00	2.02	5.03				
<b>7</b>	<b>Organic Chemicals</b>	<b>110.99</b>	<b>132.96</b>	<b>161.76</b>	<b>198.05</b>	<b>219.36</b>	<b>19.79</b>	<b>21.66</b>	<b>22.43</b>	<b>10.76</b>
	Share in total export	5.01	5.61	6.14	5.34	4.46				
<b>8</b>	<b>Iron And Steel</b>	<b>82.60</b>	<b>71.52</b>	<b>111.47</b>	<b>187.15</b>	<b>198.41</b>	<b>-13.41</b>	<b>55.86</b>	<b>67.89</b>	<b>6.02</b>
	Share in total export	3.73	3.02	4.23	5.05	4.03				
<b>9</b>	<b>RMG Of Other Textile Materials</b>	<b>8.31</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>13.10</b>	<b>80.71</b>	<b>162.02</b>	<b>-47.89</b>	<b>202.54</b>	<b>516.11</b>	<b>100.74</b>
	Share in total export	0.38	0.18	0.50	2.18	3.29				
<b>10</b>	<b>Plastic Raw Materials</b>	<b>43.30</b>	<b>17.13</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>82.74</b>	<b>150.98</b>	<b>-60.44</b>	<b>-12.43</b>	<b>451.60</b>	<b>82.48</b>
	Share in total export	1.95	0.72	0.57	2.23	3.07				
	<b>Total export to SLOVENIA</b>	<b>2215.58</b>	<b>2369.89</b>	<b>2632.79</b>	<b>3706.02</b>	<b>4917.97</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>11.09</b>	<b>40.76</b>	<b>32.70</b>

**NOTE** : Figures relate to Financial Year, April to March.**SOURCE** : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata : 700 107.

**TABLE -IV****INDIA'S MAJOR MERCHANDISE IMPORT FROM SLOVENIA****2018-2019 TO 2022-2023 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES****( Value in Rs. CRORES)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Imports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20	21-22 over 2020-21	22-23 over 2021-22
<b>1</b>	<b>Bulk Drugs, Drugs Intermediates</b>	<b>178.26</b>	<b>251.51</b>	<b>442.56</b>	<b>388.99</b>	<b>354.16</b>	<b>41.09</b>	<b>75.96</b>	<b>-12.10</b>	<b>-8.95</b>
	Share in total imports	10.22	14.25	21.97	17.21	14.77				
<b>2</b>	<b>Indl. Machinery For Dairy Etc.</b>	<b>159.72</b>	<b>200.19</b>	<b>258.34</b>	<b>262.94</b>	<b>339.39</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>29.05</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>29.08</b>
	Share in total imports	9.16	11.35	12.83	11.63	14.15				
<b>3</b>	<b>Paper, Paper Board And Products</b>	<b>47.04</b>	<b>77.90</b>	<b>100.48</b>	<b>125.78</b>	<b>243.05</b>	<b>65.60</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>25.18</b>	<b>93.23</b>
	Share in total imports.	2.70	4.41	4.99	5.56	10.13				
<b>4</b>	<b>Iron &amp; Steel</b>	<b>290.18</b>	<b>234.59</b>	<b>170.25</b>	<b>190.90</b>	<b>162.21</b>	<b>-19.16</b>	<b>-27.43</b>	<b>12.13</b>	<b>-15.03</b>
	Share in total import	16.64	13.30	8.45	8.45	6.76				
<b>5</b>	<b>Electri Machinery And Equipments</b>	<b>119.20</b>	<b>100.41</b>	<b>78.74</b>	<b>146.35</b>	<b>147.51</b>	<b>-15.76</b>	<b>-21.58</b>	<b>85.86</b>	<b>0.79</b>
	Share in total import	6.83	5.69	3.91	6.48	6.15				
<b>6</b>	<b>Auto Components/Parts</b>	<b>34.46</b>	<b>25.21</b>	<b>22.90</b>	<b>164.74</b>	<b>99.78</b>	<b>-26.84</b>	<b>-9.16</b>	<b>619.39</b>	<b>-39.43</b>
	Share in total import	1.98	1.43	1.14	7.29	4.16				
<b>7</b>	<b>Medical And Scientific Instruments</b>	<b>51.73</b>	<b>28.55</b>	<b>78.89</b>	<b>35.59</b>	<b>81.63</b>	<b>-44.81</b>	<b>176.32</b>	<b>-54.89</b>	<b>129.36</b>
	Share in total import	2.97	1.62	3.92	1.57	3.40				
<b>8</b>	<b>Residual Chemicals And Ald. Prods.</b>	<b>141.67</b>	<b>68.12</b>	<b>52.14</b>	<b>111.93</b>	<b>77.89</b>	<b>-51.92</b>	<b>-23.46</b>	<b>114.67</b>	<b>-30.41</b>
	Share in total import	8.12	3.86	2.59	4.95	3.25				
<b>9</b>	<b>AC, Refrigeration Machinery Etc.</b>	<b>50.01</b>	<b>35.04</b>	<b>30.30</b>	<b>23.41</b>	<b>77.23</b>	<b>-29.93</b>	<b>-13.53</b>	<b>-22.74</b>	<b>229.90</b>
	Share in total import	2.87	1.99	1.50	1.04	3.22				
<b>10</b>	<b>Products Of Iron And Steel</b>	<b>64.89</b>	<b>71.90</b>	<b>62.08</b>	<b>79.70</b>	<b>70.63</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>-13.66</b>	<b>28.38</b>	<b>-11.38</b>
	Share in total import	3.72	4.07	3.08	3.53	2.95				
	<b>Total import from SLOVENIA</b>	<b>1744.09</b>	<b>1764.44</b>	<b>2014.10</b>	<b>2260.20</b>	<b>2398.30</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>14.15</b>	<b>12.22</b>	<b>6.11</b>

**NOTE** : Figures relate to Financial Year, April to March.**SOURCE** : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata : 700 107.