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### **SLOVAK ECONOMY**

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## Geography



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### Slovakia is...

- *a free market economy* (around 90% of the GDP is created in the private sector)
- *a small economy* (GDP in 2020 174 billion USD PPP 71<sup>st</sup> place)
- a developed economy (GDP/c in 2020 33 000 USD which made approx. 77 % of the EU27 average GDP/c)
- *a very open economy* (the combined export and import made up almost 200 % of the GDP in 2019)
- *a well-connected economy* member of the European Union, the Eurozone, OECD, WTO, IMF, World Bank
- *a eurocentric* economy more than 85 % of our export goes to EU countries
- *a stronghold of automotive industry* (4 big production facilities VW, PSA, Kia, Jaguar-Land Rover)

- 1989 Fall of the Socialist regime
  - Slovakia is a part of Czechoslovakia
- 1990 Start of the economic reforms
  - Shock therapy
  - Main tasks stabilization, liberalization, institution building and privatization
- 1993 Slovakia gains independence
  - Independent economic policies

- 1994-1998 Era of crony capitalism
  - Economic growth based on increased public debt
  - Devastation of state banks
  - Questionable privatization decisions
  - Lack of foreign investors
  - Downgrading of the economy by international rating agencies
  - Dangerous double deficit (trade balance and public finances)
  - Result: Slovakia was not invited to the EU in 1997

- 1998-2002 Economic consolidation
  - under the leadership of the first government led by Mikuláš Dzurinda
  - Restructuralization and privatization of state banks
  - Catch up in European integration process (invitation to the EU in 1999 – Helsinki summit)
  - Increasing attractiveness for foreign investors
  - Improving international ratings

- 2002-2006 Economic reforms, "Tatra Tiger"
  - Second government of Mikuláš Dzurinda
  - Economic reforms
    - Tax system reform flat tax, very simple system
    - Labour market reforms active labor market policy
    - Pension reform 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> capital pillars
    - Social, healthcare and education system adjustments
  - Increased interest of foreign investors
  - 2004: EU accession and start of the Euro adoption process

- 2007-2020 Steering towards left-wing policies
  - 3x left wing & 1x right wing government
  - 2009: successful adoption of euro
  - Global economic crisis = anti-crisis policies
  - Left-wing policies leaning towards state interventionism and welfare state
  - Tax reform (demolition of the flat tax system)
  - Strong EU supporter and partner (but migration!)
- 2020+ COVID-19, war in Ukraine

### **GDP growth 2000-2020**



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### GDP/pc as % of EU28



time

# Unemployment

-originally the biggest problem of the country



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## Unemployment

### -decreasing since 2010





# **Current economic development**

-Slovakia belonged to the fastest growing countries in the Eurozone; during COVID-19 the GDP decrease (-4.4% in GDP) was similar to EU average

- -as a very open country, the economy copies global GDP trends
- -improving labor market
- -inflation on the rise (approx. 15 %)
- -plan to have a balanced budget???

# Challenges

### The paradox of the labor market

- Despite relatively high unemployment there is a labor shortage in Slovakia
- Cause long-term unemployment of low-skilled labor and problematic internal migration

### Still deficient infrastructure

- The highway construction process is way too slow and the southern underdeveloped regions are low in the priorities of the construction plans
- The debt brake complicates the financing of the highway construction

### State of business environment

• High level of bureaucracy and above average tax/social contribution burden especially for small and medium enterprises

### **Education system**

• Underfinanced and outdated

# Social exclusion of the Roma population Corruption, nepotism

### Where do we export?

Germany	Poland	Hunga	<sup>ry</sup> Ital	y	Spain	Netherlands
	7.6%			~		
	France	5.6%	0 4.8			2.9%
000/	6.1%	United States	China 1.6%	Turke	ey Denmark	
22%	United Kingdom	2.4%	Switzerland	Israel		Serbia
Czech Republic	5.9%	Romania	1.6%	0.54% Portugal	0.53% Norway	
02001110000010		2.3%	Sweden	Finland	Greece	
400/	Austria	Russia	1.6% Belgium	Egypt		
12%	5.7%	2.0%	1.4%	Australia Latvia		





# Where do we import from?

Germany	China	Hungary	Franc	ce Au	ustria	United Kingdom
		5.2%	3.4%	63	3.3%	
	9.4%	Vietnam	Netherlands	Slovakia	Spair	Romania
19%	South	4.8%	1.6% Belgium		1.6%	
Czech	6.7%	Russia	1.2%	0.83%		.65% 0.60%
Czech		4.4%	1.2%	Serbia 0.52% Sweden	Instand	
100/	Poland	Italy	Japan 1.0%	0.52% India	Finland	
12%	5.8%	3.6%	Switzerland 0.94%	Denmark	Croatia	

Europe		Asia	1
7	2%	Americas	25%

### What do we export?



## What do we import?

Electrical, Electronic Equipment	Machinery, Nuclear Reactors,	Optical, Photo, Technical, Medical Apparatus <b>3.7%</b>	Iron and Steel 2.7 <sup>o</sup>		Artic of Irc or St 2.7	on teel	Pharma Product	s
Lyupment	Boilers	Furniture, Lighting Signs, Prefabricated Buildings		Articles Apparel or Croci	, Knit Gi	ass and assware		Wood and Articles of
000/	13%	2.4%	1.0% Copper Ma		7% 0	.81%	0.74%	0.69%
20%	1370	Rubbers	Edi Me	i ble sat				Slag and Ash
Vehicles Other Than	Mineral Fuels, Oils, Distillation Products	1.9%	0.69% 0.6	83% 0	.63%			
Railway, Tramway		Footwear, Gaiters and the 1.2%	Edible	Pearls,				
	6.5%	Aluminum	Cocoa and	Coffee,		-		
	Plastics	1.2% Miscellaneous Chemical	Dairy		Other.			
15%	4.5%	1.1% Paper and Paperboard,	Tools,			Zinc		
	4.0%	1.1%	and a second sec				-	

### AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY IN SLOVAKIA



## Key facts

#### 129,000 129,000

People employed directly by the 3 car producers - VW, PSA, Kia & Tier 1 suppliers

# 250,000

#### 250,000 People employed directly & indirectly

by the automotive industry



#### 44%

Share of the automotive industry of the country's total industrial production



Share of the automotive industry of the total industrial export of Slovakia

#### 26 BN €

Volume of industrial export generated by the automotive industry

# **Network of suppliers**





Source: SARIO, Financial Statements of the Respective car producers (2019), Automotive Industry Association of the Slovak Republic ZAP SR (2019)



Taking into consideration the number of inhabitants, Slovakia is by far the global leader in car production per 1000 inhabitants.



#### VOLKSWAGEN SLOVAKIA

Year of establishment: 1991 Production (2018): 408,208 vehicles Turnover: € 10.4 bn Number of employees: 14,800 Models: Škoda Karoq, Audi Q7 & Q8, Porsche Cayenne & Cayene Coupé, Volkswagen Tuareg, Volkswagen UP!, Škoda Citigo, Seat Mii







#### KIA MOTORS SLOVAKIA

Year of establishment: 2004 Production (2018): 333,000 vehicles Turnover: € 5.2 bn Number of employees: 3,787 Models: Kia Ceed SW, Kia XCeed, Kia Ceed GT, Kia ProCeed, Kia Sportage, Kia Ceed



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#### PSA PEUGEOT CITROËN SLOVAKIA

Year of establishment: 2003 Production (2018): 352,082 vehicles Turnover: € 2.8 bn Number of employees: 4,500 Models: Citroën C3, Peugeot 208



PEUGEOT







#### JAGUAR LAND ROVER

Start of production: October 2018 Production capacity: 150,000 Estimated investment: € 1.5 bn Models: Land Rover Discovery, 3 versions of Land Rover Defender





# Flying car



### OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



# **Electrical engineering**



# **Mechanical engineering**



FOOD METAL FORMING MACHINERY
PROCESSING MACHINES

GEARBOXES

#### PRODUCTION LINES EQUIPMENT

# Hockey puck production

-7 million pucks a year

-largest producer in the world (NHL, SM-liiga Finland...)



### SHARED SERVICE AND BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCING CENTERS IN SLOVAKIA







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### SSC & BPOs



### SSC & BPOs



### INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES



### ICT



ESET Protects users in 180 countries Global leader in security software development including award winning NOD32® Antivirus



RESCO One of the global leaders in developing cross-platform mobile software solutions Resco Cloud solution is the ultimate tool for offline access to data, interactive maps for businesses & more



SOITRON Soitron developed a system for intelligent police cars Developer of IT solutions from integrated communication systems to mobile police units



INNOVATRICS Wide range of application from attendance system to presidential elections Biometric Software for identity management based on fingerprint and face recognition technology



85 THS.

EUR

3.41%

60%

4.20%

#### **ICT Adoption**

Based on the Global Competitiveness Report, Slovakia is the best in ICT adoption among Visegrad group countries (Poland, Czechia, Hungary, Slovakia)



The value added per employee of TOP 200 IT companies ranked by revenue reaches over 85 ths. EUR

#### ICT share on the total employment

The sector creates more than 87,000 job opportunities

Growing employment in the ICT sector The total number of employees in the sector grew by 60% between 2008 and 2020

ICT's contribution to Slovakia's GDP Significant footprint in the Slovak economy



PIXEL FEDERATION Games by Pixel Federation are played on the most popular social media Development of browser-based and mobile games



SLI.DO Currently used on average at 600 events in U.S. per week Application allows presenters directstreaming and participants to ask questions during public events

