Slovakia in Figures











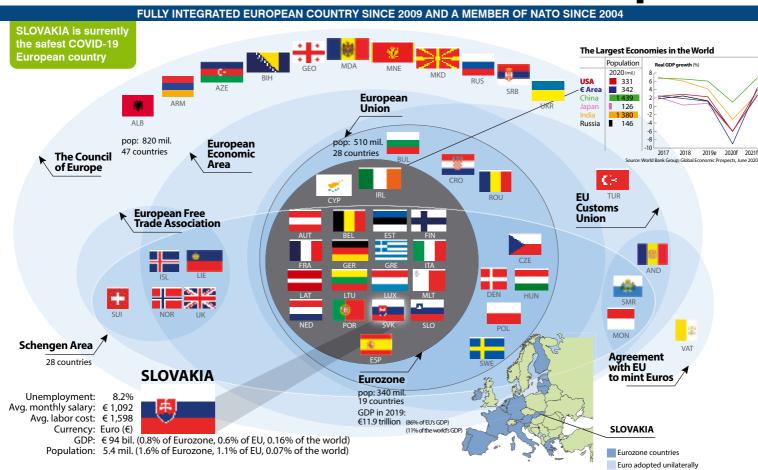




2020



Slovakia - The Best Deal in Europe!



Convenient Location

Great Labor Value

Top Quality Production

Sophisticated Services

Only 35 minutes from Vienna **Airport**

Only € 1,598 average monthly labor cost

Automotive super power















tor business









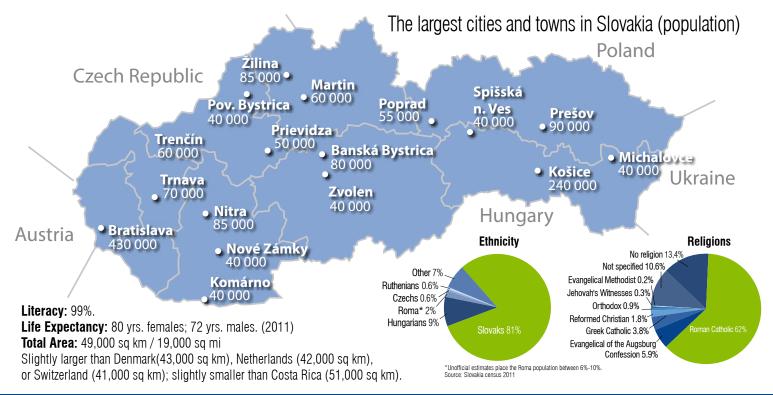


Slovakia in Figures 2020

Population – 5.4 mil.

(Similar to Denmark, Finland, Singapore, Minnesota, or New Zealand)





Politics & Ratings

Higher rating than Greece, Portugal, Spain and Italy; 2nd highest in V4 region





95



Igor Matovič (2020 - 2024)



13

Government

V4 - Visegrad countries: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia

Type: Parliamentary democracy.

Independence: The Slovak Republic was established on January 1, 1993 (former Czechoslovak Republic established in 1918).

Branches:

Executive - President (head of state), Prime Minister (head of government), Cabinet.

Legislative - National Council of the Slovak Republic (150 seats). Judicial - Supreme Court, Constitutional Court.

Political parties:

Coalition parties: • OLANO, • Sme rodina, • SaS, • ZA ĽUDÍ Oposition parties: • Smer-SD, • Independent, • L'SNS

Next parliamentary elections: 2024



Source: Trading Economics, July 21, 2020

Suffrage: Universal at 18 years. **Administrative divisions:**

8 administrative regions, 79 districts.

Economy, R&D and Knowledge Centers

High quality labor: a hub for ICT and shared service centers



#_	Company	2018	2017	2016
1	IBM	4 941	5 057	5 065
2	Deutsche Telekom IT Solutions Slovakia	3 853	3 758	3 87
3	AT&T	3 800	3 577	3 412
4	Dell	2 328	1 982	1 772
5	DXC Technology	1 996	1 475*	1 497*
6	Johnson Controls International	1 613	1 439	1 180
7	Henkel	1 510	1 443	1 414
8	Swiss Re	1 500*	1 446	1 279
9	Accenture	1 055	1 040	910
10	Siemens	1 006	976	799
	Total	25 620	24 210	23 215
	Growth	6%	4%	

Labor cost and Export/Import

SLOVAKIA produces high quality products, mostly for Germany

Labor cost in Slovakia in various industries in 2018 (€)

Indicator	Total labor costs	Direct labor costs	Indirect labor costs	Basic (tariff) wages and salaries)
Slovak Republic (Average)	1 598	1 162	437	773
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	1 283	927	356	632
Mining and quarrying (B)	1 672	1 266	518	748
Manufacturing (C)	1 784	1 194	458	743
Electricity, gas, steam and air cond. supply (D)	2 494	1 755	739	1 021
Water supply; sewage, waste mgnt and remed. act. (E)	1 416	1 041	398	644
Construction (F)	1 406	1 027	378	725
Wholesale and retail trade; motor vehicles repair (G)	1 558	1 144	415	762
Transportation and storage (H)	1 434	1 037	408	677
Accommodation and food service activities (I)	960	707	253	543
Information and communication (J)	2 844	2 085	759	1 379
Financial and insurance activities (K)	2 777	1 998	779	1 291
Real estate activities (L)	1 588	1 151	437	805
Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)	2 010	1 474	536	1 071
Administrative and support service activities (N)	1 167	854	314	593
Public admin. and defencse; compulsory soc. sec. (0)	1 570	1 128	442	745
Education (P)	1 411	1 029	383	728
Human health and social work activities (Q)	1 575	1 157	418	825
Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)	1 289	942	348	622
Other service activities (S)	1 052	792	288	584
Source: Statistics.sk, July, 2020				

Export/Import by countries in 2019

#	Export	(mil. €)	%	#	Import	(mil. €)	%
1	Germany	17 946	22.3	1	Germany	12 826	16.2
2	Czech Republic	8 852	11.0	2	Czech Rep.	7 983	10.1
3	Poland	6 016	7.5	3	China	5 018	6.3
4	France	5 659	7.0	4	Poland	4 525	5.7
5	Hungary	5 094	6.3	5	Russia	4 455	5.6
6	Austria	4 497	5.6	6	South Korea	4 274	5.4
7	United Kingdom	3 963	4.9	7	Hungary	4 135	5.2
8	Italy	3 739	4.6	8	Vietnam	4 055	5.1
9	USA	2 519	3.1	9	France	2 776	3.5
10	Spain	2 262	2.8	10	Italy	2 691	3.4
11	Romania	2 068	2.6	11	Austria	2 534	3.2
12	China	1 697	2.1	15	Romania	1 287	1.6
	Other	16 150	20.1		Other	22 803	28.7
	EU-28	67 856	84.3		EU-28	53 286	67.1
	Total	80 459	100.0		Total	79 362	100.0

Source: Ministry of Economy, July 2020

Year	Export (mil. €)	Import (mil. €)	Trade Balance
2018	79 785	77 326	2 459
2019	80 460	79 326	1 133
Change	+675	+2 000	

Source: Ministry of Economy, July 2020

Labor Market

SLOVAKIA offers the third lowest labor cost in Europe

Unemployment rate (8.2%) and number of unemployed people (204 000) in regions (Jun 2020)



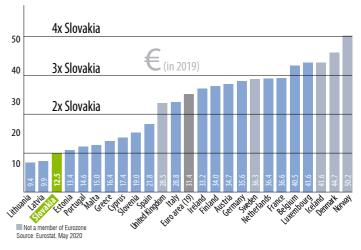
Labor Cost Structure (simplified)

National Holidays: 15 days

	Employee	Employer	Total
Social Security	9.4%	25.2%	34.6%
Healthcare Insurance	4.0%	10.0%	14.0%
Total	13.4%	35.2%	48.6%

The fees are derived from employees' gross salaries

Labor **costs** are among the **lowest** in Eurozone. Labor **laws** allow **more flexibility** for employers than those in most other Eurozone countries.



Logistics & ICT Infrastructure

Modern and developed infrastructure

Easily accessible from Western Europe - Bratislava only 70km from Vienna, Austria



Direct flights to over 260 destinations are available within 1 hour drive from Bratislava city center.

High speed mobile services with excellent coverage

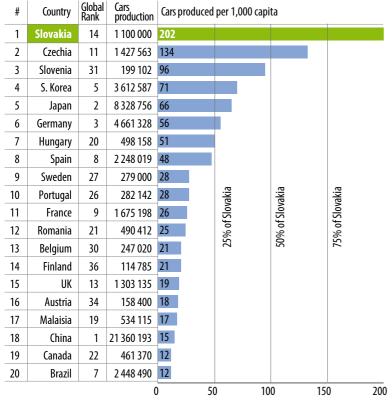
	Mobile Net	work Coverage	Data Connection		
Provider	Population Population 4G		Download	Upload	
Orange	99.8%	96%	300 Mbps	75 Mbps	
Slovak Telekom	99%	94.6%	870 Mbps	75 Mbps	
02	99.7%	97.4%	73 Mbps	23 Mbps	
4ka	99.8%	78%	90 Mbps	30 Mbps	

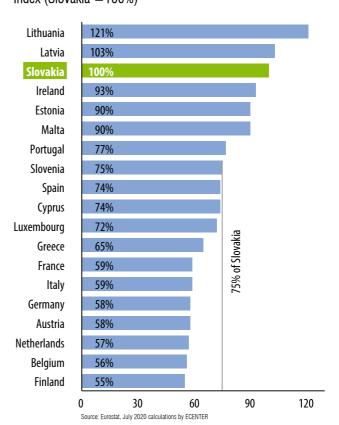
Source: Orange, Slovak Telekom, O2, 4ka

Various options of high-speed Internet are available through landlines and satellite operators including FTTH (fiber-to-the-home).

Top Quality Work

Cars produced per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019 Labor effectiveness in Euro area in 2019 compared to Slovakia's Index (Slovakia = 100%)





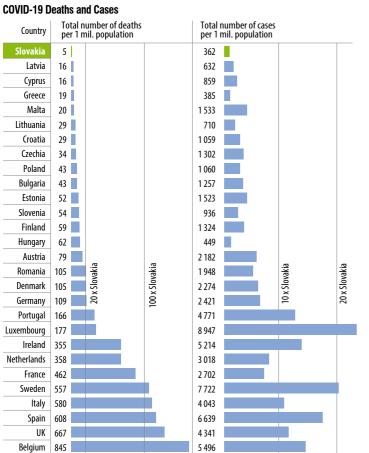
Source: Oica, June 5, 2020 Audi, BMW, JLR, Mercedes are not reported; JLR has manufacturing facility in Slovakia

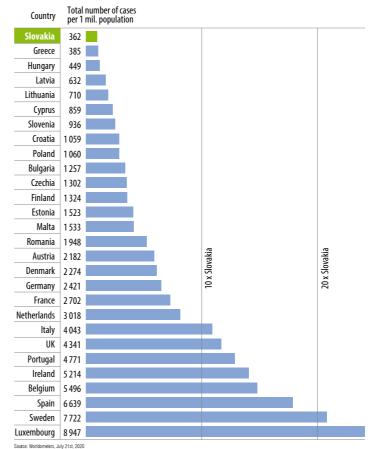
COVID-19 Deaths and Cases

Slovakia has outstanding Project Management, but also smart and disciplined people

COVID-19 Cases

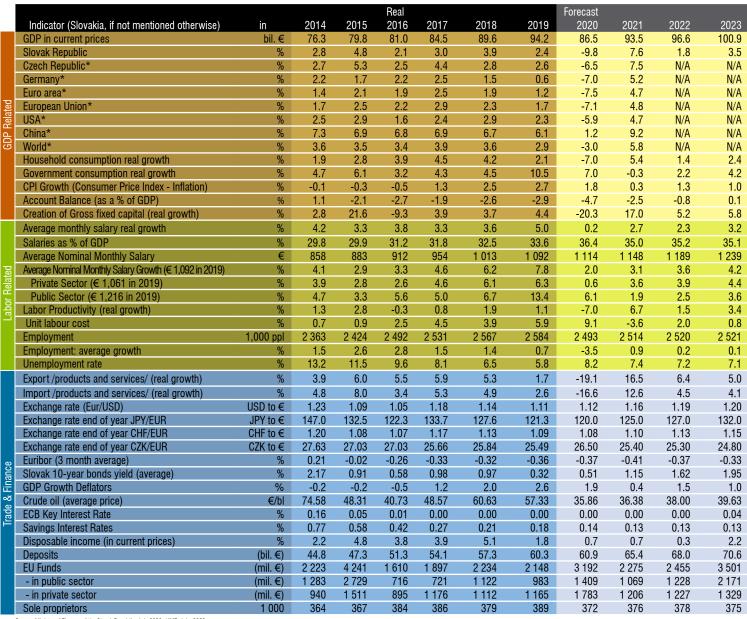
Slovakia has been the safest COVID-19 country in Europe since April 2020 till publication (July 28, 2020).





Economic Forecast

Slovakia in 2019: GDP 5.0%, Avg. Monthly Salary: € 1,092



Source: Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, July 2020, *IMF, July, 2020

Taxes, State Aid, Subsidies, and Support

The tax system is compliant with EU tax systems

Corporate income tax: 21%, 15% for taxpayers (including individual entrepreneurs) with income (revenues) of less than EUR 100,000. Capital gains tax for corporate entities: 21% (participation exemption possible if specific conditions met)

Withholding tax:

- Interest, royalties: 19% (35% withholding tax may apply to payments to jurisdictions where no double tax treaty or tax information exchange agreement with Slovakia exists, or to noncooperative jurisdictions on the EU blacklist).
- Withholding tax rate may be reduced by an applicable Double Tax Treaty or EU Directive, the beneficial ownership must be proved to apply such benefit.
- Dividends paid to individuals from profits generated after 1 January 2017 are in general subject to a 7% tax rate.
 Dividends paid to legal entities domiciled in the EU or other treaty jurisdictions are in general not subject to tax.
- Dividends paid to, or received from, residents (individuals or legal entities) of non-treaty jurisdictions are subject to a special tax of 35%.
- Thin capitalization rules do not permit tax deduction of interest and other financing charges on loans provided between related parties in excess of 25% of adjusted EBITDA. This also applies to cash-pooling or back-to-back funding arrangements.
- Transfer pricing rules apply to intra-group transfers and statutory documentation requirements are in place.

R&D super-deduction and patent box:

- Tax exemption of 50% of income from intangibles (e.g. patent, software) created by a Slovak taxpayer; and 50% of part of income from selling goods manufactured on the basis of a protected patent or a utility model.
- R&D super-deduction: Taxpayers undertaking R&D are entitled to an extra deduction of at least 200% of qualifying R&D costs and expenses from their tax base.

Personal Income:

- Personal Income tax: 19% and 25% if annual tax base is more than EUR 37 163,36.
- Capital gains tax for individuals: 19% (exemption for listed shares may apply)

Value Added Tax:

- 20% almost all products and services, 10% textbooks, print media, most healthcare related products and services, specific basic and healthy food items and accommodation services
- Registration is obligatory for entities with revenues exceeding EUR 49,790 in a period of 12 consecutive months.

Other tave

- Excise tax on certain types of goods: mineral oils, liqueurs, beer, wine, tobacco products, electricity, coal and natural gas.
- Real estate tax covers land tax, tax on apartments and nonresidential premises in apartment buildings, and tax on buildings.

- Simple tax system; Available state aid
- Rate of tax on apartments and non-residential premises and tax on buildings depends on the municipality. Final tax is calculated with reference to floor area and other physical attibutes of the propriet.

Land tax is assessed by municipalities and rates vary depending on the type of land and

- No real estate transfer tax, stamp duties or capital taxes apply.
- Special taxes are imposed on certain assets or businesses (e.g. vehicle road tax for cars for business purposes, bank levy, special levy in regulated industries, insurance tax on non-life insurance if risk is located in Slovakia).

Stimulus laws:

its location.

- Act No. 57/2018 Coll. on regional investment aid
- Act No. 595/2003 Coll. on income tax, as amended
- Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on employment services, as amended
- Act No. 358/2015 Coll. on adjustment of certain relations in the field of state aid and de minimis aid and amendment to certain acts (State Aid Act)
- Regulation 195/2018 on maximum intensity of investment aid and the amount of investment aid in individual regions of the Slovak Republic

State aid in regions:

Bratislava: 0% Western Slovakia: 25% Central Slovakia: 35% Eastern Slovakia: 35%

Percentage value represents maximum level of state aid contribution per project in a specific region.

Maximum aid intensities may be increased by 20% for small enterprises and by 10% for medium-sized enterprises.

Source: PwC. www.pwc.com/sk



