

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit ratings.

Republic of Slovenia

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA-
Outlook:	Stable
Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA-
Outlook:	Stable

Rationale

- (1) The ratings are supported by the country's relatively advanced economic base, stronger resilience to external shocks and the solid support mechanisms of the EU and the euro area it enjoys. On the other hand, the ratings are constrained by the country's relatively high government debt-GDP ratio. The Slovenian economy has been slowing down amid a surge of inflation, monetary tightening by the European Central Bank (ECB) and weaker external demand. Meanwhile, the country's general government balance and debt to GDP ratios have been steadily improving with the fading of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The government's immediate policy focus is on reconstruction and support measures in the wake of the floods in August 2023 that caused heavy damage to the infrastructure. This has temporarily added to the government's fiscal burdens. However, JCR holds that the government will largely adhere to a prudent policy management in keeping with the EU's framework for fiscal discipline, making progress on fiscal consolidation in the medium term. The government also continues to hold ample fiscal buffers. Based on the above, JCR has affirmed the ratings and kept their outlook Stable.
- (2) While Slovenia is a small economy, its per capita GDP exceeds USD50,000 in PPP terms. Following a solid post-pandemic recovery, the economy has been affected by the energy crisis and slowing down since the second half of 2022 due mainly to dampened private consumption and exports. After growing 2.5% in full year 2022, the real GDP growth rate has declined to 1.6% in 2023. The growth is projected to pick up gradually on a recovery of private consumption amid an easing inflation and a growth of investment supported by the inflow of the EU funds. JCR projects the growth rate in 2024 and 2025 to be higher than 2%. While the direct impact of the floods on economic activity seems to be limited, construction investment for rehabilitation can be a factor that will boost the growth. The current account balance ended with a deficit in 2022 due to increased imports on the back of a recovery in consumption and a deterioration of terms of trade resulting from higher energy prices. However, it returned to a historical trend of surplus in 2023 supported by surpluses in trade and services balances. The country's net external position (IIP base) in GDP terms continued to improve, turning to a modest net creditor position at the end of September 2023.
- (3) The country's financial system remains stable. Following the global financial crisis and the European sovereign debt crisis, the banking sector made good progress on structural reforms. Its asset quality significantly improved and its funding structure became less reliant on external markets. Against this background, the banking sector has become more resilient to deterioration in economic or market environment. It maintains low non-performing exposure ratio and retains sufficient capacity to absorb losses through earnings and capital.
- (4) The general government deficit-GDP ratio (ESA 2010) narrowed to 3% in 2022 from 7.6% in 2020 on a reduction of pandemic-related expenditures and increased revenues brought by the economic recovery. Combined fiscal costs of the post-flood reconstruction and support measures in 2023 and 2024 amount to around 2.4% of GDP. As the extra costs are partly financed by the EU Solidarity Fund and an additional taxation, their net impact on the fiscal balance is estimated at around 1.5% of GDP. This impact, coupled with increased capital expenditures, is estimated to have widened the deficit-GDP ratio in 2023, which the government originally projected to be 4.5%. Meanwhile, the EU reactivated its requirements for fiscal discipline from 2024 following a temporary suspension due to the pandemic. The Slovenian government holds fast to a prudent fiscal management as seen in its efforts to contain expenditure growth by limiting the increase of public-sector wages in June 2024 to 80% of end year 2023 inflation. JCR therefore expects that the country's fiscal consolidation is highly likely to make progress in the medium span when the impact of the temporary measures including

those related to the energy crisis fades out. Slovenia has a track record of reducing the government debt/GDP ratio by maintaining a primary surplus prior to the outbreak of the pandemic. After increasing to 79.6% at the end of 2020, the ratio has been back to a declining trend and is estimated to have improved to around 70% at the end of 2023. Moreover, the general government sector holds ample liquid assets with its currency and deposits estimated at around 19% of GDP at the end of June 2023.

Atsushi Masuda, Haruna Saeki

Rating

Issuer: Republic of Slovenia

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: AA-

Outlook: Stable

Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating : AA-

Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: February 13, 2024

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "Sovereign and Public Sector Entities" (October 1, 2021) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The aforementioned credit ratings are unsolicited. Except in cases of a credit rating for a sovereign, JCR indicates affix "p" after a rating symbol to distinguish it from a rating with solicitation. The undisclosed information, which has material influence on the credit rating, was not obtained from the rating stakeholder.

The rating stakeholder participated in the rating process of the aforementioned credit ratings.

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

Information herein has been obtained by JCR from the issuers and other sources believed to be accurate and reliable. However, because of the possibility of human or mechanical error as well as other factors, JCR makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to accuracy, results, adequacy, timeliness, completeness or merchantability, or fitness for any particular purpose, with respect to any such information, and is not responsible for any errors or omissions, or for results obtained from the use of such information. Under no circumstances will JCR be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind caused by the use of any such information, including but not limited to, lost opportunity or lost money, whether in contract, tort, strict liability or otherwise, and whether such damages are foreseeable or unforeseeable. JCR's ratings and credit assessments are statements of JCR's current and comprehensive opinion regarding redemption possibility, etc. of financial obligations assumed by the issuers or financial products, and not statements of opinion regarding any risk other than credit risk, such as market liquidity risk or price fluctuation risk. JCR's ratings and credit assessments are statements of opinion, and not statements of fact as to credit risk decisions or recommendations regarding decisions to purchase, sell or hold any securities such as individual bonds or commercial paper. The ratings and credit assessments may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of information as well as other factors. JCR receives a rating fee paid by issuers for conducting rating services in principle. JCR retains all rights pertaining to this document, including JCR's rating data. Any reproduction, adaptation, alteration, etc. of this document, including such rating data, is prohibited, whether or not wholly or partly, without prior consent of JCR.

JCR is registered as a "Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization" with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to the following four classes. (1) Financial institutions, brokers and dealers, (2) Insurance Companies, (3) Corporate Issuers, (4) Issuers of government securities, municipal securities and foreign government securities.

JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Republic of Slovenia
Rating Publication Date:	February 16, 2024

1

The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2

The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3

The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Economic Base

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the issuing government's ability to maintain/expand the economic base into the future with maintaining soundness of financial systems.

B) Fiscal Base

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly correlated to fiscal balance, public debt and other factors of the issuing government's fiscal condition.

C) External Positions

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly correlated to the liquidity positions which change along with the international balance of payments and the international investment position.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policy

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the social and political stability, effectiveness of economic and monetary policies as well as international economics.

E) Related Parties' Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Government

The likelihood of a given debt payment is affected by the stance of the credit enhancement provider and other related parties with regard to their stance of support/ assistance for the issuing government.

F) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuing government's will, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same government in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by international practice, etc.

4

The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5

Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6

Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7

Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
- A) Informational and explanatory materials published by the rating stakeholders with regard to the economy and fiscal management policy, etc. of the issuing government
- B) Statistics and reports published by an independent organization with regard to the economy and fiscal status, etc. of the issuing government

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the publication by the issuer, some independent media, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR does not receive payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Economic Base

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is an improvement or deterioration of the issuer's economy or financial systems, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

B) Fiscal Base

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its fiscal deficit/ surplus and its public debt and thereby makes given debt payment liability less/ more bearable. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

C) External Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's international balance of payments and international investment position and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its liquidity positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policy

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's social and political conditions or economic/ monetary policies, etc. and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its economy and fiscal positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Related Parties' Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the credit enhancement provider or other related parties with regard to their stance of support/ assistance for the issuing government and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its economy, fiscal positions and liquidity positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

F) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts, due to improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's fiscal condition and/or will. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

G) International Economies

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the international economies, commodity or foreign exchange markets, etc. and thereby, through international balance of payments, an improvement/ deterioration in the issuer's fiscal balance or debt payment capacity. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

H) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as domestic unrest, war, natural disaster, etc. which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's economy, fiscal positions, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

12

Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

13

Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Economic Base

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's economy or financial systems, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's economy or financial systems on some drastic change in environments, etc.

B) Fiscal Base

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's fiscal conditions in terms of annual balance or public debt. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR

speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's fiscal condition on some drastic change in its economy.

C) External Positions

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions reflecting improvement or deterioration of the international balance of payments and the international investment position. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in the country's economic/ fiscal conditions and financing activities, etc.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policies

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's social and political bases and economic/ monetary policies. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the country's situation changes drastically, making the issuer's social and political bases and economic/monetary policies significantly improved or deteriorated.

E) International Economics

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of the international economies or commodity/ foreign exchange markets, etc. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

14

Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 11, 2005	AA-	Positive
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 15, 2006	AA	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 26, 2007	AA	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 25, 2009	AA	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 3, 2011	AA	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	June 13, 2012	AA-	Negative
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	May 24, 2013	A+	Negative
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 22, 2014	A+	Negative
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	October 29, 2015	A+	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 15, 2016	A+	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	November 10, 2017	A+	Positive
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 18, 2019	AA-	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 30, 2020	AA-	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 10, 2021	AA-	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 21, 2022	AA-	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 11, 2005	AA	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	December 15, 2006	AA	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	December 26, 2007	AA	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 25, 2009	AA	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	February 3, 2011	AA	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	June 13, 2012	AA-	Negative
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	May 24, 2013	A+	Negative
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	August 22, 2014	A+	Negative
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	October 29, 2015	A+	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	August 15, 2016	A+	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	November 10, 2017	A+	Positive
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	January 18, 2019	AA-	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 30, 2020	AA-	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	February 10, 2021	AA-	Stable
The Republic of Slovenia	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	September 21, 2022	AA-	Stable

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Kiichi Sugiura, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.

杉浦 輝一

Kiichi Sugiura
General Manager of International Rating Department

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026