



Slovenia



Business Support on Your Doorstep

Enterprise Europe Network London Country Profile October 2008

SLOVENIA



Country's full name: Republic of Slovenia (*Republika Slovenija*).

Capital city: Ljubljana (population 280,000).

Population: 2 million, 83% are Slovene. There are Croat, Serb, Bosnian and Hungarian ethnic minorities.

Official language: Slovene.

Currency: Euro (since January 2007)

Religion: 58% are Roman Catholic. Lutheran, Orthodox, Muslim and others comprise 42%.

Area: 20,273 sq km (7,827 square miles)¹.

Terrain: Small coastal strip on the Adriatic, an alpine mountain region adjacent to Italy and Austria, the Karst (a limestone plateau) and the Pannonian plain.

Climate: Alpine type climate in the mountainous areas, Mediterranean along the coast and continental in the interior.

Administration: Divided into 193 municipalities, of which 182 are rural and 11 urban.

Weights and measures: Metric.

Time zone: GMT plus one hour. From March to October a daylight saving scheme is in operation which is two hours ahead of GMT.

International dialling code: + 38.

RECENT HISTORY

In November 1945 Slovenia became part of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and it was not until April 1990 that the first democratic elections were held. This led to a referendum on Slovenian independence on 23 December 1990 in which 88.5% voted in favour. Official independence was declared on 25 June 1991. This was followed by official recognition by the European Union on 15 January 1992, and membership of the United Nations on 22 May 1992.

In 1996, an association agreement with the EU came into effect and Slovenia applied for full membership, and was invited to join in December 2002. On 1 May 2004, Slovenia joined the EU along with nine other, predominantly Eastern European, countries. It was recognised as one of the best-prepared of the accession states in terms of adopting the Community 'acquis', the body of EU law. From January to July 2008, Slovenia assumed the rotating Presidency of the EU, the first and so far only 'new' Member State from the 2004 accession to have done so².

GOVERNMENT

The Head of State is the President, who is directly elected for a period of five years but has a largely ceremonial role. Slovenia has a bicameral system consisting of a 90 member *Državni Zbor* (National Assembly) elected for a four year term by proportional representation and a *Državni Svet* (National Council) of 40 members elected for five year terms by the local and special interest groups.

The National Council is able to propose or delay legislation. After consultation with political groups in the National Assembly, the President proposes a candidate for Prime Minister who is then elected by the Assembly. The Prime Minister nominates other Government Ministers, subject to the approval of the Assembly. The Judiciary is independent and exercises its powers in accordance with the Constitution, and its Members are elected by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Judicial Council. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country for civil and criminal cases.

The current Government was appointed in December 2004. It is a coalition Government, comprising four parties: the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS), New Slovenia – Christian People's Party (NSi), the Slovenian People's Party (SLS) and the Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia (DeSUS). The Prime Minister is currently Janez Janša³.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Slovenia is today one of the most prosperous countries of the former Eastern bloc in Europe. Slovenian firms have a tradition of market orientation, which has served them well throughout the period of economic transition. Slovenia is trading more and more with other EU countries, especially since the introduction of the Euro in January 2007, and it offers a highly stable environment in which to do business. Solid growth and low inflation levels have both been achieved in recent years.

The country has an excellent transport infrastructure, a well-qualified labour force, a strategic location as well as established links with South Eastern Europe. With a GDP per capita of approximately 74%, Slovenia remains the richest country among the new Member States, for example on a similar level as Portugal and higher than Greece. During the 1990s, Slovenia conducted a successful macroeconomic stabilisation through restructuring and privatisation, although it has not yet been completed⁴.

Slovenia is proving an attractive destination for foreign direct investment (FDI) as it has opened up most sectors to foreign investment. Foreign investors are subject to the same rules as national investors, restrictions on portfolio investment have been abolished, and the Government has streamlined the investment process. In 2006, FDI inflows to Slovenia amounted to € 511 million. The majority of the foreign investment came from other EU countries: 28% from Austria, 15% from Switzerland, 10% from Netherlands, 9 % from Germany, and 2% from UK. As in most advanced economies, the bulk (60%) of Slovenia's GDP is accounted for by the service industry. This is followed by industry and construction at more than one-third of GDP. The remainder - agriculture, forestry, and fishing - account for 5% of GDP⁵.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
Population (2008)	2.03 million
Unemployment rate (Q2 2008)	6%
GDP per head (euro) (2007)	15,300
GDP average growth rate (Q2 2008)	5.5%
Inflation rate (2007)	2.4%
Total exports (million euro) (2007)	19,400
Total imports (million euro) (2007)	21,500
Imports from Slovenia to the UK (million euro) (2007)	201
Exports to Slovenia from the UK (million euro) (2007)	470
Internet access per household (2007)	58%

Sources: Eurostat, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, UK Trade and Investment

INFRASTRUCTURE / ENVIRONMENT

Roads

As of 2007, there were 38,500 km of public roads in Slovenia. 6,400 km are state roads, 32,100 km are municipal roads and 579 km are expressways and motorways. The road network and infrastructure is generally of a high quality, and road links in this small country are fast and direct. Traffic congestion can occur between Celje and Ljubljana. Major car hire companies have offices at the main airports and in the main towns⁶.

Railways

There are 1,229 km of standard gauge track of which 503 km are electrified. Rolling stock includes 88 electric locomotives, 94 diesel locomotives, 191 passenger coaches and 6,089 freight wagons. Rail services to Slovenia run from many European destinations. In 2007 over 17.5 million tonnes of goods were carried by train. An inexpensive, clean and reliable rail network links most of the major cities and towns⁷.

Shipping/Ports

The main commercial port of Slovenia is Koper on the Adriatic. Passenger vessels/yachts can be accommodated at the smaller ports of Izola and Piran. In 2006, 15 million tonnes of goods were

loaded to ships and unloaded from them, which represented a 69% increase from 2001. There are passenger and car ferry services between Italy and Slovenia. There is a ship/boat repair yard at the port of Izola⁸.

Civil Aviation

The main international airport is Ljubljana Brnik Airport which lies 35 km north of central Ljubljana. Other airports are located at Portoroz and Maribor. In 2007, 1.5 million passengers travelled through Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport; almost 13% more than in 2006. 82% of all passengers were carried by scheduled flights. Adria Airways has flights to most of Europe's major cities and flies to six different cities in Slovenia. In 2007, the airline carried more than 1.1 million passengers, an 11% growth. At the same time, the rise of transport of goods was almost 7.5%⁹.

Energy

Slovenia has only minor resources of oil and natural gas, so most of these are imported. In 2007, 23% of electricity was generated from renewable sources and the remainder comes from nuclear power provided by the Krško Power Plant, which is jointly operated with Croatia. Slovenia currently produces more electricity than it consumes, and in 2007 final energy consumption in households decreased for all energy carriers by 9%. In the first half of 2008 the average retail price of electricity for households for approximately half of all invoiced electricity was 10.66 EUR/100 kWh¹⁰. A large amount of capital has recently been invested towards finding alternative energy sources such as solar and wind energy.

Telecommunications

Slovenia currently has high levels of landline mobile and Internet usage, similar to those in Western Europe. The state-operated Telekom Slovenije and its subsidiaries dominate the fixed-line, mobile, ISP and ADSL markets, although competition is slowly entering the market. Recent regulation has seen moves towards making ADSL more accessible. In the first quarter of 2007, 58% of households in Slovenia had Internet access, which was 11% more than in 2004. During the same period, the share of regular Internet users aged 16-74 living in households with broadband access was 80%; the comparable EU-27 average was 73%¹¹.

Environment

Slovenia's environment is relatively unpolluted compared to many other Central and East European countries, but there remain significant problems in water quality, waste management and air and soil pollution. The most progress has been made in reducing air pollution by introducing flue gas desulphurisation equipment at power stations. However, problems with run-off of agricultural chemicals and discharge of untreated municipal and industrial wastewater still exist. Environmental issues have been a priority of the Slovenian government in implementing both EU and international environmental standards. The country is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol, under which it committed to cut greenhouse gases by 8% between 2008 and 2012¹².

MAJOR SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture & Fishing

Slovenia is a heavily forested country, and therefore agricultural land is relatively limited. Small farms, of which there are almost 100,000, occupy 92% of the land available to agriculture. Larger agricultural companies, operating the former state farms, run the remaining 8%. Slovenia is a net importer of agricultural products, including cereals, sugar and oils. There are surpluses in milk, poultry, hops and wine. Around 400 companies are involved in food production in Slovenia with a share in GDP of 3.5% in 2007. Favourable soil and climate conditions in the north-east of the country also enable a consistent seed production¹³.

Forestry

Forested and wooded land account for over half of Slovenia's land area and, in 2007, there were over 1 million hectares of forest. In the same year, the output of the forestry services industry amounted to € 149 million. Less than a third of the forests are publicly owned with the rest being owned by private individuals, although this represented a 0.6% decrease from 2006. Forestry in Slovenia has a long history of sustainable management. There are both large scale and small sawmills owned by forest owners and half the sawn timber production is exported¹⁴.

Wood Products & Paper

Slovenia's extensive forests provide the raw material for a range of processed wood products such as furniture, veneers, joinery, building materials and packaging for export. There are ten major pulp and paper mills producing a variety of paper including printing, offset, art, Kraft, newsprint, packaging and hygienic papers. Cardboards and pasteboards are also produced.

Processed Foods & Beverages

A wide range of processed food products are manufactured and many exported from Slovenia to the markets of Europe and other parts of the world. These include meat products, confectionery, bakery and dairy products, preserved foods and quality soft and alcoholic drinks. Retail trade in food, beverages and tobacco totalled over € 4 million in 2007, an increase of 6.6% from the previous year¹⁵.

Chemical Products, Rubber & Pharmaceuticals

The chemicals industry is a significant one in Slovenia, in particular with regard to the production of rubber products, tannin, nitrogen and fertilisers. More recently, the production of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, pesticides and plastic products has proliferated, reflecting a renewed emphasis on higher value added products. In 2007, the manufacture of chemicals and man-made fibres amounted to 66% of the Slovenian chemical industry's total income, while manufacturing of rubber and plastic products accounted for 34%. Exports of chemical products amounted to € 2.2 billion in 2006, while 25,000 people were employed in the sector during that year¹⁶.

Road vehicles and spare parts

This is another important industry sector in Slovenia. Many different spare parts are manufactured for vehicles, including radiators, hardware, fittings, fasteners, doors and window frames. Coaches, motor cycles and bicycles are also manufactured. Slovenian automotive components and electrical parts are used by many major European car manufacturers such as Mercedes-Benz, BMW, Audi, Volkswagen and Renault. The UK is a key export market for these products, along with Germany, France, Italy, Austria and the USA. In 2007, there were 338 companies active in the Slovenian automotive sector, employing approximately 24,000 people. Total annual revenue was € 3.6 billion, while annual exports totalled € 2.9 billion¹⁷.

Electronic & Electrical Products

Major products manufactured by Slovenian firms include telecommunications equipment, medical equipment, power distribution facilities and electrical measuring equipment. 72% of production is exported. The UK is a primary export market for these goods, as well as Germany, Italy, Austria, Denmark, France and Russia. In 2006, total annual revenue for this sector was € 3.7 billion, total exports amounted to € 2.6 billion, and 780 firms employed over 36,000 people¹⁸.

Retail Trade

The retail sector in Slovenia is well-developed. Rapid growth has occurred in this sector in recent years, with larger retail outlets becoming more and more common. Compared to the equivalent August 2007 figures, in August 2008 the retail trade turnover (without VAT) increased by 4.9% to € 104 million. The retail trade of food, beverages and tobacco increased by 9.0% over the same period, and in retail trade with non-food by 2.4%. Overall growth of consumer expenditure and retail sales makes this sector attractive to new entrants, in particular foreign companies. Retailing employed over 110,000 people in 2007 and the number of large, modern shopping centres is also increasing¹⁹.

Construction & Construction Materials

This has continually been one of the strongest economic sectors in Slovenia, due primarily to road building and housing construction programmes. The government has recently prioritised the reconstruction of the existing housing stock, the restoration of run-down urban areas and the use of vacant land around the main cities and other urban settlements. Cement, concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramic products for construction are produced and there is quarrying for building stone, sand and clay. In comparison with July 2007, the value of construction put in place in July 2008 increased by 18.0% to € 124 million. As regards buildings it increased by 3.4% and in civil engineering by 29.4%. In 2007, 6,000 residential and non-residential buildings were constructed in Slovenia²⁰.

Tourism

Slovenia is a highly attractive and increasingly popular tourist destination. The country offers a scenic and varied landscape of forests, mountains, lakes and rivers; the lagoons and caves of the limestone Karst region bordering Italy, as well as the beaches of the Adriatic coast. There is a rich cultural

heritage with ancient towns and villages, castles, historic buildings and museums together with many cultural events. The major sporting activities are skiing, hiking, caving as well as several spas and health resorts.

The sector employs 6.5% of the Slovenian labour force, and it generated around 4% of GDP in 2007. A total of 4.7 million tourist visits were recorded in the first half of 2008²¹. In December 2006, the Slovenian Government launched a five-year strategy to develop the tourist sector and its facilities such as hotels and conference centres, looking also at developing cultural tourism and improving tourist infrastructure. In 2007, a 19% increase in the numbers of British tourists visiting was recorded, largely as a result of a new low-cost route from London Stansted to Ljubljana operated by EasyJet²².

Slovenian Tourist Board

Official website including information for tourists, for example on accommodation and latest events.
E: info@slovenia-tourism.si, W: www.slovenia-tourism.si

BANKING AND FINANCE

Banking

At the end of 2007, there were 20 banks in operation in Slovenia. Three more were subsidiaries of foreign banks and a further three were representative offices of foreign credit institutions. However, the number of banks has been gradually decreasing over the last decade. The largest bank, with a market share of 30% in December 2006, is Nova Ljubljanska Banka (NLB), which has expanded its operations to neighbouring countries in recent years. In 2006, 38% of the capital in Slovenian banks was foreign-owned²³.

Banka Slovenije (Bank of Slovenia)

Slovenska 35, 1505 Ljubljana, Slovenia
T: +386 1 471 90 00. E: bsl@bsi.si

The Bank acts as the central supervisory bank and issues currency.
The website includes an English version. W: www.bsi.si

The Ljubljana Stock Exchange

Slovenska cesta 56, Ljubljana, Slovenia
T: +386 1 471 02 11. E: info@ljse.si

The Ljubljana Stock Exchange was formed in 1989 and has seen steady growth.
The LSE website gives detailed information. W: www.ljse.si

Insurance

As of 2007, there were 18 major companies selling insurance in the Slovenian market. The harmonisation of insurance legislation before accession to the EU did cause some problems, however the Slovenian insurance sector has adapted successfully and the number of companies is increasing.

Slovenian Insurance Association

Železna cesta 14, p.p. 2512, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
T: +386 1 473 56 99. E: info@zav-zdruzenje.si

The website gives useful information on the Slovenian insurance sector. W: www.zav-zdruzenje.si

OPPORTUNITIES FOR UK EXPORTERS / INVESTORS²⁴

The high spending capacity of many Slovenes presents various opportunities for UK exporters and investors, although competition from Slovenia's other major trading partners - for example Austria, Croatia, Germany, France and Italy - is already intense. Imports from Slovenia, of which the majority are manufactured goods, have grown in the UK in recent years. The major UK exports to Slovenia are electrical appliances, industrial machinery, road vehicles, medical and pharmaceutical products.

The UK is Slovenia's 12th largest investor, with a total annual foreign direct investment in 2007 of € 84 million²⁵. Large UK companies with offices or representations in Slovenia include Price Waterhouse Coopers, Unilever, Shell, Astra Zeneca, Castrol, GlaxoSmithKline and British American Tobacco. In

March 2008, a British Chamber of Commerce in Slovenia was established, and English is widely spoken. The top UK exports in 2007, and the most beneficial current industry sectors for exporters, were in the following sectors:

- Electrical appliances
- Road vehicles and components
- Industrial and metal processing machinery
- Foodstuffs, food processing and catering
- ICT products and services
- Waste management products and services
- Chemical and pharmaceutical products

Electrical appliances

The sector currently presents numerous opportunities for UK investors and exporters, particularly in the areas of electronic measuring systems, power distribution facilities and domestic electrical appliances. An early investment in technology for manufacturing electrical appliances has resulted in this sector being one of Slovenia's most productive, with a related GDP per person of over € 35,000 in 2006. Major foreign investors include Bosch, Danfoss and Vogt Electronic²⁶.

Road vehicles and components

There are current opportunities for British exporters in many different sub-sectors of the automotive industry, most notably in components for braking systems and engines, interior furnishing products and exterior body parts. Welding and other electrical equipment are also growing sub-sectors. A strong tradition of electrical engineering within Slovenia's universities also contributes to the current dynamism of the automotive industry as a whole. Revoz/Renault is the largest of the 338 companies in this sector active in Slovenia²⁷.

Foodstuffs, food processing and catering

There are approximately 400 companies within the food processing sector in Slovenia, where the majority are SMEs. Of the 400 companies, 250 have under 50 employees. The selling of foodstuffs is primarily done through large supermarkets, where especially the number of hypermarkets has been increasing. The table below shows the primary retail chains in Slovenia in 2007, the number of stores and the total market share for each retail chain are given.

Primary retail chains on the Slovenian market²⁸		
Chain	Number of stores	Market share
Mercator	628	44.7%
Spar/Interspar	49	19.2%
TUS	183*	16%
Era	50	4.1%
Leclerc	2	1.4%

* Includes franchisees

A recently-emerging trend in the Slovenian food sector is also the high demand for organic food. In addition, there is an increasingly large market for luxury food products from other countries, including the UK. The food processing sector provides opportunities for British exporters as Slovenia is one of the most prosperous of the new EU Member States, has a very well developed retail infrastructure, and whose consumers generally seek out goods of high quality.

Food producers are typically open to partnerships with British companies, helping them to create a strong competitive foundation within the EU. Slovenia is a net importer of foodstuffs, particularly cereals, pork, fruit and vegetables, vegetable oils and sugar. As Slovenia has implemented EU quality standards of production, opportunities also exist for supplying processing plants and equipment to its food industry²⁹. Within the Slovenian tourist industry, there are also increasing opportunities for catering services.

Industrial and metal processing machinery

Over the last decade, the machinery and metal processing industries in Slovenia have grown steadily, aligned with a gradual technological improvement. With the increasingly global nature of its market, and of the generally small size of companies in the Slovenian metal industry, the sector is likely to develop towards niche market products. There are consequently particular opportunities in the production of metal components and assemblies at the moment. The leading companies are certified by the ISO 9001 standard, and more and more also abide by the ISO 14001 environmental certificates. In 2006, 52,000 employees in this sector generated € 6 billion of revenue, with exports accounting for 29%³⁰.

ICT products and services

This has been identified as another 'priority sector' in Slovenia for British exporters, and there is a well-developed ICT infrastructure. There are currently opportunities, in particular, within IT hardware and software, telecommunications equipment and web services. In 2006, there were nearly 13,500 employees in over 1,600 companies, while total exports in the same year generated € 330 million³¹. Exporters of IT services account for nearly 34% of the overall industry exports, followed by providers of telecommunication services.

Waste management products and services

Opportunities exist for suppliers of plants, as well as services for the reduction of existing pollution and the treatment and disposal of waste. In 2006, investment in environmental protection initiatives increased sharply, with 38% going towards waste water treatment³².

Chemical and pharmaceutical products

For UK firms, opportunities currently exist in the sub-sectors of man-made fibres, engineered rubber and plastic products, pesticides and agrochemicals. The sector as a whole is a vigorous and growing one in Slovenia, with 650 companies recording a turnover of €4 billion in 2006. The largest Slovenian pharmaceutical companies are Lek and Krka, with a combined workforce of 5000 maintaining the reputation of the leading producers of generic drugs in the region. Both firms have strong links with Eastern Europe in the Balkans, with a manufacturing base in many of these countries.

BUSINESS CULTURE

Business Hours

Offices are normally open 08.00 - 16.00 Monday to Friday. Banks are normally open 08.00 - 20.00 Monday to Friday, closing between 13.00 - 14.00 and are open on Saturdays 08.00 - 12.00. The retail trade has gradually moved towards a Mediterranean style of doing business, whereby shops open and close late while closing for several hours at lunchtime. Most shops are open 07.00 - 20.00 Monday to Friday and 08.00 - 13.00 on Saturdays, though large shopping centres may remain open until 20.00 as well as on Sundays.

Public Holidays (2008-2009)

- Reformation Day (31 October)
- Remembrance Day (1 November)
- Christmas Day (25 December)
- Independence Day (26 December)
- New Year (1 - 2 January)
- Slovenian Culture Day (8 February)
- Easter Monday (17 April)
- Resistance Day (27 April)
- Labour Day (1 - 2 May)
- Slovene National Day (25 June)
- Assumption (15 August)

Business Etiquette

Social and business customs are generally much the same as those in the rest of Europe. Negotiations may be conducted in the office or more socially over lunch or dinner. Business contacts are made, at least initially, between those of similar status and attention should be paid to

professional and academic titles. There are no special requirements for women business visitors. Smart business dress is the norm for both men and women. Warm clothing may be necessary in winter months. Business decision-making processes are often based on hierarchy, and many decisions are still reached at the highest echelons of the company, while the Slovenes are noted for their egalitarian and non-aggressive preferred style of negotiation.

SETTING UP A BUSINESS IN SLOVENIA

The two possible types of company in Slovenia are as follows:

<u>Partnerships</u>	<u>Companies with share capital</u> (a minimum founding capital is stipulated for each type)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Partnerships • Limited Partnerships • Silent Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Liability Company • Joint Stock Company • Limited Partnership with share capital

A foreign company can establish a branch in Slovenia if it has been registered in their country of origin for two years or more. The following two websites provide practical information and advice on setting up a company in Slovenia:

The Republic of Slovenia

The dedicated 'E-Government' website has a step-by step guide in English on how to establish a company in Slovenia.

W: http://e-gov.gov.si/e-uprava/english/docs/Guide_to_the_Establishment1.doc

Invest in Slovenia

The official foreign direct investment agency for Slovenia provides a series of useful guides, in PDF format, to establishing a company:

W: www.investslovenia.org/facts_and_figures/establishing_company/

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia:

The website of the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce also provides useful information on setting up a business and on the fiscal and financial incentives that are involved. **W:** www.gzs.si/eng

SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND USEFUL ADDRESSES

Enterprise Europe Network London at London Chamber of Commerce and Industry

33 Queen Street, London, EC4R 1AP

T: +44 (0)20 74891992. F:+44 (0)20 72031812 E: europe@londonchamber.co.uk

The Enterprise Europe Network London brings together GLE, London Chamber of Commerce and London Technology Network. We provide practical, hands-on support and information for London's small and medium businesses seeking funding, hoping to expand their business into Europe, or wishing to develop (technology) partnerships with other European businesses.

W: www.een-london.co.uk

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry

33 Queen Street, London EC4R 1AP

T: +44 20 7248 4444

London Chamber of Commerce's World Trade Team, Information Centre and Enterprise Europe Network Centre can provide information or advice on many topics relating to international trade and overseas markets, including Slovenia. London Chamber of Commerce is a membership-based organisation, but non-members can also use many of its services. For further information, please visit our website at: **W:** www.londonchamber.co.uk

UK Trade and Investment

Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW

T: + 44 20 7215 4767

UK Trade and Investment is the British government body responsible for helping UK companies secure overseas sales and investments. Their website has pages for each country of the world, including Slovenia, which provide useful information and contacts for doing business.

W: www.ukti.gov.uk

Country Contact Person for Slovenia: Mr Andrew Jones

T: +44 20 7215 4961. E: andrew.jones@uktradeinvest.gov.uk

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

King Charles Street, London SW1A 2AH

Contains a free country profile, travel information and advice on Slovenia:

General enquiries: T: +44 20 7008 1500. **W:** www.fco.gov.uk

Embassy of Slovenia in the UK

10 Little College Street, London SW1P 3SH

T: +44 20 7222 5400. **W:** <http://slovenia.embassyhomepage.com>

British Embassy in Slovenia

Trg republike 3, 4th floor, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

T: +386 1 200 3910. E: info@british-embassy.si, **W:** www.british-embassy.si

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia

Dimičeva 13, 1504 Ljubljana, Slovenia

T: +386 1 5898 000. E: infolink@gzs.si, **W:** www.gzs.si/eng

The Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia

Šmartinska 55, 1523 Ljubljana, Slovenia

T: +386 1 478 38 00. E: carina@gov.si

The following website gives detailed guidance on and the latest rates of customs tariffs:

W: <http://carina.gov.si/angl/index.htm>

Ministry of Finance

Župančičeva 3, 1502 Ljubljana, Slovenia

T: +386 1 478 52 11. E: gp.mf@gov.si

A guide in English on taxation in Slovenia is available at: **W:** www.gov.si/mf/angl/

Institute for Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, (IMAD)

Gregorciceva 27, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

T: +386 1 478 10 12. E: gp.umar@gov.si

The following website gives data on trends and developments in the Slovenian economy:

W: www.gov.si/zmar/aindex.php

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Vožarski pot 12,

SI-1000 Ljubljana

T: +386 1 241 51 04. E: info.stat@gov.si

This website provides a comprehensive and detailed selection of statistics and data on all aspects of Slovenia's demography, economy, industry and society. All information is available in English.

W: www.stat.si

Slovenia Business Week

An electronic business weekly with current economic and business news. E: infolink@gzs.si

W: www.gzs.si/eng/news/sbw

Yellow Pages for Slovenia: E: etis@telekom.si. **W:** <http://yellow3.eunet.si/index.shtml>



This country profile was produced by the Enterprise Europe Network London team at London Chamber of Commerce. The Enterprise Europe Network London brings together GLE, London Chamber of Commerce and London Technology Network. The Enterprise Europe Network London is funded by the European Commission and the London Development Agency.

We provide practical, hands-on support and information for London's small and medium businesses seeking funding, hoping to expand their business into Europe, or wishing to develop (technology) partnerships with other European businesses. For more information please go to:
www.een-london.co.uk

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- 1 www.fco.gov.uk
 - 2 www.fco.gov.uk
 - 3 www.vlada.si
 - 4 www.ukti.gov.uk
 - 5 www.investslovenia.org
 - 6 www.stat.si
 - 7 www.stat.si
 - 8 www.stat.si
 - 9 <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>
 - 10 <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>
 - 11 www.stat.si
 - 12 www.fco.gov.uk
 - 13 www.agroweb.bf.uni-lj.si/country.html
 - 14 www.stat.si
 - 15 www.stat.si
 - 16 www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk
 - 17 www.investslovenia.org
 - 18 www.investslovenia.org
 - 19 www.stat.si
 - 20 www.stat.si
 - 21 www.slovenia.info/en
 - 22 www.slovenia.info/en/Strategy-of-Slovenian-Tourism.htm
 - 23 www.investslovenia.org, www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk
 - 24 www.investslovenia.org, www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk
 - 25 <http://ukinslovenia.fco.gov.uk/en/doing-business/help-for-uk-companies/country-information>
 - 26 www.investinslovenia.org
 - 27 www.investslovenia.org
 - 28 www.stat.si
 - 29 www.investslovenia.org
 - 30 www.stat.si, <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>
 - 31 www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk, www.stat.si
 - 32 www.stat.si