



## SLOVENIA – 2023

### Key findings

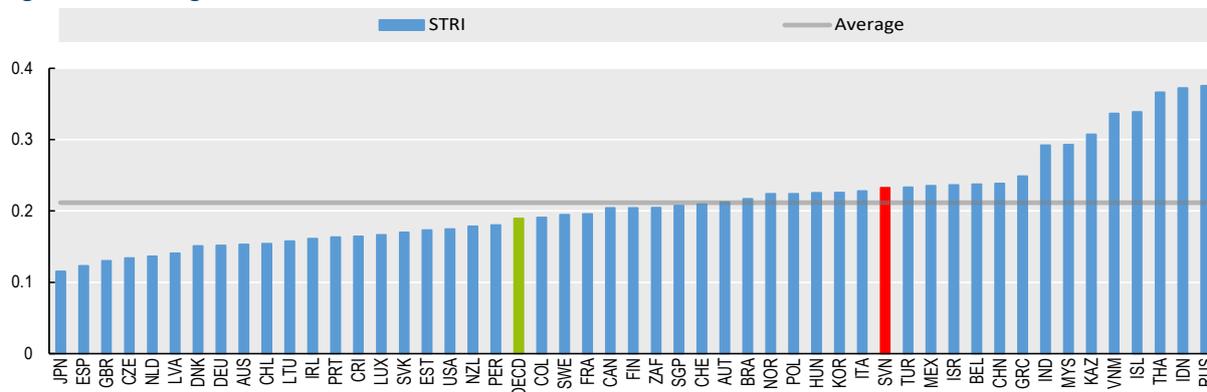
- The 2023 STRI of Slovenia is above the OECD average and relatively high compared to all countries in the STRI sample. The index remained unchanged compared to 2022.
- Conditions on the entry of natural persons seeking to provide services in the country on a temporary basis as intra-corporate transferees, contractual services suppliers or independent services suppliers remain more cumbersome than international best practice.
- Insurance services are the most open sector in Slovenia while engineering services are the most restricted relative to the sectoral average across the STRI sample.

### Recommendation

- Trade in services strengthens resilience across supply chains, facilitating environmental sustainability and promoting greater inclusiveness. To ensure the benefits of open markets and a rules-based international trading system, national and multilateral action is needed to lower barriers and reduce trade costs, promote greater regulatory interoperability, and facilitate the digital transformation of economies

The 2023 STRI of Slovenia is above the OECD average, and relatively high compared to other countries in the STRI sample (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Average STRI across countries, 2023<sup>i</sup>**



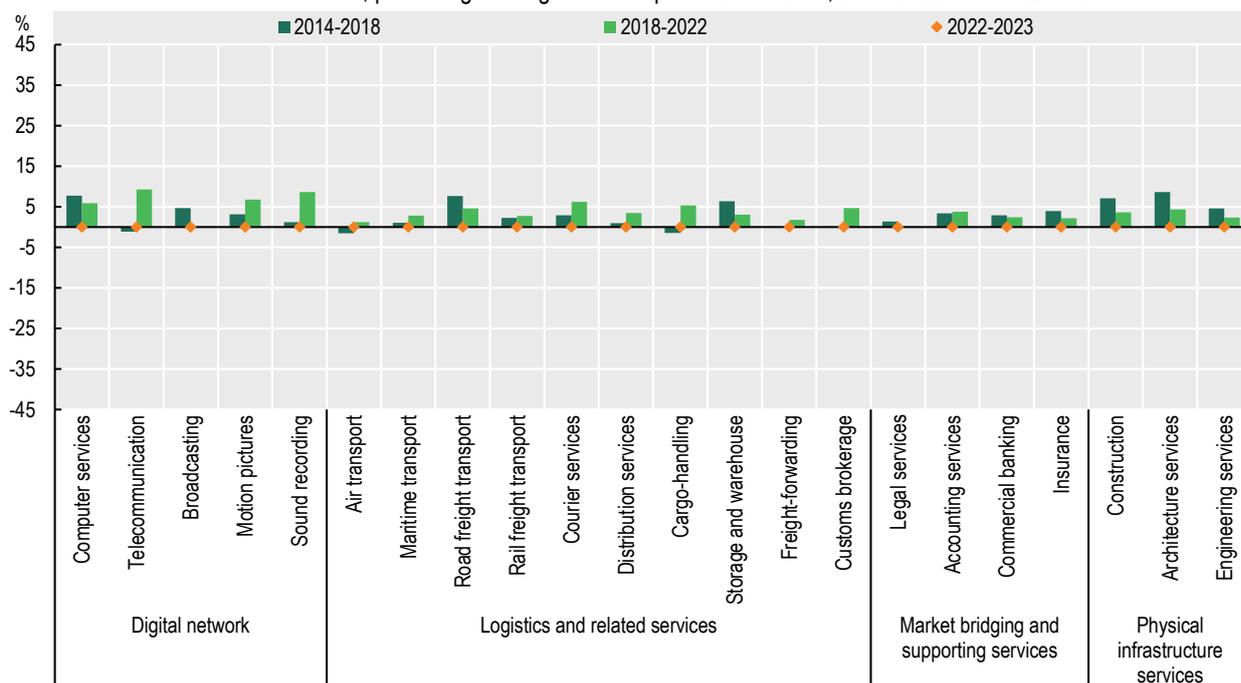
OECD (2023). STRI and TiVA databases.

A general regulation that contributes to the STRI in all sectors is the short duration of stay for non-EU nationals seeking to provide services on a temporary basis as contractual services suppliers or independent services suppliers, as they can stay in Slovenia for up to three months on their first entry permit. As of 2018, intra-corporate transferees can stay for up to three years, but their entry is subject to wage parity requirements. Other general regulations include a restriction on the acquisition of real estate by foreigners and minimum capital requirements to register a company. Rights under the public procurement law are limited to partners in regional trade agreements and members of the WTO's Government Procurement Agreement. The standards for cross-border transfer of personal data are set at the EU level. Transfers to non-EEA economies can take place when these ensure an adequate level of data protection or, in the absence of this, appropriate safeguards (e.g. binding corporate rules or standard data protection clauses) are in place.

Since October 2020, Slovenia has introduced a screening mechanism for foreign direct investment on the grounds of security or public order. In 2016, Slovenia adopted a new regulation on the Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights whereby conditions for membership in a collective copyright management body are based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory rules. The Slovenian regulatory framework for services trade tightened moderately in most sectors between 2014 and 2022 but remained unchanged between 2022 and 2023 (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Evolution of STRI indices by sector in Slovenia**

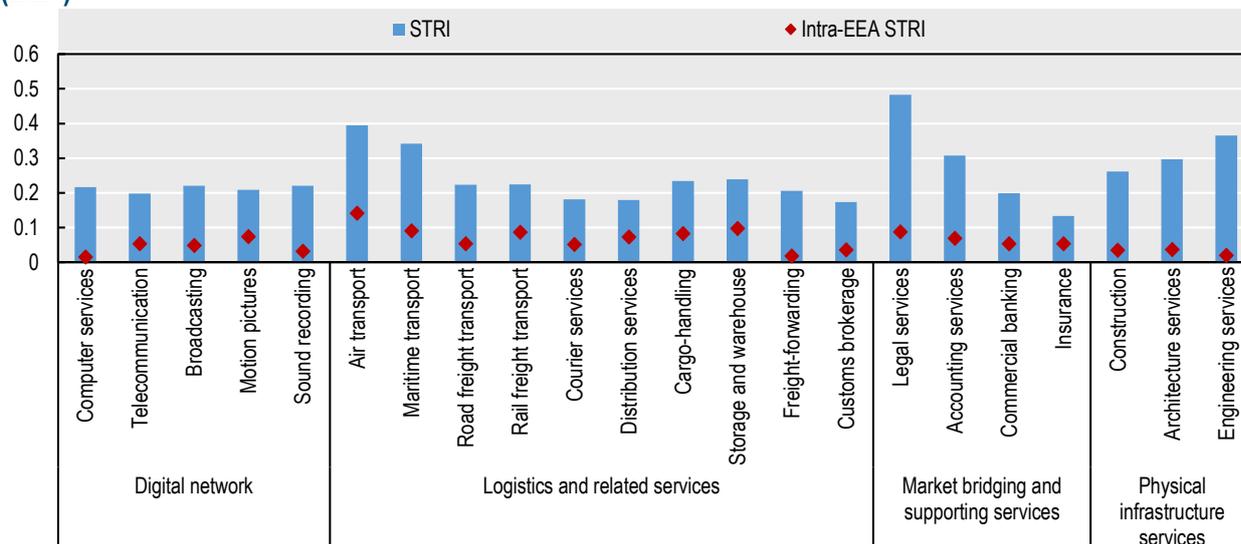
Services Trade Restrictiveness Index, percentage change over the period 2014-2018, 2018-2022 and 2022-2023



OECD (2023). STRI database.

Services trade barriers are significantly lower within the European Economic Area across all services sectors (Figure 2b). Slovenia maintains an open market for services suppliers from other EU Member States.

**Figure 2b. Regulatory barriers affecting services trade within the European Economic Area (EEA)**



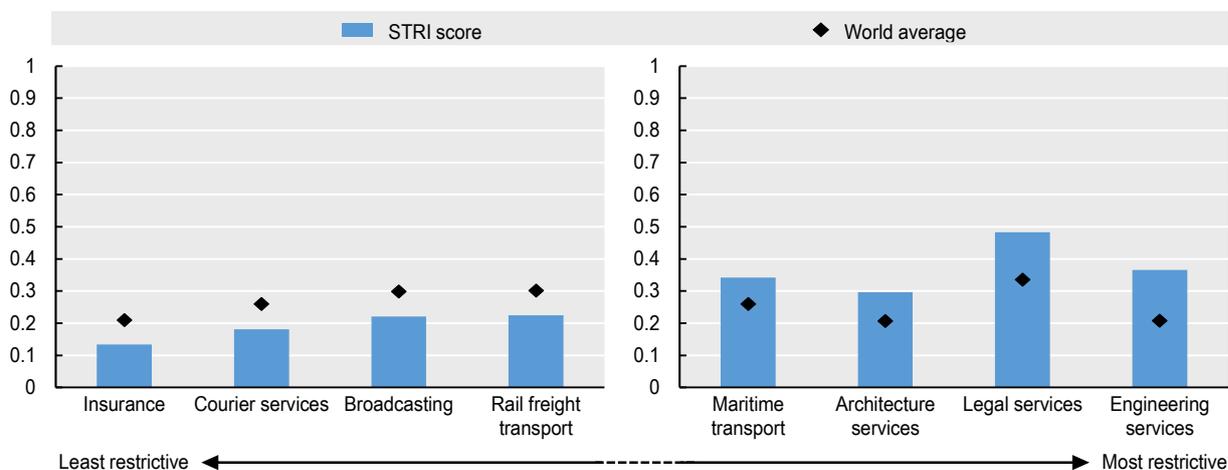
Note: The traditional STRI indicates the level of restrictiveness on a most favoured nation (MFN) basis towards third countries, and the intra-EEA STRI indicates the level of restrictiveness towards EEA members. Intra-EEA STRI covers 24 countries (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden).

Source: OECD (2023). STRI database.

Figure 3 ranks Slovenia's sectors relative to the respective sector's world average. Insurance, courier services, broadcasting and rail freight transport are the sectors with the relatively lowest scores.

Conversely, maritime transport, architecture services, legal services and engineering services are the sectors with the relatively highest scores.

**Figure 3. Sectoral breakdown - The least and most restricted sectors in Slovenia compared to world average**



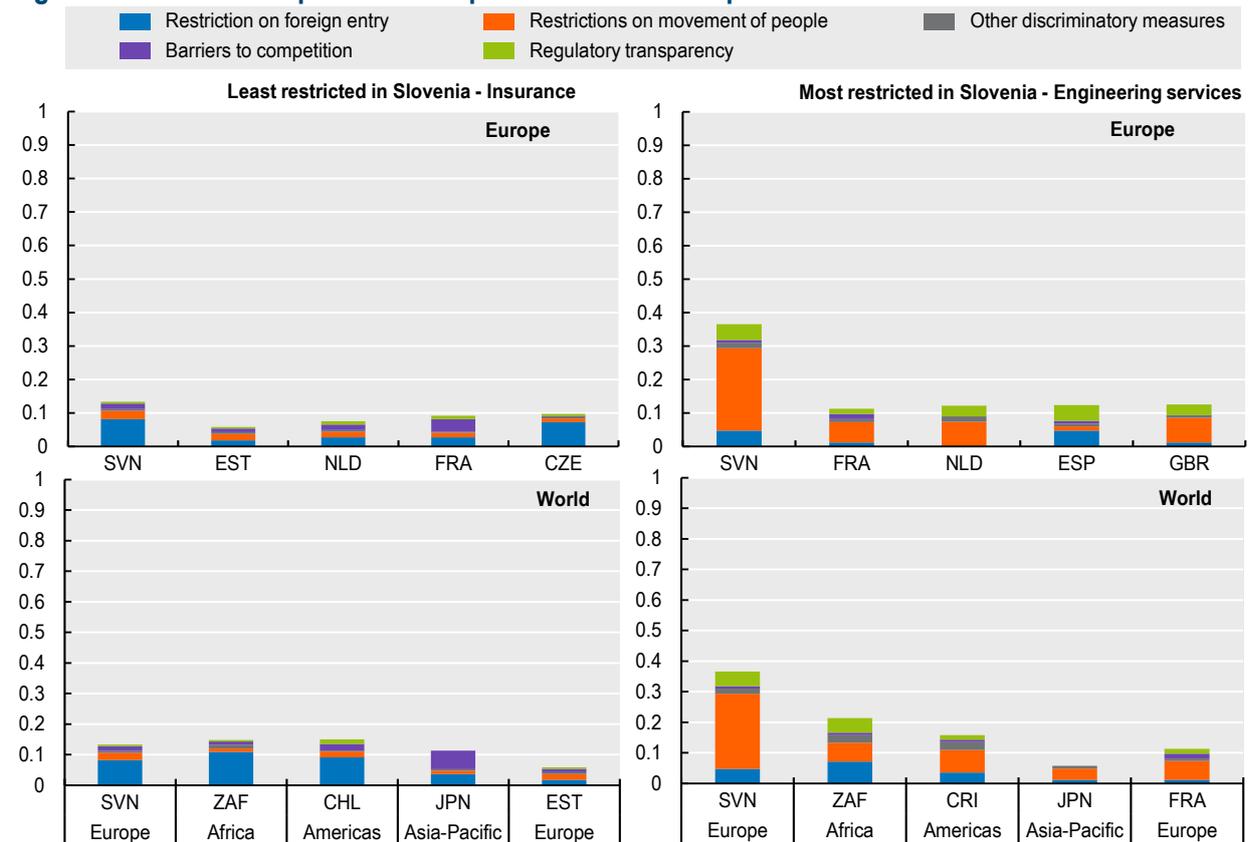
Note: Selection was made based on how far the sectors' score were from the world average score, as a percentage difference

i.e.  $(STRI_{country, sector} - STRI_{world average, sector}) / STRI_{world average, sector}$

Source: OECD (2023). STRI database.

Insurance services is the least restricted services sector in Slovenia compared to the average STRI across all countries. The composition of the indices suggests that restrictions on foreign entry and barriers to competition have had an impact compared to other countries. The measures that contributed to this index include restrictions on the acquisition of real estate, screening of foreign investment and the existence of state-owned major firms.

On the other hand, engineering services is the most restricted services sector in Slovenia compared to the average STRI across all countries. The restrictions to movement of people are significant compared to best performers in Europe. Some of the measures that contribute the most to the score include limitations on the duration of stay for services suppliers and limited recognition of foreign qualifications (Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Slovenia compared to Europe and World's best performers**

Source: OECD (2023). STRI database.

## Recent policy changes

Several recent changes affecting Slovenia were due to changes in EU law. In August 2022, Regulation 2022/1031 (EU) entered into force, aiming to regulate access of third-country (non-EU) goods and services to the EU's public procurement and concession markets. At this stage, no implementing act restricting access to the EU procurement market has been adopted by the European Union. The Regulation applies to public procurement and concessions where the EU has not undertaken market access commitments in an international agreement.

In air transport, a series of temporary rules allowing airlines to retain historic slots, despite not using their slots according to the 80/20 grandfathering rule, were in place from 1 March 2020 to 25 March 2023 on grounds of reduced air traffic levels due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As of 26 March 2023, such slot relief rules are no longer in force.

In telecommunications, maximum Union-wide voice termination rates defined by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/654 took effect on 1 July 2021. These maximum termination rates do not, however, generally apply to calls originating from countries outside the EU.

From 1 July 2021, the EU abolished the VAT de minimis regime for goods valued under EUR 22. In maritime transport, Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/436 extended the existing block exemption to liner shipping consortia from competition law until April 2024.

## More information

- » Access all country notes, sector notes, and interactive STRI tools at <http://oe.cd/stri>
- » Read more about [Services Trade Policies and the Global Economy](#)
- » More information about measuring the regulatory environment for services trade in the Intra-EEA region: [oe.cd/intraeeaSTRI](http://oe.cd/intraeeaSTRI)
- » Contact the OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate with your questions at [stri.contact@oecd.org](mailto:stri.contact@oecd.org)

<sup>i</sup>Note: The STRI indices take values between zero and one, one being the most restrictive. The STRI database records measures on a Most Favoured Nation basis. Air transport and road freight cover only commercial establishment (with accompanying movement of people). The indices are based on laws and regulations in force on 31 October 2023. The STRI regulatory database covers the 38 OECD Members, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Peru, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand and Viet Nam. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.