



Slovenia

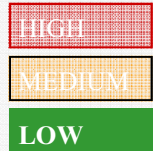


- Location: Central Europe, eastern Alps bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Austria and Croatia
- Area: Total - 20,273 sq km; land- 20,151 sq km; water-122 sq km
- Natural resources: Lignite coal, lead, zinc, mercury, uranium, silver, forests
- Population: 2,009,245 (July 2007)
- Languages: Serbo Croatian (91.1%), other or unspecified (4.4%)
- Government Type: Parliamentary republic
- Legal system: Based civil law system
- Executive branch: President Danilo Türk, Prime Minister Janez Jansa, Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel
- Political parties: Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS), New Slovenia Party (NSi), the Slovene People's Party (SLS). Opposition parties (Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (LDS), Social Democrats (SD), Slovene National Party (SNS).
- National elections: Parliamentary Elections, October 8, 2008

Challenges:

- The judiciary is ineffective and dispute settlement can at times be very slow and it can create opportunities for corruption.
- Slovenia is one of the most successful transition economies in Eastern Europe. Entry into the Euro market and Slovenia's fulfillment of the Maastricht convergence criteria speaks for itself. However, state intervention and the lack of privatizing state owned corporations have contributed to one of the lowest levels of foreign direct investment in the European Union.

Challenges: Low



Opportunities:

- Tenders (open and invited) and government procurement opportunities are available upon request.

Actions:

- CIN assist investors with enforcing commercial contracts through local knowledge of the Slovenian court system and in finding alternative ways of enforcement.
- CIN assist investors with researching and analyzing upcoming tenders and government procurements.
- CIN can provide up-to- date intelligence in order to improve your understanding of the competitive environment and how your competitors think.