

SLOVENIA COMPANY REPORTS

Detailed Summary of Data, Sources & FAQs



CONTENTS

This document includes summaries for:

- Data Sources
- Negative Data
- Credit Scores & Limits
- Local Activity Codes & VAT Numbers
- Local Business Classification
- Financial Data & Filing Requirements
- FAQs regarding data availability
- Country Population & Trade Information



OUR DATA SOURCES

Please find below the main original sources of information (e.g., Chambers of commerce, local courts, etc). This should apply to registered companies and sole traders/non-registered companies.

Financial data: Public financial government source AJPES.

Negative data: Public sources (newspaper, TV, internet).

Demographic data: Statistical office of Slovenia.

Payment Data: Public financial government source AJPES.

Collection data: Internal database.

Shareholder's data: Public financial government source AJPES.

Group Structure/Corporate hierarchy: Annual reports which we get from public financial government source AJPES.

Other key information: Public sources, telephone contact with the company, personal contact with the companies (meetings).

How often the above data is updated e.g., daily, weekly etc.?

Every company is updated when regular order is made (financial data, soft facts, payments, @rating, maximum credit). Every day we get bank accounts updated. Every month we get all sorts of facts like address, owners of the company, management and established data updated from the Registry. Once a year we have import of financial data.

Do you contact companies via a telephone interview or site visits at regular intervals e.g., once a year?

We contact order companies every 6 month. We are also using their websites, public sources.



NEGATIVE DATA

What type of negative data is available?

Bankruptcies/Insolvencies: Yes.

Court Cases/ Actions: Yes.

Debt Collection cases: Yes.

How often is this negative data updated? Bankruptcies/insolvencies Every day.
Court cases/actions Once a week, but we can just see who applicant is and who is defended, when the action started but don't know when it will be finished and what the result will be.

CREDIT SCORES & LIMITS

Do you give a credit score & limit on all companies?

Credit rating Yes, max credit limit No.

Are there any exceptions?

Some special legal forms get unrated but score 99 is sent.

Max credit does not get: Public institutions, schools, kindergartens, universities, societies, banks, private persons (lawyers, chemists), hospitals, supplementary activities, insurance or leasing companies.

What is the credit score intended to predict?

It predicts what the chances are that one company will go bankrupt within the next 12 months.

Is payment data included in your credit scoring model?

Yes.

What does the credit limit represent?

Maximum Credit is to be understood as the highest possible engagement for a supplier delivering goods or rendering services on open terms with an average of 60 days. The calculation assumes that, on the average, the company in question has 5 suppliers which deliver goods or render services at the same time. This amount is a commercial credit limit guide and is not written through our global underwriting centres. Unless there is a specific contractual agreement the commercial credit limit cannot be considered as a credit insurance guarantee.

How is the credit limit calculated?



ACTIVITY CODES & VAT NUMBERS

What version of activity codes are used in the reports?

NACE rev. 2.

What company ID numbers are available? (e.g., the local registration number, VAT number, etc.)

Available are ID number, VAT number, registration number, date of establishment.

OIB nr. (VAT)	Croatia (HR)	11 digit number or 2-letters (HR) + 11 digit number for international VAT	18454180003 or HR18454180003
Matični broj (National ID number)	Croatia	7 digit number	0234567
MBS (REGISTRATION nr.)	Croatia	9 digit number	052346589
MBO (National ID for sole proprietorships)	Croatia	8 digit number	12345678

How are the company ID numbers formatted?

See above.

Are companies obliged to file a VAT number?

See above.

How is the VAT Number derived?

See above.

If they are not obliged to file and you have this data where has this data come from?

See above.

How often is the VAT number updated?

VAT is a unique number for a company, and it does not change until company is active.



LOCAL BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS

Micro and small companies:

Micro-sized companies are those which fulfil two of the following criteria:

- There are no more than 9 employees in average in a business year.
- NET revenues from sales do not surpass 700.000 EUR.
- The value of assets does not surpass 350.000 EUR.

Small-sized companies are the companies, that are not micro companies in accordance with the abovementioned conditions and fulfil two of the following criteria:

- there are no more than 50 employees in average in a business year.
- NET revenues from sales do not surpass 8.000.000 EUR.
- the value of assets does not surpass 4.000.000 EUR.

Medium and large companies:

Medium-sized companies are the companies, that are not small companies in accordance with the abovementioned conditions and fulfil two of the following criteria:

- There are no more than 250 employees in average in a business year.
- NET revenues from sales do not surpass 40.000.000 EUR.
- The value of assets does not surpass 20.000.000 EUR.

Large companies are those companies that do not meet the criteria for micro, small or medium-sized companies. Also, large companies are considered those which are subjects of public interest, stock market companies and companies that must prepare consolidated yearly reports.



FINANCIAL DATA & FILING REQUIREMENTS

Which types of company must file financial data?

All legal persons (companies) must file full financial data. Banks, schools, universities, ministry, societies must file part of financial data. Exceptions are lawyers, chemists, supplementary activities; they don't need to file financial data.

Are there any filing exemptions and thresholds?

All subjects must have complete balance sheet.

How long after the financial year end do companies have to file financials?

Joint stock companies need to submit financials till 30.08., all others legal persons (companies) till 30.03. But we get financials 1,5 month later. Or if we contact company directly there is a chance to get them earlier.

What is the penalty for not filing the financial data, and is it likely a company would prefer the penalty rather than filing them?

Penalty for legal person is 1.600 – 25.000-euro, penalty for responsible person is 400 – 4.000 euro.

How did you collect the accounts?

What is the number of companies that must publish accounts?

What is the number of companies that can decide to publish or not publish accounts?

Are the accounts free in this country?



REGISTERED & LAW INFORMATION

Source: https://niemands.ru/assets/files/slovenia_law_niemands.pdf

FAQS REGARDING UNAVAILABLE INFORMATION

Why does the local score show as inactive, however the report status shows as active?

Company is always active if it is established, registered, and has not got any insolvency information or status merged and deleted. If it has some negative information activity status can change accordingly. For example, if there are not any financials in the last two or three years, status of activity changes to unknown. If the company has admitted Statement of inactivity, this can as well change the status. Accordingly changes the score as well.

Why are the headquarters of companies not rated?

All companies whereas possible are rated. Not rated could be representative offices and branches of foreign companies when there is not any insight to the mother company.

Why is there no shareholders information?

If it is not available at the registry, on the stock exchange, in the audited report or we did not receive it in direct contact with the company then this data is not available.

Why are some reports not available instantly on-line?

Reports are online available according to last major update date (fresh date of updating last negative information) so, negative information is updated and although maybe registration data still is not, report would be available. Reports could be unavailable online if there is missing some basic information, or the last date of research is too old.



COUNTRY POPULATION & TRADE DATA

Population

2,079,297

Source - <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/slovenia-population/>

GDP

Slovenia is holding the 85 positions by nominal GDP. Its national debt in 2020 was (42,751 million of dollars), (80.8% debt-to-GDP ratio) and its public debt per capita is 20,271\$ dollars per inhabitant.

The last annual rate of CPI published in Slovenia was in August of 2021 and it was 2.1%.

In terms of the human development index (HDI) of Slovenia, which is the index used by the United Nations to measure the progress of a country, was 0.917 points in 2019, leaving it in 22nd place in the table of 189 countries published.

Source - <https://countryeconomy.com/countries/slovenia>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Slovenia was worth 52.88 billion US dollars in 2020, according to official data from the World Bank. The GDP value of Slovenia represents 0.05 percent of the world economy.

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/slovenia/gdp>

Import / Export

Export goods	manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food [15]	Import goods	machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, food
Main export partners	Germany(+) 18.0% Switzerland(+) 12.2% Italy(+) 9.3% Croatia(+) 8.0% Austria(+) 6.4% France(+) 5.2% (2020) ^[17]	Main import partners	Germany(+) 15.7% Switzerland(+) 12.1% Italy(+) 11.9% Austria(+) 9.5% Croatia(+) 5.0% China(+) 4.3% (2020) ^[17]

Source - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Slovenia

IMF Economy and Response to COVID-19

Source - <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/Policy-Responses-to-COVID-19#Slovenia>