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**ACT ON ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO STOP SPREADING AND MITIGATE, CONTROL, RECOVER AND ELIMINATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF COVID-19 (ZDUPŠOP)**

**AMENDMENTS OF THE ACTS**

**ACT DETERMINING TEMPORARY MEASURES TO MITIGATE AND REMEDY THE CONSEQUENCES OF COVID-19**

**Remote education**

***In which cases may the education be conducted remotely?***

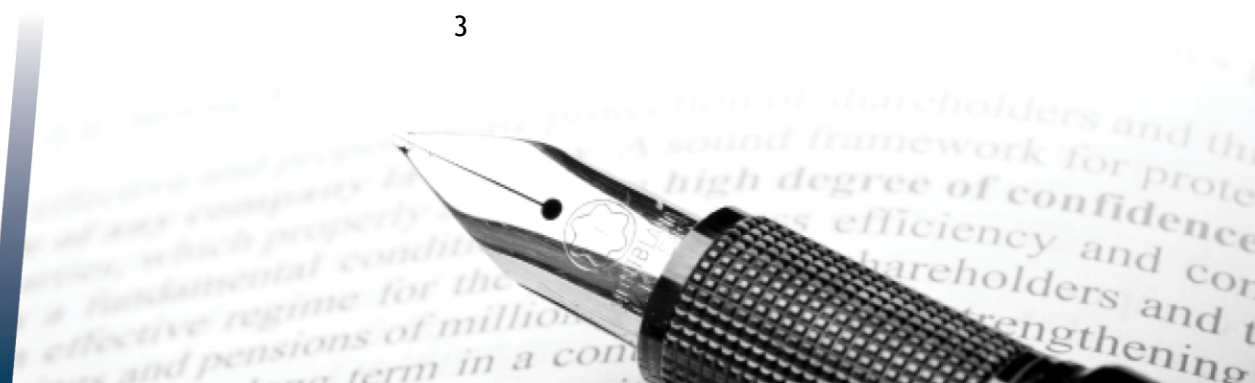
Education may be conducted remotely, if it is necessary for mitigation and elimination of the consequences of COVID-19 in following cases:

- temporary restriction or prohibition of gathering of people within the educational institutions;
- epidemiological measures of adapted organization of education (shift instruction, etc.);
- epidemiological circumstances within a specific educational institution, where despite the performance of all prescribed measures implemented to stop the spread of COVID-19, it is not possible to ensure that educational process is carried out safely on the premises of the institution;
- findings of the relevant inspectorate, that the institution does not perform the prescribed measures implemented to stop the spread of the COVID-19; or
- placement of individual pupils, students, or classes into a quarantine.

***Who decides about remote conduct of educational process?***

Minister responsible for education decides about remote education based on restriction or prohibition of gathering of people within the educational institutions, by issuing a decision, which is published in the Official Gazette of Republic of Slovenia.

Head of educational institution decides about remote education in case of epidemiological measures of adapted organization of education or in case of placement of individual pupils, students, or classes into a quarantine for the maximum duration of ten working days. Head of educational institution, upon prior opinion of the National Institute of Public Health, also decides about remote education due to the epidemiological circumstances within the educational institution. Head of educational institution must verify, with the National Institute of Public Health, if the circumstances for conducting the education remotely still exist every ten days. All decisions of the head of the educational institution must be published on institution's webpage. Head of the educational institution must notify the ministry responsible for education on its decisions.



Inspector responsible for education decides about remote education in case it finds that the institution does not perform the prescribed measures implemented to stop the spread of the COVID-19 with a decision made within the inspection procedure.

#### **Enrolment at higher education institutions for the academic year 2022/2023**

##### ***What is the enrolment procedure at higher education institutions for the academic year 2022/2023?***

Enrolment applications and all supporting documents required for the application should be submitted electronically via the eVŠ information system, if the identity of the applicant can be verified. The relevant body of the higher education institution is obliged to obtain and verify the supporting documentation required for enrolment application and recognition of education for the purpose of continuing education, as determined by regulations governing evidence of enrolment conditions and documentation to be attached to the application for recognition of education.

The communications will be carried in writing or via the eVŠ information system for purposes of exercising the rights or obligations of the candidates referred to in the previous paragraph. It is considered that the document is delivered to the candidate on the second working day after the day of publication of the document in the eVŠ information system or on the fifth working day in the case of dispatch by post.

#### **HEALTHCARE INTERVENTION MEASURES ACT (ZNUPZ)**

##### **Employer's right to reimbursement of wage compensation**

##### ***What is the time-limit for submitting the application for exercising the right to reimbursement of the wage compensation in cases of employee's absence due to the quarantine?***

Eight days from the beginning of the absence of the worker due to quarantine until 31 March 2022.

##### ***Does the entitlement to claim wage compensation and reimbursement of wage compensation have a time-limit?***

Yes. Eligibility for reimbursement of workers' wages and the rights and obligations of workers who are unable to perform work due to quarantine or force majeure due to childcare obligations, force majeure due to public transport shutdown or force majeure due to border closures, lasts until 31 March 2022.

##### ***Until when are said measures in force?***

Measures are in force from 1 July 2021 until 31 March 2022. The Government may prolong the measure of reimbursement of wage compensation due to quarantine or force majeure due to childcare obligations, force majeure due to public transport shutdown or force majeure due to border closures for the period of three months. The decision on prolongation is published in Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.



<b>ACT DETERMINING INTERVENTION MEASURES TO ASSIST IN MITIGATING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE SECOND WAVE OF COVID-19 EPIDEMIC (ZIUPOPDVE)</b>
<b>One-off solidarity allowance for the newborns</b>
<b><i>Who are the beneficiaries of the one-off solidarity allowance for newborns in the amount of EUR 500?</i></b>
The beneficiary is one of the parents or another person or adoptive parent according to the law governing parental care and family benefits, for each child with permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia born from 1 January 2020 to and on 30 June 2023, for which they are entitled to assistance upon the birth of a child under the law governing parental care and family benefits.

<b>ACT DETERMINING THE INTERVENTION MEASURES TO MITIGATE AND REMEDY THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC (ZIUOOPE)</b>
<b>Financial incentives based on the COVID-19 financial incentive program</b>
<b><i>How are financial incentives granted based on the COVID-19 financial incentive program?</i></b>
Financial incentive is granted in accordance Communication from the Commission Amendment to the Temporary Framework for State aid measures to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak (2020/C 112 I/01), last amended with Communication from the Commission Sixth Amendment to the Temporary Framework for State aid measures to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak and amendment to the Annex to the Communication from the Commission to the Member States on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to short-term export-credit insurance (OJ C no. 437 from 24 November 2021, p. 1).
<b><i>Until when are these financial incentives awarded?</i></b>
Until 30 June 2022.

<b>ACT DETERMINING THE INTERVENTION MEASURES TO CONTAIN THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC AND MITIGATE ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR CITIZENS AND THE ECONOMY (ZIUZEOP)</b>
<b>General</b>
<b><i>Until when are provisions of the fourth paragraph of Article 66 of the Public Procurement Act pertaining to contract award procedures for the needs of subdivisions of the municipality not applicable?</i></b>
Until 31 December 2022.



SOCIAL INCLUSION OF DISABLED PERSONS ACT (ZSVI)
Applicability of the Chapter III. ZSVI
<b>When does the Chapter III. pertaining to the social inclusion of the disabled persons into the community come into force?</b>
Chapter III. comes into force on 30 June 2022.

ACT ON ADDITIONAL MEASURES FOR MITIGATION OF CONSEQUENCES COVID-19 (ZDUOP)
Short-term absence due to the illness
<b>Until when is the measure contained within Article 31 ZDUOP on short-term absence of the employee due to the illness of the employee in force?</b>
Until 28 February 2022. The Government may prolong the measure for the period of three months. The decision on prolongation is published in Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

INTERVENTION ACT TO REMOVE OBSTACLES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS TO START THE ECONOMY AFTER THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC (IZOOPIZG)
General
<b>Which investments are governed by IZOOPIZG?</b>
IZOOPIZG governs the significant investments, as determined by IZOOPIZG, made by 31 December 2022.

## DEROGATIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF CERTAIN ACTS

VALUE ADDED TAX ACT (ZDDV-1)
Exemption from import duties and value added tax
<b>What goods are exempt from import duties and value added tax?</b>
From 1 January 2022 until 30 June 2022 procurement of protective and medical equipment (hereinafter: <b>goods</b> ), including procurement of said goods within European Union, from the list of goods, as determined by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: <b>Government</b> ) and for which the exemption of the import duties and value added tax (hereinafter: <b>VAT</b> ) is

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VALUE ADDED TAX ACT (ZDDV-1)
<b>Exemption from import duties and value added tax</b>
applicable at time of importing in connection with the Commission Decision (EU) 2020 on relief from import duties and VAT exemption on importation granted for goods needed to combat the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak during 2022, exempt from VAT payment, with possibility of VAT deduction.
<b><i>Which conditions must be fulfilled for the exception of duties and tax from the previous question?</i></b>
<p>Following conditions must be fulfilled cumulatively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) goods are intended for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– free distribution to persons, affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, have been exposed to said outbreak, or are dealing with the outbreak, by the bodies and organizations described within the point b), or</li> <li>– free distribution to persons, affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, have been exposed to said outbreak, or are dealing with the outbreak, under the condition that the goods remain under ownership of the bodies and organizations described within the point b);</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) Goods have been supplied to the state body or organization, local community body, other entity governed by public law or other organization, which is in accordance with regulations considered a charity organization, or the goods have been supplied for the account of said bodies and organizations or the goods originating from the other member state of the European Union is acquired by third person for the account of said bodies or organizations (hereinafter: <b>bodies or organizations</b>).</li> </ul>
<b><i>Are there any limitations regarding the use of the goods, that are subject to the VAT payment exemption?</i></b>
Yes. Goods that the VAT exemption is determined in the second indent of the point a) of the previous question, are not allowed to be disposed of, put in use to another person or used for any other purpose, except purposes of combating the COVID-19 outbreak or performance of healthcare services, until VAT is paid. In that case, the VAT is calculated and paid by the person determined in the second indent of the point a) of the previous question, at rate, pursuant to ZDDV-1, in force on date when goods are used in such manner.
<b><i>What happens in the case that bodies and organizations do not use the goods, exempt from VAT payment, pursuant to use required for the VAT exemption?</i></b>
In such case, bodies and organizations are obligated to calculate and pay the VAT at rate, pursuant to ZDDV-1, on force on date when goods are used in such manner. In addition, the VAT becomes chargeable.

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VALUE ADDED TAX ACT (ZDDV-1)
<b>Exemption from import duties and value added tax</b>
<b><i>What happens if the goods remain the property of the organizations that no longer meet the conditions for which they were entitled to the VAT exemption and the goods are transferred free of charge to an organization which itself is entitled to the VAT exemption?</i></b>
The VAT exemption continues to be applicable, provided that the organization to which the goods have been transferred uses the goods for the purposes specified by the Act.
<b><i>How does a taxpayer claim a tax exemption?</i></b>
<p>Taxpayer must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- refer to the article of the Act on the invoice, which provides for the exemption from VAT, and have a statement from the buyer that the goods are intended for use specified within the Act;</li> <li>- submit a report on conducted supply of the goods exempt from the payment of the tax under the Act to the tax authority. The report must include the following information: identification number for VAT purposes, title and address of the taxpayer claiming the VAT exemption under this Act, serial number, tax number or identification number, if it is identified for VAT purposes, the body or organization eligible for the VAT exemption, the tariff code of the combined nomenclature of the customs tariff of the goods and the value, type and quantity of the goods;</li> <li>- draw up a report for a calendar month and submit it to the tax authority in electronic form via the eDavki system no later than the last working day for the previous calendar month;</li> <li>- keep records of transactions under this regime in a manner as to enable the tax authority to supervise the charging and payment of VAT.</li> </ul>
<b><i>What happens in a case when taxpayer before the enactment of the Act charged VAT on supply of goods or acquisitions of goods within the European Union for goods that are exempt from VAT in accordance with the Act?</i></b>
<p>The taxpayer may include the reduction, of the VAT based on issued invoice from previous tax periods for supply of goods carried out from 1 January 2022 onwards, in the VAT return for the tax period in which it corrected such invoice.</p> <p>The taxpayer must include the information on supply for which it has claimed a charged VAT reduction in the report on performed supply of goods.</p>

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EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIPS ACT (ZDR-1)
Notifications regarding Home-office
<b><i>Is the employer still obliged to inform the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia before a worker starts working from home about it?</i></b>
Yes, notwithstanding the fourth Paragraph of Article 68 of the Employment Relationships Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 21/13 et seq., hereinafter: <b>ZDR-1</b> ) the employer must inform the authority about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- information on the employer (name, address, registration number and activity performed),</li> <li>- data relating to the employee who will perform work at home (personal name, job title or type of work, with a brief description of the work to be performed by the employee, work equipment and work equipment to be used by the employee, estimated duration, and estimated share of working time at home),</li> <li>- the potential risk to the safety and health of the worker when working from home.</li> </ul>
<b><i>How can the employer submit such notifications?</i></b>
If the employer is registered in the Business Register of Slovenia, the employer can submit the notification electronically, via the information system for support to business entities managed by the Ministry responsible for public administration.
<b><i>Until when is this measure in force?</i></b>
This measure is in force from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2022.
Use of annual leave for previous years
<b><i>Can employee still use annual leave for 2020 that was not used in 2021?</i></b>
Yes. Notwithstanding the third paragraph of Article 162 of ZDR-1 and Article 54 of ZIUPOPDVE, in the cases referred to in Article 54 of ZIUPOPDVE and the fourth paragraph of Article 162 of ZDR-1, the employee has the right to use all annual leave for 2020 that was not used in 2021, until 1 April 2022.
<b><i>Until when may employee who has not been able to use the annual leave for 2021 within the deadlines set by the ZDR-1, not even at least two weeks, take the annual leave?</i></b>
Notwithstanding the third paragraph of Article 162 of ZDR-1, employee that, due to urgent work needs related to the control of the SARS-CoV-2 virus or due to the consequences of the COVID-19 epidemic, could not use the annual leave for 2021 within the deadlines provided by ZDR-1, even for a period of at least two weeks, has the right to use the annual leave for 2021 until 31 December 2022.



<b>COMMUNICABLE DISEASES ACT (ZNB)</b>
<b>Notification of educational institution or school boarding house about confirmed SARS-CoV-2 virus infection</b>
<b><i>Is it necessary to notify the educational institution or school boarding house about confirmed SARS-CoV-2 virus infection?</i></b>
Yes. Irrespective of Communicable Diseases Act in a case of a confirmed SARS-CoV-2 virus infection in a child, the parents or legal guardians, and upon reaching the age of majority person itself, must notify the educational institution or school boarding house within 12 hours of the confirmation of the infection.
<b><i>What information does the responsible person in educational institutions or school boarding house obtain in the case of an infected person with the SARS-CoV-2 virus for the purpose of preparing a statement on quarantine at home or ordering quarantine at home with a decision?</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i.) Personal name;</li> <li>(ii.) day, month and year of birth;</li> <li>(iii.) the address of permanent or temporary residence and the apartment number in case of multi-apartment building;</li> <li>(iv.) the address of residence chosen by the person for the duration of the quarantine and the apartment number in case of a multi-apartment building;</li> <li>(v.) telephone number;</li> <li>(vi.) electronic address, if available;</li> <li>(vii.) personal name, address of permanent or temporary residence of the legal guardian of a person that is a minor;</li> <li>(viii.) date of the last high-risk contact;</li> <li>(ix.) information on whether the person has been in contact with person with a confirmed infection with the causative agent of COVID-19 as an employee of educational institution or school boarding house or a person participating in the educational process or staying in the school boarding house;</li> <li>(x.) an exemption from quarantine in accordance with regulation determining the exceptions from quarantine after a high-risk contact with the infectious disease causative agent.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Which of the above information does the responsible person obtain from a person with a confirmed SARS-CoV-2 virus infection?</i></b>
The responsible person in educational institutions or school boarding house only obtains data on the personal name and day, month and year of birth from the person with a confirmed infection with the causative agent COVID-19.

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<b>MEDICINAL PRODUCTS ACT (ZZdr-2)</b>
<b>Supply with medicinal products that do not have supply authorization</b>
<b><i>Can Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: JAZMP) temporarily allow the supply of medicinal product for prophylaxis or the treatment of COVID-19, without supply authorization?</i></b>
Yes, if for such medicinal product the European Medicines Agency has issued an opinion based on third paragraph of Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency last amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/5 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 amending Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency, Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 on medicinal products for paediatric use and Directive 2001/83/EC on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use and the expanded professional collegium, clinic or institute on the tertiary level of healthcare services prepared recommendations or protocol for the use of such medicinal product.
<b><i>Until when is this measure in force?</i></b>
Until 30 June 2022. The Government may prolong the measure for the period of six months. The decision on prolongation is published in Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.
<b>Determination of the maximum permitted price of medical products</b>
<b><i>In which cases JAZMP does not determine the maximum permitted price of medicinal products?</i></b>
Notwithstanding the first paragraph of Article 158 of ZZdr-2 for medicinal products procured within the framework of Joint Public Procurement of the Member States of the European Union or in accordance with the Public Procurement Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 91/15 and 14/18) for the needs of patients in the entire territory of Slovenia, and where the drug is not otherwise available, JAZMP does not set a maximum permitted price. For these medicinal products, the maximum permitted price is deemed to be equal to the price achieved within these procedures and is valid for the duration of those agreements.
<b><i>Until when is this measure in force?</i></b>
Until 30 June 2022. The Government may prolong the measure for the period of six months. The decision on prolongation is published in Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

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**ACT DETERMINING THE INTERVENTION MEASURES TO CONTAIN THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC AND MITIGATE ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR CITIZENS AND THE ECONOMY (ZIUZEOP)**

**Measures in the field of environment protection and construction of buildings**

***Until when are the measures in the field of environment protection and construction of buildings in force in accordance with ZIUZEOP?***

Notwithstanding Article 20, the measures referred to in Articles 100.a to 100.h of the ZIUZEOP apply until 1 June 2022, except for the measures referred to in the third paragraph of Article 100.č, the fourth paragraph of Article 100.d, Article 100.e, Article 100.f and the second paragraph of Article 100.g of the ZIUZEOP.

**INTERIM MEASURES**

**AID FOR THE PURCHASE OF RAPID ANTIGEN TESTS ON SARS-COV-2 VIRUS FOR SELF-TESTING**

***Who are the beneficiaries of the aid for the purchase of rapid antigenic tests for self-testing?***

The beneficiaries are natural or legal persons of public or private law.

***What is the amount of aid for the purchase of rapid tests?***

The amount of the aid is EUR 92.50 per employee or per person who works for the employer on any other legal basis, and who must self-test in accordance with the regulations for the prevention and control of COVID-19 infections. This group also includes individuals who perform personal supplementary work, the self-employed, a shareholder of a company or the founder of a cooperative who is a manager and farmers. In addition, every person that was listed above has to be included in all mandatory pension and disability insurance.

The funds received can be used exclusively for the purchase of rapid COVID-19 tests, which are intended for self-testing of workers.

***What is the validity of this measure?***

It is valid from 8.11.2021 to 31.1.2022. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia may also extend this measure by a separate decision for a maximum period of 5 months.

***How to access the funds?***

The beneficiary submits a special statement via the Financial administration of the Republic of Slovenia's information system by 15 February 2022 at the latest. The aid will be paid by 31 March 2022 at the latest.

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<b>AID FOR THE PURCHASE OF RAPID ANTIGEN TESTS ON SARS-COV-2 VIRUS FOR SELF-TESTING</b>
<b><i>Who provides funds for the aid?</i></b>
The Republic of Slovenia from the state budget.
<b><i>How is the supervision over the intended use of funds for the purchase of rapid tests ensured?</i></b>
The supervision is carried out by the budget inspectors of a Budget Supervision Office of the Republic of Slovenia. Failure to comply with the provisions of the law and the intended use of funds is subject to fines of up to EUR 100,000 for legal entities, up to EUR 50,000 for sole traders and other persons, and up to EUR 4,000 for responsible persons of legal entities and sole traders.

<b>VOUCHER FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM CONSUMPTION</b>
<b>Voucher for the purpose of eliminating the consequences caused by COVID-19 in tourism in order to improve the economic situation in the field of tourism consumption (hereinafter: voucher)</b>
<b><i>Who are the beneficiaries of the voucher and in what amount?</i></b>
The beneficiary of the voucher in the amount of EUR 200 is an adult or a person who will turn 18 years old in 2020 and has permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia on 13 March 2020. Other persons who do not meet the age requirement but meet the condition of permanent residence are entitled to a voucher of EUR 50.  Both groups of beneficiaries are entitled to the voucher under condition that by 31 December 2021 they did not partially or fully redeem the voucher from Article 35 of ZIUOOPE, therefore they are entitled to a voucher in the amount of EUR 200 or EUR 50 less reduced by value of the redeemed voucher referred to in Article 35 of the ZIUOOPE. (These provisions are regarding vouchers issued in 2020, vouchers issued in 2021 (also named: "BON21") already have extended validity).
<b><i>Where can the voucher be redeemed?</i></b>
The voucher can be redeemed at providers that are registered in the Republic of Slovenia and are entered in the register of accommodation establishments kept by the Slovenian Business Register, which perform activities according to the Standard Classification of Activities of the Decree on Standard Classification of Activities (Official Gazette RS, No. 69/07 and 17/08) according to Annex I: Standard Classification of Activities - SKD 2008 and Annex II: Explanatory Notes to the Standard Classification of Activities - SKD 2008: 55.100, 55.201, 55.202, 55.203, 55.204, 55.209, 55.300.
<b><i>Until when can the voucher be redeemed?</i></b>

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It can be redeemed from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022.

***How and in what time is the refund provided to accommodation providers?***

Reimbursement by the Financial administration of the Republic of Slovenia based on redeemed vouchers is made within 30 days after the filed request.

***How does the voucher affect income tax?***

Irrespective of the law governing personal income tax, no personal income tax is paid on the voucher.

**OBTAINING INFORMATION REPRESENTING TAX SECRET**

**Tax secrecy of data, entry conditions for granting financial incentives**

***Who and in which cases can exercise the right to obtain tax information that constitutes tax secrecy within the meaning of the law governing the tax procedure?***

Entities carrying out procedures for granting financial incentives through public tenders or public calls on the basis of the law governing public finances, the law governing the supportive environment for entrepreneurship or other special laws may, for the preparation and implementation of procedures for granting financial incentives and monitoring of approved projects obtain data that represent tax secrecy within the meaning of the law governing the tax procedure, and relate to potential or actual applicants and recipients of financial incentives in public tenders and public calls scheduled for publication in the period from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2023.

Data that constitute tax secrecy and are subject to access are data from tax returns that are not publicly disclosed.

***How can tax incentive entities restrict the submission of applications for financial incentives?***

When implementing the procedures for granting financial incentives in digital form (digitized calls and invitations), entities may limit the number of potential applicants according to the entry conditions specified in the documentation for granting financial incentives and thus only to entities that meet objectively determined basic entry conditions. allow applications to be submitted.

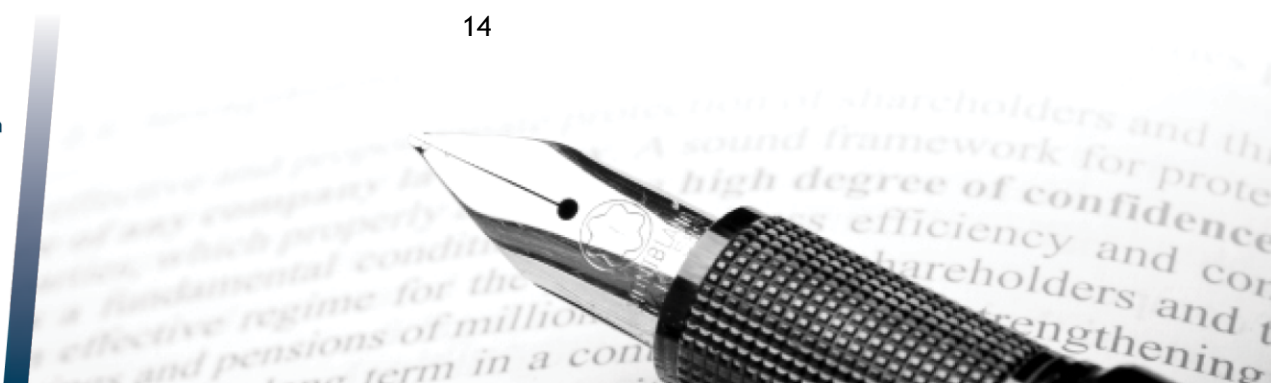
**LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES DUE TO COVID-19 VACCINATION AND USE OR APPLICATION OF COVID-19 DRUGS**

**State liability for damages**

***Who are the beneficiaries of this monetary compensation?***

**Member of  
Adriala**

Albania  
 Bosnia & Herzegovina  
 Bulgaria  
 Croatia  
 Kosovo  
 Montenegro  
 North Macedonia  
 Serbia  
 Slovenia



(i) A person who has been vaccinated against COVID-19 in the Republic of Slovenia or who has been treated with a medicinal product (drug) for the treatment of COVID-19 in the Republic of Slovenia, which has a temporary marketing authorization and has suffered damage to health in serious and permanent reduction of vital functions;

(ii) in the event of the death of a person who has been vaccinated against COVID-19 in the Republic of Slovenia or who has been treated in the Republic of Slovenia with a COVID-19 provisional marketing authorization, his or her spouse or partner that person lived in an extramarital community, and the parents provided that the person who died was a child under the age of 18 or a child over the age of 18 if the parents were obliged to support him or her or he lived with them in a more permanent community;

(iii) in the event of the death of a person who has been vaccinated against COVID-19 in the Republic of Slovenia or who has been treated in the Republic of Slovenia with a medicinal product for the treatment of an infectious disease COVID-19 with a temporary marketing authorization, his children up to 18. years of age or children over the age of 18 who were obliged to support or lived with them in a more permanent community.

***What is the amount of this compensation?***

(i) A person who has suffered damage to health as a result of vaccination, resulting in a serious and permanent reduction in vital functions, could receive a lump sum compensation of EUR 60,000.

(ii) If a person dies as a result of compulsory vaccination, the compensation shall be limited to a one-off total amount of EUR 10,000.

(iii) In the event of the death of the parent of a minor child, for a one-off total amount of EUR 20,000.

***When and where to apply for compensation?***

The application cannot be submitted earlier than after the National Institute of Public Health that monitors the side effects after vaccination according to the law governing infectious diseases and the rules governing certificates, keeping records and providing data on vaccination, side effects after vaccination and health errors in vaccination and evaluating side effects post-vaccination establishes damage to health or death as a serious adverse reaction of the vaccine and informs the beneficiary or after JAMZP, which regulates the pharmacovigilance of medicinal products for human use, establishes the damage to health or death as a serious adverse reaction of the medicinal product and informs the beneficiary.

Existing legislation in the field of compulsory vaccination regulates the procedure and issuance of a decision on entitlement to compensation.

***When is compensation paid?***

The monetary compensation is paid to the beneficiary in a lump sum within 30 days after the decision becomes final.



<b>Who provides funds for the compensation?</b>
The Republic of Slovenia.
<b>How does the paid compensation affect personal income tax?</b>
No income tax is paid on monetary compensation.

<b>TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS</b>
<b>Which provisions of the Act also apply for cases even before the Act entered into force?</b>
Provisions of this Act on liability for damage to a person resulting from vaccination against COVID-19 or treatment with a medicinal product for the treatment of COVID19. However, the time limit for applying for the monetary compensation in these cases started when the Act entered into force.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our law firm is actively following the latest COVID-19 developments. As always, you can contact us via e-mail [info@kbp.si](mailto:info@kbp.si) or telephone +386 (0)1 2445500, or you can directly contact the lawyer you are generally in contact with.

Law firm Kavčič, Bračun & Partners, o.p., d.o.o.

Ljubljana, 3 January 2022

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Bosnia & Herzegovina  
Bulgaria  
Croatia  
Kosovo  
Montenegro  
North Macedonia  
Serbia  
Slovenia

