WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

G/LIC/N/3/SVN/2
12 September 2002

(02-4806)

Committee on Import Licensing Original: English

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES[1]

Notification under Article 7.3 of the
Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures

SLOVENIA

The following notification, dated 4 September 2002, has been received from the Permanent Mission of Slovenia.

Introduction

The Republic of Slovenia currently maintains three categories of products that are subject to import licensing:

- products subject to import licences for the purposes of protection of human, animal, plant health and environment, ensuring national security, fulfilment of international commitments or for import surveillance purposes;
- remaining textile products subject to quantitative restrictions and
- agricultural products subject to tariff quotas[2].

Licensing systems are administered by different responsible ministries or governmental authorities, as the case may be.

[1] See G/LIC/3, Annex, for the Questionnaire.
[2] The system of tariff quotas for agricultural products is described in the notification on tariff quotas to the Committee on Agriculture (document G/AG/N/SVN/1/Add.1) and is not included in this notification.

Table of contents

I. SEEDS AND PROPAGATING MATERIAL

Outline of system

1. The licensing of imports of seeds and propagating materials is maintained under the Seeds and Propagating Materials Act[3] and is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The licensing covers the seeds and propagating material of agricultural and forestry plants which are defined in the Decree on export and import regime for certain goods.

3. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is intended for variety control to assure the imports of quality seeds and propagating material of plants.

5. The licensing system is based on:

- Seeds and Propagating Materials Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 42/73, 29/86);
- Decree on export and import regime for certain goods (OG No. 111/01, 20/02, 64/02).

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence. The licence is issued within 14 days of the receipt of an application. In some cases, it can be obtained within a shorter time-period.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which applications for a licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer needs to approach only one administrative body in connection with an application, i.e. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

8. A licence is not refused if the ordinary criteria related to issuance are met. The reasons for any denial are given to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence can be appealed pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons that are listed in the register of supplier of agricultural seeds and propagating material or in the register of supplier of propagating material for fruit growing, vine growing and hop growing, are eligible to apply for an import licence.

[3] In July 2002 two new acts entered into force, i.e. Agricultural Seeds and Propagating Material Act and Forest Reproductive Material Act (OG No. 58/02). These new acts maintain a system of prior authorisation of the imports of agricultural seeds and propagating material and forest reproductive material. The procedures will be defined in detail by implementing regulations.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The following information are required in the application:
- species (Slovene and Latin name) and variety of seeds or propagating material;
- quantity;
- customs tariff code;
- country of origin;
- complete name and address of exporter, importer and user;
- purpose of import;
- scheduled date of import;
- border crossing.

11. Upon actual importation the import licence and a phytosanitary certificate are required.

12. There is a licensing fee in the amount of 4000 SIT.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is usually issued for the growing period of the plants. The validity can be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures required prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

II. BREEDING ANIMALS AND OTHER BREEDING MATERIAL

Outline of system

1. The licensing of imports of breeding animals and other breeding material is maintained under the Livestock-Breeding Act and the Veterinary Practice Act and is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The licensing covers breeding animals (horses, bovine animals, sheep and goats, poultry), other live animals (domestic rabbits and bees), hatching poultry eggs and bovine semen which are defined in the Decree on Export and Import Regime for Certain Goods.

3. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is intended to assure the import of quality breeding material.

5. The licensing system is based on:

- Veterinary Practice Act (OG No. 33/01);
- Livestock-Breeding Act (OG No. 18/02);
- Decree on Export and Import Regime for Certain Goods (OG No. 111/01, 20/02, 64/02).

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7.a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence. The licence is issued within 30 days of receipt of an application. In some cases, it can be obtained within a shorter time-period.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which applications for a licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one authority with an application, i.e. the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

8. A licence is not refused if the ordinary criteria relating to issuance are met. The reasons for any denial are given to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence can be appealed pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for an import licence.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The following information are required in the application:

- complete name and address of importer/end user;
- customs tariff code and quantity of breeding material;
- complete name and address of exporter;
- import purpose;
- scheduled date of import;
- border crossing.

In addition applicant must provide approval from Slovenian Veterinary Administration and pedigree certificate.

11. Upon actual importation the import licence, quarantine certificate and pedigree certificate are required.

12. There is a licensing fee in the amount of 4000 SIT.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is valid until the end of the calendar year during which it has been granted. The validity can be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures required prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

III. PLANT-PROTECTION PRODUCTS

Outline of system

1. In accordance with the Plant Health Act the imports of harmful organisms, certain plants, plant products and regulated articles are banned for plant health reasons. Certain material can be imported for scientific purposes on the basis of licensing which is administered by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Plant Protection and Seeds within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Material subject to licensing is defined in the Rules on the conditions for introduction or movement of certain harmful organisms, plants, plant products and regulated articles for trial, research or development purposes and for plant breeding.

3. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The purpose of licensing is protection against the introduction of plant pests and diseases.

5. The licensing system is based on:

- Plant Health Act (OG No. 45/01),
- Rules on protective measures with regard to the introduction, spread and suppression of harmful organisms to plants, plant products and regulated articles (OG No. 69/01, 109/01),
- Rules on the conditions for introduction or movement of certain harmful organisms, plants, plant products and regulated articles for trial, research or development purposes and for plant breeding (OG No. 69/01).

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence. The licence is issued within 7 days of receipt of application. In some cases, it can be obtained within a shorter time-period.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which applications for a licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative body in connection with an application, i.e. Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Plant Protection and Seeds.

8. A licence is not refused if the prescribed conditions are met. The reasons for any denial are given to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence can be appealed pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons are eligible to apply for an import licence if they obtain a decision permitting carrying out research activities affecting the plant products, issued by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Plant Protection and Seeds.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The application shall contain the following information:

- scientific name of material;
- type of material;
- quantity of material;
- place of origin of material;
- duration, nature and objectives of the research activities;
- place of first storage or planting, if the material is intended to be released from quarantine;
- proposed method of destruction of material, if the material is not intended to be released from quarantine;
- border crossing.

On the basis of an application the Administration issues, in addition to an import licence, a letter of authority for the import or movement of material, which accompanies the material.

11. Upon actual importation the import licence and the letter of authority are required.

12. There is a licensing fee in the amount of 4000 SIT.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is valid for a specified time-period, usually for 1 year. The validity can be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures required prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

IV. WILDLIFE ANIMALS AND PLANTS

Outline of system

1. The licensing of imports of and non-indigenous wild vegetable and animal species (live, dead, parts, products thereof), minerals and fossils is regulated by the

- Nature Conservation Act (OG, No. 56/99);
- Act Ratifying the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Amendment to the Convention and Amendments I, II, III, and IV to the Convention (OG, No. 31/99);
- Act Ratifying the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) (OG, No. 18/98),Act Ratifying the Convention on the Conservation of European wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) (OG, No. 17/99),Decree on the protection of endangered animal species (OG, No. 57/93, 61/93, 69/00),Ordinance on the protection of rare of endangered plant species (OG, No. 15/76),Decree on the regime of the export and import of certain goods (OG, No. 111/01, 20/02, 64/02)

and is administered by the Environmental Agency within the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy.

Purposes and Coverage of Licensing

2. Goods that are subject to licensing are listed in the Annexes to the above mentioned conventions and decrees.

3. The system of licensing applies to goods from all countries regardless of origin.

4. The system of licensing has no quantitative or value restrictions and it is intended to only ensure effective supervision of international trade and to conserve the nature and species of fauna and flora.

5. The import licensing procedure is governed by the above mentioned legal provisions.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) It is up to applicant to decide when to apply for the licence. Licence is issued within a month after application, but in some cases it can be within a shorter time limit.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation can be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with application.

8. An application can be refused if there is a serious threat to domestic species. The reasons for denial are explained to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence, can be appealed pursuant to the procedures provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions that are registered for commercial or/and non-commercial activity are eligible to apply for the import licence. The conditions contained in mentioned conventions must also be fulfilled.

Documentational and other requirements for application for a licence

10. With the application form the importer provides the following information:

- complete name and full address of importer;
- complete name and full address of exporter;
- scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant;
- quantity;
- end use statement.

For the species that are the subject of conventions, a licence from the exporting country must also be submitted.

11. Upon actual importation the import licence is required.

12. Administrative charge is 4.000 SIT .

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. Import licences are valid for one year, except for the import licences for aquarium fishes, for which the validity is six months. A licence is a non-recurrent permit.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

V. HAZARDOUS WASTES

Outline of system

1. Hazardous waste can be imported in Slovenia for processing only. There are no quantitative restrictions, but plants' capacities for processing certain amount of waste must be taken into consideration. The licensing of imports of hazardous waste is regulated by the:

- Act Ratifying the of Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 48/93);
- Decree on ratification of the Annexes VIII and IX and amendments of Annex I to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (OG, No. 2/00);
- Transport of Dangerous Goods Act (OG, No.79/99);
- Rules on the management of waste (OG, No. 84/98, 45/00, 20/01);
- Order on the export, import and transit of wastes (OG, No. 39/96, 45/96, 1/97, 59/98, 1/00, 94/00)

and is administered by the Environmental Agency within the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy.

Purposes and Coverage of Licensing

2. Goods that are subject to licensing are listed and marked with Y in the Annexes of the Basel Convention.

3. The system of licensing applies to goods from all countries that are parties of Basel Convention.

4. The system of licensing has no quantitative or value restrictions and its only purpose is to ensure security, prevent abuse and to supervise the trade with hazardous waste.

5. The import licensing procedure is governed by the above mentioned legal provisions.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) It is up to applicant to decide when to apply for the licence. Licence is issued within a month after application, but in some cases it can be obtained immediately.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation can be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with application.

8. None. The reasons for denial are explained to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence, can be appealed pursuant to the procedures provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All legal entities or sole proprietors that fulfil conditions are eligible to apply for the import licence. The list of authorised importers is available on internet.

Documentational and other requirements for application for a licence

10. With the application form the importer provides the following information:

- complete name and address of importer;
- commercial or chemical name of goods;

- classification number of goods;
- quantity of goods;
- complete name and address of exporter;
- complete name and address of disposer;
- expected import period.

With the application, the importer must also submit:
- Form A (international trade with hazardous waste);
- concordance of exporting country;
- mode of transport;
- border crossing;
- evidence of exporter's guarantee for export of hazardous waste;
- bank guarantee.

11. Upon actual importation the import licence, export licence of exporting country and document of exporting country that corresponds Form A are required.

12. Administrative charge is 4.000 SIT .

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. Import licences are valid for 1 year. Upon expiration, a new licence may be applied for.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

VI. OZONE LAYER DEPLETING SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

Outline of system

1. According to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer annual quota for the import of ozone layer depleting substances and the products thereof is defined. The licensing of imports of ozone layer depleting substances and the products which contain such substances is regulated by the Environmental Protection Act and is administered by the Environmental Agency within the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Goods that are subject to licensing are listed in the undermentioned order.

3. The system of licensing applies to goods originating from all parties of Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

4. The licensing is intended to protect environment and human health.

5. The import licensing procedure is governed by the:

- Environmental Protection Act (OG, No. 56799, 31/00);
- Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment Act (OG, No. 59/99, 31/00, 54/00); and
- Order on the management of ozone-depleting substances (OG, No. 89/97, 41/01).

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) Applicant must apply for annual quantity by 31 January and then before each import for the import licence. Licence is issued within a week after application, but in some cases it can be obtained immediately.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation can be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with application.

8. None. The reasons for denial are explained to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence can be appealed pursuant to the procedures provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All legal entities and sole proprietors are eligible to apply for the import licence.

Documentational and other requirements for application for a licence

10. With the application form the importer provides the following information:

- complete name and address of importer/end user;
- commercial or chemical name of goods;
- quantity of goods;
- end use statement.

11. Upon actual importation import licence is required.

12. Administrative charge is 4.000 SIT .

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. Agency issues a decision regarding annual quantity. Import licence, which importer must obtain before each import, is valid for 3 months. Upon expiration, a new licence may be applied for.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

VII. EXPLOSIVES, WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

Outline of system

1. The licensing of imports of explosives, weapons, ammunition and protective colours for printing international papers, documents and similar (colours which are changing under the influence of UV light) is regulated by the State Border Control Act and is administered by the Ministry of the Interior, whereas the licensing of imports of military weapons and equipment is regulated by the Defence Act and is administered by the Ministry of Defence.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Goods that are subject to licensing are listed in the decree.

3. The system of licensing applies to goods from all countries regardless of origin.

4. The system of licensing has no quantitative or value restrictions and its only purpose is to ensure security and prevent abuse, illegal trade and to supervise the trade with military weapons and equipment.

5. The import licensing procedure is governed by the:

- State Border Control Act (OG, No. 1/91, 17/91, 13/93, 29/95);
- Defence Act (OG, No. 82/94, 44/97, 87/97, 13/98, 47/02);
- Decree on the regime of the export and import of certain goods (OG, No. 111/01, 20/02, 64/02).

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) It is up to applicant to decide when to apply for the licence. Licence is issued within ten working days after application, but in some cases it can be obtained within shorter time-limit. Licence for military weapons and equipment is issued within seven working days after application and in some cases it can be issued immediately.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation can be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with application. However, Ministry of the Interior submits the application to Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defence for their approval (for weapons and ammunition).

8. None. The reasons for denial are explained to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence, can be appealed pursuant to the procedures provided by law. Importers usually apply for the preliminary opinion, so cases of denial are rare.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. For explosives, weapons and ammunition and protective colours: all legal entities with valid licence for trading with mentioned goods are eligible to apply for the import licence. There is a register of importers, registration fee is 24.000 SIT. For military weapons and equipment: all persons, firms and institutions that have concession granted by the government for the trade with military weapons and equipment can apply for the licence.

Documentational and other requirements for application for a licence

10. With the application form the importer provides the following information:

- complete name, register number and address of importer/end user;
- 8 digit tariff number and description of goods;
- commercial or chemical name of goods;
- quantity;
- complete name and address of foreign exporter;
- end use statement;
- expected import period.

11. Upon actual importation only the import licence is required.

12. Administrative charge for explosives, ammunition, weapons and protective colours is 8.800 SIT and for military weapons and ammunition is 4000 SIT.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. Import licences for explosives, weapons, ammunition and protective colours for printing are valid for three months. Upon expiration, a new licence may be applied for. Validity of licence for military weapons and ammunition is not fixed: from two-five months up to a year. Validity cannot be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures except in case of military weapons and ammunition where importer must inform Ministry of Defence and Custom authorities about the import 2 days prior to actual import. Within two weeks after the import, importer must report about the realisation of import to the Ministry of Defence.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

VIII. RADIOACTIVE AND NUCLEAR SUBSTANCES AND GOODS

Outline of system

1. The licensing of imports of radioactive and nuclear substances and goods for use in nuclear industry is regulated by the Protection against Ionising Radiation and Special Safety Measures in the Use of Nuclear Power Act (OG, No. 62/84, 67/02)[4] and the Decree on the regime of the export and import of certain goods (OG, No. 111/01, 20/02, 64/02) and is administered by the Nuclear Safety Administration within the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Goods that are subject to licensing are listed in the abovementioned decree.

3. The system of licensing applies to goods from all countries regardless of origin.

4. The system of licensing has no quantitative or value restrictions and its only purpose is to ensure effective supervision of use of imported goods.

5. The import licensing procedure is governed by the above mentioned legal provisions.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) It is up to applicant to decide when to apply for the licence. Licence is issued within ten working days after application, but in some cases it can be obtained within shorter time-limit.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation can be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with application.

8. None. The reasons for denial are explained to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence, can be appealed pursuant to the procedures provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All legal entities with valid licence for trading with mentioned goods are eligible to apply for the import licence. There is a register of authorised importers.

Documentational and other requirements for application for a licence

10. With the application form the importer provides the following information:

- complete name, register number and full address of importer/user;
- 8-digit tariff number with the description of goods;
- commercial or chemical name of goods – with the content of certain substances;
- quantity of goods;
- complete name and address of foreign exporter;
- end use statement;

[4] New Ionising Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act will enter into force on 1 October 2002.

- expected import period.

11. Upon actual importation the import licence is required.

12. Administrative charge is 4000 SIT.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. Validity of licence is stated on the licence. Validity of licence cannot be extended. Upon expiration, a new licence may be applied for.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. End user must obtain permit for "purchase and use" that is issued by the Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia.

Other procedural requirements

18. In case of the import of nuclear goods, importer must obtain additional licences: for purchase, for handling, for traffic and internal transport and for the approval of packaging.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

IX. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Outline of system

1. Import of chemical weapons is subject to import licensing in conformity with Slovenia's international obligations under the Convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction. The licensing is administered by the National Chemicals Bureau within the Ministry of Health.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The products concerned are listed in the Annex to the Convention. The Annex contains three schedules of chemicals (Schedule 1, 2 and 3). According to the Convention the overall amount of chemicals under Schedule 1 on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia must not exceed 1 tonne at any time.

3. Chemicals under Schedule 1 and 2 can only be imported from the countries which are Parties to the Convention, whereas chemicals under Schedule 3 can be imported from all countries.

4. The licensing is intended to prevent the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.

5. The licensing is based on:

- Act ratifying the Convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction (OG No. 34/97);
- Chemical Weapons Act (OG No. 36/99);
- Rules on the method for obtaining licences for the import, transit, export, storage and use of toxic chemicals (OG No. 76/00).

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) Application for a licence should be submitted 60 days (for Schedules 1 and 2) or 30 days (for Schedule 3) before the importation. The licence is issued within 60 days. In some cases, it can be obtained within shorter time-period.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which applications for a licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative body in connection with an application, i.e. National Chemicals Bureau.

8. Licences are issued if the criteria defined in the above mentioned Rules are met. The reasons for any refusal are given to the applicant in writing. An applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons registered with the National Chemicals Bureau for manufacturing or marketing of toxic chemicals, are eligible to apply for a licence.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The application should contain the following information:

- chemical and commercial name of toxic chemical and its structural formula;
- CAS registry number;
- quantity;
- customs tariff code;
- complete name and address of supplier, manufacturer and user;
- border crossing;
- purpose of import;
- safety datasheet.

11. Upon actual importation the import licence and the safety datasheet are required.

12. The amount of a licensing fee depends on the quantity of imported chemical.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence for chemicals under Schedule 1 and 2 is issued for each individual import, whereas a licence for chemicals under Schedule 3 is valid for 1 year. The validity can not be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures required prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

X. ILLICIT DRUG PRECURSORS

Outline of system

1. The imports of precursors for illicit drugs is subject to licensing in accordance with the Illicit Drug Precursors Act. The licensing is administered by the Ministry of Health.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The import licensing covers two categories of precursors which are defined in the Decision on the list of precursors for illicit drugs and their scheduling into categories.

3. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is intended to prevent the abuse of precursors or their use for illegal purposes.

5. The licensing system is based on:

- Illicit Drug Precursors Act (OG No. 22/00);
- Decision on the list of precursors for illicit drugs and their scheduling into categories (OG No. 20/02).

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence. The licence is issued within one week of the receipt of application. In special cases, it can be obtained immediately.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which applications for a licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative body, i.e. Ministry of Health.

8. A licence is not refused if the ordinary criteria related to issuance are met. The reasons for any denial are given to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence can be appealed pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons with valid licence for manufacturing or marketing of precursors, issued by the Ministry of Health, are eligible to apply for an import licence.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The application should contain the following information:
- name of precursor with tariff code according to combined nomenclature and CAS registry number;
- quantity and substance of precursor;
- complete name and address of foreign exporter;
- purpose of import;
- mode of transport;
- border crossing.

11. The import licence is required upon actual importation.

12. There is a licensing fee in the amount of 4000 SIT.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence for precursors under category 1 is issued for each individual import and is valid for three months. A licence for precursors under category 2 is issued for multiple importation and is valid for six months. The validity can not be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it. The importers should report about the actually imported quantities to the Ministry.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures required prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

XI. ILLICIT DRUGS

Outline of system

1. The imports of illicit drugs is subject to licensing in accordance with the Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs Act. The licensing is administered by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Medicinal Products within the Ministry of Health.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The licensing covers categories II and III of illicit drugs defined in the Decree on the scheduling of illicit drugs.

3. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is intended to monitor the trade with illicit drugs and to prevent their use for illegal purposes.

5. The licensing system is based on:

- Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs Act (OG No. 108/99, 44/00);
- Rules on the procedures for obtaining licences for the trafficking of illicit drugs (OG No. 8/02);
- Decree on the scheduling of illicit drugs (OG No. 49/00, 8/01, 49/01).

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence. The licence is issued within 30 days of receipt of application. In some cases, it can be obtained within shorter time-period or immediately on request.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which applications for a licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative body, i.e. Agency for Medicinal Products.

8. A licence is not refused if the ordinary criteria relating to issuance are met. The reasons for any denial are given to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence can be appealed pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons with licence for trafficking of medicinal products, issued by the Ministry of Health, are eligible to apply for an import licence. In addition, the two following conditions must be met: the illicit drug should be imported for medicinal, veterinary, teaching or scientific-research purposes and the quantity and type of the illicit drug should be in accordance with the annual needs.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The application should contain the following information:

- complete name and address of importer and exporter;
- name of illicit drug, pharmaceutical form and packing;
- international non-proprietorial name (INN);
- complete name and address of manufacturer;
- quantity;
- purpose of import;

- border crossing;
- scheduled date of import.

11. The import licence is required upon actual importation.

12. There is a licensing fee in the amount of 4000 SIT.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is valid until the end of the calendar year during which it has been issued. In certain cases the validity can be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures required prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

XII. MEDICINAL PRODUCTS AND DEVICES

Outline of system

1. Import of medicinal products which have a trafficking licence in the Republic of Slovenia is free. Import licence is required for certain products in accordance with the Medicinal Products and Medicinal Devices Act. The licensing is administered by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Medicinal Products within the Ministry of Health.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The licensing covers products that are listed in Rules on the conditions and the procedure for obtaining a special authorisation for the import of medicinal products and devices.

3. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is intended to monitor the trade with medicinal products and devices.

5. The licensing system is based on:

- Medicinal Products and Medicinal Devices Act (OG No. 101/99, 70/00, 7/02, 13/02);
- Rules on the conditions and the procedure for obtaining a special authorisation for the import of medicinal products and devices (OG No. 72/00);
- Rules on medicinal devices (OG No. 82/00).

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence. The licence is issued within 30 days of receipt of application. In some cases, it can be obtained within shorter time-period.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which applications for a licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative body, i.e. Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Medicinal Products. In the case of the imports of radio-pharmaceutical products approval of the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy is also required.

8. A licence is not refused if the ordinary criteria related to issuance are met. The reasons for any denial are given to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence can be appealed pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons with active licence for trafficking of medicinal products, issued by the Ministry of Health, are eligible to apply for an import licence.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The application should contain the following information:

- for medicinal product: name of medicinal product, pharmaceutical form, intensity, packaging, international non-proprietorial name (INN), quantity, customs tariff code;
- for medicinal device: manufacturer's classification of device regarding potential risk for user, commercial name and description, quantity, customs tariff code;
- complete name and address of manufacturer;
- complete name and address of foreign supplier;
- complete name and address of importer;
- complete name and address of end user.

Other required documents are defined in the Rules on the conditions and the procedure for obtaining a special authorisation for the import of medicinal products and device.

11. The import licence is required upon actual importation.

12. There is a licensing fee in the amount of 4000 SIT.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is valid for 1 year. The validity can not be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures required prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

XIII. GOLD AND COINS

Outline of system

1. The licensing of imports of gold and coins is maintained under the Foreign Trade Act and is administered by the Ministry of the Economy.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The licensing covers gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, and coins not a legal tender.

3. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is intended to monitor the trade with gold and coins.

5. The licensing system is based on Article 8 of the Foreign Trade Act (OG No. 15/93, 66/93, 7/94, 58/85) and is regulated by the Decree determining export and import regime for certain goods (OG No. 111/01, 20/02, 64/02).

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence. The licence is issued within ten working days. In some cases, it can be obtained within shorter time-period.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which applications for a licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative body in connection with an application.

8. A licence is not refused if the ordinary criteria related to issuance are met. The reasons for any denial are given to the applicant in writing. The refusal of issuing a licence can be appealed pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for a licence.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The following information are required in the application:

- complete name, register number and address of the user of goods;
- 8-digit customs tariff code and description according to combined nomenclature;
- commercial name or chemical name of goods;
- quantity;
- complete name and address of exporter;
- scheduled date of import;
- end use statement.

11. The import licence is required upon actual importation.

12. There is a licensing fee in the amount of 4000 SIT.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is valid until the end of the calendar year during which it has been granted. The validity can not be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures required prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

XIV. TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Outline of system

1. Slovenia presently maintains unilateral quantitative restrictions for certain textile and clothing products in accordance with the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing of the WTO.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Products subject to textile quotas are listed in the Decree determining export and import regime for certain goods. The annual levels of textile quotas are determined by the Government and allocated through Trade Association within the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia.

3. The system applies to imports from all countries except from those with which Slovenia concluded free trade agreements or other preferential agreements.

4. The licensing system is used to administer quantitative restrictions maintained by Slovenia in accordance with the ATC.

5. Licensing is based on:

- Article 8 of the Foreign Trade Act (OG No. 15/93, 66/93, 7/94, 58/85);
- Decree determining export and import regime for certain goods (OG No. 111/01, 20/02);
- Decree on the method, time limits and conditions for the distribution of quotas for the import of goods (OG No. 5/93, 69/95, 80/98);
- annual Decree determining the quotas for the import of goods (OG No. 99/01).

Procedures

6.I. Annual global quotas are published in the form of government decree in the Official Gazette of Slovenia. Formalities for licence applications are published in the bulletin "Informacije" of Trade Association, on the internet page of Chamber of Commerce and Industry and in the gazette "Gospodarski Vestnik". The quotas are not allocated to goods from any particular country, neither is a maximum amount determined which can be allocated to a single importer.

II. The size of quotas is determined on a yearly basis. Licences are issued with the validity until the end of the year.

III. The issuing of licences is not limited to domestic producers of like goods. The Trade Association regularly controls the utilisation of allocated licences on the basis of data provided by the Customs Authority. Unused allocations are not added to quotas for the next year. There are no cases where exporting country request the names of importers to whom licences have been allocated.

IV. The time-limits for the submission of applications is 14 days from the public announcement in the bulletin "Informacije".

V. The maximum time for processing the applications is 14 days.

VI. The importation may take place immediately after the licence has been issued.

VII. Licence applications are considered only by the Trade Association within Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

VIII. Allocation of quotas can be divided into three types: ordinary allocation, allocation on the basis of minimal quantity of reserves and allocation of additional quantities. Preliminary condition for the allocation of basic quota is at least 40 per cent utilisation of past year's allocated quantity. Other criteria are: sales revenue derived form textile products in the past year, retail network (number of shops and buyers that were supplied by applicant in past year), export value in the past year. Applicants that do not comply with the 40 per cent utilisation criteria can apply for the quota from the reserve. First time applicants and applicants that have not applied for quota in the past year can apply for so called minimal quantities that are defined by the commission for each item for current year. In addition to this reserve which accounts for ten per cent of total quota, supplemental quantity is allocated. Beside the reserve system, there is also system of return of unused quotas that assures better allocation of quotas and higher level of utilisation.

If the demand for licences cannot be fully satisfied the allocation of quotas is carried out on the basis of abovementioned criteria. The maximum amount allocated to applicant is not determined. Applications are examined simultaneously.

IX-X. Not applicable.

XI. No.

8. A licence is not refused if the ordinary criteria relating to issuance are met. The reasons for any denial are given to the applicant in writing. In the event of refusal to issue a licence the applicant has a right of appeal to the special commission for complaints within Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All legal entities and persons are eligible to apply for a licence.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The following information are required in the application:

- complete name and address of applicant;
- customs tariff code;
- commercial name of goods;
- country of origin of goods;
- quantity;
- applicant's sales revenue in the past year;
- number of retail stores supplied by the applicant;
- applicant's exports value in the past year;
- utilisation of allocated quotas in the past year.

11. The licence and the ordinary documents for customs purposes have to be submitted upon actual importation.

12. There is a licensing fee in the amount of 3000 SIT.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is valid until the end of the calendar year during which it has been granted. The validity can not be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures required prior to importation.

19. There is freedom of exchange operations.

_____