



Slovenia - Low



Slovenia Country Map



POLITICAL



ARMED CONFLICT



TERRORISM



CRIME



CIVIL UNREST



MARITIME AND PIRACY



HEALTH



ENVIRONMENTAL



TRANSPORTATION

Last Published: 04 December 2025

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Slovenia, officially the Republic of Slovenia, is one of the most stable countries to emerge from the breakdown of former Yugoslavia. It is a popular travel destina-

tion due to its natural scenery and history. Slovenia is a low-risk destination, and crime is likely to pose the main threat to travellers.

Petty and opportunistic crime is reported near tourist attractions, bars and restaurants. Travellers may be targeted due to their lack of familiarity with the area.

There are several environmental threats that may affect travel. During the summer months, wildfires occur frequently, particularly in forested areas and natural parks. In the fall and winter, floods are more frequent. The lack of adequate drainage infrastructure in rural areas increases the risks associated with severe weather events.

While protests occur frequently, they mostly remain peaceful. Most protests occur in the capital and are linked to domestic political grievances.

KEY FACTS	
CAPITAL	Ljubljana
CAPITAL CITY PHONE CODE	1
COUNTRY PHONE CODE	386
CURRENCY	Euro
ELECTRICITY	220V 50Hz
GMT	+1
LANGUAGES	Slovene
LEADERSHIP	President Nataša Pirc Musar; Prime Minister Robert Golob
OFFICE WORK WEEK	Monday-Friday

KEY FACTS	
OFFICIAL COUNTRY NAME	Republic of Slovenia
PLUG STYLES	European plug with two circular metal pins
RELIGION	Catholic 69%, Orthodox 4%, Muslim 3%, Christian 1%, other 3%, atheist 14%, non-believer/agnostic 4%, refused to answer 2%
TIME ZONE OFFSET	UTC + 1 (DST observed)
TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	Parliamentary democratic republic

RISK SUMMARY

Political - Low

Slovenia is a parliamentary democracy with a multi-party system. The head of state is the president, who is elected by popular vote. The majority of power is concentrated in the National Assembly, which consists of 90 members. Slovenia is one of the most stable countries to emerge from the breakup of the former Yugoslavia and was considered the most successful new member of the EU in 2004.

Nataša Pirc Musar, an independent candidate, succeeded Borut Pahor as President of Slovenia on 22 December 2022.

On 24 April 2022, the centre-to-centre-left Freedom Movement (Svoboda!), led by Robert Golob, won the parliamentary elections, beating the incumbent Prime Minister Janez Janša of the right-wing Slovenska Demokratska Stranka (SDS).

Golob assumed office as Prime Minister on 01 June 2022.

Slovenia is an EU member and uses the Euro as its currency.

Armed Conflict - Negligible

The risk posed by armed conflict in Slovenia is negligible. Slovenia is a NATO member and is bordered on all sides by friendly or neutral states.

Slovenia has agreed to equip Ukrainian troops and enhance Slovenia's defence cooperation with Germany. This has increased the country's threat of being targeted by Russian "hybrid warfare" operations, which have increased since 2022. These may include sabotage actions and other operations meant to disrupt transport and services in the country.

In July 2024, Slovenia and Ukraine signed a Security Agreement, which includes long-term support and cooperation in various areas such as training within the EU Military Assistance Mission for Ukraine (EUMAM), and funding for projects in the Ukrainian defence industry

Terrorism - Low

The terrorist threat in Slovenia continues to be low despite an underlying regional threat posed by Islamist extremist groups and self-radicalised lone actors.

However, Slovenia retains a low international profile, mitigating the risk of the country being targeted by international groups. There are no serious domestic terrorist threats in Slovenia.

Crime - Low

Crime rates are low in Slovenia. Despite this, petty theft and opportunistic crime, such as pickpocketing and bag-snatching still occur and present the principal security concern to travellers. Travellers are advised to limit overt displays of wealth and should not leave belongings unattended in public areas.

Violent crime is rare but can occur around nightclubs and bars. It is advisable to

use registered taxis rather than walking, particularly if unaccompanied or after dark.

Car thefts and break-ins can occur at petrol stations along highways and in car parks. Travellers should keep the doors locked and windows down and avoid leaving personal belongings unattended in a vehicle.

Slovenia's geographical position makes it a favourable location for organised international criminal organisations operating in Balkan smuggling routes to central and western Europe.

Cybercrime is an emerging threat, with increasing reports of phishing scams and online fraud targeting both residents and visitors. Travellers should exercise caution when using public Wi-Fi networks and ensure their devices have up-to-date security software.

Civil Unrest - Low

The risk of protests and civil unrest in Slovenia is low. Protests are generally peaceful, and are usually centred in the capital Ljubljana, in the vicinity of Kongresni Trg (Congress Square) or Republic Trg (Square). Large protests have also occurred outside the US Embassy, particularly since the escalation of the conflict in Gaza and the West Bank.

Protests generally centre around improvements in living conditions or perceived government incompetence.

Maritime and Piracy - Low

There is a low threat to maritime security along Slovenia's short coastline. Koper is the major port for commercial vessels. There are various smaller harbours and resort style marina's for leisure vessels along the coast that are popular with tourists. The Gulf of Trieste is a busy shipping area. All instructions from the coordinating authorities should be adhered to.

Health - Low

Medical care in Slovenia is of a good standard. All Slovenian cities have health centres or hospitals, which will be able to deal with most emergency conditions or conditions requiring specialised care. Healthcare availability is lower in rural areas.

Travellers should carry proof of medical insurance. If engaging in outdoor activities, their insurance plan should cover aerial evacuation in the case of severe injury. Travellers should ensure they keep a copy of any medical prescriptions they will take to Slovenia and check if their prescription medicine is available in the country.

When travelling to Slovenia, it is recommended to get a Tetanus vaccination. There is a risk of tick-borne Encephalitis from tick bites, travellers should ensure they are up to date with their vaccinations and/or have Malaria tablets. In addition, travellers should take protective clothing and insect repellent. Travellers should be aware of the risk of Lyme disease, also transmitted by ticks. It is advisable to check for ticks after spending time in nature and to seek medical attention if any symptoms develop.

Environmental - Moderate

Slovenia has a moderate risk of earthquakes. The country's west is located near a fault line, meaning that high-magnitude tremors can occur.

Heavy rainstorms are likely in autumn, accompanied by heavy winds. These have previously brought major flooding, landslides and disruptions to transportation.

Air pollution is higher in urban areas and regions with heavy industrial activity. The use of coal for energy production contributes to poor air quality, especially during the winter months when heating demands increase.

Forest fires are a risk in Slovenia, particularly in the summer due to the accumulation of dry vegetation. Natural parks and forested areas have a particularly high risk of wildfires. To avoid causing any forest fires, make sure cigarette ends are

properly extinguished and do not light barbecues in a forested area.

Mountaineering and skiing can be dangerous in Slovenia due to rescue infrastructure generally being less developed than in other Alps European nations.

Avalanches are also a risk in mountainous regions, especially following heavy snowfall.

Transportation - Low

Those travelling by car in Slovenia should be aware of the local driving laws.

Roads can be very narrow. To drive on Slovenian motorways you must buy and display a 'e-vignette'. E-vignettes are available weekly, monthly, or yearly. You can buy them at petrol stations, post offices, or online.

Between 15 November and 15 March, you must equip your vehicle with snow tyres or snow chains.

Public transport is often reliable and cycling networks are widely available. Bus networks are extensive and are considered pleasant. Drivers often speak English, as well as various other languages, and have been known to stop along routes for refreshments. Travellers who are taking bikes, pets, or luggage may be subject to additional charges. Buses emphasize leisure, and therefore may not be considered the most efficient method of transport. Trains are comfortable and cost-effective and will get you to most parts of the country. Car thefts and break-ins occur at petrol stations, highway services, and car parks.

There are three international airports in Slovenia, the main one being Ljubljana Joze Pucnik Airport located near Brnik which has connections to many major European destinations. The Maribor Edvard Rusjan Airport is located in Maribor and the Portoroz Airport is located near Secovlje.

Cybersecurity threats have also been reported, with attempts to disrupt rail networks and other critical infrastructure. Travellers should stay informed about potential disruptions and follow any advisories issued by local authorities.

EMERGENCY DETAILS

EMERGENCY DETAILS	
SOLACE GLOBAL +44 (0)1202 795801. GENERAL EMERGENCIES:- 112, POLICE:- 113. BRITISH EMBASSY LJUBLJANA:- +386 1 200 39 10, U.S EMBASSY LJUBLJANA:- +386 1 200 55 95.	
POLICE NUMBER	113
AMBULANCE NUMBER	112
FIRE NUMBER	112
EMERGENCY DETAILS	

TRAVEL

TRAVEL ADVICE

All foreign nationals visiting Slovenia must register with the police within three days of arrival or risk paying a fine. Hotels and accommodation providers will usually do this as part of the check-in procedure. Visas are not required for travellers from many countries, including the UK.

Slovenia is generally considered a safe country to visit. The main threat posed to travellers comes from petty crime, so it is important to remain vigilant against pickpocketing and to avoid travelling alone at night.

Transportation, medical facilities and other infrastructure, while not quite as high-quality as might be found in Western Europe, are still of a reasonably high standard. It is, however, still advisable to ensure that individuals are adequately covered in terms of health and travel insurance, to mitigate unforeseen circumstances.

From 1 January 2023, Croatia joined the Schengen area, meaning there are no

longer full immigration controls at the land borders with Croatia. To enter Slovenia you must follow the Schengen area passport requirement that your passport must have a date of issue of less than 10 years before the date you arrive and have an expiry date of at least three months after the day you plan to leave.

Temporarily increased border controls are sometimes established by Slovenia and its neighbouring countries.

SIGNIFICANT DATES
DECEMBER 21, 2025 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• December Solstice: Slovenia - Seasonal
DECEMBER 25, 2025 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christmas Day: Slovenia - National
DECEMBER 26, 2025 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Independence and Unity Day: Slovenia - National
JANUARY 01, 2026 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Year's Day: Slovenia - National
JANUARY 02, 2026 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Year holiday: Slovenia - National
FEBRUARY 08, 2026

SIGNIFICANT DATES

- **Prešeren Day:** Slovenia - National

MARCH 20, 2026

- **March Equinox:** Slovenia - Seasonal

APRIL 05, 2026

- **Easter Sunday:** Slovenia - National

APRIL 06, 2026

- **Easter Monday:** Slovenia - National

APRIL 27, 2026

- **Day of Uprising Against Occupation:** Slovenia - National

MAY 01, 2026

- **Labor Day / May Day:** Slovenia - National

MAY 02, 2026

- **Labour Day holiday:** Slovenia - National

MAY 24, 2026

SIGNIFICANT DATES

- **Whit Sunday:** Slovenia - National

JUNE 21, 2026

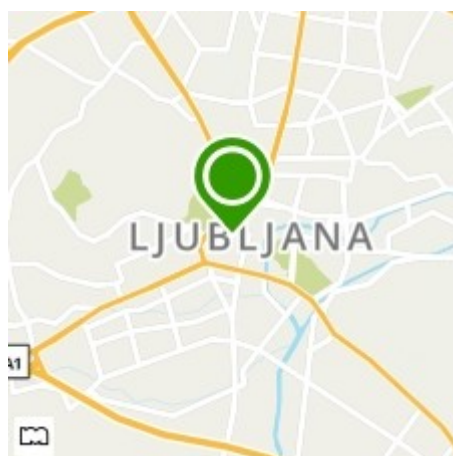
- **June Solstice:** Slovenia - Seasonal

JUNE 25, 2026

- **Statehood Day:** Slovenia - National

RECENT ALERTS

DEMONSTRATORS GATHER AT REPUBLIC SQUARE IN LJUBLJANA



Category: Civil Unrest - **Risk:** Low

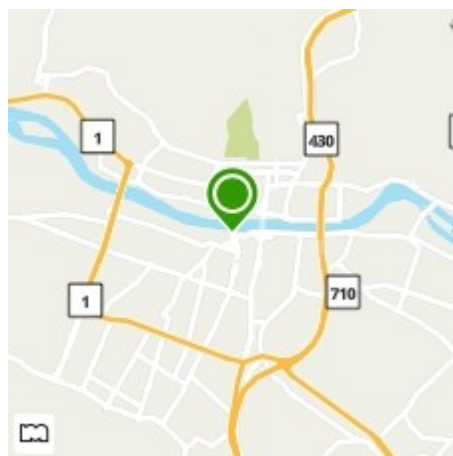


19-Feb-2025 15:28

RECENT ALERTS

Local journalists have shared footage showing an estimated 50,000 pensioners and supporters heading towards the government headquarters in a protest over pensions. The protest, which is expected to finish at 17:00 CET on 19 February 2025, has been peaceful so far with demonstrators seen waving Slovenian flags and are expected to remain so. We will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates as necessary.

LARGE FIRE ACTIVE AT MARIBOR PLASTIC PROCESSING PLANT



Category: Caution - **Risk:** Low

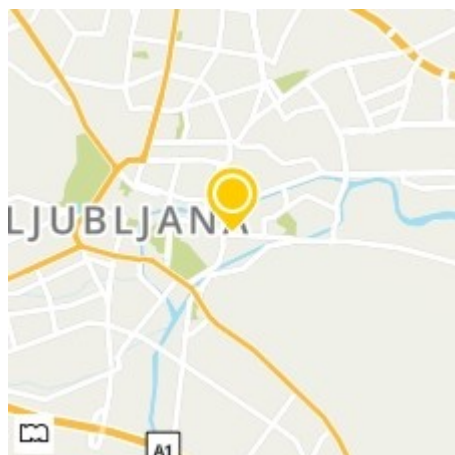


08-Feb-2025 21:39

According to local media sources, a large fire has broken out at a plastic processing plant located in Maribor. Nearby residents have been advised by the authorities to close all doors and windows due to the large amount of smoke. The cause of the fire is unknown currently and no casualties have been immediately recorded.

RECENT ALERTS

AT LEAST 11 INJURED FOLLOWING FIRE AT STUDENT DORMITORY IN LJUBLJANA



Category: Caution - **Risk:** Moderate



30-Jan-2025 11:00

According to local reporting, at least 11 people have been injured following a fire at a student dormitory on Poljanska Street in Ljubljana. All injured persons have been hospitalised, and three are in serious condition. The fire has since been put out, and the cause of it is under investigation.

FCDO SUMMARY

Last updated: 12/10/2025 13:38:24

Warnings and insurance

Before you travel

No travel can be guaranteed safe. Read all the advice in this guide. You may also find it helpful to:

- see [general advice for women travellers](#)
- read our [guide on disability and travel abroad](#)
- see [general advice for LGBT+ travellers](#)
- read about [safety for solo and independent travel](#)
- see [advice on volunteering and adventure travel abroad](#)

Travel insurance

If you choose to travel, research your destinations and [get appropriate travel insurance](#). Insurance should cover your itinerary, planned activities and expenses in an emergency.

About FCDO travel advice

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) provides advice about risks of travel to help you make informed decisions. Find out [more about FCDO travel advice](#).

Get travel advice updates

Sign up to [get email notifications](#) when this travel advice is updated.

Follow FCDO:

- [travel advice on X](#)
- [travel advice on Facebook](#)
- [Travel Aware on Instagram](#)

Entry requirements

This information is for people travelling on a full ['British citizen' passport](#) from the UK. It is based on the UK government's understanding of the current rules for the most common types of travel.

The authorities in Slovenia set and enforce entry rules. If you're not sure how these requirements apply to you, contact the [Slovenian Embassy in the UK](#).

Passport validity requirements

Slovenia follows [Schengen area rules](#). Your passport must:

- have a 'date of issue' less than 10 years before the date you arrive – if you renewed your passport before 1 October 2018, it may have a date of issue that is more than 10 years ago
- have an 'expiry date' at least 3 months after the day you plan to leave the Schengen area (the expiry date does not need to be within 10 years of the date of issue)

Check with your travel provider that your passport and other travel documents meet requirements. [Renew your passport](#) if you need to.

You will be denied entry if you do not have a valid travel document or try to use a passport that has been reported lost or stolen.

Dual nationals

When returning to the UK, British citizens must carry a valid [British passport](#) or [certificate of entitlement](#). See [Dual citizenship](#).

Visa requirements

You can [travel without a visa to the Schengen area](#), which includes Slovenia, for up to 90 days in any 180-day period. This applies if you travel:

- as a tourist
- to visit family or friends
- to attend business meetings, cultural or sports events

- for short-term studies or training

The [requirements for working in Slovenia](#) are different.

If you're travelling to other Schengen countries as well, make sure your whole visit is within the 90-day visa-free limit. Visits to Schengen countries in the 180 days before you travel count towards your 90 days. If you overstay the 90-day visa-free limit, you may have to pay an on-the-spot fine. If you cannot pay the fine, the border police can confiscate your documents or assets until you pay. You may also be banned from entering Schengen countries for up to 3 years.

Until the Entry-Exit System (EES) is fully rolled out, make sure you get your passport stamped on entry and exit (read 'New Schengen entry requirements').

If you're a visitor, border guards will look at your entry and exit stamps to check you have not overstayed the 90-day visa-free limit for the Schengen area.

If your passport is missing a stamp, show evidence of when and where you entered or left the Schengen area (for example, boarding passes or tickets) and ask the border guards to add the date and location in your passport.

At Slovenian border control, you may need to:

- show a return or onward ticket
- prove that you have enough money for your stay

Staying longer than 90 days in a 180-day period

To stay longer, you must meet the Slovenian government's entry requirements. Check which type of visa or permit you need with the [Slovenian Embassy in the UK](#).

If you're in Slovenia with a residence permit or long-stay visa, this does not count towards your 90-day visa-free limit.

Read about [entry processes if you live in Slovenia](#).

New Schengen entry requirements

From 12 October 2025, the European Union's (EU) new Entry/Exit System (EES) will begin roll out.

This means that when you travel into the Schengen area for short stays, you may need to register your biometric details, such as fingerprints and a photo. You do not need to take any action before you arrive at the border, and there is no cost for EES registration.

On your first visit into a Schengen country from 12 October onwards, you may be asked to register your details at a special booth before proceeding to the immigration desk. Follow directions from your travel operator or the staff at your port of entry. You may also need to provide either your fingerprint or photo when you leave the Schengen area. Children aged 11 or younger will not have their fingerprints scanned but can be required to have their photo taken.

EES may take each passenger a few extra minutes to complete so be prepared to wait longer than usual at the border.

EES will not be rolled out to all ports of entry at once, the numbers of passengers being registered at each port of entry will vary, and some destinations may take up to 6 months to fully roll out the new process.

Until EES is fully rolled out your passport will continue to be stamped, even if you've already been registered for EES. Once EES is fully rolled out, it will replace the current system of manually stamping passports when visitors arrive in the Schengen area for short stays and you will input biometric details every time you enter or exit.

If you enter the Schengen area through the Port of Dover, Eurotunnel at Folkestone or Eurostar at St Pancras International and you are asked to register for EES, the information will be taken at the border before you leave the UK.

Read more [information on the EU Entry/Exit System and to understand which countries are in the Schengen area](#).

Checks at land borders

There are checks at Slovenia's land borders with:

- Italy
- Croatia
- Hungary
- Austria

If you are travelling from Croatia or Hungary, only enter Slovenia at [border crossings open to all passengers](#). Allow extra time for crossing Slovenia's land borders and be ready to show your passport or residency card. Checks may also involve vehicle inspections.

Registering with the police

You must register with the police within 3 days of your arrival, but any registered hotel or guest house will do this for you. If you are staying in self-catering accommodation, or with friends or family, check registration arrangements with your booking agent or your host. If you do not register your presence in Slovenia, you could get a fine.

Vaccine requirements

For details about medical entry requirements and recommended vaccinations, see [TravelHealthPro's Slovenia guide](#).

Customs rules

There are strict rules about [goods you can take into or out of Slovenia](#). You must declare anything that may be prohibited or subject to tax or duty.

Taking food into Slovenia

You cannot take [meat, milk or products containing them into EU countries](#). There are some exceptions such as powdered baby milk, baby food and special foods or pet feed required for medical reasons.

Taking money into Slovenia

Declare cash or travellers cheques if the value is 10,000 euros or more. You will get a certified declaration to show you brought it in with you. If you do not, your money could be seized when you leave.

Safety and security

Terrorism

There is a high threat of terrorist attack globally affecting UK interests and British nationals, including from groups and individuals who view the UK and British nationals as targets. Stay aware of your surroundings at all times.

UK Counter Terrorism Policing has information and advice on [staying safe abroad](#) and what to do in the event of a terrorist attack. Find out [how to reduce your risk from terrorism while abroad](#).

Terrorism in Slovenia

Terrorist attacks in Slovenia cannot be ruled out.

Laws and cultural differences

Personal ID

Always carry a copy of your passport as a form of ID. You can get a 50 to 200 euro fine if the police ask you for ID and you cannot show it.

Illegal drugs

Illegal drugs, including cannabis, carry severe penalties. You should expect a long jail sentence and heavy fines for possessing, using or smuggling illegal drugs, including when transiting through the airport.

Airports in Slovenia have excellent technology and security for detecting illegal items. This is also used to scan the baggage of transiting passengers.

Road crossing fines

There are heavy fines for not using designated road crossing points ('jaywalking'). If you cannot pay an on-the-spot fine, the police or authorities can confiscate your documents or assets until you pay.

Tour guides

Tour guides must display a tour guide card to show they are registered with the Slovenian authorities.

Emergency siren tests

The Slovenian authorities test a nationwide emergency siren on the first Saturday of every month at 12pm. If you hear the siren at another time, follow instructions from the authorities.

Outdoor activities and adventure tourism

Skiing and mountaineering

If you are planning a skiing or mountaineering holiday, see [Policija - Helpful Advice to all Hikers, Trekkers and Mountaineers](#) and [National Meteorological Service of Slovenia](#) before you travel. Off-piste skiing is highly dangerous as there is a risk of avalanches in some areas. See [Preparing for winter sports abroad](#).

Hiking

If you plan to hike in Slovenia:

- take particular care if you're in an area where bears have been sighted. Visitors in mountain areas occasionally encounter bears and wolves
- consider the level of difficulty and distance
- plan for the weakest member of your group
- use a printed or digital map with marked paths and their descriptions
- tell family or friends of your plans
- check whether mountain cabins are open
- do not use hiking trails that have been closed or take shortcuts

Bears are present in wooded areas throughout Slovenia, including near cities. In 2025 a bear attacked a person walking their dog in Skofljica, 6 miles southeast of Ljubljana.

Some demanding mountain trails can include sections of via ferrata (steel wires and metal rungs), which need a climbing harness and helmet.

For mountain rescue, call 112.

Transport risks

Road travel

If you are planning to drive in Slovenia, see [information on driving abroad](#) and check the [rules of the road in the RAC's Slovenia guide](#). The guide lists driving regulations and other legal requirements you need to be aware of, such as:

- always driving with headlights on
- carrying a warning triangle, reflective jacket and first aid kit
- on-the-spot fines for offences including speeding, drink-driving and using a mobile phone without a wireless headset

You can drive in Slovenia on your UK driving licence.

Hire car companies often have stricter requirements for their customers, such as a higher minimum age.

If you live in Slovenia, check the [driving requirements for residents](#).

Check if you need a [UK sticker to drive your car outside the UK](#).

Drink-driving is a serious offence in Slovenia. The blood alcohol limit for experienced drivers is 0.05% (in England it is 0.08%). If you are under 21 or have had your licence less than 2 years, it is illegal to have any alcohol in your system. You could get a fine and possible imprisonment if you're caught over the limit.

See [Slovenia traffic and border crossing reports](#).

Motorway tolls

If you drive on Slovenian motorways, you must buy an 'e-vignette' for electronic tolls. You can buy weekly, monthly or yearly e-vignettes at:

- petrol stations
- post offices
- DARS (the Slovenian Motorway Company) offices in Slovenia and in neighbouring countries near the border

You can also [buy e-vignettes from DARS online](#) before or during your stay in Slovenia. Only use the official DARS website to buy these online.

If your vehicle weighs more than 3.5 tonnes, you must register it under

the [DarsGo system](#) to use Slovenia's motorways and expressways. Collect a DarsGo unit from a DarsGo service point when you enter Slovenia for the first time.

Driving in winter

You must use winter equipment from 15 November until 15 March and whenever there are winter weather conditions (for example, snowfall, blizzards or black ice).

Private cars and vehicles up to 3.5 tonnes must have winter tyres on all 4 wheels, or summer tyres on all 4 wheels and snow chains in the car boot. The minimum tyre tread depth is 3mm.

Vehicles over 3.5 tonnes must have winter tyres on the driving wheels or summer tyres on all 4 wheels and snow chains in the boot.

You can get a fine of 125 euros for not having this equipment, or 417 euros if you also cause road delays.

Extreme weather and natural disasters

Find out what you can do to [prepare for and respond to extreme weather and natural hazards](#).

See [weather forecasts and warnings in English](#).

Seasonal storms

All parts of Slovenia can experience sudden, extreme storms. There can be strong winds and rain, snowfall, lightning and powerful hailstorms. Storms can cause landslides and road closures. Check weather and traffic reports before you travel. If you're caught in a storm, find shelter until the storm passes and follow local advice.

Flooding

Flash floods can be dangerous, happen with little warning and disrupt transport and other networks. Keep a close eye on weather forecasts and follow the advice of local authorities.

Wildfires

During especially hot and dry periods there is a risk of wildfires. It's illegal to do anything that starts a fire that poses a danger to human life or could cause significant damage.

Earthquakes

Western Slovenia is on an earthquake fault line and is subject to occasional tremors. The US Federal Emergency Management Agency website has advice about [what to do before, during and after an earthquake](#).

Health

Before you travel check that:

- your destination can provide the healthcare you may need
- you have [appropriate travel insurance](#) for local treatment or unexpected medical evacuation

This is particularly important if you have a health condition or are pregnant.

Emergency medical number

Dial 112 and ask for an ambulance.

Contact your insurance or medical assistance company quickly if you're referred to a medical facility for treatment.

Vaccine recommendations and health risks

At least 8 weeks before your trip:

- check the latest [vaccine recommendations for Slovenia](#)
- see where to get vaccines and whether you have to pay on the [NHS travel vaccinations page](#)

See [what health risks you'll face in Slovenia](#), including:

- [tick bites and tick-borne encephalitis](#)
- poor air quality in parts of Slovenia at certain times of the year

Altitude sickness is a risk in parts of Slovenia. Read more about [altitude sickness on TravelHealthPro](#).

Medication

The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or bought in the UK can be different in other countries.

Read [best practice when travelling with medicines on TravelHealthPro](#).

Healthcare in Slovenia

FCDO has a [list of medical providers in Slovenia](#) where some staff will speak English.

Health insurance cards

To get medically necessary state healthcare in Slovenia, you need a Global Health Insurance Card ([GHIC](#)) or a European Health Insurance Card ([EHIC](#)).

The NHS's [getting healthcare abroad webpage](#) has details about:

- how to apply for a [GHIC](#)
- how to get temporary cover if you lose your card or it does not arrive in time
- who qualifies for a new [EHIC](#) instead of a [GHIC](#)
- what treatment counts as medically necessary

A [GHIC](#) or [EHIC](#) is not an alternative to travel insurance. You may have costs your [GHIC](#) or [EHIC](#) does not cover, including:

- changes to travel and accommodation bookings
- additional standard costs for treatment
- medical repatriation to the UK
- treatment that is ruled non-urgent
- private healthcare
- private clinics

There is also [guidance on healthcare if you're living in Slovenia](#).

Travel and mental health

Read [FCDO guidance on travel and mental health](#). There is also [mental health guidance on TravelHealthPro](#).

Getting help

Getting help

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office ([FCDO](#)) cannot provide tailored advice for individual trips. Read this travel advice and carry out your own research before deciding whether to travel.

Emergency services in Slovenia

Police: 113

Ambulance, fire and mountain rescue: 112

Contact your travel provider and insurer

Contact your travel provider and your insurer if you are involved in a serious incident or emergency abroad. They will tell you if they can help and what you need to do.

Refunds and changes to travel

For refunds or changes to travel, contact your travel provider. You may also be able to make a claim through insurance. However, insurers usually require you to talk to your travel provider first.

Find out more about [changing or cancelling travel plans](#), including:

- where to get advice if you are in a dispute with a provider
- how to access previous versions of travel advice to support a claim

Support from [FCDO](#)

[FCDO](#) has guidance on staying safe and what to do if you need help or support abroad, including:

- finding English-speaking [lawyers](#), [funeral directors](#) and [translators and interpreters](#) in Slovenia
- dealing with a [death in Slovenia](#)
- being [arrested or imprisoned in Slovenia](#)
- getting help if you're a [victim of crime](#)
- what to do if you're [in hospital](#)
- if you're [affected by a crisis](#), such as a terrorist attack

Contacting [FCDO](#)

Help abroad

See [how to get help from the UK government abroad](#) including in an emergency.

Help in the UK

You can call [FCDO](#) in London if you need urgent help because something has happened to a friend or relative abroad.

Telephone: 020 7008 5000 (24 hours)

[Find out about call charges](#)

Get travel advice updates

Sign up to [get email notifications](#) when this travel advice is updated.

Follow [FCDO](#):

- [travel advice on X](#)
- [travel advice on Facebook](#)

Risk information for British companies

The Overseas Business Risk service offers [information and advice for British companies operating in Slovenia](#) on how to manage political, economic, and business security-related risks.

PACK SMART

Only pack items you can replace, leave valuables at home. You will be less likely to attract criminals and if threatened, you won't be tempted to put up a fight to save your belongings.



Carry a duplicate wallet with small denomination notes and old cards that you could relinquish if threatened by robbers. Only pack items you can replace, leave valuables at home. You will be less likely to attract criminals and if threatened, you won't be tempted to put up a fight to save your belongings.



Always check the destination restrictions regarding medications when planning your trip.

STAY SAFE: Hotels



Request a hotel room between the third & seventh floor. Ground floor rooms should always be avoided as they are easily accessible from the outside. Higher levels mean in the event of a fire there are many stairs to navigate and in some countries firefighters may not have ladders capable of reaching higher than the seventh floor.



Check your room phone works in case you need to call reception for help.



Know where your fire exits are. Count the number of doors to the fire exit from your room so you can feel your way in the event of a fire and a smoke-filled corridor.



To prevent unauthorised entry into your hotel room, make sure the windows and doors lock. Bolt the deadbolt and use the door wedges you've brought with you from home to wedge the main door closed.

TRAVEL SAFE: Out & About



When you are out and about, be aware of your surroundings - don't display obvious wealth, such as expensive jewellery, watches and mobile phones.



Use ATMs inside banks and shopping centres, where there is greater security and CCTV. Safety in numbers. If you are travelling with colleagues, stay together for meals and trips out. If you are alone, avoid quiet areas and trust your instincts.

Road traffic accidents are still the greatest threat to travel safety.



- Use licensed taxis.
- Always wear a seat belt.
- Keep doors locked & windows up.
- Avoid night-time driving.
- If the driver is using a phone or driving dangerously, insist they slow down/stop using their phone.

Check in regularly. Use the 'Check In' button on the Solace Secure app

so your location can be monitored and you can view all intelligence alerts within your vicinity.

SAFE TRAVEL: Health Tips

See a medical travel specialist at least 4 weeks before travel.

Ask about recommended vaccines for specific destinations.

First aid kit with regular & special medication for trip - carry in hand luggage.

Evacuation & travel insurance to cover health emergencies while abroad.



Take an extra month of prescribed medication for pre-existing conditions.

Risk of malaria - take precautions to prevent mosquito bites and take malaria pills as advised.



Avoid drinking alcohol and becoming dehydrated.

Verify & consume safe water and food. Have a supply of medicine for self-treatment of diarrhoea.



Excessive sun exposure should be minimised by the use of sunscreen - sun can be more intense over water, snow and at altitude.

Leave animals alone. Animal bites or scratches can transmit rabies.

THINK SAFE: Know Your Destination

Understand the culture of your destination. Dress and behave so as not to cause offence or draw attention.



Know if the tap water is suitable to drink if not; only accept water from a sealed bottle.

Avoid ice in your drinks & salad washed in tap water.

Research where you are travelling to. Make a note of the local emergency services number. Know the current security and medical threats and advice. See the FCO website for general information ([gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice](https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice)).

DOCUMENT SAFE: Know Your Destination

Take photos/scans of your essential documents and email them to yourself. You can then access them remotely if your belongings are stolen:

- Passport
- Driver's Licence
- Travel Insurance Document
- Visa
- Medical Certificates

For 24/7 travel risk advice and emergency assistance contact Solace Global Risk operations: + 44 (0)1202 795 801

The Solace Secure desktop and app provide up-to-the-minute alerts, providing latest information on your travel location even when you are there.

CONTACT SOLACE GLOBAL RESPONSE TEAM

This report has been prepared for you by Solace Global Risk Ltd.

If you need urgent help, advice or assistance at any time please contact the 24/7 Response and Assistance Team.

If you have a question about this travel advice or any other location please email SGR@solaceglobal.com for further safety and security information.

For support using your Solace Secure platform or app please contact support@solaceglobal.com.

Solace Global Risk, Twin Sails House, West Quay Road, Poole, BH15 1JF, UK