

2003
2008

Ljubljana

in Numbers





Ljubljana

in Numbers
2003-2008





Ljubljana is the most beautiful city in the world for me. If judged on the basis of how fast it can be crossed on foot, then it is one of the smallest European capitals but is nevertheless as big as or bigger than many cities in Europe and in the world. However, when judged according to the openness and warm, welcoming nature of its citizens, then our capital is certainly amongst the greatest – something which makes me particularly happy. According to official statistics Ljubljana is the safest city in Eastern Europe, it was chosen as the fifth most idyllic place to live in Europe (Forbes) and the most honest city in the world (Reader's Digest). Thanks to a high quality programme and despite fierce competition, it was designated World Book Capital 2010 by Unesco. As mayor, I am very proud that our city has become the first European capital to receive an award for being a "Disabled-friendly city".

Our main efforts are directed at taking care of our youngest and oldest citizens, those with mobility problems, and at making our capital clean and green. If Ljubljana is friendly in these respects then it is friendly to all. We have already replaced all asbestos roofs on Ljubljana's primary schools and nurseries, renovated play areas and created new playgrounds to be used for games, learning and socialising. In three years, we have opened 67 new nursery departments, equivalent to 14 new children's nurseries. We are opening new centres for older citizens and organising numerous activities for them in day-centres, including free computer courses which have been running for the past three years and which have proved extremely popular. We have arranged 25 hectares of new park surfaces with which we are strengthening our city's green lungs. Using the city's public transport is becoming friendlier thanks to new buses, the Urban card, which allows 90 minutes travel on any number of different city bus lines, new connections to other municipalities and the opening of new P+R car parks. In order to make Ljubljana even more pedestrian and cyclist friendly we have closed the city centre to traffic and expanded the pedestrian zone with new promenades and cycle-paths. On the renovated Breg promenade

alongside the River Ljubljanica we have made the first tactile pavement in the country. We attach particular importance to education and that is why we are particularly pleased and proud that the University of Ljubljana, which celebrated its 90th birthday in 2009, is one of the 500 best universities in the world. In future, life will become even more pleasant and comfortable for students thanks to the new campus.

In order to help solve increasingly important environmental questions we are building a regional centre for dealing with waste. This is the largest cohesion project in the country and is worth EUR 143.9 million. We will receive EUR 77.5 million EU funds and also help neighbouring municipalities by setting up the modern centre. We are proud of having an effective waste disposal system and very high quality energy and water supplies. Our drinking water supply still comes from natural sources and does not require specific treatment. Everything that has been listed and more is included in the new urban plan which will be adopted in 2010 and which represents a vision of Ljubljana for 2025. In Ljubljana we are also undertaking the largest private-public partnership project, worth EUR 358 million, which will give us a new stadium and sports hall together with parking for 1,300 cars and a direct P+R connection to the city centre, as well as 15 hectares of new green surfaces.

The Municipality of Ljubljana employs 12,000 people to look after the development of the city and the welfare of all its citizens. We have already proved many times that with hard work, cooperation and mutual trust, we can achieve even the most demanding goals we set ourselves. We are aware that our task is to preserve Ljubljana and to pass this attitude on to younger generations. This is why our education strategy pays particular attention to increasing awareness of the environment and strengthening respect, solidarity, tolerance, cooperation and intercultural dialogue, which is an integral part of everyday life in Ljubljana.

Welcome to Ljubljana!

Zoran Janković,
Mayor





Jakopič Promenade in Tivoli Park

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Presentation of municipality Mestna občina Ljubljana	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	estimation 2009
Total realized income	199,728,272	214,028,977	229,827,141	224,240,465	226,819,927	294,601,603	294,036,126
Tax revenues	166,181,172	176,834,936	182,507,661	190,251,857	156,403,185	171,693,030	186,759,964
Non-tax revenues	21,118,649	20,274,871	23,221,695	24,830,863	43,633,113	49,059,290	36,973,565
Capital income	2,898,331	5,436,922	7,050,534	3,154,202	15,252,995	21,642,467	18,589,403
Donations received	137,890	33,909	39,059	23,715	1,285,640	142,686	23,931
Transfer income	881,844	2,795,522	6,551,598	5,707,069	978,014	1,404,644	8,280,897
Funds received from EU	0	179,060	196,148	34,556	266,979	659,714	88,104
Revenues from repayment of loans and sales of equities	164,534	128,113	10,260,445	238,203	0	0	12,320,262
Loans raised	8,345,852	8,345,643	0	0	9,000,000	49,999,772	31,000,000
Total realized expenditure	203,740,561	211,549,921	200,200,067	232,616,708	248,943,780	295,066,805	293,907,137
Structure in %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Spending on goods and services	17.27	18.98	20.28	19.10	10.95	12.17	10.23
Other current domestic transfers	17.02	20.75	19.52	21.54	24.88	25.45	26.00
Transfers to individuals and households	17.57	14.19	19.07	17.73	16.45	15.39	15.14
Investment expenditure	21.62	13.47	10.87	12.84	25.00	19.43	22.56
Investment transfers	12.72	17.97	15.71	13.23	5.78	14.77	10.90
Salaries and other spendings on employees	4.70	4.79	5.18	4.48	4.50	4.20	4.74
Transfers to non-profit organisations	4.85	5.09	5.59	5.26	4.08	3.15	3.51
Payments of domestic interest rates and reserves	0.77	0.95	0.91	0.84	1.92	0.69	2.22
Subsidies	2.52	2.13	1.20	2.44	2.67	1.98	2.13
Contributions by employers for social security	0.68	0.81	0.86	0.74	0.74	0.69	0.78
Current transfers abroad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increase in assets in public funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	1.09	0.00	0.00
Increase in capital shares and investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	1.13	0.00
Payment of debt	0.28	0.87	0.81	0.85	0.73	0.95	1.79
<i>Data source: MOL, City Administration, Department for Statistics and Analyses</i>							

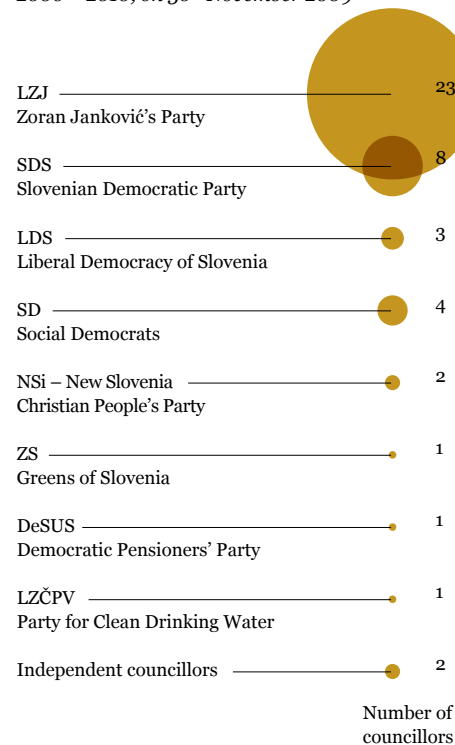
Presentation of the Municipality of Ljubljana

On 22 October 2006, Zoran Jankovič won 62.99 % of the vote and became mayor of Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia. For his successful work in business he has received 14 top awards including the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia's prize for outstanding business achievements.

The Municipality of Ljubljana (MOL) independently manages local matters of public importance, manages the municipality's property, promotes economic development, creates the conditions necessary for building new public housing, manages the local public services, promotes better day-care for preschool children, educational activities and the development of sports and leisure activities. It also strives to improve the health and social security services, promotes research and cultural and social activities, cares for preservation of the air, earth and water, combats noise pollution, deals with refuse and carries out other activities for environmental protection. It ensures protection against natural and other disasters, keeps the public order in the municipality and deals with other local matters of public importance.

To ensure that councillors and other people who may be interested in meetings of the City Council are better informed, the service for organising the work of the Council has in the past year introduced electronic convening and announcing of meetings of the Council, and has also set up an electronic calendar for meetings of the Council's working groups. A register of unofficial consolidated texts will also be published. It will allow all users quick and simple access to all valid municipality regulations and their changes in one document.

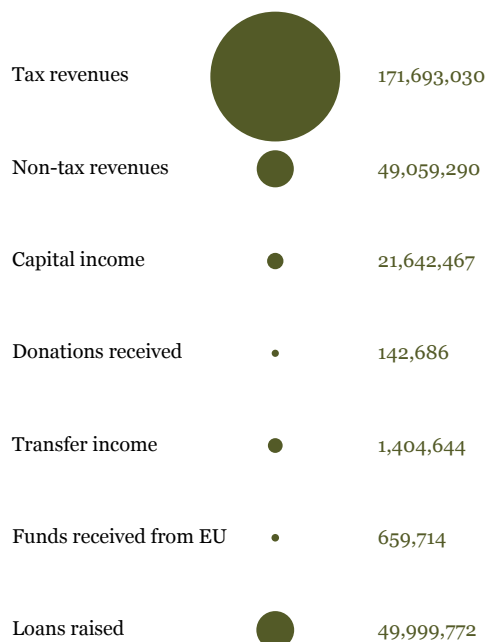
*Composition of Ljubljana City Council
2006 – 2010, on 30th November 2009*



Total number of city councillors is 45.

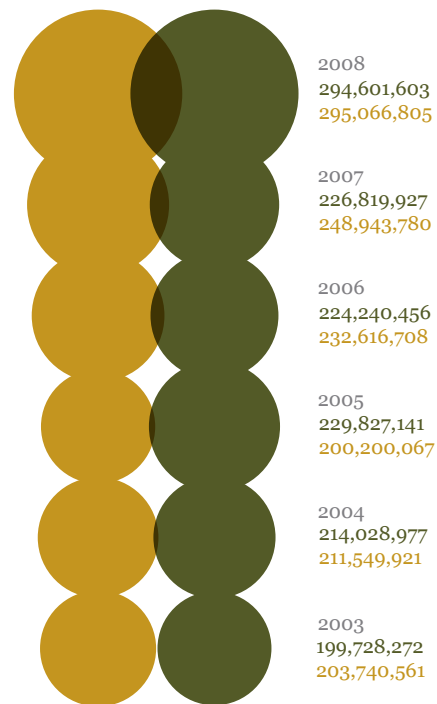
Presentation of municipality Mestna občina Ljubljana	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of people employed in the city administration	565	556	559	556	528	554
Number of women employed in the city administration	367	365	366	360	338	369
Number of men employed in the city administration	198	191	193	196	176	185
Number of public information points	3	3	3	3	3	3
Average number of monthly visitors to the city's website	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
<i>Data source: MOL, City Administration, Department for Statistics and Analyses</i>						
Number of banks based in MOL	-	-	-	-	-	13
Number of insurance companies based in MOL	-	-	-	-	-	12
<i>Data sources: Insurance Supervision Agency, Bank of Slovenia</i>						
Legal entities owned by MOL – total	-	-	-	-	-	113
Number of businesses – total	-	-	-	-	-	14
up to 49 % owned by MOL	-	-	-	-	-	5
between 50 % and 99 % owned by MOL	-	-	-	-	-	5
100 % owned by MOL	-	-	-	-	-	4
Number of public business institutes – total	-	-	-	-	-	1
100 % owned by MOL	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of institutes – total	-	-	-	-	-	1
100 % owned by MOL	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of public institutes – total	-	-	-	-	-	96
between 50 % and 99 % owned by MOL	-	-	-	-	-	3
100 % owned by MOL	-	-	-	-	-	93
Number of public funds – total	-	-	-	-	-	1
100 % owned by MOL	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Data source: MOL, City Administration, Department for Statistics and Analyses</i>						

*Realized income structure of
MOL in 2008*



*Realized income and
expenditure of MOL
in 2003 – 2008*

● Income in €
● Expenditure in €



Neighbourhoods in 2008	population	area in km ²
Neighbourhood Bežigrad	34,147	7.24
Neighbourhood Šiška	31,847	7.36
Neighbourhood Center	25,125	5.07
Neighbourhood Moste	22,322	3.40
Neighbourhood Polje	18,794	22.10
Neighbourhood Trnovo	16,430	7.18
Neighbourhood Rožnik	15,639	8.35
Neighbourhood Dravlje	15,540	11.11
Neighbourhood Jarše	13,796	9.06
Neighbourhood Šentvid	13,364	15.83
Neighbourhood Vič	13,349	14.38
Neighbourhood Rudnik	12,526	25.49
Neighbourhood Golovec	11,749	8.27
Neighbourhood Črnuče	11,096	18.10
Neighbourhood Posavje	9,371	9.05
Neighbourhood Sostro	6,317	88.57
Neighbourhood Šmarna gora	4,679	14.43
Total MOL	276,091	274.99
<i>Data sources: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia</i>		

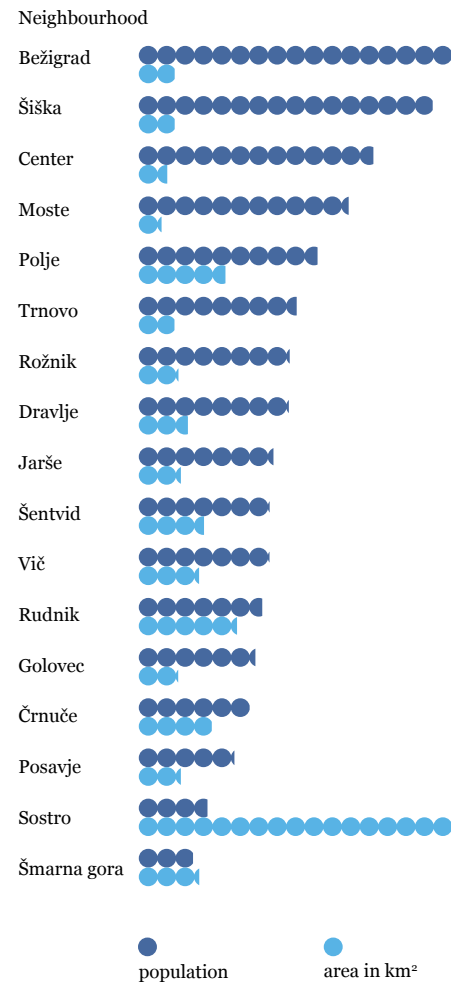
Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhoods are local self-administered units of MOL. There are a total of 17 neighbourhoods in MOL, carrying out activities in the areas under their jurisdiction. Neighbourhoods are legal entities under public law represented by the Neighbourhood Council, which is elected by qualified voters with permanent residence in an individual neighbourhood. The Neighbourhood Council deals with the matters within the competence of MOL which concern a neighbourhood, the area it covers and its population, and also adopts positions, opinions and proposals, launches initiatives, and submits proposals for the adoption of MOL acts, discusses and adopts proposals submitted by residents and other members of the neighbourhood community, and submits these proposals for decision to the competent authority.

In conducting public affairs within MOL, a neighbourhood cooperates with the bodies of MOL, the City Administration, other neighbourhoods, and organisations founded by MOL. Neighbourhoods carry out activities within the competence of MOL, which to a large extent relate to notifying residents in a locally adapted manner of a neighbourhood's activities and other matters of relevance to the neighbourhood, of cultural, sports and social programmes, and of environmental and spatial planning activities. These can be carried out in cooperation with organised and informal associations of residents (e.g. by collecting proposals and setting up cooperation between neighbourhoods).

Regular activities of neighbourhoods include informing residents about and providing training in local self-government, European affairs and modern democracy.

The construction of neighbourhood centres will further facilitate implementation of neighbourhoods' activities. The current local self-administration projects include private/public partnerships for the construction of neighbourhood centres in Zalog, Šmarna gora and Bizovik, and the construction of underground garages at several housing estates.



Climate of Ljubljana	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Average annual temperature	11.6	10.7	10.4	11.4	12.0	11.6
Average temperature in July in °C	22.6	20.9	21.1	23.6	22.0	21.4
Average temperature in January in °C	-1.1	-3.0	0.1	-1.6	4.9	2.5
Highest annual temperature in °C	37.3	34.3	35.0	35.9	37.0	32.7
Lowest annual temperature in °C	-16.2	-11.2	-14.1	-15.7	-6.9	-7.7
Number of days with temperatures above 25 °C	109	68	68	72	81	82
Number of days with temperatures above 30 °C	54	14	16	31	24	18
Number of days with temperatures below 0 °C	89	86	100	76	53	59
Number of days without precipitation	207	170	167	182	181	208
Precipitation in mm	1,090	1,697	1,402	1,141	1,196	1,490
Number of days with fog	52	64	75	77	82	81
<i>Data source: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia</i>						

Accessibility and climate of Ljubljana

Ljubljana is the capital of Slovenia and also the largest political, administrative, cultural and economic centre in the country. The city lies at the meeting point of four geographical regions and at the centre of the Slovenian ethnic territory. Ljubljana is also located at the intersection of important routes from the Po Plain to the Pannonian Plain and from Central Europe to the Balkans. This strategic position has played a special role in the history of the city, and in the future Ljubljana will make use of its advantages by developing its transport and communications infrastructure.

Ljubljana lies in a basin between the Ljubljana Plain and the Ljubljana Marshes which is reflected in its south-Alpine climate with a moderate continental character. The city climate is characterised by low winter temperatures, frequent atmospheric inversion and a relatively large amount of precipitation.

Surface area in km²: 274.99

Geographic position: latitude: Ajdovščina 46° 03' 20"

longitude: Ajdovščina 14° 30' 30"

Altitude of the municipality: highest point: Janški hrib: 794 m
lowest point: confluence of the rivers Ljubljanica and Sava: 260 m



Footbridge at Špica Riverside

Gradašćica Bridge at the Barjanska Main Street



Population	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Population – total	-	-	-	-	269,964	276,091
– men	-	-	-	-	128,166	132,489
– women	-	-	-	-	141,798	143,602
Population 0-4 years – total	-	-	-	-	12,213	13,335
– men	-	-	-	-	6,327	6,843
Population 5-19 years – total	-	-	-	-	37,024	35,718
– men	-	-	-	-	18,844	18,187
Population 20-24 years – total	-	-	-	-	20,040	22,258
– men	-	-	-	-	9,654	10,925
Population 25-64 years – total	-	-	-	-	154,107	157,639
– men	-	-	-	-	75,530	78,429
Population over 65 years – total	-	-	-	-	46,580	47,141
– men	-	-	-	-	17,811	18,105
Percentage of active population	-	-	-	-	-	75.4
Percentage of other EU nationals	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Population density per km ²	-	-	-	-	982	1,004
Positive net migration – total	-	-	-	-	-	7,190
Positive net migration from abroad	-	-	-	-	-	4,844
Positive net migration from other municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	2,346
Total growth	-	-	-	-	-	8,021
<i>Note: The definition of population changed in 2008. This means all demographic statistics have also changed and cannot be compared with previous years. Statistical office has prepared conversions only for 2007, and only for the number and age of the population. / Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</i>						
Percentage of pensioners	-	-	-	-	-	24.6
Average net pension in €	565.76	-	601.01	631.49	672.41	730.39
<i>Data source: The Institute for Pension and Invalidity Insurance of Slovenia</i>						

Population

Throughout history, Ljubljana has been influenced by different cultures, as it has due to its strategic geographic position always presented a meeting point for various nations and peoples, their languages, their ways and customs, which all played a role in shaping the city into the capital of all Slovenes and Slovenia's biggest city, today giving home to 276,091 inhabitants.

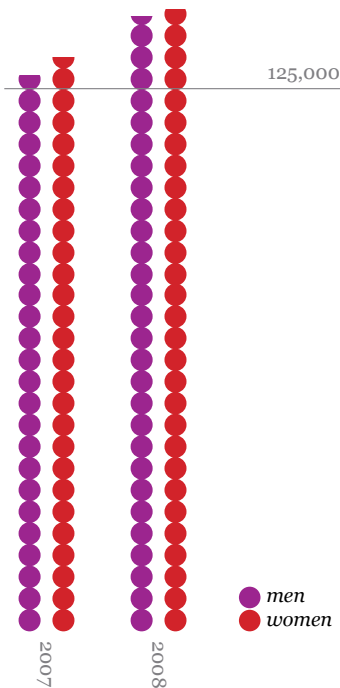
As a medium-sized European city with an excellent position and surrounding countryside, Ljubljana offers high quality of life and favourable working conditions to its inhabitants. The urban region of Ljubljana is home to a quarter of Slovenia's population, who enjoy a standard of living which is 23 % higher than the national average, particularly due to the favourable sectoral structure of the economy.

In comparison to other regions, the unemployment rate in MOL is below, whereas the level of education attained and the number of higher education students per resident are above the national average. More than 50,000 students attending faculties in Ljubljana give the city a special vibe of a youthful town.

In comparison to inhabitants of other regions of Slovenia, the people of Ljubljana enjoy the highest life expectancy. Infant mortality rate is also below the national average here. The majority of the population are Roman Catholics while the share of followers of other religions, apart from the Evangelical, is bigger than in other regions of Slovenia.

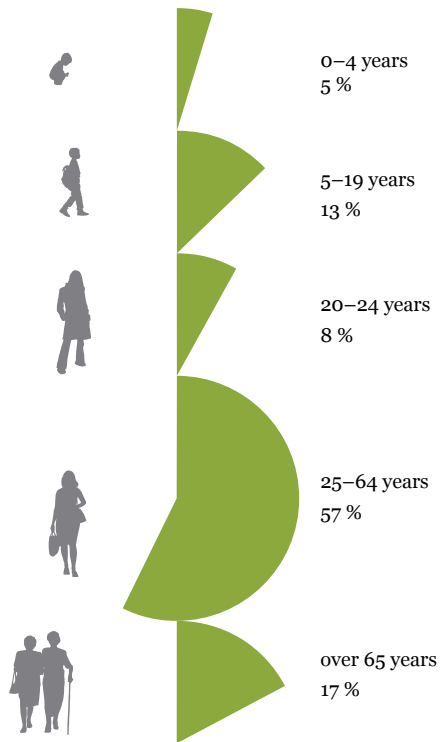
Ljubljana is increasingly becoming a culturally diverse and heterogeneous city, safe and inviting to investors and professionals from various fields and positions. It is expected that the natural population growth in Ljubljana will be negative, but accompanied by an influx of new residents, especially foreigners.

Population



Population	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total annual number of live-born children	-	-	-	-	-	2,950
– men	-	-	-	-	-	1,471
Total annual number of deaths	-	-	-	-	-	2,119
– men	-	-	-	-	-	1,009
Total annual number of deaths of people less than 65 years old	-	-	-	-	-	460
– men	-	-	-	-	-	295
– women	-	-	-	-	-	165
Number of married people	-	-	-	-	-	102,732
Number of single people	-	-	-	-	-	132,012
Marriages	-	-	-	-	-	1,019
Divorces	-	-	-	-	-	315
<i>Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</i>						
Average annual number of registered unemployed persons	10,589	10,670	10,651	10,230	8,420	7,515
Number of unemployed on 31.12.	-	-	-	-	-	7,195
Number of unemployed aged up to 24 years on 31.12.	-	-	3,337	2,252	1,283	951
Number of unemployed aged between 55 and 64 on 31.12.	-	-	1,334	1,450	1,566	1,523
<i>Data source: Employment Service of Slovenia</i>						
Census 2002:						
Number of households	102,546					
Number of inhabitants aged 15 or more with primary education	42,327					
Number of inhabitants aged 15 or more with secondary education	124,615					
Number of inhabitants aged 15 or more with higher education	49,118					
Number of inhabitants aged 15 or more with a master's degree	3,114					
Number of inhabitants aged 15 or more with a doctor's degree	2,850					
<i>Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</i>						

Age structure of
MOL's population
in 2008



Religions –
Census in 2002
Data source:
Statistical Office of the
Republic of Slovenia

● Number
● Percentage





Mestni Trg with the Town Hall

History and modern-day development

Ljubljana lives with its past and incorporates it in the daily life of the city. In the future, the municipality will continue to renovate its rich architectural heritage and rearrange it to meet new needs and a modern way of life. In this way the typical local spirit will be enriched and a collective memory will be formed. The old Ljubljana and the contemporary Ljubljana are not competitors but instead live together and complement each other, thereby offering residents and visitors an attractive appearance and a pleasant environment.

In the five millennia since the site had first been settled, the stream of history has deposited countless cultural layers here, providing a groundwork on which Ljubljana was built and has drawn from ever since. The city has succeeded in preserving some traces from all periods of its development. The heritage of the Roman city of Emona from the 1st century BC is part of the fabric of the city; buildings in the medieval city centre with renaissance facades were renovated following the earthquake in 1511 and rebuilt in Baroque style. The city's current appearance is most strongly marked by the heritage of Italian baroque together with numerous art nouveau buildings, which were built after the earthquake in 1895.

Between the two world wars, the great Slovenian architects Maks Fabiani, Jože Plečnik and Vladimir Šubic created the metropolitan features of Ljubljana, on which Professor Edo Ravnikar and his school of architecture built a modern-looking city after the war. Contemporary Ljubljana spent a long time developing without clear strategic directions. The consequences of uncontrolled development included projects of strategic importance which remained unrealised for over twenty years. The city centre also emptied and the suburbs developed automatically. The feeling of collective powerlessness was heightened by the various conflicts of interest, which resulted in deadlock with no apparent solution in sight. Instead of creating strategic partnerships in which everyone could be a winner, the city authorities went down a blind alley of thwarting each others intentions. The city began systematically impeding every initiative and new idea which could bring about its transformation.

Key dates in the history of Ljubljana

1120 – first mention of the city under its current name

1220 – Ljubljana gains city rights

1335 – under Habsburg rule Ljubljana becomes the capital of the Province of Carniola

1461 – the city becomes the seat of the diocese

1693 – the Academia Operosorum Labacenis is founded

1701 – the Academia Philcarmonicorum is founded

1809 – the city becomes the capital of the Illyrian provinces

1821 – hosts the congress of the Holy Alliance

1918 – the city becomes the capital of the Drava Banovina

1919 – Ljubljana gets its university

1937 – the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts is founded

1941 – the city becomes the hub of the struggle against occupying forces

1945 – the city becomes the capital of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia

1991 – the city becomes the capital of the independent state of Slovenia

2004 – Slovenia joins the EU



The main reasons for the stagnation of the city were:

- the transition from public to private ownership,
- the transition from permissive to consensual and active running of the city,
- the transition from integral to incremental city planning,
- the transition from a centralised and compact city to a dispersed one.

Like everywhere else in the world, in the past decade Ljubljana too has decentralised rapidly. The freed up city has reorganised itself relatively successfully and without much trouble around new centres of development. It has been transformed into a structure of many contents which is acquiring an increasing number of characteristics of a regional city, which is connected to the distant and regional network where new forms of centralisation are springing up in hubs.

The new approach to managing the city is directed at activating still unexploited potential for the renovation of the city. First of all, backlogs will be dealt with and gaps in different areas of the infrastructure will be filled. Directives for the sustainable development of the city have been reached, as well as for internal development and scattered concentration, on which the strategy of managing the city is based. Priorities have been set out and instruments for operative work defined. In the same way, leading themes which are based on the specific nature of Ljubljana as a city on two rivers, a city of culture, a small metropolis, a regional city etc., are known.

Ljubljana Castle



Ljubljana's attractions

Ljubljana is building its identity on a rich cultural heritage and top-level artistic creation. The city also boasts a number of natural attractions. The most recognisable mark on the city was left by the famous architect Jože Plečnik. His unique buildings and constructions are among the most important artworks of the 20th century.

The city centre developed on the banks of the River Ljubljanica under the castle hill in the shape of a necklace consisting of the squares ("trg"): Gornji, Stari, Mestni and Ciril Metodov, with prominent palaces, churches and monuments. The central square, Prešernov Trg, with the monument of Slovenia's greatest poet (France Prešeren) is the city's hub. Other important landmarks include the three bridges (Tromostovje), the "shoemakers' bridge" (Čevljarški most), the Trnovski Most bridge and the banks of the rivers Ljubljanica and Gradaščica which were designed by Jože Plečnik.

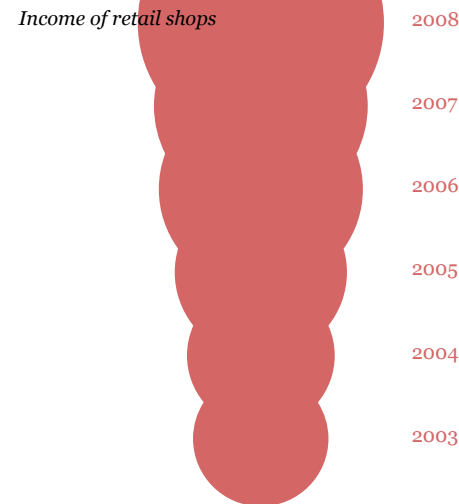
Above the city reigns Ljubljana Castle, which was constructed gradually between the 9th and 17th centuries, and has been undergoing a process of renovation from the second half of the 20th century to the present day. A new funicular railway and a "city train" take visitors up to the castle where they can take a look at the renovated sections of the castle, the virtual museum and admire a panoramic view of the city from the tower. The castle also hosts many concerts, theatre productions, exhibitions and social events. It is also pleasant to walk from the old city centre to Tivoli Park and along the Jakopič promenade to Tivoli Castle, or to visit the zoo.

Lifestyle	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Restaurants and bars	-	-	-	-	-	1,626
Hospitality industry	-	-	-	-	-	175
Places serving food and drinks	-	-	-	-	-	1,551
Number of retail shops, except shops with motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	3,506
Number of retail shops selling by post or by internet	-	-	-	-	-	204
Number of wholesale trade shops, except shops with motor vehicles						4,083
<i>Note: In 2008 the standard activity classification system changed therefore the data is not comparable with that of previous years.</i>						
<i>Data source: AJPES, Business Register</i>						
Income of retail shops in mio €	3,582	3,908	4,555	5,398	5,654	6,512
Income of wholesale trade shops in mio €	4,785	5,477	5,769	5,760	6,082	8,190
<i>Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</i>						

Lifestyle

Although Ljubljana is famous for its heritage and tradition, it is marked above all by its lively city rhythm, which it is given above all by numerous pupils and students. In the winter months its idyllic Central European character comes to the fore, while on warmer days it gives way to Mediterranean nonchalance. Ljubljana is one of the rare European capitals which succeed in combining monumental cultural institutions with hidden corners for more private family or business occasions. Ljubljana is a very people-friendly city – accessible and manageable. The entire city is directly in contact with and intertwined with nature, and with its human potential, institutions, culture and economy, it is on the right path to preserving these elements of an ideal city in the future.

In Ljubljana the numerous restaurants offer all the different Slovenian culinary specialities. Balkan and Italian cuisines are also well represented as are more exotic world cuisines. Ljubljana is also traditionally a city of wine and is indeed known as the ‘city of wine and vines’, and has a selection of excellent Slovenian wines from all wine-growing regions. The city centre with its shops selling fashionable clothing, glass, ceramics, antiques, artworks, books and jewellery can satisfy even the most demanding customers and collectors. The city is particularly proud that renowned global trademarks are joined by the brands of Slovenian manufacturers and designers. A compulsory stop for every resident and visitor to Ljubljana is the colourful central marketplace where fresh fruit and vegetables sold by producers coming from places near Ljubljana are joined by organic food, fish and spices, as well as traditional Slovenian specialities. Moste is home to “BTC City”, one of the largest shopping, business and recreation centres in Europe with over 18 million visitors annually. Other large shopping centres can be found in Rudnik, Vič and Šiška. The municipality will continue to develop the city in such a way as to make the most of easily accessible public services and the proximity of pristine nature.





Green surfaces and conservation of the environment

Ljubljana is surrounded by a well-preserved natural environment with forests, footpaths, parks and lawns making up the green parts of the city. Two forests actually reach into the city centre and they offer great potential for outdoor recreation as well as having a favourable effect on the city climate. The natural environment gives the city a friendlier appearance and raises the quality of life of the citizens.

The MOL energy concept wishes to ensure energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy resources. It foresees the transition to an energy efficient system of public lighting, determines measures for reducing the use of energy in public MOL buildings and in residential buildings constructed by the city housing fund. The energy policy also envisages the introduction of alternative and renewable energy sources for all kinds of public and private consumers and especially for public transport in the city. A series of three hydroelectric power stations is planned on the dams of the River Sava north of the city, making it self-sufficient in terms of electricity.

Ljubljana's supply of drinking water still comes from natural water sources and does not undergo any artificial purification procedures. The future development of the city will continue to take into account the limitations of the available environmental capacities while protecting the supplies of good quality groundwater. The drinking water sources are protected with water-protection zones in which all activities or uses threatening the quality of the water sources are forbidden or limited. In order to reduce the risk of long-term contamination of groundwater through various sources of contamination, there are plans to renovate wastewater sewage systems and a project is being prepared to organise the efficient use of groundwater. The aim of the project is to reduce the loss of pumped water, rationalise running costs and increase the stores of water sources. In parallel with this, MOL is determined to clean the many illegal refuse dumps on the water-bearing Jarški Prod and everywhere else where they threaten underground water. MOL manages a comprehensive system for discharging and purifying communal and drainage waters. In 2006, the Ljubljana Central Wastewater Treatment Plant was built in Zalog for this

Investments in environmental protection

2007

2006

2005

2004

2003

Current expenditure for environmental protection

2007

2006

2005

2004

2003

Green surfaces and conservation of the environment	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Structure of required primary energy in MOL in %:						
Crude oil	-	-	48.0	49.9	49.4	49.6
Hard fuels	-	-	31.3	28.5	28.7	28.1
Natural gas	-	-	18.6	19.9	20.3	19.9
Wood	-	-	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.1
Hydroelectric energy	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Structure of use of final energy in MOL in %:						
Liquid fuels	-	-	44.3	45.3	45.1	45.0
Electrical energy	-	-	21.9	21.5	21.9	21.6
Gaseous fuels	-	-	14.4	15.3	16.5	16.4
Remote heat	-	-	17.5	16.4	15.0	15.6
Solid fuels	-	-	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
Structure of CO₂ emissions per sector in %:						
Industry	-	-	7.1	7.6	7.3	7.8
Traffic	-	-	29.4	31.4	32.7	33.7
Energy convertors	-	-	44.6	43.7	43.0	41.8
Other use	-	-	18.9	17.3	17.0	16.7
Structure of CO₂ per fuel types in %:						
Solid fuels	-	-	44.1	42.4	42.1	41.1
Liquid fuels	-	-	40.9	42.9	42.8	43.9
Gaseous fuels	-	-	15.0	14.7	15.1	15.0
Structure of NOx emissions per sector in %:						
Industry	-	-	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7
Traffic	-	-	55.7	55.1	57.0	56.1
Energy convertors	-	-	27.1	28.8	26.6	26.7
Other uses	-	-	12.3	10.9	11.2	11.5

purpose and it carries out mechanical and biological treatment of wastewater. In future, places which do not yet have a sewage system will be connected to it. In rural areas where this is not possible, communal wastewaters can be cleaned in smaller communal treatment stations or are collected in septic tanks. Septic tanks are regularly emptied and their contents treated at the central purification station.

Ljubljana is steadily introducing the separated collection of different types of communal waste. MOL informs residents about how to separate waste, especially waste packaging. The amount of separated waste is growing fast. This means the Barje refuse dump will remain at its current size for longer.

The introduction of EMAS standards promoting better treatment of the environment and informing the public about the effects of their activities on the environment in the Department for Environmental Protection is an important step towards a future environmental policy functioning in the entire city administration, as well as in public companies owned by MOL. In future, the emphasis of care for a pristine environment will continue to be on the state of existing and new green surfaces, which will mean introducing measures for the effective preservation of biodiversity and natural values.

The largest green surfaces in the municipality are Park Tivoli, Rožnik and Šišenski Hrib, Regional park Ljubljansko Barje, Golovec, The Botanical Garden, Polhograjski Dolomiti, The “Green-belt” path around the city and Janško Hribovje.

In the future, Ljubljana will continue to be a green city in harmony with the natural environment. Planned sustainable development foresees the direct access of built-up areas to open spaces and the interconnectedness of the regional system, which is paid particular attention to as a result of the sensitivity of the Ljubljana Marshes ecosystem. The biological centre and the ecological park, planned to be located near the Zalog Wastewater Treatment Plant, will promote the latest technologies, which ensure the completed cycle of matters and ecological prudence in dealing with waste and sources. Ljubljana is preparing to post its candidacy for the title of Green Capital of Europe.

Percentage of underground water monitoring points recording exceeded maximum level of pesticides

2008

2007

2006

2005

2004

2003

Annual amount of separated waste collected

2008

2007

2006

2005

2004

2003

Green surfaces and conservation of the environment	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Structure of NOx emissions per fuel type in %:						
Solid fuels	-	-	27.2	28.7	26.1	26.2
Liquid fuels	-	-	64.1	62.9	64.1	63.6
Gaseous fuels	-	-	8.7	8.4	9.8	10.2
Structure of solid particles emissions per sector in %:						
Industry	-	-	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.9
Traffic	-	-	58.2	60.8	74.1	71.9
Energy convertors	-	-	28.1	25.8	12.0	15.1
Other use	-	-	12.9	11.8	13.2	12.1
Structure of solid particles emissions per fuel type						
Solid fuel	-	-	32.7	29.0	16.3	18.9
Liquid fuel	-	-	67.3	71.0	83.7	81.1
Gaseous fuel	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total CO2 emissions in tonnes	1,948,524	2,004,819	2,059,075	2,000,913	2,019,681	2,109,094
Total SO2 in tonnes	948	1,325	1,260	968	718	878
Total NOx emissions in tonnes	5,411	5,372	5,398	5,342	5,158	5,188
Total solid particles emissions in tonnes	256	274	288	270	239	266
Winter smog: number of days with daily SO2 concentration above 125 µg/m ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer smog: number of days with daily ozon O3 concentration above 120 µg/m ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of days on which the hourly concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) surpasses 200 µg/m ³	-	-	9	24	0	0
Number of days on which the hourly concentration of PM10 particles surpasses 50 µg/m ³	-	-	-	155	153	101
Number of ecological farms	-	-	-	-	13	19
<i>Data source: Department of Environmental Protection</i>						
Quantity of pumped water in 000 m ³ per year	32,546	30,923	30,974	31,079	30,573	30,562
Drinking water use (m ³ per inhabitant)	81.9	82.1	82.0	80.5	80.8	78.4

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Percentage of population with primary treatment of wastewater	-	5.50	5.87	86.16	86.42	86.72
Percentage of population with secondary treatment of wastewater	5.02	5.50	5.87	86.16	86.42	86.72
Percentage of population with tertiary treatment of wastewater	2.61	2.36	2.77	2.82	2.83	2.85
Below standard samples of drinking water in the system (microbiology) in %	0.76	2.09	2.00	0.89	3.21	1.49
Below standard samples of drinking water in the system (ph.-chem. par.) in %	0.55	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.82	1.81
Underground water monitoring points rec. exceeded max. level of nitrates in %	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underground water mon. points rec. exceeded max. level of pesticides in %	4.25	4.38	1.23	1.88	1.89	1.21
<i>Note: In 2006, the Central Purification Plant began operating. It only treats primary and secondary wastewater.</i>						
Refuse taken away in thousands of m ³	1,200	1,210	1,209	1,207	1,214	1,223
Refuse taken away per resident in m ³	-	-	-	-	-	4.43
Annual amount of recycled waste in kg	11,268,000	21,287,260	4,754,470	4,062,225	5,201,387	5,629,755
Annual amount of separated waste collected in kg	5,451,018	8,988,365	10,641,516	15,764,248	23,854,889	30,296,285
Number of illegal dumps (decisions by the City Inspectorate)	-	-	-	-	-	146
Annual costs of removing illegal dumps in €	-	-	-	-	-	168,500
Annual costs of removing illegal dumps per resident in €	-	-	-	-	-	0.61
Makeup of refuse on illegal dumps in %:						
– bulk waste	-	-	-	-	-	30 %
– construction waste	-	-	-	-	-	70 %
Green surfaces						
Green surfaces in 000 m ²	1,884	1,935	1,968	1,966	1,966	1,966
Built-up areas in 000 m ²	42,965	43,176	43,259	43,573	43,779	44,143
Water and marshes in 000 m ²	4,455	4,446	4,438	4,426	4,426	4,426
Parks in 000 m ²	677	705	704	701	701	697
Percentage of protected areas	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	13.86
Investments in environmental protection in €	29,257	38,934	40,337	37,137	51,235	-
Current expenditure for environmental protection in €	20,044	39,538	50,191	66,902	69,394	-

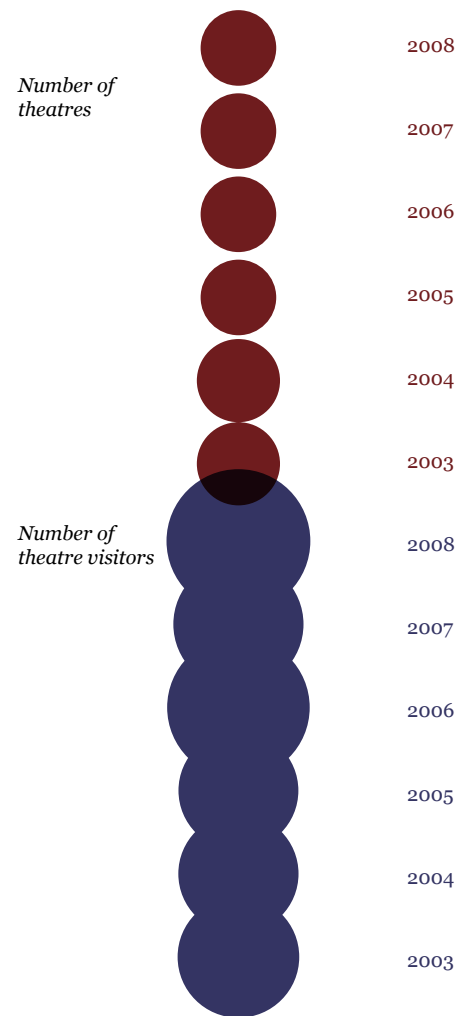
Data sources: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Javno podjetje Vodovod - kanalizacija, Javno podjetje Snaga, Geodetska uprava Republike Slovenije



Culture

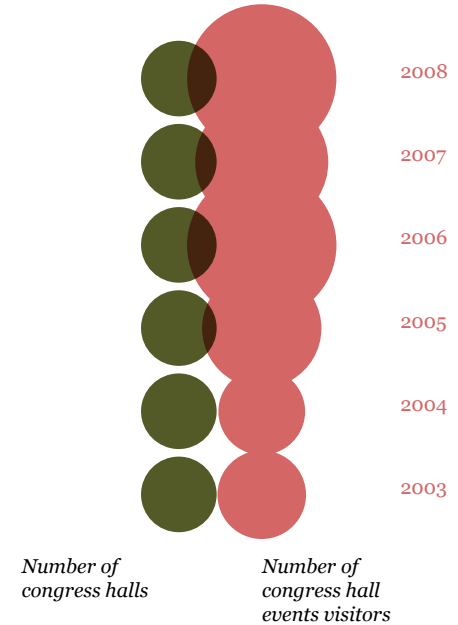
Culture is a way of life for the people of Ljubljana. It enables Slovenians to preserve their identity amidst larger nations. Ljubljana as the nation's centre of attention is becoming a culturally well-developed city even by international standards. Every year the number of visual and performing art events grows, as does the number of alternative and avant-garde events. The vibrant nature of Ljubljana's cultural scene (with 14 international festivals held each year) and the originality of many Slovenian artists are drawing increasing numbers of foreign artists and visitors.

Ljubljana has recently acquired a number of important cultural institutions and projects. The new cinema, Kinodvor, has become an important carrier of art film production, whilst the Kino Šiška centre for urban culture offers an array of cultural production from music to performing arts and exhibitions. Both institutions also provide space for informal socialising - something which previously was only done on the alternative art scene (Metelkova mesto). World Book Capital – a title bestowed by Unesco – recognises the city's efforts to promote the Slovenian language and writers using the Slovenian language. This has a positive effect both on readers and on the recognition of Slovenian literature abroad.



In future, the old Rog factory will be turned into a Centre for Contemporary Arts and Metelkova will have a new Museum of Contemporary Art as part of the Moderna Galerija. Both should play a strong part in consolidating Ljubljana's position on the European art map and provide less well-known contemporary artists (in Slovenia) with a better artistic environment.

In order to achieve lasting and quality development in the field of culture, MOL has drawn up a strategy which defines the priorities of an active and responsive cultural policy, foresees the modernisation of the public sector in culture and cultural education, and sets directives for the development of cultural tourism and informatisation in culture. The cultural development of MOL foresees many organisational changes, ambitious investment projects and programmed activities. It must be realised that the strategy was adopted on the basis of thorough discussions in which the opinions of those employed in public cultural institutions as well as of representatives of non-governmental cultural organisations, artistic groups and independent artists were heard.





Nursery School Jelka

Preschool and school education

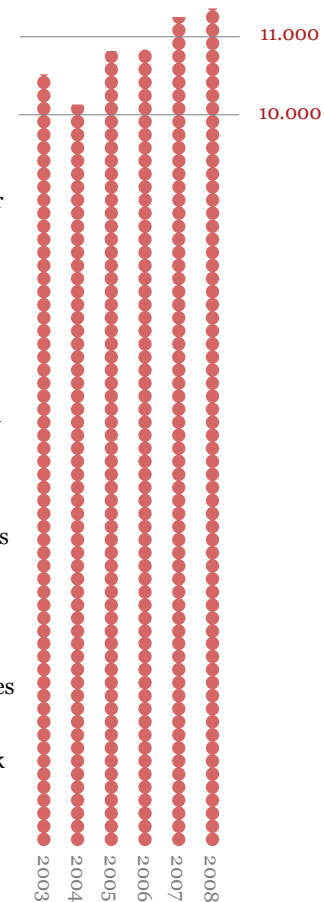
MOL decides independently in the entire field of public preschool education, individual segments of primary and musical education, as well as adult education. Priority goals include addressing matters of social differences and equal opportunities in access to quality education.

In the field of preschool education MOL provides premises by building additional units. Since 2007, 67 new units (equivalent to 14 nurseries) have been built, additional units for three existing facilities and 2 new nurseries with units are under construction. Nurseries in the Technology Park and in Podutik, as well as three new units are planned in the near future. This will provide diversity, quality and accessibility of programmes and free-time activities, as well as equal opportunities for high quality preschool education for children with special needs. Parents have the right to choose between public and private nursery schools and different educational programmes which means they can choose any nursery school in any municipality and that they are not bound to the place where they live.

In primary education, MOL will provide financial resources for infrastructure, ensure pupils receive a good quality general education and spend free time in school after lessons in the best possible way; it will promote respect for cultural differences and intercultural cooperation, encourage children and pupils to participate in the “Clean Ljubljana” programme, give special needs pupils equal opportunities to attain a quality general education, assure security in nurseries and schools, provide a healthy diet, sports activities for children, train skilled staff and preserve a good quality network of music schools.

In the field of adult education it promotes a programme of life-long learning and will look for opportunities to include groups that are socially at risk in programmes to improve their chances of finding employment. It will also promote inter-generational cooperation and common education programmes for young people and adults.

Number of children in nurseries



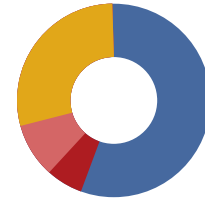
Preschool and school education	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of creches	-	252	260	282	285	294
Number of nurseries, *without units	99	82*	98	98	100	99
Number of primary schools	55	55	55	53	53	55
Number of secondary schools	32	32	33	33	31	32
Number of children in creches	-	2,992	3,126	3,082	3,227	3,505
Number of children in nurseries	10,508	10,113	10,813	10,825	11,253	11,365
Number of pupils in primary schools	21,865	21,419	20,659	20,235	19,906	19,887
Number of pupils in secondary schools	26,028	26,022	25,556	24,501	23,873	22,949
<i>Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</i>						
Number of institutions of higher education	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of faculties	21	21	21	21	21	21
Number of academies	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of pupils continuing with education after secondary school	4,044	4,139	4,147	4,067	4,026	3,998
Number of students in post-secondary vocational schools	2,530	3,040	2,855	3,379	3,525	3,803
Number of students in institutions of higher education, faculties and academies	43,425	44,684	44,795	43,989	42,641	45,465
Number of post-graduate students in institutions of higher education, faculties and academies	4,088	4,803	4,795	4,824	5,245	6,692
Number of students – foreign nationals enrolled in institutions of higher education, faculties and academies	685	778	805	829	833	1,186
Number of research organizations and institutes	101	124	154	142	158	-
Number of employees in research organizations and institutes	3,826	3,912	5,023	5,394	5,789	-
<i>Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</i>						
Number of beds in pupil halls	2,681	3,301	3,471	3,390	3,172	3,188
Number of beds in student halls	6,408	6,420	6,455	6,605	7,163	7,565
<i>Data source: MOL, City Administration, Department for Statistics and Analyses</i>						

University and Institutes

The University of Ljubljana is the largest and oldest higher education and research institution in Slovenia. On the European scale it is a large university when the number of students is considered but in terms of the number of people employed it is only a medium-sized university. It has the largest concentration of research development potential in the country as it produces more than half of all scientific and research results, carries out 67.5 % of all accredited undergraduate programmes in the country, produces more than half of all Slovenian graduates, more than two thirds of all master's degrees and specialists, and almost all doctors of science.

MOL tries to promote higher education by providing sufficient infrastructure, for example, by building additional student halls on Vojkova Cesta.

The main role of the university is also to implement public services in fields which are of particular social importance such as caring for national identity. It wishes to retain and strengthen this role in the future. One of its main goals is also to become better known and respected in Europe, above all through international activities and participation in European projects. The number of lecturers and students from Ljubljana who are spending time at foreign universities is growing, as is the number of foreign students and lecturers that are coming to the University of Ljubljana.



- UL employs 5,800 people:*
- 2,717 teaching staff
 - 2,222 professional, technical and administrative staff
 - 483 young researchers
 - 378 researchers

- UL consists of 26 members:*
- 23 faculties and
 - 3 arts academies



Stožice Centre with new Stadium and Sports Hall





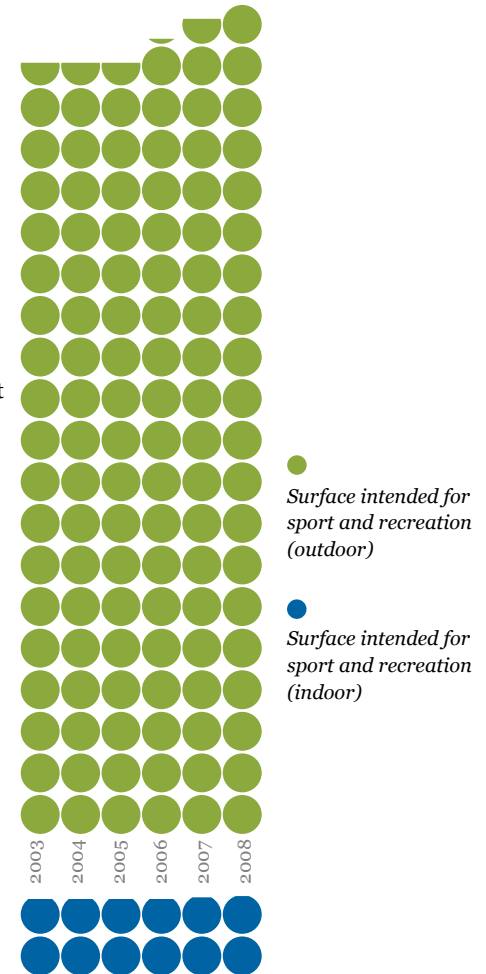
Sport	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Surface intended for sport and recreation (outdoor) in m² *	545.439	545.439	545.439	561.507	576.082	587.533
Surface intended for sport and recreation (indoor) in m² *	57.151	57.151	57.151	57.151	57.588	58.125
Number of subsidied annual sport programmes *	265	280	284	284	287	285
Number of members in programmes, subsidied in annual sport program *	-	-	-	-	11,612	13,857
Number of national sports associations based in Ljubljana	29	29	29	29	29	29
Number of outdoor swimming pools	-	7	7	7	5	4
Number of indoor swimming pools	-	4	4	4	4	4
Number of water parks	-	1	1	2	2	2
<i>*Note: Activities that are cofinanced and maintained by MOL.</i>						
<i>Data source: MOL, City Administration, Department of Sport</i>						

Sport

MOL wishes to develop sport as a good way of healthy living for all citizens by providing a diverse array of different sports for all age groups. Our activities are directed at shaping mass sport, high-level sport and leisure sport. It is in the interest of sport in Ljubljana to remain a voluntary activity especially in the fields of sports education, sports recreation, high-level sports and handicapped sports. Sports associations will play a central role in sport in Ljubljana, and MOL will use systematic measures to support their functioning and development.

Alongside ensuring positive development and achievements of promising high-level sportsmen and women in all sports, MOL's other main aim is the development of different forms of sport and programmes of top-level sport and promoting top-level competitive sport which contributes to the international fame of the city and therefore also the development of the city's tourism.

In order to achieve these aims, Ljubljana's sports infrastructure will be constructed and renovated according to international standards, thereby placing the city on the map of the world's sporting cities. The sports and leisure park at Stožice, containing both stadium and sport hall, will become the heart of sport in Ljubljana and Slovenia where mass and top-level sport will be able to develop.



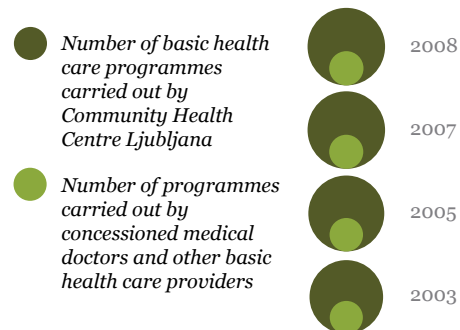
Health and social security	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of basic health care units in Ljubljana	-	-	-	-	10	10
Number of basic health care programmes carried out by						
Community Health Centre Ljubljana	378.03	-	390.49	-	398.23	398.18
Number of programmes carried out by concessioned medical doctors						
and other basic health care providers	148.88	-	150.44	-	153.54	154.44
Number of Lekarne Ljubljana pharmacy shops	-	-	-	21	23	-
Number of pharmacy shops with concession	-	-	-	-	16	15
Number of homes for the elderly	5	5	6	6	6	6
Number of residents in homes for the elderly	1,700	1,700	1,911	1,911	1,911	1,911
Number of municipal social benefits recipients	3,191	3,527	4,582	4,691	4,471	4,325
Number of residents using the »Home care for families« service	-	-	-	1,098	1,010	1,060
<i>Data source: MOL, City Administration, Department of Health and Social Security</i>						
Number of hospital beds	3,463	3,427	3,396	3,416	3,343	3,343
<i>Data source: Institute of Public Health Ljubljana</i>						

Health and social security

MOL constantly strives to provide better living conditions for all its residents, particularly to those who for various reasons find themselves in difficult life situations.

Basic health insurance instalments are covered for the unemployed and financial help is provided to the socially weakest residents of the municipality. MOL also provides co-financing for care in institutions and homes for the elderly, whereas the “Home care for families” services are provided by Community Health Centre Ljubljana. Basic healthcare and pharmaceutical activities in MOL are of high quality and accessible to all residents. Coroner services are also universally available.

To keep Ljubljana a friendly and healthy city, MOL will continue to carry out various projects in cooperation with public institutes and other partners, particularly non-governmental organizations. These projects will help promote healthy living and draw attention to the social inclusion of the elderly, youngsters, women and children who are victims of violence, people with mental health issues, people suffering from various addictions, the homeless, immigrants and the Roma people. To this ends, we plan to further expand our basic healthcare providers and home care service networks. MOL is also striving to increase the capacities of homes and day centres for the elderly, as well as to set up new safe houses for women and children who are victims of violence and new accommodation facilities for the homeless. Ljubljana will continue to actively participate in the European Healthy Cities Network.



City symbols

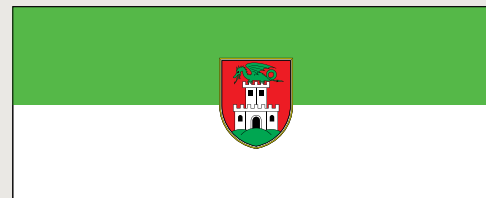
City of Ljubljana



MOL coat-of-arms



MOL coat-of-arms



MOL banner



MOL official logo



Logo
Ljubljana –
World Book Capital



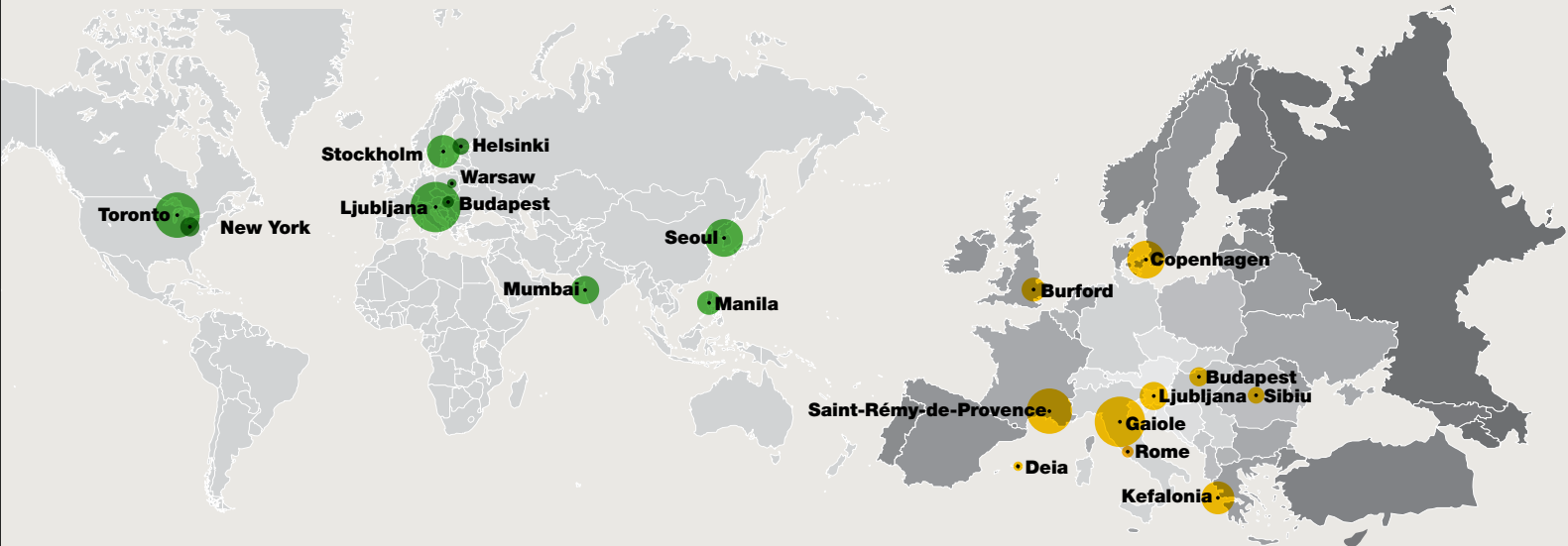
Logo
Ljubljana – Healthy City



Tourist Destination Ljubljana
brand logo

Ljubljana – World's most honest city
(Reader's Digest Magazine, 2008)

Ljubljana – Europe's 5th most idyllic place to live
(Forbes Magazine, 2009)



1. Ljubljana
2. Toronto
3. Seoul
4. Stockholm
5. Mumbai
6. Manila
7. New York
8. Helsinki
9. Budapest
10. Warsaw

1. Gaiole in Chianti, Italy
2. Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, France
3. Copenhagen, Denmark
4. Kefalonia, Greece
5. Ljubljana, Slovenia
6. Burford, England
7. Budapest, Hungary
8. Sibiu, Romania
9. Rome, Italy
10. Deia, Majorca

Distance from Ljubljana to other European cities



Flight connections to other European cities



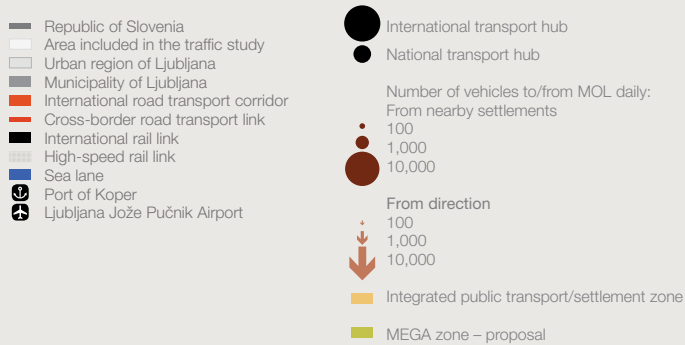
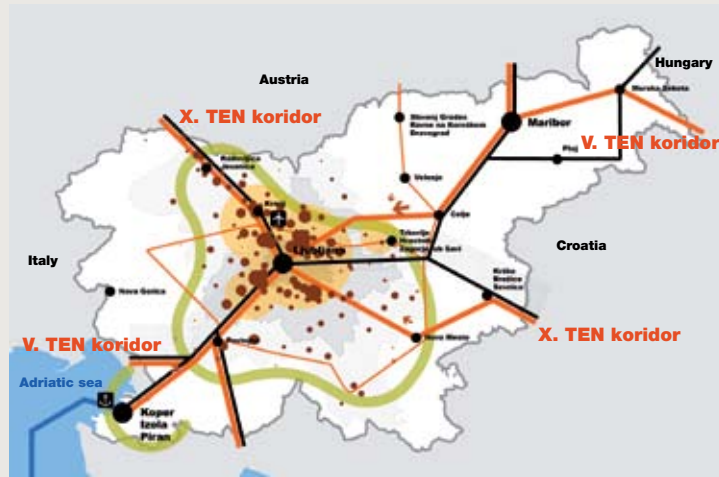
- < 1 h
 - Munich
 - Vienna
 - Sarajevo
- < 1.5 h
 - Zürich
 - Rome
 - Podgorica
 - Pristina
- < 2 h
 - Paris
 - Brussels
 - Amsterdam
 - Warsaw
 - Skopje
 - Tirana
- < 2.5 h
 - London
 - Barcelona
 - Kiev
 - Istanbul
 - Copenhagen
- > 2.5 h
 - Dublin
 - Manchester
 - Birmingham
 - Moscow

Railway connections to other European cities

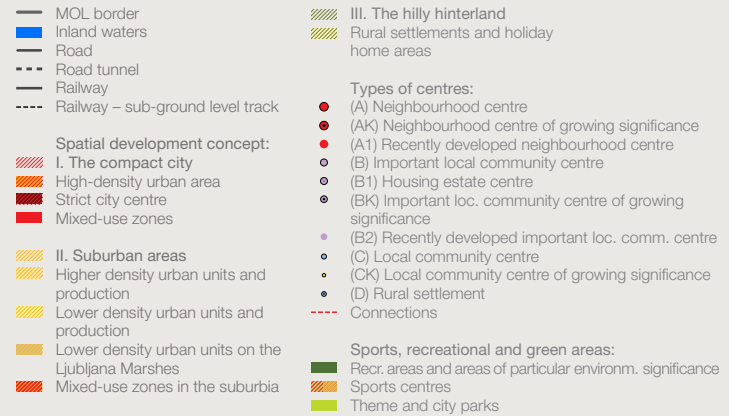
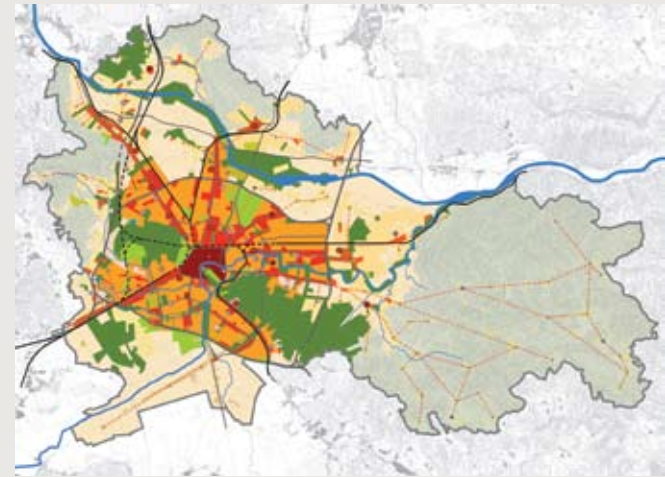
Helsinki	2,465 km	Zürich	720 km
Madrid	2,063 km	Belgrade	531 km
Athens	1,620 km	Milan	500 km
Barcelona	1,460 km	Sarajevo	500 km
Paris	1,250 km	Bratislava	440 km
Bucharest	1,143 km	Budapest	440 km
Warsaw	1,060 km	Munich	410 km
Berlin	1,000 km	Vienna	380 km
Prague	765 km	Venice	245 km
Rome	758 km	Zagreb	140 km



Regional development strategy of MOL



Spatial development strategy of MOL



Landscape concept of MOL – green wedges



- Green wedges
- Elevated green wedges
- Connections

Star-shaped urban development concept of MOL



- Municipality of Ljubljana
- Rivers
- Inner and outer city ringroads
- Motorway
- Regional road
- Local road
- Green wedges
- Moderate development
- Consolidated development

Transport system scheme in MOL – sustainable mobility



- Park & Ride
- Main arterial routes
- Main LPP routes
- Motorway ring
- Pedestrian and cycling routes

Historic buildings and monuments



Ljubljana Castle



Franciscan Church



Ursuline Monastery



Town Hall and
the Robba Fountain



Tivoli Castle



Grand Hotel Union



Dragon Bridge and
the Central Market



Sokolski dom gymnasium



Žale cemetery



National and University
Library



Nebotičnik (the Skyscraper)



Museum of Modern Art



Slovenian Parliament
building



Trg Republike



World Trade Centre



Chamber of Commerce
and Industry of Slovenia

Squares



Gornji Trg



Mestni Trg



Prešernov Trg



Levstikov Trg



Pogačarjev Trg and the
Cathedral of St Nicholas



Vodnikov Trg



Cobblers' Bridge



The Three Bridges



Trnovski pristan



Trnovo Bridge



Ljubljana Exhibition
and Convention Centre



Trg Republike



Breg



Gruberjevo nabrežje



Dvorni Trg



Novi Trg

Parks and public facilities



Ljubljana Marshes Natural Park



Park Tivoli with Rožnik and Šišenski hrib hills



Park Tivoli



Šmartinski park



Park Šance at Ljubljana Castle



Roman Wall park



Botanical Gardens



Pond of Koseze park



The Green Ring of Ljubljana



Park slovenske reformacije



Park Zvezda



Valvazorjev park and the National Museum



Miklošičev park



Hologram of Europe park



Memorial park Navje



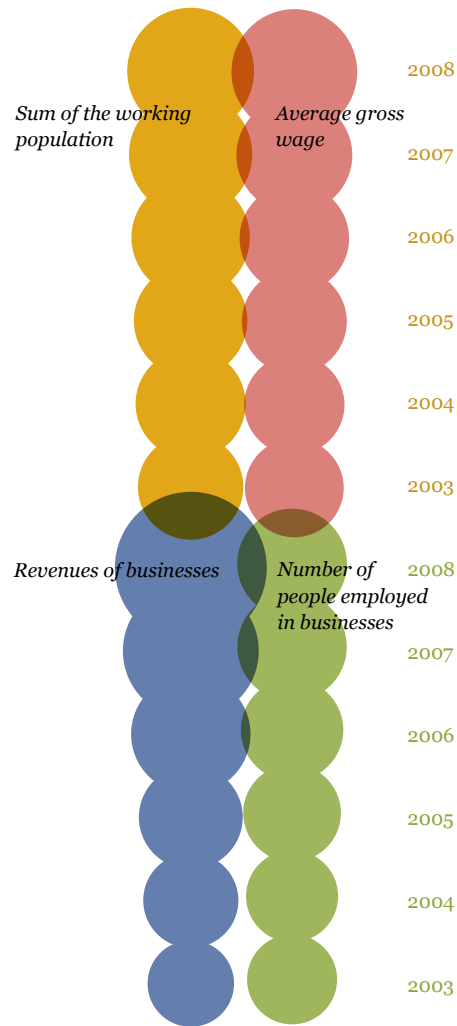
Severni park

Economy	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gross domestic product per capita (GDP) in €	18,377	19,327	20,364	22,286	-	-
Total gross domestic product in millions of €	8,869	9,313	10,147	11,184	-	-
Average net wage in €	790.09	804.84	849.09	889.75	963.60	1,042.07
Average gross wage in €	1,306.01	1,326.15	1,388.13	1,448.57	1,533.44	1,663.43
Index of prices of life necessities in Slovenia	105.6	103.6	102.5	102.5	103.6	103.9
Index of prices of industrial necessities for manufacturers on the domestic market in Slovenia	102.5	104.3	102.7	102.3	105.4	105.7
<i>Note: Gross domestic product at current exchange rate refers to Central Slovenian Region./ Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</i>						
Number of bankrupt businesses	-	108	-	-	-	-
Revenues of businesses in 000 €						
total	18,964,021	20,874,436	22,731,477	26,116,703	29,693,250	33,261,479
micro	-	-	-	4,101,406	4,953,138	5,113,177
small	4,168,388	5,326,116	5,405,081	2,462,597	2,714,444	3,425,499
medium-sized	2,430,274	2,900,258	2,921,265	3,491,148	4,072,964	3,992,436
large	12,365,359	12,648,062	14,405,131	16,061,552	17,952,704	20,730,367
Number of active businesses						
total	13,002	13,970	14,650	15,138	16,150	16,944
micro	-	-	-	14,152	15,117	15,798
small	12,468	13,521	14,181	528	552	661
medium-sized	252	198	203	195	218	207
large	282	251	266	263	263	278
Number of people employed in businesses						
total	119,149	121,758	129,199	135,551	140,465	144,977
micro	-	-	-	35,862	39,381	38,183
small	39,920	44,969	47,804	16,058	15,987	20,417
medium-sized	16,682	16,607	16,093	16,071	17,941	18,608
large	62,547	60,182	65,302	67,560	67,156	67,769

Ljubljana's economic potential

Ljubljana has the power of capital and a developed and dynamic economy. For faster development into an information society oriented economy, Ljubljana already possesses a sound foundation in the dynamic growth and economic power of the business sector. The aim of economic development is to increase the wealth of the MOL population which is defined as the balanced sum of its economic efficiency, social justice and quality environment. The main development task is to increase competitive capabilities and the innovativeness of the economy which demands restructuring the business sector and developing information technology and the economic infrastructure.

Economic sectors in MOL have a good structure. For all these categories and statistics concerning businesses in the observed period there is constant growth and the number of people employed in micro and small companies is growing in comparison with numbers of people employed in medium-sized and large companies.



Economy	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of businesses – structure in %:						
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
micro	-	-	-	93.5	93.7	93.3
small	95.9	96.8	96.8	3.5	3.4	3.9
medium-sized	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
large	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Employees in businesses – structure in %:						
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
micro	-	-	-	26.5	28.0	26.3
small	33.5	36.9	37.0	11.8	11.4	14.1
medium-sized	14.0	13.6	12.5	11.9	12.8	12.8
large	52.5	49.4	50.5	49.8	47.8	46.8
Revenues in businesses – structure in %:						
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
micro	-	-	-	15.7	16.7	15.4
small	22.0	25.5	23.8	9.4	9.1	10.3
medium-sized	12.8	13.9	12.9	13.4	13.7	12.0
large	65.2	60.6	63.3	61.5	60.5	62.3
Original index of productivity in industry according to Standard						
Classification of Activities 2008 in Slovenia	-	-	105.5	107.3	107	102.5
<i>Note: The productivity index is defined as the relationship between the index of industrial production and the index of active population.</i>						
<i>Data sources: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia</i>						

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Income of businesses according to activity (Standard Classification of Activities) in 000 €						
Total	18,964,021	20,874,436	22,731,478	26,116,703	29,693,250	33,261,479
A. Farming and hunting, forestry, fishery	-	-	-	-	-	38,538
B. Mining	-	-	-	-	-	11,935
C. Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	3,111,543
D. Electricity, gas and steam supplies	-	-	-	-	-	735,069
E. Water supply, waste and wastewater management; cleaning the environment	-	-	-	-	-	223,346
F. Civil engineering	-	-	-	-	-	2,309,967
G. Sales; maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	16,798,279
H. Traffic and warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	1,430,302
I. Hospitality industry	-	-	-	-	-	394,065
J. Information technology and communications	-	-	-	-	-	2,625,078
K. Finance and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	2,149,830
L. Property dealings	-	-	-	-	-	396,262
M. Scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	2,006,731
N. Other business activities	-	-	-	-	-	574,580
O. Public administration and defence, obligatory social security	-	-	-	-	-	9,990
P. Education	-	-	-	-	-	44,125
Q. Health and social security	-	-	-	-	-	74,079
R. Culture, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	250,237
S. Other activities	-	-	-	-	-	77,524
<i>Note: In 2008 the standard activity classification changed so data for previous years cannot be compared.</i>						
<i>Data sources: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia</i>						

Economy	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total business expenditures in 000 €	18,391,395	20,117,445	22,022,064	24,942,155	28,251,468	32,325,407
Added value in business in 000 €	4,070,362	4,365,396	4,630,089	5,213,921	5,751,048	6,209,011
Net profit in business in 000 €	940,333	996,686	1,026,306	1,387,481	1,668,632	1,475,671
Net loss in business in 000 €	367,707	239,695	316,893	212,933	226,851	539,599
Number of self-employed persons	14,237	14,151	14,223	14,792	15,720	16,701
<i>Data sources: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia</i>						
Sum of the working population (Standard Classification of Activities)						
Total	174,288	181,930	187,576	195,718	203,674	209,632
A. Farming and hunting, forestry, fishery	-	-	-	-	-	820
B. Mining	-	-	-	-	-	56
C. Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	19,312
D. Electricity, gas and steam supplies	-	-	-	-	-	2,106
E. Water supply, waste and wastewater management; cleaning the environment	-	-	-	-	-	1,416
F. Civil engineering	-	-	-	-	-	20,048
G. Sales; maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	32,614
H. Traffic and warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	10,615
I. Hospitality industry	-	-	-	-	-	5,517
J. Information technology and communications	-	-	-	-	-	13,577
K. Finance and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	11,576
L. Property dealings	-	-	-	-	-	1,864
M. Scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	17,737
N. Other business activities	-	-	-	-	-	9,057
O. Public administration and defence, obligatory social security	-	-	-	-	-	25,321
P. Education	-	-	-	-	-	14,632
Q. Health and social security	-	-	-	-	-	14,633
R. Culture, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	4,552

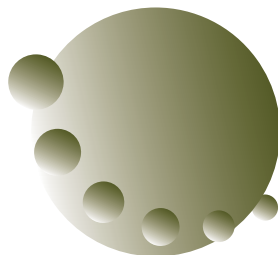
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
S. Other activities	-	-	-	-	-	4,143
T. Households with employed staff; manufacturing for own needs	-	-	-	-	-	36
<i>Note: In 2008 the standard activity classification changed so data for previous years cannot be compared.</i>						
<i>Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</i>						
Number of telephone subscribers	214,347	215,414	212,302	234,418	201,743	202,354
Percentage of mobile telephone users in Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	90
Internet use up to age 24 in Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	314,413
Internet use above the age of 25 in Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	748,685
Percentage of population between 10-75 years, who have used internet in last three months	-	-	-	-	-	64*
E-banking use in Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	336,509
Percentage of businesses in Slovenia with 10 or more employees with internet access	-	-	-	-	-	98
Percentage of businesses in Slovenia conducting banking and financial services online	-	-	-	-	-	92
Percentage of businesses in Slovenia with 10 or more employees which use web page of national management (e-management)	-	-	-	-	-	88
Percentage of households with internet access	-	-	-	-	-	67
Percentage of households with a computer (stationary or laptop)	-	-	-	-	-	72
<i>* Note: This data refers to 2009.</i>						
<i>Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</i>						

Business infrastructure	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Javni Holding Ljubljana – initial capital in €	-	-	-	-	151,446,841	151,446,841
Javni Holding Ljubljana – revenues from sales in €	-	-	-	-	183,905,523	191,934,612
Javni Holding Ljubljana – number of people employed	-	-	-	-	14	14
JP Energetika – initial capital in €	-	-	-	-	57,602,057	57,602,057
JP Energetika – revenues from sales in €	-	-	-	-	75,702,683	96,237,229
JP Energetika – net profit in €	-	-	-	-	3,460,875	8,602,382
JP Energetika – number of people employed	-	-	-	-	389	388
JP Vodovod – kanalizacija – initial capital in €	-	-	-	-	78,141,491	78,141,491
JP Vodovod – kanalizacija – revenues from sales in €	-	-	-	-	34,142,647	36,892,077
JP Vodovod – kanalizacija – net profit in €	-	-	-	-	2,417,748	2,280,568
JP Vodovod – kanalizacija – number of people employed	-	-	-	-	401	416
JP Ljubljanski potniški promet – initial capital in €	-	-	-	-	17,155,600	17,155,600
JP Ljubljanski potniški promet –revenues from sales in €	-	-	-	-	37,470,891	39,014,347
JP Ljubljanski potniški promet – net profits in €	-	-	-	-	-1,715,494	-3,547,871
JP Ljubljanski potniški promet –number of people employed	-	-	-	-	941	931
JP Snaga – initial capital in €	-	-	-	-	10,464,965	10,464,965
JP Snaga – revenues from sales in €	-	-	-	-	20,650,844	21,746,992
JP Snaga – net profits in €	-	-	-	-	1,859,079	94,709
JP Snaga – number of people employed	-	-	-	-	449	454
JP Žale – initial capital in €	-	-	-	-	5,698,216	5,698,216
JP Žale – revenues from sales in €	-	-	-	-	5,820,195	6,373,609
JP Žale – net profits in €	-	-	-	-	91,561	93,758
JP Žale – number of people employed	-	-	-	-	87	87
JP Ljubljanska parkirišča in tržnice – initial capital in €	-	-	-	-	-	3,535,488
JP Ljubljanska parkirišča in tržnice –revenues from sales in €	-	-	-	-	-	6,719,460
JP Ljubljanska parkirišča in tržnice –net profits in €	-	-	-	-	-	1,198,104
JP Ljubljanska parkirišča in tržnice –number of people employed	-	-	-	-	-	177
<i>Data source: Javni Holding Ljubljana, Javno podjetje Žale and Javno podjetje Ljubljanska parkirišča in tržnice</i>						

Business infrastructure

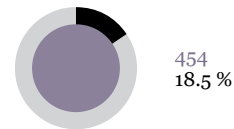
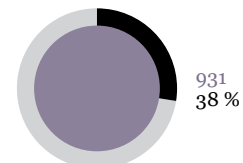
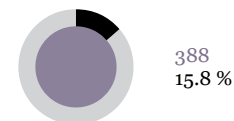
A well-developed business infrastructure is the basis for development and making the city economy competitive. Public companies make sure public services run smoothly. In order to achieve this, MOL is founding public companies as businesses whose capital is owned by MOL as well as public funds founded by MOL. Javni Holding d. o. o. (Public Holding), which was founded by the City of Ljubljana, brings together four companies: JP Energetika (natural gas supply), JP Ljubljanski Potniški Promet (public transport), JP Vodovod – Kanalizacija (water supply and sewage system) and JP Snaga (waste disposal). Javni Holding is made up of seven partners whose portion of the vote when reaching decisions is as follows:

Municipality of Ljubljana	87.32 %
Municipality of Medvode	3.84 %
Municipality of Brezovica	2.76 %
Municipality of Dobrova – Polhov Gradec	2.16 %
Municipality of Škofljica	1.80 %
Municipality of Dol pri Ljubljani	1.26 %
Municipality of Horjul	0.86 %



Number of people employed in Javna podjetja in 2008

● Number
● Percentage



Technology Park

The Technology Park Brdo Ljubljana, which was built in 2007, is one of the key projects for the future development of the economy in the MOL as it offers a support environment for high technology businesses, which are the basis for economic and technological advancement in the city and region. The park was founded by the city of Ljubljana together with large technological research institutes. The park's operation is in sync with the general development goals of MOL and with the strategic project regarding the lasting mobility of the city. This project aims to concentrate services in development zones near public transport hubs, set up business incubators in the regional Technology Park network and provide business locations at competitive prices with assured infrastructure and support services which will attract foreign investment.

Ljubljana is planning an economic policy, which will encourage companies to make use of their specific advantages internationally, especially in the EU. The city will use its capabilities to strengthen above all their business, administrative, organisational and technological capabilities. MOL will give businessmen, researchers and innovators more help and encouragement with marketing, investment loans, providing a location, acquiring land, protecting the environment and negotiating with partners, to make it easier for them to create a company based on their product.

The stability of the economic development of the city can be assured by innovations in the manufacturing and marketing of products, and the development of technologies and services with a high level of added skill. Most suitable for realising this plan are small and medium-sized companies which must be provided with optimal conditions to develop. The business environment is particularly favourable if we take into account the university, research institutes, international context, financial institutions and infrastructure. To achieve economic development it is also important to revitalise the city centre by encouraging suitable activities and shops, restaurants, cultural activities and services which are particularly suited to the old centre.

The regional economy of the Ljubljana urban region

MOL promotes business opportunities with the aim of improving the quality of life of the population and making the competitiveness of the Ljubljana region approach that of developed European regions. To reach this goal, it is connecting the 25 other municipalities of the Ljubljana region into one whole, while respecting the particularities of individual municipalities. Developing partnerships between the public and private sectors on a local, regional, national and international level helps create coherent regional development. The advantage of the Ljubljana region is its economic structure with a high number of services which react quickly to changes. Another advantage is the high education level of the human capital, the activities of the university and research institutes and a favourable geographic position. The development target of business in MOL is to promote connections between companies forming business clusters, which will enable the development of more complex products and services. By entering foreign markets together, the companies will be more competitive. The public sector encourages the creation of clusters with improved access to business premises and infrastructure through the systematic arrangement of business premises in already constructed buildings or zones which have not yet been sufficiently exploited.

Pinpointing the region's needs means devoting attention to operating in the public sector, which can provide a suitably stimulative environment for the competitiveness of the economy without sacrificing the fundamental social and environmental values of sustainable development. This is one of the aims of The Regional Development Agency for the Ljubljana Urban Area. The agency's activity is based on expert groundwork for setting up public transport corridors based on where people live and what activities are taking place in different areas. It also uses expert groundwork for preparing a regional spatial plan and regional grant schemes with which structural disparities on the job market could be reduced and young professionals could be encouraged to stay in their home region.

Transport

Ljubljana has a relatively well-developed transport infrastructure. Motorways and rail connections allow quick access to the other Slovenian regions and Jože Pučnik International Airport. The different parts of the city are also well connected.

Daily migrations into and out of the city take place mostly in cars. It is estimated that 130,000 cars enter Ljubljana on a daily basis. This is roughly one third of all daily travel within Ljubljana, the remainder being journeys by residents of the city. For travel, residents most often use cars, following by public transport, cycling and lastly walking.

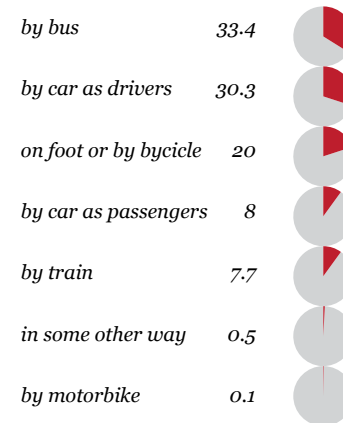
In light of the increasing number of cars, MOL is striving to change travel habits by encouraging use of the city's public transport system and non-motorised forms of transport in an effort to reduce the load on the environment and partly relieve roads especially in the city centre. Projects in this field are still in the early stages and they are encouraging the combination of private and public transport through the "park and ride" idea for cars and cyclists.

Ljubljana is introducing a unified system of paying for the use of city transport. The modernisation of the Ljubljana Public Transport system through the introduction of the "Urban" card allows quick and comfortable cash-free payment of travel with the city buses.

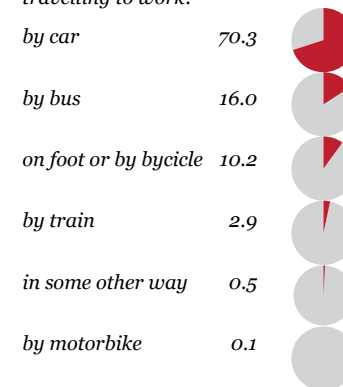
Changing bus within 90 minutes after paying for the first journey is free. With the Urban card it is also possible to pay for the funicular up to Ljubljana Castle, and for parking in white zones and parking lots run by company Ljubljanska parkirišča in tržnice. In future, libraries, museums and cultural events will also be covered by the same card.

Ljubljana is striving to become a more bicycle-friendly city. With the aim of making cycling the ally of public transportation, we are preparing to hire out bicycles at various accessible locations in the city centre and we would like to make it safe to leave bicycles at bus and train stations and for bicycles to be allowed on buses and trains. The advantage of cycling is that it means less car traffic, harmful exhaust emissions are reduced and above all it improves the quality of life. That is why Ljubljana is planning a more effective network of cycle paths both for commuting and for recreational purposes. This should raise the portion of cycle travel from 8 % to 12 % by 2013.

Percentage of people travelling to school:



Percentage of people travelling to work:



Census 2002



City planning

Contemporary Ljubljana wishes to remain faithful to its architectural tradition while at the same time offering a new appearance to the Ljubljana of Plečnik, Fabiani, Šubič and Ravnikar. The old city centre has been almost completely renovated and with the renovation of the central city park, the old promenade between Tivoli and the city centre has been revived. An active renovation of the city will encourage people to come and live in the city centre, thereby halting the current trend for moving out. Typical neighbourhoods and areas will retain their character while the roads leading into the city will be transformed, and the city parks will be incorporated into the continuous green system thanks to new arrangements. The comprehensive renovation of the banks of the River Ljubljanica will mean they will become the central space of the city complete with new bridges. By closing the city centre to motor traffic and introducing a new system of bringing goods to the city, the project of sustainable mobility has already begun. The Vision of Ljubljana 2025 programme and the latest spatial development plans provide the groundwork on which Ljubljana will develop more harmoniously into Slovenia's metropolis, a sustainable European city with a character which will welcome investment and experts from the whole world thereby acquiring a cosmopolitan character and modern image. The strategic aim of MOL's city planning is to build on the already urbanised areas, especially on sites of derelict industry, rearrange dispersed constructions, upgrade the social and economic public infrastructure and rationally expand housing where it is necessary for the development of the municipality. Considering the demographics, the strategic aim of MOL is to retain the existing population size, improve the age structure, reduce the number of commuters and in keeping with a projection up to the year 2027, satisfy the conditions necessary for the annual immigration of 1,000 new residents.

Record of settlement zones 2,709 ha:

areas of inner development, concentration and filling in of the city	1,552 ha	●
areas of comprehensive renovation, including zones where dispersed construction is being rearranged	456 ha	●
areas of expanding settlements	701 ha	●
areas of inner development and comprehensive renovation make up	74 %	●
areas of expanding settlements make up 26 % of settlement zones.		●



City planning	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Length of the motorway network in km	-	-	-	-	-	44
Length of state roads in km	-	-	-	-	-	125
Length of municipality roads in km	-	-	-	-	-	1,029
Number of public parking lots for cars	-	-	-	-	-	4,640
Length of cycle paths in km	-	-	-	-	-	130
Length of cycle tracks in km	-	-	-	-	-	6
Length of public bicycle stands (public areas)	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Length of pavements in km	-	-	-	-	-	554
Area of pedestrian zones in ha	-	-	-	-	-	12
<i>Data source: MOL, City Administration, Department of Commercial Activities and Transport</i>						
Length of railway tracks in km	60	60	60	60	60	60
<i>Data source: Slovenske železnice</i>						
Length of water supply network in km (primary and secondary)	911	922	926	932	937	943
Water use in m ³ per resident	81.9	82.2	81.6	81.5	80.8	78.4
Length of the electricity network in km	4,087	4,110	4,138	4,166	4,088	4,129
Electric energy use per resident in KWh	4,927	5,581	5,714	5,441	6,119	6,134
Length of gas supply network in km	451	468	492	514	563	589
Gas use per resident in KWh	2,448	2,672	2,694	2,881	2,580	2,937
Length of hot water supply network in km	194	200	206	211	238	241
Number of flats connected to the hot water network	49,450	50,554	51,668	53,097	53,672	54,488
Length of the public sewage system in m	947,587	953,330	958,604	965,800	978,103	987,962
Number of connections to the sewage network	23,921	24,329	25,138	25,685	-	26,699
Number of houses not connected to the sewage network	11,517	11,174	8,862	9,218	9,544	9,706
<i>Data sources: Javni holding Ljubljana and Elektro Ljubljana</i>						

City planning in the period 2006-2009

Planning, managing and construction in the city during this period were based on (Vision of Ljubljana 2025 programme):

- Realisation of previously postponed policies and halted city projects of strategic importance and longterm developmental potential.
- The strategy for city renovation and the internal development of the city directing new construction at empty points in the compact city fabric and at degraded areas of derelict industry.
- The strategy of expanding public spaces by expanding zones for pedestrians and cyclists, renovating existing parks and children's play areas, creating new parks, river banks and city gardens.
- The strategy for expanding the technical infrastructure by building bridges, connecting the network of roads and the sewage system.
- The strategy for expanding the social infrastructure by building modern art centres and sport and leisure centres, homes for the elderly, day centres and nurseries.
- The strategy for transport management by giving priority to walking, cycling and public transport, and by limiting motorised transport.
- The strategy for democratic city planning and setting up various private partnerships for the implementation of demanding city projects.
- Inviting international and public tenders for urbanistic, architectural, landscape and design solutions to city projects.
- Setting up comprehensive systems of street furniture, management of green spaces and marketing of the city.

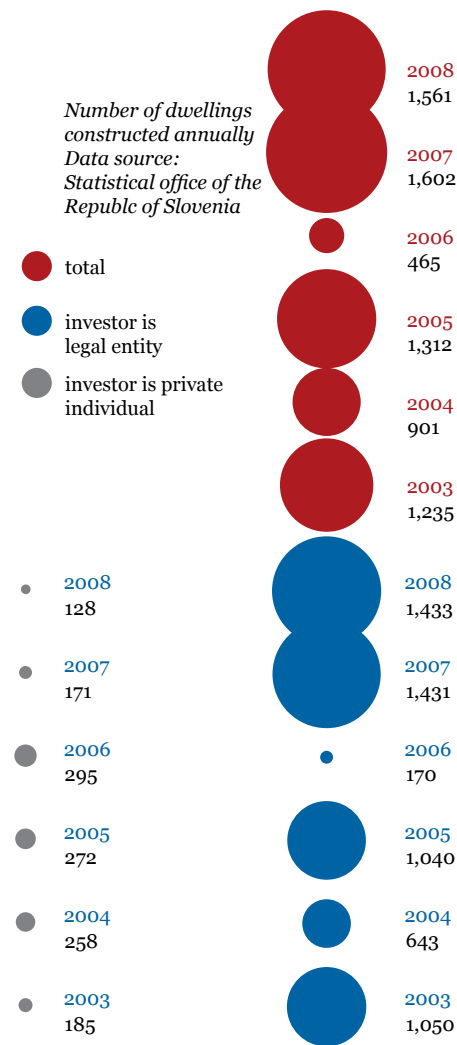
Managing property	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Advertisement of average flat, house and business premises prices in €/m² - December						
Flats – Studio flat	2,153	2,292	2,601	3,105	3,435	3,284
1–room	1,795	2,138	2,380	2,853	3,094	2,998
2–room	1,710	1,905	2,144	2,553	2,759	2,704
3–room	1,691	1,836	2,096	2,442	2,587	2,595
4–room	-	-	-	2,574	2,627	2,663
5 and more room	-	-	-	2,624	2,576	2,847
Houses	1,206	1,307	1,394	1,677	1,887	1,981
Business premises – offices	1,232	1,300	1,372	1,464	1,697	1,733
Business premises – shops	1,911	1,927	1,893	2,154	1,883	1,772
Business premises – restaurants and bars	1,962	2,041	1,960	1,920	2,105	2,216
Advertisement of average flat, house and business premises rental in €/m² – December						
Flats – Room	5	-	7	8	7	9
Flats – Studio flat	10	11	12	11	14	14
1–room	8	10	10	10	13	12
2–room	9	10	11	10	11	13
3–room	10	10	11	11	11	12
4–room	-	-	-	11	12	13
5 and more room	-	-	-	14	13	13
Houses	-	-	-	10	9	10
Business premises – offices	-	11	11	12	12	12
Business premises – shops	-	12	12	17	12	16
Business premises – restaurants and bars	-	19	17	23	10	17
<i>Data source: SLONEP</i>						

Managing property

MOL buys up the property, which is needed for the realisation of projects for the development of MOL, and sells off the property, which MOL does not require for carrying out its tasks and satisfying the public interest. In order to achieve the above goal, the records of property owned by MOL will have to be brought up to date. This involves many years of work on the land register, land surveys and harmonising the actual state of affairs in the existing central register of property owned by MOL.

As one of MOL's most important budget sources is the supplement for use of building land, the aim is to update the register of parties liable to pay this supplement.

By cooperating in the systematic planning of its commercial public infrastructure, MOL aims to achieve high revenues from public utilities charges in the form of dedicated revenue. Harmonisation of residential, land and spatial policies with municipalities in the Ljubljana urban region is also planned.



Trnovo Centre for the Elderly



MOL Public Housing Fund

The MOL housing fund tries to provide accessible housing to all who need it, regardless of their means and needs. With the help of the new spatial plan, a sufficient number of plots of land suitable for housing construction will be ensured. A suitable land policy will take care of gas, electricity, water etc. supplies, and a suitable diversity of different dwellings. Within the framework of financial possibilities, those areas of housing provision and those groups of citizens have priority that do not succeed in satisfactorily solving their housing problem on the market. In future, housing activity will be carried out by the MOL Public Housing Fund. Key instruments for help and encouragement are the provision of nonprofit rented flats, blocks of flats for special purposes, residential units for those socially at risk, and sheltered housing. MOL allocates grants to tenants of nonprofit flats and dwellings, to tenants of commercial flats, cofinances the purchase of co-owned flats, the rented purchase of flats and gives credits to citizens for housing needs.

	2007	2008
Initial capital in €	92,620,626	92,620,626
Revenues from sales – not including income transfers in €	11,353,957	9,743,773
Net profits in €	303,853	2,385,857
Number of people employed	61	60

Data source: MOL Public Housing Found

Tourism	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of hotels	9	9	12	13	16	17
Number of hotel rooms	1,173	1,164	1,519	1,583	1,651	1,822
Number of hotel beds	1,790	1,806	2,460	2,581	2,757	3,063
Total number of guests	217,139	270,204	320,307	356,948	377,954	375,666
Number of foreign guests	197,255	250,564	301,028	338,360	358,565	354,976
Total number of nights stayed	444,138	514,626	579,095	647,927	719,934	740,602
Total number of nights stayed – foreign guests	409,845	480,363	545,229	616,819	687,059	706,441
Average length of stay of a tourist in Ljubljana	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
<i>Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</i>						

Tourism

Ljubljana is becoming a well-known and charming Central European capital and an attractive tourist destination. It offers a highly structured form of tourism, which will have a positive effect on the quality of life of the population of Ljubljana and which foreign visitors will find attractive. It is also important that those providing services for tourists have a stable income. Those not directly working in tourism can also be affected by this. The aim is to present Ljubljana as a charming European city destination which offers all manner of experiences. We wish to draw attention to the quality of life in Ljubljana and its pleasant atmosphere, to point out the city's attractions and to bring people with different interests together.

The city's tourism is based on four products:

Ljubljana – City for Meetings

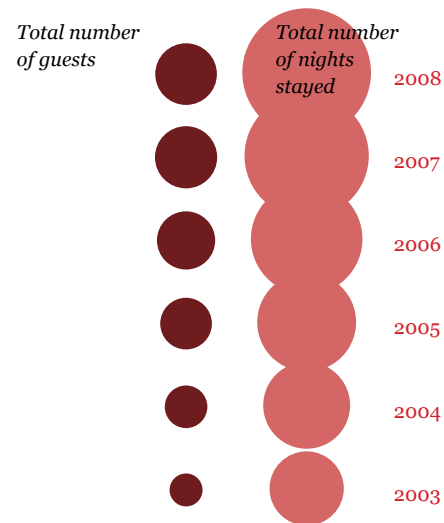
Ljubljana – City for Arts and Culture

Ljubljana – City of Delights

Ljubljana – City for Slovenia

In order to achieve this we have singled out nine particular areas: organisation of events, receptions and congresses, public relations, the promotion of sales, the production of promotional materials, the development and raising in quality of what is on offer to tourists, providing information through agencies and on the web. Three tourist information centres in Ljubljana which are open every day of the year, offer all manner of information, leaflets and brochures, souvenirs etc.

Recently, the possibilities for accommodation have grown considerably, especially with the increase in number of hotels with a small number of rooms. The only motel in the municipality has been restructured and become a hotel. The number of guests arriving and the number of nights they are spending has almost doubled. Another positive fact is that the average number of days spent in the city has again reached the same level as in 2003. Since 2008, the city has been comprehensively marketed by the Ljubljana Institute of Tourism, using the Tourist Destination brand logo and the slogan: LJUBLJANA – WHERE ALL OF EUROPE MEETS!





Breg Promenade along the Ljubljana River

Disaster Management

MOL wishes to raise the level of protection against disasters above all by improving the quality of the rescue services. As these depend on the competence and equipment of the rescue services, providing equipment (fire trucks, fire protection equipment, beds, tents etc) and ensuring training for the rescue services are priorities. The organisation of exercises involving all sections will improve their cooperation and this will lead to better rescuing capabilities and a shorter response time. Additional fire stations are planned as is a Centre for Protection and Rescue where the municipality's protection and rescue units will have their premises. This will be the connecting point for structures with unconnected club premises.

Raising public awareness so people are better prepared in the event of an accident (first aid training, use of fire extinguishers in flats, evacuations) will considerably help general safety, as will the awareness of the importance of preventive measures such as the anti-earthquake renovation of buildings, increasing the fire-resistance of buildings, anti-flood arrangements around houses etc.

City Inspectorate

The inspectorate's main work involves monthly controls of bars taking up space on public surfaces (e.g. pavements), the equipment of dog-handlers, unauthorised advertising, passengers on the city's public transport, vessels on the River Ljubljanica and signposts on municipality roads. Other areas of considerable activity include warning residents against cultivation of unauthorised allotments, warning residents about waste separation and unannounced inspections of illegal refuse dumps.

The municipality's inspectorate will continue to work for preventative, legal, effective and timely control, and it will especially work to inform inspectors about problems in individual neighbourhoods in order to detect crime as soon as it happens.

Protection, wardenship, inspectorate	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of recorded criminal offences	-	-	-	12,099	12,691	12,265
Percentage of investigated criminal offences	-	-	-	8.46	9.02	11.78
Number of persons over 18 convicted for criminal offences carried out in MOL	1,035	1,222	1,557	1,249	1,289	1,224
Number of minors getting correctional measures or punishment for crimes in MOL	127	132	129	72	68	103
Number of manslaughters	3	11	6	2	2	0
Number of violent deaths (death due to external cause, suicide and manslaughter)	153	171	165	172	167	172
Number of vehicles broken into	-	-	-	361	116	63
Number of vehicles stolen	-	-	-	301	699	528
Number of dwellings burgled	-	-	-	523	626	421
<i>Data source: Ministry of the Interior, Police Administration Ljubljana</i>						

Traffic warden service

City wardens aim to ensure public security. This is achieved through a suitable security policy on a local and state level. The activity is aimed at the priority areas of controlling road traffic in residential areas, protecting roads and the environment, and ensuring security on public paths. It also protects public property, natural and cultural heritage, prevents, uncovers and investigates offences, protects lives, personal security and property, keeps law and order.

City wardens cooperate successfully with the Police in Ljubljana. They wish to set up a central operations-communications centre, which would connect and coordinate all the important emergency services, which provide security, assistance and rescue. Transforming the city wardens into the city police is in the key interest of public security in Slovenia's capital. In 2010, the city wardens will begin using automatic measuring equipment for traffic control in which offences such as speeding and going through red lights are caught on camera.

Garage under the Central Market and the extension of the Mahrova House



Mayor's planned projects

1. Completion of Barjanska arterial route into the city and the bridge across the Gradaščica

Project completed, opening took place in 2007.

In the immediate vicinity, a park on the banks of the Gradaščica was renovated this year. We also plan to further widen Barjanska Road up to the outer city ringroad with separate lanes for busses (within the framework of the CIVITAS ELAN project).

2. Completion of the inner city ringroad with Njegoševa Ulica acquiring a bridge across the Ljubljana, and construction of a garage building on Bohoričeva Ulica

In demanding and lengthy denationalisation procedures we acquired all the necessary plots of land and tore down the existing buildings there. We acquired building permits for the bridge and the connecting road. Currently under construction, **completion estimated for 2010.**

3. Parking house under the city market

A public call for tenders was issued for architectural adaptation of the broader city market area. The building permit for erecting Butcher's Bridge was acquired. The works are already underway and will be **finished in April 2010.** We are in the process of acquiring building permit for the construction of the underground parking house and an extension to the Mahr House, as well as the adaptation of Vodnikov Trg to suit the needs of the open-air central market. Construction works will commence in 2010. An invitation for public-private partnership tenders is currently in preparation.

4. Parking house under Kongresni Trg

Project is underway and the work is progressing in line with the set time schedule. Due to an extensive archaeological site found under the square, the parking house will not be completed before March 2011. The archaeological findings proved to be very interesting, and therefore we are preparing a special project in cooperation with the City Museum of Ljubljana to present them to the public.

5. Construction of the Ljubljana Travel Centre

MOL fulfilled its commitments by confirming the municipal spatial development plan.

At the same time it ensured that the railway tracks may (at any time) be laid underground, but on condition that the public and the private segments of the work are carried out simultaneously. It is now in the hands of the private investor to commence the works.

6. Revival of the promenade between Park Tivoli and Ljubljana Castle

Project completed, the promenade is now in use.

At Jakopičevo sprehajališče, a permanent open-air gallery has been set up. The subway has also been renovated.

We laid out Krakovsko nabrežje, the quay of Trnovo and Poljanski nasip, and are also planning to lay out Petkovškovo nabrežje and embankments of the Ljubljanica in the Prule and Žabjek areas, all the way to Šentjakobski most. The glass house at Botanical Gardens has also been renovated.

We repaired and renovated Wolfova Ulica, Prešernov Trg, Mestni Trg, Stari Trg, Ciril-Metodov Trg and Stritarjeva Ulica, where we also completely reinstalled the communal infrastructure. In 2010 these works continue on Mačkova Ulica and in the Three Bridges area. In the newly laid out pedestrian area, residents and visitors can take a ride in one of the two electric vehicles “Kavalir”; access to this area has also been granted to two taxi cars.

We repaved the narrow, medieval Ključavničarska Ulica and placed on it an artistic sculpture “Obrazi” (Faces) by the academic sculptor Jakov Brdar.

We repaired Plečnik’s pathway to Ljubljana Castle and tidied the slopes of Castle Hill, renovated the viewing tower, and continue the extensive renovation of the castle also in 2010.

7. Expansion of programmes in Park Tivoli, and realisation of the Ilirija project

We have implemented some new programmes in Tivoli: we tidied and renovated the birdwatcher area Tičistan and opened a new café in Tivoli Castle.

For the construction of Swimming and Gymnastics Centre Ilirija, a call for public-private partnership tenders has been issued. We harmonized urban development requirements with the Ministry of Culture, and will sign a contract with a project partner, obtain building permits, choose a private partner and **begin construction works in 2010.**

8. Renovation of Plečnik’s stadium in Bežigrad

By donating land, MOL holds **28 %** of shares in BŠP company (GSA 59 %, OKS 13 %). An international open competition for renovation of the stadium was carried out and a winning project chosen. **Acquisition of the building permit and commencement of construction works in 2010.**

9. Construction of a stadium and a sports hall in Stožice

Construction is underway and progressing in line with the set time schedule. The stadium and the sports hall will be completed by 30 June 2010. Within the framework of this project, Titova Cesta will also be constructed, along with 1,100 parking spaces, some of which will be reserved for the P&R system. Between the sports buildings there will be a shopping centre covering 90,000 m², the construction of which will be completed in 2011.

10. Revival of embankments of the Ljubljana and its bridges

We renovated the Karlovški most and most Hradeckega bridges, and erected a new bridge, crossing Gruberjev kanal near Špica. The quay of Trnovo and Krakovski nasip have also been renovated, and a promenade was laid out at Breg. The embankments of the Ljubljana between Prulski most and Špica will be completely renovated, completed with a park and a port. The Hradecki cast-iron bridge – an important piece of technical heritage – has already been dismantled and taken into professional restoration. After it has been restored in summer 2010, we will transport it to its new location, namely Krakovski nasip – Prule; we are currently in the process of acquiring the building permit. Mesarski most is currently being erected and will be completed in April 2010. After that, Petkovškovo nabrežje will be laid out, and a new Mrtnvaški most will be built with financial aid from the EU. For the bridge at Cukrarna, which will connect Njegoševa Cesta and Roška Cesta and thus complete the inner city ringroad, the building permit has already been acquired. Building permit has also been acquired for “the Footbridge” at the old Rog factory, the future modern arts centre. Construction works commenced on 22 February 2010, and the bridge will be built with donated funds. Project will be **completed in 2010.**

11. Revival of the banks of the Sava by setting up recreational, hiking and picnic areas

Illegally erected constructions were removed from the municipal land, which is currently being cleared and rearranged. The Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia must still clear both the state and the private owned lots. Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning promised to contribute 11 million Euros to the project next year, and we also expect that it will confirm the Plan for illegal landfill sites restoration, which we drew up in 2009.

12. Renovation of the sewer system
in the city centre (Rakova Jelša)

Project is currently underway and the system will be fully connected to the network in 2010, construction works in the transverse streets will be completed by 2012.

By August 2007, there were 156 building permits issued; this number increased to 310 by September 2009.

13. Upgrade of the Regional waste processing
centre (RCERO) Ljubljana at the hazardous
waste landfill Barje

Project is underway. This year we opened a new landfill cell at the hazardous waste landfill Barje. For the project, worth more than 143.9 million Euros, Ljubljana acquired 77.5 million Euros from the European cohesion funds. This is the largest cohesion project in Slovenia by now.

14. City nursing hospital

In accordance with the agreement with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Slovenia, a nursing hospital with 150 beds will be founded on the premises of the old paediatric clinic on Vrazov Trg **in 2010.**

15. Construction of 3,000 flats in Stanežiče

The spatial planning document and the necessary documentation for primary infrastructure for Stanežiče are currently in preparation. By revising spatial planning documents for certain other locations in MOL, we enabled it for approximately 7,000 flats to be constructed in the future. By increasing market supply we thus already contributed to lowering prices of housing, and do expect that they will drop even further (with the exception of exclusive locations), to the price of 2,000 EUR/m², as had been announced by the Mayor.

In three years, the Public Housing Fund of MOL has acquired a total of 969 flats for non-profit rental. We began constructing housing estate Polje II with 183 flats intended for non-profit rental. Within the framework of this housing scheme we are already preparing for the construction of a nursery school.

16. Renovation of Rog

In the public competition, the best solution from the spatial planning/architecture aspect has been selected. We are currently preparing a call for public-private partnership tenders. **Acquisition of building permit and commencement of construction works in 2010.**

17. Home for the elderly with sheltered accommodation (Trnovo, Šiška)	<p>Project completed, the Centre for the elderly Trnovo was opened in 2009. Apart from 160 beds for senior citizens, there are also 60 sheltered flats available at the Centre. We also signed a contract for purchase of 12 sheltered flats in Murgle. In 2010, we will prepare the technical documentation and acquire the building permit for 60 sheltered flats in Šiška.</p>
18. Construction of additional nursery schools	<p>During the last three years we opened 67 new nursery units, which effectively means that we built 14 new nursery schools. We issued an invitation for tenders for 50 units for children of the first age group. We plan to build seven new nursery schools in 2010 (in Polje II, Podutik, Črnuče – unit Sonček, extensions to the nurseries in Šentvid – units Mravljinec and Galjevica, Zgornji Kašelj, and Brilejeva Ulica in Dravljje); new units will also be opened in the nursery school on Vojkova Cesta, which will be renovated, too. In Ljubljana, the rate of inclusion into nursery schools amounts to 85 %, which is approximately 20 % above the national average.</p>
19. Student halls on Vojkova Cesta	<p>MOL already fulfilled its commitments. The private investor will commence construction works shortly. At the halls, there will be 1,853 student beds and 522 student flats, we will also give the green light for the construction of 400 additional parking spaces for residents living in the neighbourhood.</p>
20. Further investment in technology park	<p>Project completed, Technology park Brdo was opened in 2007. An upgrade of the park is currently underway, and we are also examining possibilities for establishing branch offices in the Litostroj area and Stanežiče.</p>
21. Cultural centres at Metelkova and art academies on Roška Cesta	<p>MOL already fulfilled its commitments. We resolved the issue of ownership over Metelkova and became the owners of the land there. The administration of the area was left in the autonomy of Metelkova mesto.</p> <p>MOL will install noise barriers to protect residents living in the neighbourhood.</p> <p>MOL confirmed a spatial planning document which enables the construction of art academies on Roška Cesta. It is now in the hands of the government to commence construction works.</p>
22. Centre for youth culture in Šiška	<p>Project completed, the Centre for Urban Culture Kino Šiška was opened in 2009.</p>



Europe Hologram Park

Other city projects of strategic importance:

- Hospice, house for palliative care, 2009
- Exemplary allotments in Dravlje and Štepanjsko Naselje, 2009
- New Šmartinski Park, 2009
- Regulation of Koseški Bajer, 2009
- Completion of the Severni Park, 2010
- Renovation of the park Hrvatski Trg, 2008
- Park Hologram Evrope at Bavarski Dvor, 2008
- Renovation of facades on Slovenska Cesta: Nebotičnik, Kozolec, Hribarjeva Hiša, 2010
- Renovation of the tunnel under the castle, 2009
- Underground refuse collectors, 2008-10
- Expansion of the Žale cemetery, 2009
- Completed renovation of Ljubljana Castle, Museum of Slovenian history, 2010
- Opekarska-Mivka road, 2009
- Widening of Peruzzi road, 2010
- Pipeline to Cankarjev Vrh on Rožnik, 2009
- Road connection with the Rudnik industrial zone and a new level crossing with barriers, 2009
- Comprehensive system of street and road fittings, 2009.

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