

The Development of Social Entrepreneurship Starts with Appropriate Regulation

M.S. Mojca Kunšek

Director

Agency of Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services (AJ PES)

Tržaška cesta 16, Ljubljana

mojca.kunsek@ajpes.si and www.ajpes.si

Abstract: *The fundamental purposes of the European Commission include reviving the entrepreneurial spirit in Europe as the main lever for the growth of economic development, employment and welfare. The European Commission emphasizes in its Entrepreneurship 2020 Action Plan the importance of entrepreneurial growth as a fundamental driver of social development and directs Member States to adopt policies to promote growth at all stages of entrepreneurship. By GLEIF the entrepreneurial activity can be implemented in one of the 1600 legal forms of business in the European countries. It is common for all to achieve added value, which at the macroeconomic level reflects in the growth of consumption and thus economic prosperity, which can't be measured only in GDP. The legal framework of entrepreneurship in Slovenia is based primarily on the Companies Act, which does not touch the functioning of non-profit companies, although they also make a significant contribution to employment and the growth of social welfare. On the basis of the data from Slovenian Business Register and different surveys article analyses Slovenia legal framework and tries to define the main obstacles for better regulation and records of socially oriented entrepreneurial ecosystem.*

1

Keywords: *social entrepreneurship, welfare, social legal forms, employment, regulation, records.*

Razvoj socialnega podjetništva se začne z ustrezno ureditvijo

Povzetek: Temeljni cilji Evropske komisije vključujejo oživitev podjetniškega duha v Evropi kot glavnega vzvoda za rast gospodarskega razvoja, zaposlovanja in blaginje. Evropska komisija v akcijskem načrtu za podjetništvo 2020 poudarja pomen podjetniške rasti kot temeljnega gonila socialnega razvoja in poziva države članice, naj sprejmejo politike za spodbujanje rasti na vseh stopnjah podjetništva. **Po podatkih** GLEIF se lahko **podjetništvo** izvaja v eni izmed 1600 pravnih oblik poslovanja v evropskih državah. Za vse je skupno, da **jim je cilj delovanja dosežemo** dodana vrednost, ki se na makroekonomski ravni odraža v rasti potrošnje in s tem gospodarske blaginje, ki je ni mogoče meriti samo v BDP. Pravni okvir podjetništva v Sloveniji temelji predvsem na Zakonu o gospodarskih družbah, ki se ne dotika delovanja neprofitnih podjetij, čeprav pomembno prispevajo k zaposlovanju in rasti socialnega varstva. Članek analizira slovenski pravni okvir na podlagi podatkov iz Slovenskega poslovnega registra in različnih anket in skuša opredeliti glavne ovire za boljšo regulacijo in evidenco socialno usmerjenega podjetniškega ekosistema.

Ključne besede: socialno podjetništvo, socialna pravna oblika, zaposlovanje, predpisi, evidence.



1. Introduction

In Entrepreneurship 2020 Action Plan (EC, 2013) European Commission calls on the Member States to take measures that encourage the growth of entrepreneurship, which would be reflected in the growth of jobs and social well-being. Especially, to take measures to eliminate administrative burdens and support entrepreneurs in all key business cycles, and in particular to young business founders and founders of border groups (e.g. women, youth, unemployed, etc.).

Furthermore, European Commission with »Europe's next leaders: the Start-up and Scale-up Initiative» (EC, 2016) calls on the Member States to promote social entrepreneurship. In this appeal EC underlines the importance of:

- Visibility and understanding of social entrepreneurship,
- Accessibility of finance for social enterprises,
- Improving the legal environment,
- Its social affects.

The importance of social entrepreneurship is also emphasized by the fourth industrial revolution, precisely because of technological progress, changed patterns of user behaviour, new business models and rising inequality, where the importance of a human and inclusive business environment will be greater than ever (Schwab, 2016).

According to the data of GEM 2016 (GEM, 2016) Slovenia has a slow business growth. Slovenia also has a very low level of development and growth of social entrepreneurship that does not reach the level of social entrepreneurship in developed economies (Romih, 2015; Palić et al., 2018).

The business development is influenced by legal framework for the implementation of entrepreneurship as well as organisational system of entering into entrepreneurship. Also, different legislative and bureaucratic burdens have a negative impact on the growth of companies (Bartlett, Buković, 2011, p. 182). From the point of view of starting business, Slovenia strives to diminish bureaucracy (Aristovnik, Obadić, 2015, p. 769) with establishing “One stop shop system” – VEM, while social entrepreneurship stayed far behind the planned data.

More broadly, in order to develop a better business environment, it is necessary to create appropriate government policies that would promote the growth of entrepreneurship at all levels (Rebernik et al., 2017). It was also confirmed by the rare researches of the development of social entrepreneurship in Slovenia and the analysis of social entrepreneurship, commissioned by the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (MGRT, 2018), and on the basis of which guidelines for the strategy to development of social entrepreneurship in the period 2019 – 2029 were done.



The article covers the analysis of the existing legal environment for entering into entrepreneurship on profit and non-profit basement in Slovenia compared to the data from Slovenian Business Register, other evidences and international surveys.

2. Literature and legislation

2.1. Entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship cannot be uniquely defined or explained, since it is a complex and multidimensional process (Lumpkin and Dess, 1996, p. 165). It must be addressed in the process of individual and institutional interconnected factors (Crnogaj, 2012, p. 220), which are reflected in the organizational, sociological, management and economic nature of their operation (Edwards, 2017). In the macroeconomic sense, entrepreneurial growth leads to higher economic growth and social prosperity as the fundamental goal of every economy (Vaury, 2003).

Although the emphasis on the growth of commercially oriented companies is emphasized in determining economic growth, social enterprises are also important for the growth of social welfare. It is common for all forms of entrepreneurship that the goal of their work is to create added value, which in the case of social entrepreneurship is reflected in its public-use and social character, inclusion of persons from vulnerable groups, voluntary activities and participatory decision-making of members. Regardless of the non-profit-making purpose, this does not mean that the profit is not generated and does not represent one of the goals of the business of a social enterprise (Rodman, Kokalj, 2014). The social enterprise is basically subject to all the basic rules of operation in the market, which also apply to other forms of business which are necessary to ensure and maintain a successful marketing activity for their existence (Tkalčič, 2013).

The dilemma of the definition of social entrepreneurship also speaks of the vision of the development of social entrepreneurship, which was developed on the initiative of the British Council (BC, 2017). The vision emphasizes that the limits of the social enterprise's activity are unclear and uneven in relation to its basic characteristics, which will over time exceed the legal frameworks. The definition of a social enterprise will probably focus on its social impact. Thus, by 2020 social impact measurements should become not only a common practice in the social economy between social enterprises, charitable organizations and associations, but also a growing demand for them in the public and private sectors. Measuring and reporting on social impacts will become increasingly highly developed, and organizations will consequently be assessed according to their social impact.

Social entrepreneurship is therefore a three-dimensional approach in relation - society, entrepreneurship and social impact (Jiao, 2011).

2.2. Legal framework of social entrepreneurship – between theory and practice

Governance in the social policy field has traditionally been located at the level of the state. Policy-making in the social policy field now includes three distinct forms of governance by the European Union: governance by EU law, governance by EU-level bargaining between



employers' and workers' associations in the Social Dialogue, and the governance of employment policy in the form of the European Employment Strategy (Ailish, 2005).

The legal framework for empowering business in Slovenia is determined by the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia (US, 1991) and Company Law (ZGD-1, 2006), which determines basic rules of operating 7 types of companies. Furthermore, the procedure for creating a company is determined by the Court Register Act (ZSreg, 1994) and the Business Register Act of the Republic of Slovenia (ZPRS, 2006).

ZGD-1 distinguishes between the definition of an entrepreneur (s.p.) from a company (d.o.o., d.d., etc.) which basic characteristics of their operation is profitability. In so doing, the ZGD-1 does not touch on the functioning of non-profit companies, which operations also connected with ZGD-1.

The legal basis for social entrepreneurship is the Social Entrepreneurship Act (ZSocP, 2011), which stipulates that the social enterprise is a non-profit legal entity that acquires the status of a social enterprise. A social enterprise may, in its status and legal form, be a society, institution, company, cooperative, European cooperative or other legal person of private law, which is not established exclusively for profit and does not share assets, nor does it share the generated surplus of revenue over expenditure.

A social enterprise can operate as a non-profit legal entity when and if it gets the status of a social enterprise. This means that a social enterprise is not in itself a kind of status-form. Statutory forms such as society, institute, limited liability company and others can only acquire the status of a social enterprise after the fulfilment of legally defined preconditions (Vodičar, 2014). Social Business Status the abbreviation "so.p." is also the basic distinguishing sign also in the register of legal entities in the business register.

From the above, it can be seen that a social enterprise can register only a legal person (different legal organizational forms), while a natural person (e.g. a sole trader, a farmer) cannot obtain such status.

Given the type of legal forms with which one can acquire the status of a social enterprise, it is necessary, in addition to the basic law of the ZGD-1, to take into account a number of other legal bases, such as the Society Act (ZDru), the Employment Rehabilitation and Employment Act (ZZRZI), the Law on Cooperatives (Zzad) and others, which brings a considerable complexity of legal bases.

In this context, the Slovenian legal system deviates from other environments, such as in United Kingdom, where one can the status of a social enterprise in three legal-status forms of enterprises, which are legally formally governed by only two laws (Romih, 2015, p. 29).

Overview of legal forms in the wider European area »Entity Legal Forms Code List« according to the methodology of the Global Legal Identity Forum (GLEIF, 2017), additionally relieves Slovenia of being among the countries with the closest legal framework for undertaking that can only acquire entrepreneurial activity. The international comparison



also made clear that the establishment of a social enterprise as a status legal form is facilitated only by legal regulation in the countries of Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and the United States.

Table 1: Scope of status and legal forms by country

Country	Number of Legal Forms	Number of Socially Oriented Legal Forms
Austria	16	
Belgium	43	8
Bulgaria	13	
Croatia	15	
Czech	100	
Denmark	13	
Estonia	16	
France	267	8
Germany	14	
Italy	28	1
Holland	23	
Macedonia	7	
Serbia	8	
Slovenia	8	
Spain	38	1
Switzerland	33	
United Kingdom	10	
USA	72	4

Source: GLEIF

2.3. Complexity of Establishing Social Enterprise

Following the program Horizon 2020 (Horizon, 2020) Slovenia set the Public Administration Development Strategy 2015-2020 (MJU, 2014) and took a number of measures to promote entrepreneurship where many simplifications were made at the registration of company (Kunšek, 2013), and the VEM system has become widely used.

Thus, the prospective entrepreneur can register his activity with the status of s.p. or simple d.o.o. on one of the 152 VEM points or through remote access. In other legal forms provided by the ZGD-1, however, one can register one's own company by visiting a notary or court where the registration is done by submitting the founding act and the enterprise is registered in the court register within 2 days. In this context, Slovenia is one of the most advanced countries in the field of registration of the world (Djokić, Kunšek, 2018).

Contrary, the registering a social enterprise is not so easy.

Table 2: Comparison of registration procedures of different legal forms



	Sole proprietor (s.p.)	Company	Association	Institution
Registering body	AJPES	District Courts	Municipal offices	District Courts
Remote excess	Yes	No	No	No
Ministry	MF/MJU	MGRT/MDDSZ	MNZ/MDDSZ/	MJU/MDDSZ/MNZ

From Table 2 one can see that the creation of a social enterprise brings inappropriately more procedures and time than the establishment of a company. In addition to the usual registration procedures, it is also necessary to acquire the status of a social enterprise only at the ministry and not at the place of registration. Thus, the acquisition of the status of a social enterprise brings locational and institutional dispersion, while the process itself requires additional time and, therefore, money.

3. Analysis of Social Entrepreneurship in Slovenia

“Aplikativna analiza stanja na področju socialne ekonomije v Republiki Sloveniji (s smernicami za pripravo dolgoročne Strategije razvoja socialne ekonomije v Sloveniji 2019-2029 ter Programom kratkoročnih ukrepov - Akcijski načrt 2019-2020«), shortly MGRT Analysis, covered the comparison of theoretical starting points with legal solutions and its implementation in practice. The MGRT analysis concludes that the statutory definition of social enterprises lacks the explicit definition of social economy entities as organizations or associations of people and not of capital. Also, MGRT Analysis did not cover all subjects of the social economy, such as political parties, churches and sects which usually belongs to the social economy sector but contrary includes non-governmental organizations, which, according to the Centre for Information, Cooperation and Development of Non-Governmental Organizations (CNVOS) collects 26,481 non-governmental organizations, among which it is ranking societies and institutions.

The MGRT Analysis is based on the data obtained from the records of various government institutions for year 2016, where it is not easy to draw a parallel with the data in the Business Register of Slovenia. According to the MGRT Analysis the major group of social enterprises belongs to disabled people's businesses and employment centres, which usually do not process the main identification of social enterprise “so.p”.

At the end of May 2018, 254 legal entities with the status of a social enterprise were registered in the Business Register of the Republic of Slovenia (PRS) and were labelled "so.p.": 92 institutes, 73 cooperatives, 23 companies, 64 associations 1 institution and 3 institutes.

Table 3: Comparison of records of social and legal forms and their social significance



Types of social legal forms (SLF)	SLF by number in PRS (so.p.)	SLF by number and other records	PRS	% of SLF in total by PRS	Employees at SLF ¹	Total employees	% of employees of SLF in total population
Company	23	114 ²	86.534	0,13 %	11.000	459.463	2,4 %
Cooperative	73	73	407	17,9 %	80	2.999	2,7 %
Association	64	15.250 ³	24.026	63,5 %	1.500	3.446	43,5 %
Non-governmental organisation	96	3.323	6.407	51,9 %	5.000	5.512	90,7 %
Together	256	18.760	117.234	16 %	17.580	471.420	3,7 %

Comparison of the data of the Business Register of Slovenia with other records maintained by various state institutions shows a significant disorder and a lack of a comprehensive approach to the regulation of social entrepreneurship. The MGRT Analysis also affirms these findings, especially since data on employment in legal forms of social economy are scattered and the most accurate data are only data on employees in legal forms with the status of a disabled persons' company or association.

4. Conclusion and necessary measures

Despite the fact that Slovenia is a social state, the promotion of the development of social entrepreneurship is a hacker. This is first of all reflected in the late beginnings of the regulation of social entrepreneurship (ZSocP was adopted only in 2011) in comparison with the promotion of entrepreneurship in Slovenia and the European Union.

The article eliminates the complexity of legal bases and regulations. Normative regulation is weak and the recording of social entrepreneurship is dispersed between the various departments, which are covered by various line ministries. On the one hand, the aforementioned records are considered to be social and non-governmental organizations in full, but on the other hand, they do not identify organizations with the status of public interest. Notwithstanding the above, the status of an organization in the public interest is granted by various line ministries, which do not have uniform records, since the status of an organization in the public interest can also be obtained by the organization at several addresses. It is also completely incomprehensible that all disabled persons' companies do not have the status of a social enterprise.

¹ Estimated numbers of employees by MGRT Analysis (MGRT, 2018)

² Number of disabled business companies by MGRT Analysis.

³ Sum of associations with disabled persons' business (234) in associations in the public interest (15.926) (AJ PES, 2017).



Notwithstanding the above, a recent progress has been made:

- In order to improve the organization, the Law on Non-Governmental Organizations (ZNOrg) was adopted. ZNOrg provides the establishment of a unified record Non-Governmental Organizations made by AJPES portal by the end of 2018.
- While also the registration process is contributing to the uneven records the proposal of the new Business Register Act (ZPRS-2) was made with the aim to unify the registration procedures for all business entities (approximately 20% of business entities in the PRS are entered indirectly e.g. associations, religious communities, lawyers, notaries...).
- With the amendment of the ZSocP-A, a new form for reporting social enterprises is being introduced, which will only regulate the status of legal entities labelled "so.p.", but not all other organizations that are part of the social economy segment.

The MGRT Analysis provides guidelines for the preparation of a long-term strategy for the development of the social economy in Slovenia 2019-2029. In addition to promoting the employment of vulnerable groups, it also refers to the continuation of privatization, with the possibilities of workers' purchases through cooperatives. Furthermore, it identifies obstacles and proposes solutions for the transition of the social economy sector from project financing to a lasting market activity. As an obstacle it exposes the misinterpretation of the activities of social entrepreneurship and the inadequate understanding of the socially-beneficial activities of the social economy entities as a result of historical circumstances. This is also supported by surveys which confirmed that social economy and social entrepreneurship are more fragmented and developed in older and more developed countries of the EU (Palić et al., 2018). On the other hand, the Vision of BC takes the view that the negative perception of the social economy as a reflection of the concept of failure will in the future extinguish and the notion of social entrepreneurship will be equivalent to entrepreneurship according to the profit principle.

The country has taken the initial steps in promoting the creation and strengthening of social entrepreneurship by setting the key elements of the normative regulation of social entrepreneurship. In 5 years, the number of legal entities with the code so.p. increased from 14 to 254, but their number is still low. Additionally, there are too many legal bases in view of the many types of legal forms of action.

The fact is that social entrepreneurship will not make the necessary breakthrough without cooperation at the state and local levels. More will be needed to achieve the target employment level of 4.1% in 2029 in the social economy sector. To begin with, simplifying the establishment of a social enterprise, unification of records, a single sectoral treatment at one address, which would also guide all other activities from training to incentives for the development of this increasingly important segment in the functioning of every modern state.

The listed necessarily leads to the adoption of government policies which will minimize the gaps in the system as much as possible and the impact on the business growth will be as high



as possible (Isenberg, 2011) with the regard to regional particularities and all social inclusion to stimulate entrepreneurship (Brown et al, 2014).

References

Ailish, J. (2005). *European Welfare States and Supranational Governance of Social Policy*. [European Welfare States and Supranational Governance of Social Policy](#). St Antony's Series, pp 1-27. Palgrave Macmillan, London

AJPES. 2016. *Informacija o poslovanju društev v Republiki Sloveniji v letu 2016*. (Annual report of the associations for year 2016). Available at: https://www.ajpes.si/doc/LP/Informacije/Informacija_LP_drustva_2016.pdf [12 July 2018].

Aristovnik A, Obadić A. (2015). *The impact and efficiency of public administration excellence on fostering SMEs on EU countries*. **Amfiteatru Economic**. 17(39): p. 761-774

Bartlett, W. in Bukvić, V. (2001). *Barriers to SME Growth in Slovenia*. MOST: Economic Policy in Transitional Economies, 11/2, p. 177-195

BC. (2017). *What will Social Enterprise look like in Europe by 2020?* UK: British Council. Available at: <http://www.socialimpactconsulting.org.uk/uploads/1/0/1/8/10187028/socent2020.pdf> [29 June 2018]

Brown R, Mason C and Mawson S. (2014). *Increasing the Vital 6%: Designing Effective Public Policy To Support High Growth Firms*. London: National Endowment for Science Technology & Arts (NESTA)

Crnogaj, K. (2012). *Vpliv izbranih institucionalnih in individualnih dejavnikov na podjetniško aktivnost ter njihova povezava z gospodarskim in družbenim napredkom*. Maribor: Univerza v Mariboru, Ekonomsko - poslovna fakulteta

Djokić, D. in Kunšek, M. (2018). *Is legislation the only key condition for the development of quality entrepreneurship?* Dubrovnik: CIRU: 6.th International OFEL Conference 2018, p. 89 - 91.

EC (2016). *Europe's next leaders: the Start-up and Scale-up Initiative*. European Commission (EC). Available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52016DC0733> [2 July 2018]

EC. (2013). *Entrepreneurship 2020 Action Plan*. European Commission (EC). Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/promoting-entrepreneurship/action-plan_en. [29 October 2017]

Edwards, J. (2017). *Mastering Strategic Management*. Ontario: BCcampus



Filipič, B. (2014). *Strateški razvoj podpornega okolja za gospodarski razvoj regij v Sloveniji*. Ljubljana: Ekonomska fakulteta

GLEIF. (2017). *ISO 20275: Entity Legal Form Code List*. Available at: <https://www.gleif.org/en/about-lei/code-lists/iso-20275-entity-legal-forms-code-list#>. [9 July 2017]

Horizon 2020. (2013) *Horizon 2020*. Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/> [29 Februar 2018]

Isenberg D. (2011). *The entrepreneurship ecosystem strategy as a new paradigm for economy policy: principles for cultivating entrepreneurship*. Babson Entrepreneurship Ecosystem Project, Babson College, Babson Park: MA.

Jiao, H. (2011). *A conceptual Model for Social Entrepreneurship Directed Towards Social Impact on Society*. London: Emerald. Social Enterprise Journal. No. 7(2), p. 130-149

Kunšek, M. (2013). *Z novelo ZGD-1H do manjših zaostankov pri registraciji podjetnikov*. Ljubljana: GV Založba. Pravna praksa, 40-41, 26.

Lumpkin, G. in Dess, G. (1996). *Clarifying the Entrepreneurial Orientation Construct and Linking It to Performance*. The Academy of Management Review, 21/1, 135-172

Markovc, M. (2018). *Odpravljanje administrativnih ovir skozi sistem VEM za podjetja in podjetnike*. Ljubljana: Ekonomska fakulteta.

MJU. (2014). *Strategija razvoja javne uprave 2015 – 2020*. Available at: http://www.mju.gov.si/fileadmin/mju.gov.si/pageuploads/JAVNA_UPRAVA/Kakovost/Strategija_razvoja_SLO_final_web.pdf. [15 July 2018]

MGRT. (2018). *Aplikativna analiza stanja na področju socialne ekonomije v Republiki Sloveniji (s smernicami za pripravo dolgoročne Strategije razvoja socialne ekonomije v Sloveniji 2019-2029 ter Programom kratkoročnih ukrepov - Akcijski načrt 2019-2020)*. Ljubljana: MGRT - Združenje CAAP, so.p. (Karolina Babič in Staša Dabič Perica). Available at: http://www.mgrrt.gov.si/fileadmin/user_upload/Analiza_stanja_na_podrocju_socialne_ekonomije_v_Sloveniji.pdf [9 July 2018]

Palić, P., Pejović, N. in Pavković, A. (2018). *Social Entrepreneurship: Example of Selected Countries of the European Union*. Dubrovnik: 6th International OFEL Conference on Governance, Management and Entrepreneurship, str. 61.

Rebernik, M. et al. (2017). *Dinamika podjetniškega potenciala: GEM Slovenija 2016*. Maribor: Univerzitetna založba Univerze v Mariboru.

Rodman, K. Kokalj, A. (2014) *Socialno podjetništvo - priložnost, ki potrebuje učinkovito podporno okolje*. Ljubljana: GV Založba. Pravna praksa, 2014, št. 14, str. 11.



Romih, P. (2015). *Pravna ureditev socialnega podjetništva v Sloveniji*. Ljubljana: Fakulteta za družbene vede.

Schwab, K. (2016). *The Fourth Industrial Revolution: what it means, how to respond*. World Economic Forum: Geneva, Switzerland. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/01/the-fourth-industrial-revolution-what-it-means-and-how-to-respond/>. [9 August 2018]

Tkalčič, J. (2013). *Socialno podjetništvo v Sloveniji - priložnost ali utopija?* Ljubljana: GV Založba. Pravna praksa, 2013, št. 36, p. 10.

Vaury, O. (2003). *Is GDP a good measure of economic progress?* Available at: <http://www.paecon.net/PAERReview/issue20/Vaury20.htm>. [10 August 2018]

Vodičar, A. (2014). *Veljavna ureditev socialnega podjetništva s poudarkom na delu registrskega organa*. Pravni bilten 2/2014, str. 87 - 97. Available at: http://www.mp.gov.si/fileadmin/mp.gov.si/pageuploads/mp.gov.si/novice/2017/Pravosodni_bilten_2014-2.pdf [2 August 2018]

ZGD-1 2006. Zakon o gospodarskih družbah (Companies Act). Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia RS, No. 46/06, last amended in 2017.

ZPRS 2006. Zakon o Poslovnem registru Slovenije (Business Register Act of the Republic of Slovenia). Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia RS, No. 49/06, last amended in 2017.

ZSReg 1994. Zakon o sodnem registru (Court Register Act). Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia RS, No. 13/1994, last amended in 2017.

ZSocP 2011. Zakon o socialnem podjetništvu. Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia RS, No. 20/2011, last amended in 2018.

ZSocP-A 2018. Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah Zakona o socialnem podjetništvu. Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia RS, No. 13/2018.

ZZad 2009. Zakon o zadrugah. Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia RS, No. 13/1992, last amended in 2009.

ZDru-1 2009. Zakon o društvih. Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia RS, No. 61/2006, last amended in 2018

ZNOrg 2018. Zakon o nevladnih organizacijah. Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia RS, No. 21/2018.

Predlog ZPRS-2 2015. Predlog Zakona o poslovnem registru Republike Slovenije. MGRT: Interno gradivo.

ZZRZI 2004. Zakon o zaposlitveni rehabilitaciji in zaposlovanju invalidov. Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia RS, No. 63/2004, last amended in 2014

