



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
GOVERNMENT OFFICE FOR DEVELOPMENT
AND EUROPEAN COHESION POLICY

#NextGenerationEU



RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE PLAN

Summary

#Aforward-lookingSlovenia



Supporting the
European Recovery
NextGenerationEU

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List of Slovenia's RRP development areas

	Development areas and components
1	GREEN TRANSITION C1 Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in the economy C2 Sustainable building renovation C3 Clean and safe environment C4 Sustainable mobility C5 Circular economy – resource efficiency
2	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION C1 Digital transformation of the economy C2 Digital transformation of the public sector and the public administration
3	SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH C1 RDI – Research, development and innovation C2 Increasing productivity, investor-friendly business environment C3 Labour market – measures to reduce the impact of negative structural trends C4 Sustainable development of tourism, including cultural heritage C5 Strengthening competences, especially digital ones and those required in new jobs and green transition C6 Efficient public institutions
4	HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY C1 Healthcare C2 Social security and long-term care C3 Social housing

Recovery and Resilience Facility and other sources

We are in a period when the implementation of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020 is coming to an end and the new programming period 2021-2027 is launching. Our lives are significantly marked by the Covid-19 pandemic, which is, on the one hand, a major challenge and on the other hand a great responsibility.

On 21 July 2020 EU leaders reached a historic political agreement on the recovery package, known as NextGenerationEU. It is our responsibility, and above all the responsibility of both EU and national officials, to start implementing this agreement as soon as possible. In doing so, we should always keep in mind a specific individual and adopt and implement measures that will support relaunching activities that were most limited and affected by the crisis. We should allocate funds to systems that the crisis has proven to be inadequate and that have not received enough financial support. Our efforts will result in introducing changes to improve the way many systems function as well as enable a quick exit from the crisis and support economic growth.

The resources available under the Recovery Fund, although significant, are not enough. Over the past year, countries have been taking measures to mitigate the effects of the epidemic in order to help the economy and the people in times of crisis. Slovenia has thus far adopted seven packages with the estimated value of over 3 billion euros supporting measures that helped preserve several hundred thousand jobs (subsidising compensation for temporarily laid-off workers, reduced working hours, tourism vouchers for all residents of Slovenia, crisis bonuses, etc.), and significantly reduce the decline in economic growth.

After a year of crisis, when EU citizens are beginning to wonder whether solidarity within the EU has become just an empty phrase, it is time for action, time to complete administrative procedures and to start with the actions for utilising the funding available under the Recovery Fund. On 1 July 2021, the European Commission (hereinafter EC) gave green light to Slovenia's Recovery and Resilience Plan (hereinafter RRP) which was the subject of discussion and coordination of more than 40 meetings. Slovenia's RRP was submitted to the EC by the set deadline, namely on 30 April 2021.

Slovenia's RRP pursues the general objective of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (hereinafter RRF) to promote economic, social and territorial cohesion within the Union by introducing reforms and investments focused on attaining digital and green transition. We will thus improve and strengthen the resilience of the economy which will result in achieving the level of economic growth, recorded before the pandemic, at a faster rate. This will be achieved through the digital transformation of certain sectors of the economy and society, reduced administrative burdens and greater openness and flexibility of the Slovenian economy, and by strengthening the innovation potential of all relevant stakeholders. We will also invest in environmental, transport, energy, education, healthcare, social and other infrastructures which can make a significant contribution to economic growth in the coming years and that pursue the objective of climate neutrality by 2050.

Slovenia's RRP covers a series of reform and investment measures that will contribute to achieving the objectives of the National Energy and Climate Plan by 2030 and EU climate

neutrality by 2050. The RRP earmarks 42.45% of grants and loans for green transition objectives. The table below gives a detailed breakdown of the contribution to climate objectives by individual components:

Component	Amount (million EUR)	Share (%)
Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in the economy	143.00	5.76
Sustainable building renovation	62.02	2.50
Clean and safe environment	365.16	14.71
Sustainable mobility	282.05	11.36
Circular economy – resource efficiency	24.72	1.00
Research, development and innovation	40.00	1.61
Increasing productivity; investor-friendly business environment	55.40	2.23
Sustainable development of tourism, including cultural heritage	13.80	0.56
Strengthening competences, especially digital ones and those required in new jobs and green transition	67.65	2.72
Total	1,053.80	42.45

The Covid-19 pandemic brought the relevance and role of digital transformation to our attention. Slovenia's RRP thus covers a number of digital transformation measures directly supported under two components, while in the frame of other components, digitalisation is envisaged as a tool to more effectively and efficiently realise the reform and investment objectives within an individual sector. Slovenia's RRP earmarks 21.46% of grants and loans for digital transition objectives. The table below gives a detailed breakdown of the contribution to digital transition objectives by individual components:

Component	Amount (million EUR)	Share (%)
Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in the economy	32.00	1.29
Clean and safe environment	0.91	0.04
Sustainable mobility	30.09	1.21
Digital transformation of the economy	56.50	2.28
Digital transformation of the public sector and the public administration	258.90	10.43
Research, development and innovation	10.00	0.40
Sustainable development of tourism, including cultural heritage	1.00	0.04
Strengthening competences, especially digital ones and those required in new jobs and green transition	60.35	2.43
Healthcare	83.00	3.34
Total	532.75	21.46

In the first phase, Slovenia will use EUR 1.8 billion in grants and EUR 0.7 billion in loans. In accordance with the Regulation establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility, Slovenia will be able to apply for additional funding until the end of August 2023. Slovenia's RRP allocates the available funding to the following four key development areas:

1. green transition,
2. digital transformation,
3. smart, sustainable and inclusive growth,
4. healthcare and social security.

1. Green transition plays a key role in speeding up the transition to a low-carbon circular economy which is one of the goals of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 and one of the key factors in ensuring long-term productivity of economic entities and improving resilience of the society. Slovenia's RRP also contributes to achieving the goals of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter NECP) and the commitments to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 by supporting reforms and investments in the following areas:

- energy efficiency, the use of renewable energy sources and sustainable mobility,
- transition to circular business models,
- adapting to the inevitable consequences of climate change and improving the quality of public services in the field of drinking water supply and wastewater discharge and treatment.

2. Digital transformation of the economy and the public sector and public administration is crucial for Slovenia's long-term development and competitiveness. With the planned reforms and investments, we aim to strengthen and modernise the digital infrastructure and support the development of advanced technological solutions and next-generation services. This will strengthen the efficiency and resilience of business operations in all areas and increase innovation and competitiveness within the new digital business and social environment.

3. Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth: Over the past decades the growth in productivity has been on the decrease. We will achieve a revival of productivity growth through:

- encouraging innovation and investment in new technologies and business models in the areas of green and digital transition,
- supporting the tourism sector which is one of the industries most affected by the Covid-19 epidemic,
- labour market measures that respond to the challenges related to demographic issues, the consequences of the pandemic and the employment of specific target groups, especially people with disabilities and young people,
- human resources development measures – development is based on human resources which is why the measures in the field of education are also one of the priorities,
- reforms to create a supportive business environment, effective competition protection and public procurement policies.

4. Healthcare and social security: Measures under this development area aim to ensure fair, high-quality and financially sustainable healthcare and social security services for everyone. We will thus invest in measures that:

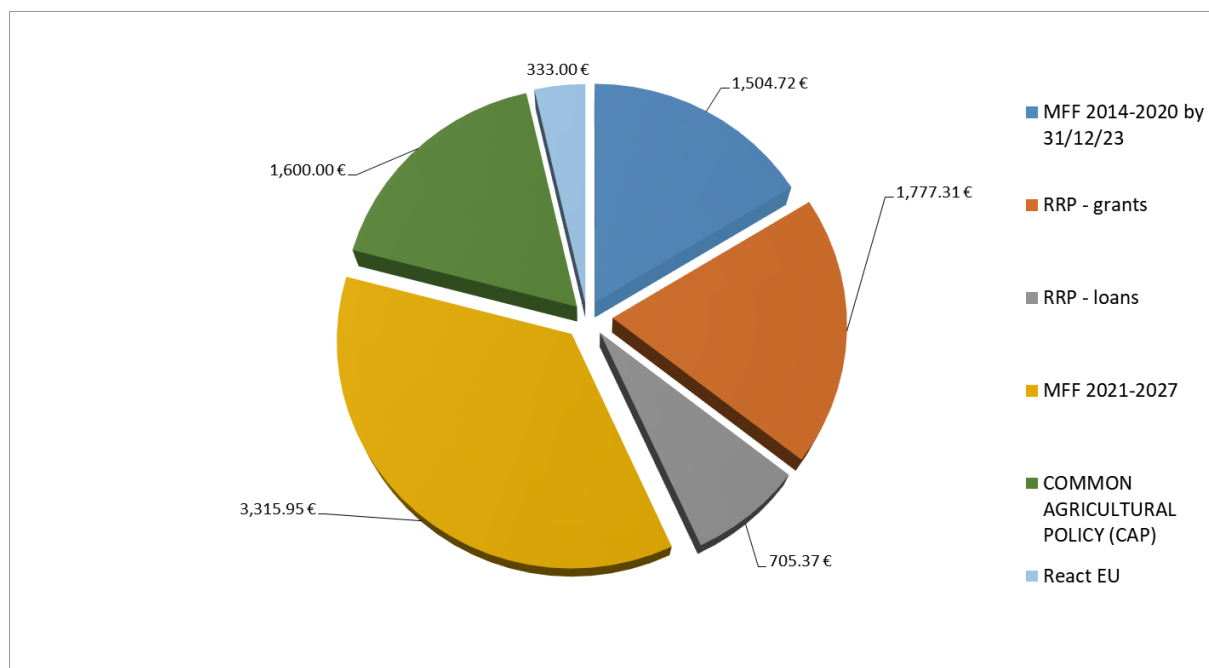
- increase the efficiency of the management and functioning of the healthcare system, by also investing in digitalisation and training of staff and the establishment of new forms of cooperation within the healthcare system,
- establish a system of long-term care with the aim of ensuring high-quality of long-term care services and access to these services,
- improve access to public rental housing and thus improve the social situation of the identified target groups.

Slovenia's RRP focuses on projects that can be realised by the end of August 2026 when the implementation of the RRP ends. Measures and projects not included in the RRP for various reasons will be supported in the frame of the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework or other funding schemes.

Slovenia's RRP establishes the basis needed to overcome the crisis but is in itself not enough and needs to be additionally supported by all other available resources, namely:

- Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020,
- React-EU,
- Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027,
- state budget,
- private resources.

Available funding by 2030 under various mechanisms (not including the Connecting Europe Facility – CEF)



Financial framework of EU funding from various mechanisms by 2030

	RRP - GODC		React EU		MFF 2021-2027		COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY		TOTAL		TOTAL (GRANTS + LOANS) million EUR
	GRANTS (million EUR)	LOANS (million EUR)	Area	GRANTS (million EUR) EU part	Content	GRANTS (million EUR) EU part	Content	GRANTS (million EUR) EU part	GRANTS (million EUR)	LOANS (million EUR)	
GREEN TRANSITION	551.75	513.00	Digital and green transition	56.64	CP2 and CP3	1,387.92			1,996.31	513.00	2,509.31
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	316.67		Digital and green transition	53.16	CP1 (digital strand)	95.58			465.41		465.41
SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH	663.99	73.37	Providing working capital and investment support for SMEs and large enterprises; Supporting youth employment; Supporting the most vulnerable members of the society	28.08	CP1 (without digital strand)	439.56			1,131.63	73.37	1,205.00
HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY	244.90	119.00	Strengthening resilience of the healthcare system; Strengthening resilience of the social security system by taking into account deinstitutionalisation	195.12	CP4 + FEAD	913.61			1,353.63	119.00	1,472.63
OTHER					JTF, CP5, CP7(TA) and OBJECTIVE 2	479.28		1,600.00	2,079.28		2,079.28
Total	1,777.31	705.37		333		3,315.95		1,600.00	7,026.26	705.37	7,731.63

Total EU part	1,777.31	705.37	2,482.68	333		3,315.95		1,600.00	7,026.26	705.37	7,731.63
Total SI part	0.00			54.86		1,280.91		-	1,335.77	-	1,335.77
Total EU+ SI part	1,777.31			387.86		4,596.86		1,600.00	8,362.03	705.37	9,067.40

MFF 2014-2020 BY 31/12/23 (remaining on 1 July 2021)	EU (million EUR)	SI (million EUR)	TOTAL (million EUR)
	1,280.73	223.99	1,504.72

Summary of measures by development areas and components

1. Development area: GREEN TRANSITION

The transition to a low-carbon circular economy is one of the key factors in ensuring long-term productivity of economic entities and strengthening resilience of the society. Slovenia's RRP will also contribute to attaining the goals of the NECP and the commitments to achieve climate neutrality by supporting reforms and investments in the areas of energy efficiency, the use of renewable energy sources and sustainable mobility. In light of the fact that the transition from linear to circular business models can significantly contribute to realising climate goals, support will also be allocated to establishing systemic conditions for such a transformation of the economy. Slovenia's RRP will also support measures for adapting to the inevitable consequences of climate change and improving the quality of public services in the field of drinking water supply and wastewater discharge and treatment.

➤ COMPONENT 1: Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in the economy

Objective: Reforms and investments under this component will contribute to raising the share of renewable energy sources (hereinafter RES) in gross final energy consumption, improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the economy. Interrelated reforms in the field of promoting the use of RES and in the field of improved integration of RES production facilities and adjustment of consumption will contribute to the establishment of conditions for improved RES use. The reform facilitating material and energy efficiency of the economy will also contribute to realising the set objective. Reforms will facilitate investing in the promotion of RES use (district heating systems, electricity production from RES (e.g. geothermal energy and hydropower) to strengthen the electricity distribution network and to improve material and energy productivity of the economy.

Reforms:

- adoption of the Act on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Energy Sources (2022),
- adoption of the Electricity Supply Act (2022) and
- adoption of the Action Plan setting out a governance model for renewable energy producers (2022)

Investments:

Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Energy efficient restructuring of RES-powered district energy systems using new technologies	11.00	11.00	
Production of electricity from renewable energy sources	50.00	0.00	50.00
Strengthening the electricity distribution network	80.00	30.00	50.00
Investments to increase energy efficiency in the economy	5.00	5.00	
COMPONENT 1: Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency	146.00	46.00	100.00

➤ COMPONENT 2: Sustainable building renovation

Objective: Reforms and investments under this component will improve energy efficiency of public buildings and thus contribute to the set NECP goals for the public sector. Investments in the construction sector promote the recovery of Slovenia's economy.

Reforms:

- adoption of the Long-term Strategy for Energy Renovation of Buildings 2050 (first quarter of 2021),
- list of buildings ready for renovation and
- adoption of the legal basis to establish a systemic financial resource for energy renovation of buildings of the narrow public sector (end of 2023)

Investments:

Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Sustainable renovation and management of buildings	86.05	86.05	0.00
COMPONENT 2: Sustainable building renovation	86.05	86.05	0.00

➤ COMPONENT 3: Clean and safe environment

Objective: Reforms and investments under this component will ensure management of and appropriate response to climate-change driven disasters, improve flood safety and the quality and efficiency of the provision of drinking water supply services and wastewater discharge and treatment services. Reforms and investments also aim to strengthen the long-term resilience of Slovenian forests to climate change and to provide sufficient quantities of wood for establishing the forest-wood value chain.

Reforms:

- adoption of the Flood Risk Management Plan (2022),
- modification of the Environmental Protection Act (2022),
- adoption of a new Public Environmental Protection Services of General Economic Interest Act (2022),
- drafting Management Plans and Operational Programmes for individual services of general economic interest (2022),
- Rules on amendments to the Rules on conditions for entry in the register of suppliers and other obligations of suppliers and on the requirements concerning the marketing of forest reproductive material (2022),
- Rules on amendments to the Rules on certificates and master certificates for forest reproductive material (2022) and
- adoption of a new a resolution on the national programme of protection against natural and other disasters (end of 2023)

<u>Investments:</u>			
Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Social and economic resilience to climate-related disasters in the Republic of Slovenia (SLO SERCID) – establishment of a single national centre for the operation and coordination of protection, rescue and relief forces and 2 sub-centres for training	25.00	25.00	
Reducing flood risk and reducing the risk to other climate-related disasters (avalanches, etc.)	335.00	55.00	280.00
Next Gen Forestry – establishment of the Centre for seeds, nurseries and forest protection	5,10	5,10	
Urban wastewater discharge and treatment projects	54.00	34.00	20.00
Drinking water supply projects	53.70	33.70	20.00
COMPONENT 3: Clean and safe environment	472.80	152.80	320.00

➤ COMPONENT 4: Sustainable mobility

Objective: Measures under this component enhance the use of public passenger transport, rail freight transport as well as the use of alternative transport fuels. We will thus contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector by establishing conditions for improving how public passenger transport is organised and for a faster introduction of alternative fuels infrastructure. In line with the reforms, investments will support enhancing the capacity of rail infrastructure, the digitalisation of rail and road infrastructure, and the installation and management of alternative fuels charging points.

Reforms:

- Entry into force of the Act establishing an integrated public passenger transport operator and establishment of a public passenger transport management company (2022) and
- Adoption of the Act on Alternative Fuels in Transport (2022)

<u>Investments:</u>			
Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Promoting the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in transport (network of electric vehicle charging points)	7.75	7.75	
Increasing rail infrastructure capacity: upgrade of the railway stations Domžale, Grosuplje and Ljubljana, main railway line No. 20 Ljubljana-Jesenice-d.m and equipping locomotives and multiple units with ETSC devices, complete renovation of the railway line Ljubljana - Brezovica - Borovnica	284.10	191.10	93.00
Digitisation of rail and road infrastructure (equipping locomotives and multiple units with ETSC equipment + Motorway Company of the Republic of Slovenia and Ministry of Infrastructure for road infrastructure)	20.05	20.05	
COMPONENT 4: Sustainable mobility	311.90	218.90	93.00

➤ COMPONENT 5: Circular economy – resource efficiency

Objective: This component aims to contribute to the decarbonisation of society through the transition to circular economy, in particular by establishing a strategic framework for the transition to circular economy and the conditions for more efficient financing of the transition. We thus strive to create systemic conditions that support transformation in companies and value chains, including the forest-wood chain. Renewing the programme for waste prevention and efficient waste management will also contribute to the transition to circular economy.

Reforms:

- Slovenia's Long-term Climate Strategy until 2050 (2021),
- Slovenia's Industrial Strategy 2021-2030 (2021),
- renewing the waste management programme and the waste prevention programme (2021),
- adoption of the legislative framework for the transition to circular economy (Environmental Protection Act, Decree on the Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste and the Decree on Waste) (2022),
- establishment of a one-stop-shop for the circular economy (2022) and
- definition and establishment of conditions for more efficient financing of the transition to a low-carbon circular economy: green budgetary planning (2023)

Investments:

Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Integrated strategic project for the decarbonisation of Slovenia through the transition to a circular economy (ISP) – establishment of the Transition to a Smart and Circular Society Centre	20.00	20.00	
Increased wood processing for a faster transition to a climate-neutral society	28.00	28.00	
COMPONENT 5: Circular economy – resource efficiency	48.00	48.00	0.00

Development are	Project / Measure	Total	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
GREEN TRANSITION	COMPONENT 1: Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in the economy	146.00	46.00	100.00
	COMPONENT 2: Sustainable building renovation	86.05	86.05	0.00
	COMPONENT 3: Clean and safe environment	472.80	152.80	320.00
	COMPONENT 4: Sustainable mobility	311.90	218.90	93.00
	COMPONENT 5: Circular economy – resource efficiency	48.00	48.00	0.00
Total		1,064.75	551.75	513.00

2. Development area: DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Digital transformation of the economy, the public sector and public administration plays a vital role in Slovenia's long-term development and competitiveness. The planned reforms and investments aim to strengthen and modernise the digital infrastructure and support the development of advanced technological solutions and next-generation services. This will enhance the efficiency and resilience of business operations in all areas and increase innovation and competitiveness in the new digital business and social environment.

➤ COMPONENT 1: Digital transformation of the economy

Objective: This component supports digital transformation of business processes and models of economic entities and thus contributes to increasing their productivity and competitiveness. This calls for an amendment of the legal framework pertaining to consumer protection, access to the funding market and elimination of administrative barriers and burdens for businesses. By introducing digital solutions, automation, robotics and the 4IR and 5IR technologies, Slovenia's RRP will also contribute to the development of digital markets, support the development of high-tech knowledge and competences and encourage integration of start-ups with large companies. Measures under this component will also contribute to the resilience and flexibility of companies.

Reforms:

- adoption of the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of Enterprises that also covers the preparation of the national implementation plan or the so-called "Toolbox for Connectivity" (2021),
- adoption of the Guidelines for Innovative Public Procurement (2022),
- incorporation of the relevant law into Slovenia's legislation:
 - o law pertaining to enterprises and registers (2021),
 - o law pertaining to consumer protection (2021),
 - o law pertaining to copyright (2021),
 - o law pertaining to digital markets and services and digital finance (2023) and
- amendment of the Companies Act (2022)

Investments:

Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Industrial/Business Digital Transformation Programme	54.00	54.00	
Establishment of hybrid cloud infrastructure at the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology	2.50	2.50	
COMPONENT 1: Digital transformation of the economy	56.50	56.50	0.00

➤ COMPONENT 2: Digital transformation of the public sector and the public administration

Objective: Measures under this component respond to the critical shortcomings of the public sector digitalisation that have been (additionally) underlined by the Covid-19 epidemic. Namely the insufficient set, availability or quality of e-services, inefficient and outdated IT equipment and insufficient capacity of network connections and IT infrastructure do not meet the needs of the increased level of digital business operations. Thus, the planned reforms and investments will contribute to digital transformation of the public sector and the public administration, and

strengthen user-friendly digital services also through the development and integration of advanced digital technologies. Slovenia's RRP will improve digital skills of public employees which will help improve the user experience and support economic recovery. Improving cyber security will strengthen people's trust in online transactions.

Reforms:

- adoption of the Digital Public Services Strategy 2021-2030,
- establishment of the State Administration Informatics Development Council (2021),
- adoption of a new Cybersecurity Strategy (2021),
- adoption of the Electronic Communications Act (2021),
- adoption of legal bases for issuing national e-identity cards (2021),
- adoption of legal bases for the introduction of compulsory e-services of business entities with the state (2022),
- amendments of the General Administrative Procedure Act and the Decree on Administrative Commerce (2022),
- adoption of the Public Employees Management Strategy (2022),
- adoption of the Broadband Plan by 2025 (2022),
- adoption of the latest amendments to the Public Employees Act and establishment of a competence centre within the state administration (2023) and
- establishment of a single entry point for doing business with the state for both citizens and business entities (2025)

Investments:

Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Digitalisation of the public administration and the public sector (modernising the digital environment of public administration)	62.05	62.05	
Digitalisation of internal security	23.63	23.63	
Digitalisation of education, science and sports	66.73	66.73	
Digitalisation in the field of the environment and spatial planning (Green Slovenian Location Framework)	33.50	33.50	
Digital transition in agriculture, food and forestry	24.06	24.06	
Digitalisation in the field of culture	9.90	9.90	
Digitalisation in the field of justice	10.31	10.31	
Gigabit infrastructure (8,500 households)	30.00	30.00	
COMPONENT 2: Digital transformation of the public sector and the public administration	260.17	260.17	0.00

Development are	Project / Measure	Total	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	COMPONENT 1: Digital transformation of the economy	56.50	56.50	0.00
	COMPONENT 2: Digital transformation of the public sector and the public administration	260.17	260.17	0.00
Total		316.67	316.67	0.00

3. Development area: SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Over the past decades the growth in productivity of all developed economies has been on the decrease. The main condition for enhancing productivity growth is improving the interaction between the research and innovation ecosystem as well as improving the management thereof. Upgrading and strengthening cooperation between the scientific and economic spheres is also of great importance. We will achieve a revival of productivity growth by encouraging innovation and investment in new technologies and business models in the areas of green and digital transition. Specific emphasis will be given to supporting the tourism sector which is one of the industries most affected by the Covid-19 epidemic. Revival of productivity growth will also result from introducing labour market measures that respond to the challenges related to demographic issues, the consequences of the pandemic and the employment of specific targets of groups, especially people with disabilities and young people. We will also introduce human resources development measures – development is based on human resources which is why the measures in the field of education are also one of the priorities. Enhancing productivity growth also relies on a supportive business environment, effective competition protection policy and a fair, transparent and efficient system of subsidies and taxation.

➤ COMPONENT 1: Research, development and innovation

Objective: Measures under this component support the establishment of a socially responsible and competitive research and entrepreneurship sector. With the aim of attaining recovery and resilience, we will support investment in research and innovation which is a key factor in enhancing productivity and supporting economic development. The downturn in economic development is once again shrinking the research, development and innovation activities of enterprises. Slovenia will thus focus on enhancing the efficiency and the level of research, development and innovation activities of enterprises, including start-ups that focus on emerging technologies and ground-breaking innovations, and applied research for rapid market entry. We need to strengthen key fields of production and the commercialisation of solutions that respond to societal challenges.

Reforms:

- adoption of the Act on Research, Development and Innovation Activities and/or amendments to the public finance legislation (2022) and
- establishment of a joint programme committee (2022)

Investments:			
Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Improving the management and efficiency of public investment in R&D (reform) – Operation and management of the RDI system	14.70	14.70	
Establishment of the National Food Institute	5.30	5.30	
Co-financing research and innovation projects supporting green transition and digitisation	65.00	65.00	
Co-financing of investments in RDI demonstration and pilot projects	30.00	30.00	
Co-financing of projects and programmes to enhance the international mobility of Slovenian researchers and research organisations and to promote the international involvement of Slovenian applicants	17.22	17.22	
COMPONENT 1: Research, development and innovation	132.22	132.22	0.00

➤ **COMPONENT 2: Increasing productivity; investor-friendly business environment**

Objective: Our aim is to create a more productive economy for the digital and green transition. Reforms under this component will establish stronger foundations for strengthening capital markets and for encouraging domestic and foreign investment by enterprises. We thus aim to improve added value by upgrading business models which will contribute to decarbonisation and the transition to a circular economy, also due to the introduction of digital solutions. The content of the reforms will be supported by investment incentives to increase the productivity of economic entities and to establish innovative ecosystems within the economic and business infrastructure.

Reforms:
- adoption of the latest amendments to the Investment Promotion Act (2021),
- adoption of the Act on Forms of Alternative Investment Funds (2021),
- adoption of the amendments to the Decree on conditions and criteria (implementing regulation of the Investment Promotion Act) (2022) and
- adoption of the Capital Market Development Strategy (2022).

Investments:			
Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Support for investment to increase productivity, competitiveness, resilience and decarbonisation of the economy, and to maintain and create jobs	138.50	138.50	
Establish innovative ecosystems of economic and business infrastructure	19.00	19.00	0.00
COMPONENT 2: Increasing productivity; investor-friendly business environment	157.50	157.50	0.00

➤ **COMPONENT 3: Labour market – measures to reduce the impact of negative structural trends**

Objective: Measures under this component strengthen the resilience of the labour market and establish an inclusive labour market and create quality jobs. This component is one of the most

challenging components in light of the fact that the planned activities aim to support structural reforms in the labour market, contribute to the establishment of a crisis short-time work scheme and to adjust the institutes in the field of pension, disability and unemployment insurance. Slovenia's RRP also aims to reform the active employment policy and the social protection system, as well as to develop grounds for the future of work. We want to enable young people to enter the labour market faster and adapt jobs also for people with disabilities. We aim to strengthen the training and education of employees.

Reforms:

- Adoption of the Act establishing a “crisis” short-time work scheme (2022),
- adoption of comprehensive amendments to the Pension and Disability Insurance Act aiming to ensure the financial sustainability of the pension system and adequacy of pensions (2024),
- amended Labour Market Regulation Act in the field of unemployment insurance with the aim of promoting longer working lives and reducing the gap between labour market exit age and the statutory retirement age. (2024),
- update of the implementing documents for the Guidelines for the implementation of active employment policy 2021 – 2025 (Active Employment Policy Plan, Catalogue of Active Employment Policy Measures) to ensure more effective implementation and achievement of the set strategic objectives of active employment policy in this period, with an emphasis on reducing the number of long-term unemployed persons in the register of the Employment Service of Slovenia (comparison with the reference period 2020) (2024),
- preparation of an analysis of the impacts of digitalisation on the Slovenian labour market and preparation of a Green Paper on the Future of Work, and
- preparation of an analysis of social security systems in terms of “make work pay”.

Investments:

Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Structural measures to strengthen (the resilience of) the labour market	0.36	0.36	
Supporting more flexible ways of organising work – an online platform for employers	10.00	10.00	
Introducing more flexible working methods adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities, in sheltered companies and employment centres	4.00	4.00	
Faster entry of young people into the labour market	27.55	27.55	
Training and education of employees	14.37	14.37	
COMPONENT 3: Labour market – measures to reduce the impact of negative structural trends	56.28	56.28	0.00

➤ **COMPONENT 4: Sustainable development of tourism, including cultural heritage**

Objective: This component aims to contribute to a faster development of sustainable tourism in Slovenia and to increase added value. The planned reforms seek to establish new foundations for the strategic development of tourism, which will, inter alia, result in clearly defined measures to reduce the environmental footprint of tourism and in improved boutique aspect and greater quality of the tourist offer. We will also develop a strategic framework for the digital transformation of Slovenia's tourism. We will update the legislative acts in the field of the hospitality industry and short-term rental of private real estate to tourists and relieve the sector

of certain administrative barriers. The investments will reduce the deficit in the field of tourist infrastructure that will be in line with the focus on sustainable boutique destination offering top-level experience for the visitor, and that build on the diversity of the natural and cultural environment. Investments in public and common tourist infrastructure and in areas relevant for the integrated inclusion of cultural experiences in the tourist offer will result in creating a high-quality tourist offer.

Component 4 is closely linked to component 3 that focuses on a supportive environment for businesses and the development of financial models and financial instruments to support the planned reforms and measures. Component 4 also relates to components 1 and 2 that address green transition (renewable energy and energy renovation of buildings) in terms of renovation of buildings in the tourism sector.

Reforms:

- adoption of the Recovery Plan of Tourism in Slovenia 2020-2023 (2021),
- adoption of the Decree on Development Incentives for Tourism (2021),
- adoption of the Strategy for Digital Transformation of Slovenian Tourism (2022),
- adoption of the Strategy for Sustainable Growth of Slovenian Tourism for 2022-2028 (2022),
- preparation of four master plans for tourist macro destinations by 2030 (2022) and
- upgraded Slovenian Green Tourism Scheme (2024)

Investments:

Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Strengthening the sustainable development of tourism	1.00	1.00	
Sustainable development of the Slovenian tourist accommodation offers to raise the added value of tourism	69.00	69.00	
Sustainable development of public and shared tourism infrastructure and natural attractions in tourist destinations	10.00	10.00	
Investments in infrastructure in the field of culture and cultural heritage – restoration and revitalisation	47.00	47.00	
COMPONENT 4: Sustainable development of tourism, including cultural heritage	127.00	127.00	0.00

- COMPONENT 5: Strengthening competences, especially digital ones and those required in new jobs and green transition

Objective: This component aims to enhance the resilience of the education system, in particular by strengthening competences required for the digital and green transition, for responding more quickly to the needs of the economy and society, successful integration of young people into technologically advanced environments and improving the transition from education to the labour market. By strengthening human capital, we will improve long-term employment, social inclusion and productivity. To achieve the set objective, measures will be implemented in three areas:

- establishment of more inclusive and resilient educational institutions and higher education institutions, including in the field of adult education,

- supporting professionals, higher education teachers and assistants and other staff of educational and higher education institutions to ensure high-quality teaching and learning, including through clean/green and digital tools and technologies,
- more efficient and effective management of educational and study programmes.

Reforms:

- modernisation of education programmes and programming documents (curricula, syllabi and knowledge catalogues) at all levels of education with the introduction of digital competences, basic computing and IT content, competences for sustainable development, and also financial literacy for certain levels of education (2021-2026),
- adoption of the Guidelines for the modernisation of higher vocational education and Implementation Plan proposal (2022) and prepared baselines for investment in green, resilient, sustainable and digitally integrated higher education (2026),
- a study on the modernisation of secondary vocational and vocational education training programmes and the baselines for the modernisation of how educational programmes are developed (2023), and
- adoption of the Strategy for greening education and research infrastructure in Slovenia (2022)

Investments:

Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Renovating the education system for the green and digital transition	4.42	4.42	
Comprehensive transformation (sustainability and resilience) of green and digital education, including the renewal of the education system to support green and digital transition	42.11	42.11	
Reform of higher education for a green and resilient transition to Society 5.0	2.02	2.02	
Pilot projects for higher education reform for a green and resilient transition to Society 5.0	56.98	56.98	
Modernisation of secondary vocational and vocational education training, including apprenticeships, renewal of higher education study programmes and establishment of digitally supported learning places	3.34	3.34	
Strengthening cooperation between the education system and the labour market (modernisation of secondary vocational and professional education and higher vocational education)	10.46	10.46	
Greening education infrastructure in Slovenia (including the Faculty of Medicine in Ljubljana (the Vrazov trg Campus))	145.03	71.66	73.37
COMPONENT 5: Strengthening competences, especially digital ones and those required in new jobs and green transition	264.36	190.99	73.37

➤ COMPONENT 6: Efficient public institutions

Objective: This component aims is to improve the supportive environment for businesses and citizens by introducing reforms in the areas of eliminating administrative barriers, providing a favourable and predictable supportive environment and efficient public administration.

Reforms:

- adoption of the Debureaucratisation Act (2021),
- adoption of the amended Public Procurement Act (amended ZJN3-B) (2021),
- adoption of the amended Construction Act and Spatial Planning Act (2022),
- adoption of the second de-bureaucratisation legislative package (2022),
- establishment of the Public Procurement Academy and the determination of the mandatory application of the Guidelines on the Public Procurement of Architectural and Engineering Services and Works (2023),
- baselines for the renewal of the pay system in the public sector (2021) and adoption of a new act regulating the pay system in the public sector (2023), and
- independent analysis of the impact of public procurement reforms and formulation of measures and targets to improve the system (2024)

Development are	Project / Measure	Total	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH	COMPONENT 1: Research, development and innovation	132.22	132.22	0.00
	COMPONENT 2: Increasing productivity; investor-friendly business environment	157.50	157.50	0.00
	COMPONENT 3: Labour market – measures to reduce the impact of negative structural trends	56.28	56.28	0.00
	COMPONENT 4: Sustainable development of tourism, including cultural heritage	127,00	127,00	0,00
	COMPONENT 5: Strengthening competences, especially digital ones and those required in new jobs and green transition	264.36	190.99	73.37
	COMPONENT 6: Efficient public institutions			
Total		737.36	663.99	73.37

4. Development area: HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Measures under this development area focus on ensuring fair, high-quality and financially sustainable healthcare and social protection for everyone. Slovenia's RRP thus invests in measures to enhance efficiency of the management and functioning of the healthcare system, including by supporting investments in digitalisation and training of staff and the establishment of new forms of cooperation within the healthcare system. Measures in the field of healthcare will be combined with investments in the long-term care system with the aim of ensuring high-quality of and access to services. Slovenia's RRP aims on improve access to public rental housing with the aim of improving the social situation of the identified target groups.

➤ COMPONENT 1: Healthcare

Objective: This component focuses on introducing reforms and investing in the chosen areas of the healthcare system with the aim of improving its resilience and responsiveness, increasing accessibility to healthcare services, shortening waiting periods and ensuring the financial sustainability of the system. The component covers organisational reform of the healthcare system and the reform of the primary healthcare system with special emphasis on measures to reduce doctors' workload. Measures will also be aimed at improving the accessibility of the healthcare system, in particular emergency medical assistance, digital transformation of healthcare services and investment projects in healthcare infrastructure for better treatment of communicable diseases.

Reforms:

- baselines for adopting amendments to the Medical Devices Act open to public consultation (2022),
- implementation of proposals for optimisation of accounting models,
- preparation of an analysis of the causes of long-term sick leave (2022) and the Sick Leave Management Strategy (absenteeism) (2023),
- establishment of an independent body to monitor and control quality in the healthcare system (2023),
- conclusion of negotiations on the definition of a package of rights under compulsory health insurance scheme, the transformation of complementary health insurance, the implementation of measures to reduce and manage long-term sick leave (2023), and
- entry into force of amendments to the Health Care and Health Insurance Act (2024)

Investments:			
Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Strengthening the competence of health personnel to ensure quality of care	8.90	8.90	
Digital transformation of healthcare	83.00	83.00	
Accessibility of the health system (updating and upgrading the dispatch service system and emergency medical assistance)	23.00	23.00	
Effective treatment of infectious diseases (Upgrading of the infectious clinic at the University Medical Centre Ljubljana)	70.00	70.00	
Effective treatment of communicable diseases (Construction of a new infectious clinic at the University Medical Centre Maribor)	40.00	40.00	
COMPONENT 1: Healthcare	224.90	224.90	0.00

➤ **COMPONENT 2: Social security and long-term care**

Objective: to establish a high-quality, socially-fair, modern and financially sustainable long-term care (hereinafter LTC) that will result in the establishment of a new pillar of social security. Our aim is to improve accessibility and availability of services to all beneficiaries, regardless of their socio-economic situation or the environment they live in, reinforce the staff and support the implementation of informal care.

Reforms:
- establishment of a national monitoring model for quality indicators for LTC providers in institutions (2021),
- adoption of the Long-Term Care Act (2022),
- entry into force of implementing acts to the Long-Term Care Act (2022),
- establishment of the first entry points in the LTC system within the regional units of the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia (2022) and
- enforcement of the Compulsory Long-Term Insurance Act (2025)

Investments:			
Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Ensuring integrated treatment of persons in need of higher levels of LTC and more complex nursing services or continuous nursing care	20.00	20.00	
Ensuring a safe living environment for dependent persons	59.00	0.00	59.00
COMPONENT 2: Social security and long-term care	79.00	20.00	59.00

➤ **COMPONENT 3: Social housing**

Objective: The reform and investments under this component will address the shortage of public rental housing and establish sustainable financing schemes for the construction of such housing, thus improving access to public rental housing for socially deprived individuals and other

marginalised groups. We will thus help young people and young families become independent at an earlier stage and support housing mobility.

Reforms:

- adoption of the amended Housing Act (2021)

Investments:

Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
Provision of public rental housing	60.00		60.00
COMPONENT 3: Social housing	60.00	0.00	60.00

Development are	Project / Measure	Total	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY	COMPONENT 1: Healthcare	224.90	224.90	0.00
	COMPONENT 2: Social security and long-term care	79.00	20.00	59.00
	COMPONENT 3: Social housing	60.00	0.00	60.00
Total		363.90	244.90	119.00

Total funding available under Slovenia's RRP

		Final RRP financial breakdown on 1 July 2021		
Development area	Project / Measure	Total (million EUR)	Grants (million EUR)	Loans (million EUR)
GREEN TRANSITION	COMPONENT 1: Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency	146.00	46.00	100.00
	COMPONENT 2: Sustainable building renovation	86.05	86.05	0.00
	COMPONENT 3: Clean and safe environment	472.80	152.80	320.00
	COMPONENT 4: Sustainable mobility	311.90	218.90	93.00
	COMPONENT 5: Circular economy – resource efficiency	48.00	48.00	0.00
Total		1,064.75	551.75	513.00
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	COMPONENT 1: Digital transformation of the economy	56.50	56.50	0.00
	COMPONENT 2: Digital transformation of the public sector and the public administration	260.17	260.17	0.00
Total		316.67	316.67	0.00
SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH	COMPONENT 1: Research, development and innovation	132.22	132.22	0.00
	COMPONENT 2: Increasing productivity; investor-friendly business environment	157.50	157.50	0.00
	COMPONENT 3: Labour market – measures to reduce the impact of negative structural trends	56.28	56.28	0.00
	COMPONENT 4: sustainable development of tourism, including cultural heritage	127.00	127.00	0.00
	COMPONENT 5: Strengthening competences, especially digital ones and those required in new jobs	264.36	190.99	73.37
	KOMPONENTA 6: Efficient public institutions			
Total		737.36	663.99	73.37
HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY	COMPONENT 1: Healthcare	224.90	224.90	0.00
	COMPONENT 2: Social security and long-term care	79.00	20.00	59.00
	COMPONENT 3: Social housing	60.00	0.00	60.00
Total		363.90	244.90	119.00

Total	2,482.68	1,777.31	705.37
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Share	Green	Digital
Total	42.45%	21.46%

The share of funding allocated to green objectives amounts to 42.45%.

The share of funding allocated to digital objectives amounts to 21.46%.

RRP implementation structure

In accordance with the *Regulation establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility* Members States report to the EC on the progress in the implementation of their plans as well as on the progress made towards milestones and targets, submit to the EC requests for payment of the financial contribution and, where relevant, of the loan tranche and implement information and communication actions. Thus, a lead ministry/institution has been designated that shall be responsible for Slovenia's RRP implementation and shall act as the national focal point (coordinator) as the contact point between the EC and Slovenia, and shall be the body responsible for the cooperation with the EC Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (ECFIN). The Ministry of Finance, namely the Recovery and Resilience Office of the Republic of Slovenia, has been designated to act as the coordinating body. The Recovery and Resilience Office was established on 3 June 2021 by a Government decision ([Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No 90/21 of 4 June 2021](#)) and shall start performing its tasks no later than 1 August 2021.

The coordinating body shall be responsible for setting up the RRP implementation system as well as for implementing the RRP. It shall develop the Decree on the details and establishment of RRP implementation and the Coordinating Body Guidelines to be adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia no later than 1 September 2021. The abovementioned documents shall, inter alia, regulate:

- procedures regarding audit and control that shall ensure compliance with the applicable Community acquis and national legislation,
- procedures regarding verification of the progress made towards milestones and targets and the related reporting deadlines,
- procedures regarding the recovery of funds incorrectly used,
- how documents are kept and audit trail is ensured,
- availability of information to national and European supervisory institutions,
- rules and procedures ensuring successful project implementation,
- procedures for the implementation of RRP-related tasks,
- procedures regarding the detection of suspected fraud, conflicts of interest and double funding,
- procedures regarding the system for reporting irregularities and suspected fraud and additional fraud risk management measures,
- procedures to ensure coherent work of the line ministries by clearly demarcating the use of funds under various Union sources,
- a detailed description of the tasks and responsibilities of the internal organisational units within the line ministries and the connections between all the bodies involved in RRP implementation, etc.

With minimal upgrades to the eCA system the Unified Accounting System of the Ministry of Finance (MFUAS) will enable the monitoring and reporting on RRP implementation and generate data for the preparation of requests for payment. All missing fields, including targets and milestones, will be built into the system no later than 1 September 2021 which will ensure

reporting to the EC in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility.



The Ministry of Finance, namely the Recovery and Resilience Office of the Republic of Slovenia, acts as the coordinating body.

The Ministry of Finance, namely the Budget Supervision Office of the Republic of Slovenia, acts as the national audit and control coordinator.

The Ministry of Finance, namely the Division for EU Fund Management, acts as the national cost coordinator.