

## Slovenia

### 1. National Recovery and Resilience Plans

<b>Question 1</b>	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country is implementing the national recovery and resilience plan?	Neutral
<b>Question 2</b>	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the involvement of social partners in the implementation so far of your national recovery and resilience plan?	Dissatisfied
<b>Question 3</b>	How effective do you think the European Commission is being in ensuring strong implementation of the reforms in the national recovery and resilience plans across the EU?	Somewhat confident

## 2. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2022 in detail

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 1	In 2023, ensure that the growth of nationally-financed current expenditure is in line with an overall neutral policy stance, taking into account continued temporary and targeted support to households and firms most vulnerable to energy price hikes and to people fleeing Ukraine. Stand ready to adjust current spending to the evolving situation. Expand public investment for the green and digital transition and for energy security, including by making use of the RRF, RePowerEU and other EU funds. For the period beyond 2023, pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions. Ensure the long-term fiscal sustainability of the healthcare and long-term care systems. Introduce compensating measures to finalise the shift from labour taxes, including by rebalancing towards more green and growth-friendly taxes.	Extremely important	Unsatisfactory	
CSR 2	Proceed with the implementation of its recovery and resilience plan, in line with the milestones and targets included in the Council Implementing Decision of 28 July 2021. Submit the 2021-2027 cohesion policy programming documents with a view to finalising their negotiations with the Commission and subsequently starting their implementation.	Helpful (but not a priority)	Mixed	
CSR 3	Diversify imports of fossil fuels and reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels by accelerating the deployment of renewables, in particular by further streamlining permitting procedures, and strengthening of the electricity distribution network. Increase implementation of energy efficiency measures, notably in the building sector, electrification of the transport sector, and by ensuring that energy infrastructure and interconnections have sufficient capacity.	Important	Unsatisfactory	

### **3. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2022**

How would you assess reform progress in 2022, for the following broad areas:

<b>Taxation and Public Finances</b>	Unsatisfactory
<b>Business environment (regulation/access to markets)</b>	Mixed
<b>Labour market</b>	Mixed
<b>Innovation and skills</b>	Mixed
<b>Access to finance and Financial stability</b>	Satisfactory

Is there any example of an economic reform, specific to your country that BusinessEurope could highlight in its 2023 Reform Barometer?

No

#### 4. Reform priorities for 2023

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
<b>Priority 1</b>	Wage bargaining and wage-setting policies	We want to achieve that the wage bargaining in the private sector is not determined by the government.	no
<b>Priority 2</b>	Labour market mismatch and labour mobility	Better connection between the private sector and the school system to decrease mismatch on the labour market.	no
<b>Priority 3</b>	R&D and Innovation	Increasing the investments in R&D, tax reliefs, incentives.	no
<b>Priority 4</b>	Tax reforms	To make the tax environment more predictable and simplified.	yes
<b>Priority 5</b>	Sector specific regulation (telecom, energy)	To help the economy in dealing with high energy prices.	yes