

## Slovenia

### 1. EU Competitiveness

<b>Question 1</b>	To what extent do you consider the European Commission's overall policy stance supportive of competitiveness and growth compared to 12 months ago?	Unchanged
<b>Question 2</b>	In light of the legislative changes introduced and implemented by the European Commission, how would you evaluate the evolution of administrative burden compared to a year ago?	Unchanged
<b>Question 3</b>	How do you think the EU investment environment is seen by global firms compared to 12 months ago?	Unchanged
<b>Question 4</b>	What does your federation see as the three main challenges threatening the attractiveness of the EU as an investment environment vis-a-vis international competitors?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demographic change</li> <li>2. Access to raw materials</li> <li>3. Tax regime</li> </ol>

## **2. National Recovery and Resilience Plans**

<b>Question 8</b>	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country is implementing the national recovery and resilience plan?	Dissatisfied
<b>Question 9</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?	Very dissatisfied
<b>Question 10</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

### 3. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2023 in detail

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 1	<p>Wind down the emergency energy support measures in force using the related savings to reduce the government deficit, as soon as possible in 2023 and 2024. Should renewed energy price increases necessitate new or continued support measures, ensure that such support measures are targeted at protecting vulnerable households and firms, are fiscally affordable and preserve incentives for energy savings. Ensure prudent fiscal policy, in particular by limiting the nominal increase in nationally financed net primary expenditure in 2024 to not more than 5,5 %. Preserve nationally financed public investment and ensure the effective absorption of grants under the Facility and of other Union funds, in particular to foster the green and digital transitions. For the period beyond 2024, continue to pursue a medium-term fiscal strategy of gradual and sustainable consolidation, combined with investments and reforms conducive to higher sustainable growth, in order to achieve a prudent medium-term fiscal position. Ensure the long-term fiscal sustainability of the healthcare and long-term care systems. Rebalance tax revenues towards more growth-friendly and sustainable sources.</p>	<p>Helpful (but not a priority)</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory</p>	<p>No progress to ensure long-term fiscal sustainability of the healthcare and long-term care systems. Only new contributions for employees and additional burden for companies. No rationalization in spending and in organization of work.</p>



		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 2	Ensure an effective governance structure and strengthen the administrative capacity in order to allow for a swift and steady implementation of its recovery and resilience plan. Swiftly finalise the REPowerEU chapter with a view to rapidly starting the implementation thereof. Proceed with the speedy implementation of cohesion policy programmes, in close complementarity and synergy with the recovery and resilience plan.	Important	Unsatisfactory	---
CSR 3	Continue efforts to diversify gas imports and reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels by accelerating the deployment of renewables, in particular by further simplifying and shortening permitting procedures and strengthening the electricity grid, as well as improving the management thereof, including through digitalisation. Increase the implementation of energy efficiency measures, in particular in the building sector, promote the electrification of the transport sector, and step up policy efforts aimed at the provision and acquisition of skills and competences needed for the green transition.	Helpful (but not a priority)	Unsatisfactory	---

#### **4. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2023**

How would you assess reform progress in 2023, for the following broad areas:

<b>Taxation and Public Finances</b>	Unsatisfactory
<b>Business environment (regulation/access to markets)</b>	No progress
<b>Labour market</b>	Unsatisfactory
<b>Innovation and skills</b>	No progress
<b>Access to finance and Financial stability</b>	No reform necessary

Is there any example of an economic reform, specific to your country that BusinessEurope could highlight in its 2024 Reform Barometer?

No

## 5. Reform priorities for 2024

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
<b>Priority 1</b>	Tax reforms	To make the tax environment more predictable and simplified. Labour taxes and contributions must be reduced not more increased.	yes
<b>Priority 2</b>	Making work-pay: interplay of tax and benefit system	Decrease taxes on labour and not only increase social benefits.	no
<b>Priority 3</b>	Labour market mismatch and labour mobility	Better connection between the private sector and the school system and renewed policy on attracting foreign workers to decrease mismatch on the labour market.	yes
<b>Priority 4</b>	Market integration - Openness to trade and investment	More predictable conditions for foreign investors.	no
<b>Priority 5</b>	Public sector efficiency	Not only increasing cost but increasing efficiency, especially in the health sector.	no

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