

# Operational Programme for the Implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy in the period 2014-2020

Working document, unofficial translation

24. april 2014

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
GDP	Gross domestic product
GVA	Gross value added
GERD	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D
CLLD	Community-Led Local Development
CNVOS	Network of Slovenian non-governmental organisations
CPP	Commission Position Paper
CSR	Country Specific Recommendations
ITI	Integrated territorial investments
DAE	Digital Agenda for Europe
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIT	European Institute of Innovation and Technology
EC	European Commission
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
ESFRI	European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures
ESI Funds	European Structural and Investment Funds
EMFF	European maritime and fisheries Fund
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESC	Economic and Social Council
ESF	European Social Fund
<b>ERA</b>	<b>European Research Area</b>
ETC	European Territorial Co-operation
EU	European Union
EUSAIR	European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region
EUSDR	European Union Strategy for the Danube Region
EGTC	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
ICT	Information and communication technologies
CEF	Connecting Europe Facility
DRI	Development Risk Index
PPT	Public passenger transport
PRO	Public research organisations
KET	Key Enabling Technologies
CF	Cohesion Fund
LIFE	Financial Instrument for the Environment
MDDSZ	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
MF	Ministry of Finance
MGRT	Ministry of Economic Development and Technology
MIZŠ	Ministry of Education, Science, and Sport
MKO	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment
MNZ	Ministry of the Interior
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
MzIP	Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning
RIDP	Research-Infrastructure Development Plan 2011–2020
NDP	National Development Programme
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OP	Operational Programme for the Implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy in the 2014–2020 period

OPHRD	Operational Programme for Human Resources Development
APSFRR	Areas of potential significant flood risk
MA	Managing Authority
RES	Renewable energy sources
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
CA	Certifying authority
RDP	Rural Development Programme
PA	Partnership Agreement
IB	Intermediate Body
AA	Audit authority
RDA	Regional development agency
RDI	Research, development and innovations
SID	Slovenian Export and Development Bank
CSF	Common Strategic Framework
SDSS	Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia
SSS	Smart Specialisation Strategy
SVRK	Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
TA	Technical assistance
IMAD	Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development
UNP	Budget Supervision Office of the Republic of Slovenia
EE	Energy efficiency

## **1. STRATEGY FOR THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME TO THE EU STRATEGY FOR SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL COHESION**

### **1.1. Strategy for the contribution of the operative programme to the EU strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth**

#### **1.1.1. Relevant needs and challenges**

Programmes for the implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy in the 2007–2013 period were developed in the times of high economic and labour market growth; in 2008, for example, the Slovenian gross domestic product per capita at purchasing power parity amounted to 91% of the EU average. As a result of the financial and economic crisis, the GDP decreased by as much as 7.8% in 2009; after a slight recovery of the economy, another decrease followed in 2011. Slovenia fell behind the EU average. In 2012, GDP per capita at purchasing power parity reached 84% of the EU average. Employment rate (in the 20-64 age group) has also been on the decrease since 2008; in 2012, it was 68.3% (4.7 p.p. less than in 2008), 64.6% in women and 71.8% in men. Even though Slovenia registered above-EU average employment rate after 2000, it fell slightly below the EU average in 2011. It is estimated that employment rate will stop falling in 2015 and then slowly grow towards the EU 2020 targets, i.e. 75% employment rate in the 20–64 age group. For this reason, the actions in the field of employment will primarily be related to target groups of older and young people.

The programme for the 2014–2020 period is being formed in different economic and social circumstances. The macroeconomic forecasts of the Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development (IMAD) show that the decrease in economic activity came to a stop at the end of 2013; a moderate economic growth is expected from 2014 on. This is why in the period until 2020, particular attention should be devoted to incentives for economic development that will yield quality jobs and contribute to higher productivity by appropriate inclusion of research and development in the overall process while respecting the principles of environmental and social responsibility.

In pursuing the objectives for the enhancement of economic competitiveness and the creation of quality jobs, special attention should also be given to young people and their active inclusion in the development of the society.

The partnership agreement details the development needs and growth potentials that serve as the basis for the selection of thematic objectives and defines the following key priorities:

- (European Regional Development Fund – ERDF and European Social Fund – ESF);
- infrastructure for achieving better state of the environment, sustainable energy use and sustainable mobility, and efficient management of resources (Cohesion Fund – CF and ERDF).

The focus on these areas is also justified by the need for short-term actions to increase the accessibility of financial resources to enterprises, investments in research and incentives to increase employment and employability by simultaneously creating a long-term stable environment that will encourage the development of high-quality jobs with a modified structure of the economy, taking into account social challenges (demographic trends, environmental pressures, access to food etc.). Investments will be primarily directed towards the support to the soft contents and will provide actions that combine investments in human resources, activation, mobility, RDI and greater material and energy efficiency. The implementation of actions will be

based on the orientations of the Smart Specialisation Strategy (SSS) in the relevant fields. Investments will target the strengthening of fields with a clear market potential. Regional projects or projects affecting regional development can be financed within the defined content-related priority axes for the implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy 2014–2020 in the 2014–2020 period (OP) and on the basis of the division into the cohesion regions of Eastern Slovenia and Western Slovenia in case of ESF and ERDF.

However, the investments within this programme will not be enough to remedy all structural deficiencies and exploit all of the Slovenia's potentials. They will have to be combined with other available financial resources in order to achieve the objectives. The resources available within this Programme constitute a strategic leverage for further investments that will contribute to the desired changes, especially in the fields with growth potential that are confronted by obstacles to growth and development and where investment opportunities involve a risk.

The growth of enterprises' productivity is a factor of promotion of their competitiveness and constitutes an essential element in reducing the gap between Slovenian enterprises and the EU average. An increase in productivity will not result from the reduction in the number of employees but will be a generator of employment and economy restructuring.

## **ANALYSIS OF NEEDS AND POTENTIALS**

**The analysis of the national context of the economic situation in the country, social challenges and experience from the 2007-2013 programme period led to the identification of the needs and growth potentials that are listed by OP priority axes.**

Priority axis 1: International competitiveness of research, innovation and technological development in accordance with smart specialisation for the enhanced competitiveness and greening of the economy

<b>Needs</b>	<b>Growth potentials</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced competitiveness of the research sphere in the international arena for designing market-attractive products and services for end consumers in the domestic and foreign markets</li> <li>• Better knowledge transfer from knowledge institutions to the economy</li> <li>• Development of innovative and environment-friendly products/services</li> <li>• Strengthening of the technological and innovation basis of Slovenian economy</li> <li>• Creation of favourable environment and conditions for the increase of private and foreign investments in RDI in Slovenia</li> <li>• Creation and modernisation of research infrastructure to increase research excellence and improve the knowledge base for further support to its commercialisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the GDP share for RDI by business sector, particularly SMEs</li> <li>• Commercialisation of developed solutions (RDI) and entry of new technologies in the market</li> <li>• Existing links between knowledge institutions and business sector</li> </ul>

Priority axis 2: Enhancing access to information and communication technologies, facilitating their greater use and increasing their quality

Needs	Growth potentials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide access to broadband electronic communications services of at least 100 Mb/s by the end of 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further expansion of open broadband networks</li> <li>• Engagement of private capital for continued construction of own networks</li> <li>• Reduction of digital gap between urban and rural areas</li> <li>• Developing market of e-services, App economy and Internet of Things</li> <li>• New digital jobs</li> </ul>

Priority axis 3: Dynamic and competitive entrepreneurship for green economic growth

Needs	Growth potentials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of actions for the support to the establishment, growth and development of enterprises (financial and non-financial)</li> <li>• Higher value added of products and services, better utilisation of knowledge, innovativeness and creativity and knowledge-based end products and services</li> <li>• Establishment of a favourable support environment for the start-up and growth of enterprises</li> <li>• Enhanced material and energy efficiency and improved access to actions for green growth</li> <li>• Enhanced export capability and competitiveness of enterprises and inclusion in global value chains</li> <li>• Improvement of business environment, access to locations and reduction of administrative barriers with the aim of improving competitiveness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favourable geostrategic position in Central Europe and within the EU</li> <li>• Seizing market opportunities (market niches, growth of perspective markets – e.g. environmental market) and technological specialisations e.g. in the field of key enabling technologies (KET) – green technologies</li> <li>• Growth of the service sector</li> <li>• Use of existing infrastructure (e.g. business zones, serviced urban brownfield sites)</li> <li>• Developed clusters in some supply and technological chains (e.g. car industry, household appliance industry)</li> <li>• Export-oriented economy where the generation of added value and the inclusion in global markets need to be enhanced</li> <li>• Cultural and creative industries potential</li> </ul>

Priority axis 4: Sustainable energy use and production and intelligent networks

Needs	Growth potentials

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved energy efficiency (higher energy savings) of the housing stock in the public and private sectors</li> <li>• Increased use of renewable energy sources (RES) and efficient energy use (EE)</li> <li>• Reduced energy poverty</li> <li>• Contractual obligations for energy savings</li> <li>• Development of modern production of EE and RES technologies</li> <li>• Improved air quality, especially in urban centres, by promoting sustainable mobility measures</li> <li>• Development of smart electricity networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong potentials in renewable energy sources (wood, sun, water, wind, geothermal energy)</li> <li>• Instruments to promote EE and RES</li> <li>• Developed industrial production capable of producing EE and RES technologies (as well as green energy technologies)</li> <li>• Effective monitoring, implementation and management of sustainable mobility at the level of local communities and regions</li> </ul>
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Priority axis 5: Adaptation to climate change

<b>Needs</b>	<b>Growth potentials</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of an effective prevention system (alerting, preventive measures in flood risk areas), supervision and analysis of the occurrence of floods</li> <li>• Implementation of actions at the national level with the aim of adapting to climate change</li> <li>• Recording all flood areas in the information system</li> <li>• Refinement of equipment for high water forecasting and water level monitoring</li> <li>• Elaboration of risk assessment for natural and other disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investments in anti-flood actions can contribute to the creation of new development opportunities</li> <li>• Good risk management plans contribute to the prevention of risks, better readiness, faster action and reduction of damage in case of natural or other disasters</li> </ul>

Priority axis 6: Improved state of the environment and biodiversity

<b>Needs</b>	<b>Growth potentials</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved security of supply of drinking water meeting health requirements and reduced losses of drinking water in water distribution systems</li> <li>• Improved hydromorphological status of water</li> <li>• Conservation of biodiversity and habitats and the establishment of effective management of Natura 2000 sites</li> <li>• Reduction and reactivation of urban brownfield sites</li> <li>• Reduction of emissions (caused by industry, transport, energy use...), urban greening</li> <li>• Setting up of infrastructure for the discharge and treatment of wastewater in agglomerations exceeding 2,000 PE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking water in sufficient quantity and of sufficient quality (accessibility of drinking water as public good)</li> <li>• Strategic approach in the use (saving) of energy and water, and promotion of low-carbon economy, sustainable mobility etc.</li> <li>• Conserved nature, biodiversity and cultural heritage may serve as a basis for long-term revenue in tourism and agriculture, and provide public goods.</li> <li>• Development of knowledge and technologies in the field of resource efficiency</li> <li>• Underused, partly serviced urban areas</li> <li>• Investments in setting up service infrastructure on sites constitute a potential for the growth of these sites, including the</li> </ul>

	economy
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Priority axis 7: Infrastructure construction and actions to promote sustainable mobility

<b>Needs</b>	<b>Growth potentials</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of the missing parts of the TEN-T network</li> <li>• Construction and modernisation of missing/worn out railway infrastructure</li> <li>• Provision and enhancement of interoperability (also by using modern technologies in the railway system), increased level of railway network electrification</li> <li>• Upgrading of the existing port infrastructure, channel deepening and improvement and upgrading of connections from the port to the existing railway and motorway network</li> <li>• Improved quality of national and regional roads and consequently improved transport connections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elimination of bottlenecks in the TEN-T network and connection to it</li> <li>• Taking advantage of the favourable geostrategic position to increase the scope of railway transport and develop transport logistics (last miles)</li> <li>• Increasing transshipment in the Koper Port and enabling the berthing of ships with deeper draught (post-panamax up to 15.5 m)</li> </ul>

Priority axis 8: Promotion of employment and transnational labour mobility

<b>Needs</b>	<b>Growth potentials</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced number of unemployed persons, especially young people and people with lower education, and long-term unemployed</li> <li>• Promotion of employment of older people, also through job adaptation and active ageing measures</li> <li>• Effective labour market operation (quality measures and services) and better coordination of demand and supply on the labour market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate mobilisation of the unemployed, particularly, older, young and less educated people</li> <li>• Enhancing measures for acquiring work experience and cross-generational transfer of knowledge and promoting innovativeness among young people</li> <li>• Introduction of measures for quality jobs</li> <li>• Increasing productivity</li> </ul>

Priority axis 9: Social inclusion and reduction of the risk of poverty, active ageing and health

Needs	Growth potentials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of social exclusion and the risk of poverty</li> <li>• Social inclusion of target groups</li> <li>• Provision of access to social and healthcare services</li> <li>• Development of the supply of innovative jobs and organisational forms to mobilise vulnerable target groups</li> <li>• Intergenerational cooperation and assistance</li> <li>• Reduced inequalities in health and reduced health risk factors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of social entrepreneurship</li> <li>• Development of programmes for mobilisation and social inclusion</li> <li>• Development of empowerment programmes for vulnerable groups providing access to quality services</li> <li>• Deinstitutionalisation and development of community forms of social and healthcare services in the field of long-term care, including the activities of intergenerational centres</li> <li>• Modernisation of healthcare and social services</li> <li>• Promotion of healthy lifestyle for all generations and preventive health campaigns</li> </ul>

Priority axis 10: Education, skills and lifelong learning to increase employability

Needs	Growth potentials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of quality life-long career orientation at all levels of education and after it and other labour market services to ensure appropriate inclusion of people in training to increase their competitiveness on the labour market</li> <li>• Making vocational education and training more attractive and adding more practical training and apprenticeship</li> <li>• Improvement of general and vocational competences or literacy by enhancing the competences of professional staff</li> <li>• Enhanced international mobility of higher education teaching staff and students from the socially disadvantaged environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better-qualified individuals</li> <li>• Responsive, flexible and quality education system</li> <li>• Promotion of scholarships, particularly company scholarships and scholarships for occupations in shortage, practical training and introduction of apprenticeship for acquiring work experience</li> </ul>

Priority axis 11: Rule of law, improved institutional capacity, efficient public administration, and enhanced capacity of NGOs and social partners

Needs	Growth potentials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of legislative framework</li> <li>• Increased trust in the rule of law</li> <li>• Improvement of the business environment for enterprises</li> <li>• Reduction of administrative burden</li> <li>• Improved functioning and efficiency of the judicial system</li> <li>• Faster settlement of disputes and enforcements (including the introduction of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of structural reforms</li> <li>• Efficient judicial system</li> <li>• Quality public administration services</li> <li>• Setting up of a platform by using cloud computing concepts</li> <li>• Open data and services</li> <li>• Establishment of an efficient mechanism for reducing economic crime and corruption</li> <li>• Enhanced capacity of NGOs</li> </ul>

alternative forms of dispute resolution) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved functioning and quality of public administration</li> <li>• Transparency and accessibility</li> </ul>	
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### 1.1.2. Key orientations and objectives

The European Cohesion Policy funds in the following seven-year period will be earmarked for a limited number of investment priorities, which will ensure a greater theme focus and increase the effectiveness of interventions. Individual investment priorities will be interlinked and will complement one another, thus facilitating a more effective achievement of objectives. Financing of the actions will be focused on the following areas:

- **Development and exploitation of the market potential of research and innovation activities of all actors**

This investment area directly contributes to the Europe 2020 target for research, development and innovations and binds Slovenia to allocate 3% of its GDP (public and private investments) to these activities in 2020. Considering the current situation, Slovenia is on the right track to achieve this target, as in 2012 it allocated 2.8% of GDP for this purpose.<sup>1</sup> Slovenia will direct the funds into a better utilisation of the existing and construction of new research infrastructure of international importance, which will facilitate closer international cooperation with the aim of developing market-attractive products and services. The greatest challenges will be the creation of conditions for a faster and more efficient transfer of knowledge from the public research sphere to enterprises, further promotion of private investments in RDI, and the development of suitable incentives for a more effective networking at the national and international levels and for supporting technological and applicable research, primarily in small and medium-sized enterprises.

- **Incentives for the growth and development of small and medium-sized enterprises and the development restructuring of economy/industry towards technological and non-technological development that is determined by market demand, produces products, services and technologies with high added value and exploits the development potentials of ICT**

These investments are indirectly related to the achievement of four of the five Europe 2020 targets, as they can contribute to the creation of new jobs and increase in the employment rate on one hand and to the reduction of at-risk-of-poverty rate on the other. The contribution can also result in a faster achievement of the target for RDI and transition to a low-carbon, circular economy.

Investments in the more efficient rule of law and functioning of public administration are also important within this context. By supporting the actions in this area, Slovenia will also comply with Council Recommendations nos 6 and 7 on Slovenia's 2013–2014 national reform programme. Recommendation no. 6 concerns the reform of regulated services and minor restrictions for entering these occupations and the establishment of a better business environment. Recommendation no. 7 concerns the further reduction of the length of judicial proceedings at first instance and of the number of pending cases (in particular, enforcement cases).

<sup>1</sup>[http://www.stat.si/novica\\_prikazi.aspx?ID=5873](http://www.stat.si/novica_prikazi.aspx?ID=5873)

In order to enhance economic competitiveness, it is essential to improve business environment and restructure enterprises, particularly SMEs, focusing on development. In addition, easier access to labour market, consumers and global value chains is also important for enhancing the competitiveness of enterprises, whereby adequate transport infrastructure is of key importance. The Commission Position Paper on the preparation of partnership agreement and programmes in Slovenia for the 2014–2020 period<sup>2</sup> recognises the need to invest primarily in the modernisation of railway network and measures for the promotion of sustainable urban mobility. Actions focus on the upgrading and improvement of railway infrastructure that ensures inclusion of Slovenia in the Mediterranean and Baltic–Adriatic corridors and facilitates the development of the Koper Port and supply to the economy in Slovenia and the countries of both corridors. Slovenia must ensure the interoperability and compliance with TEN-T standards in the core network by 2023, which requires faster investments in modernisation and upgrading. In addition to investments in railway infrastructure and sustainable mobility, Slovenia will earmark part of ESI Funds for the construction of regional road connections in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia and for the elimination of bottlenecks in the existing motorway network in the sections for which cost and benefit analysis will show the greatest benefit for growth and new jobs.

- **Promotion of employment and knowledge**

These investments will directly contribute to the achievement of the Europe 2020 target for employment. Slovenia is still quite far from the national target (75%), as in 2012 the employment rate of men and women in the 20–64 age group was only 68.3%. By supporting these areas, Slovenia responds to Council Recommendation no. 3, which binds it to implement further actions for increasing the employment of young and older people and long-term unemployed, by directing resources to specially adapted programmes of active employment policy and improving their effectiveness. In relation to the labour market, a system needs to be established to more successfully coordinate labour market supply and demand. The support within active employment policy will be adapted to the needs and target groups. Investments are also intended to address skills and demand mismatch on the labour market and increase the attractiveness of vocational education and training programmes and to continue cooperation with relevant interested parties in the assessment of labour market demand.

The Commission Position Paper on the preparation of partnership agreement and programmes in Slovenia for the 2014–2020 period states that owing to the demographic characteristics and trends, Slovenia should identify the needs for investments in active and healthy ageing.<sup>3</sup> In its Operational Programme, Slovenia will not consider this area within a separate investment priority but will implement substantive actions dealing with this issue by appropriate placing and implementation of projects/actions within investment priorities concerning employment, employee adaptation and lifelong learning. It will also highlight target groups with defined results.

In 2012, there were 4.24% of early school-leavers in Slovenia, which shows that policy in this area is successful and that there is every possibility that in 2020 the share of early school-leavers in Slovenia will not exceed 5%. In the area of higher education, Slovenia has almost reached the 2020 target (i.e. 40% of the younger population between 30 and 34 years of age acquiring higher education) – in 2012 the figure was 39.92%.

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<sup>2</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/what/future/pdf/partnership/sl\\_position\\_paper\\_sl.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/what/future/pdf/partnership/sl_position_paper_sl.pdf)

<sup>3</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/what/future/pdf/partnership/sl\\_position\\_paper\\_sl.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/what/future/pdf/partnership/sl_position_paper_sl.pdf)

Although the Commission Position Paper on the preparation of partnership agreement and programmes in Slovenia for the 2014–2020 period<sup>4</sup> does not identify the need for special investments in higher education, Slovenia will highlight this area within the independent investment priority and develop suitable actions to contribute to the elimination of identified deficiencies in Slovenia's higher education system, which are mostly reflected in the low international mobility of students and higher education teaching staff and relatively weak responsiveness to labour market demands.

- **Reduction of the share of Slovenia's population facing poverty risk**

With these investments, Slovenia will strive to achieve the Europe 2020 target concerning poverty and social exclusion, where it has to reduce the number of people facing poverty risk by 40,000 with regard to the baseline of 360,000 in 2008. According to current data, Slovenia is moving further away from this target, as there were 392,000 such persons in Slovenia in 2012. An important part of the support will be intended for the development of (new) long-term care services. This is also in line with Council Recommendation no. 2 as it concerns the restrictions with the ageing of the population, related costs of long-term care and reorientation to deinstitutionalisation. Investments within this area will also be intended for the strengthening of health and the promotion of healthy and active lifestyle over the whole lifetime with a stress on awareness-raising and prevention, including the reduction of inequalities in health. A qualified and strong non-governmental sector also contributes to a better social cohesion and in some cases can take over certain tasks of the public sector.

- **The utilisation of natural potentials and potentials of efficient use of energy and other resources/raw materials for transition to a low-carbon, circular economy**

Part of the actions in this investment area is related to the achievement of the target concerning climate change and efficient energy use. By 2020, Slovenia may increase total greenhouse gas emissions in the sectors that are not included in emission trading scheme by not more than 4% compared to 2005. Data for 2011 show that total emissions were reduced by 3.4%, which puts Slovenia in a good position to achieve this part of the target. Slovenia is also on the right track to achieve the target concerning the share of renewable energy sources in the final consumption, as in 2012 this share was 20.2%, while the target for 2020 is 25%. The intermediate target for energy end-use savings (2.5% in 2010) also shows that Slovenia is moving in the right direction to achieve the national target of 20% reduction in 2020; however, a considerable effort should be made to increase investments in this area. Investments will also be made to improve the efficient use of resources, where no targets have been set, particularly with regard to enterprises and the strengthening of development competences in this area. Space is also one of the non-renewable resources, therefore, investments will also support actions contributing to the rise of quality of life in urban areas, enhancing the competitiveness of these areas and increasing their attractiveness to population, work force and economy.

The content of actions described in the following chapters and mechanisms for their implementation will contribute to the balanced regional development that utilises specific territorial potentials and challenges.

The European structural and investment fund resources will, to the greatest possible extent, constitute a leverage for additional investments, therefore, innovative financial instruments will be developed and used for relevant actions and a more effective and inclusive cooperation among different stakeholders (e.g. international development financial institutions, national development financial institutions, commercial banks and other financial institutions) and better

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<sup>4</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/what/future/pdf/partnership/sl\\_position\\_paper\\_sl.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/what/future/pdf/partnership/sl_position_paper_sl.pdf)

management of the programme itself will be ensured. For better effects, the programme implementation stage will provide conditions for efficient preparation of comprehensive projects and programmes harmonised both among sectors at the national level and between the national and regional levels.

Table 1. Presentation of links between the actions of ERDF and CF and ESF

ERDF/CF ESF	RDI	SME	Low-carbon society	Adaptation to climate change	Environmental protection	Sustainable mobility
<b>Employment</b>		Investments in the actions for the development and growth of enterprises and entrepreneurship will be supplemented and harmonized with the ESF actions aimed at employment, the enhancement of competences and qualifications of unemployed and young people, job adaptation and active ageing.	CF and ERDF resources earmarked for the transition to a low-carbon society that uses resources in a cost-effective manner will be combined with ESF actions in the field of employment, which will help create new (green) jobs.	CF and ERDF resources earmarked for the adaptation to climate change may, to a certain extent, contribute to the creation of new jobs. Actions will have to be reasonably linked to the ESF actions targeting promotion of employment.	Investments in the construction of environmental infrastructure may, by developing new business opportunities in this field, raise the potential for the development of green jobs.	Better transport connections and sustainable mobility actions supported by ERDF/CF funds will facilitate the entry in the labour market
<b>Social security</b>	Possible promotion of actions concerning RDI that deal with social challenges (e.g. social innovations, various technological innovations).	Support to actions for growth and development of SMEs will be linked to/coordinated with ESF actions that will increase the supply of qualified individuals and improve the linking of supply and demand in the labour market. ESF actions for encouraging the mobilisation of inactive persons and other vulnerable groups, reducing the poverty risk and inclusion in the labour market will be supplemented by ERDF actions supporting social entrepreneurship.	CF and ERDF actions will target the reduction of the energy poverty problem. The resources of these funds will also be used for the development of new products and services, which will create the opportunities for the integration with the ESF actions. Sustainable mobility actions may contribute to the reduction of the mobility poverty.			
<b>Education</b>	Projects aimed at increasing research capacity will be clearly linked to the support to achieving better-developed competences; in addition, the development of common projects of financing ESF actions will be ensured to support the development of required specialized skills and better-developed competences. Support to the improved innovativeness of SMEs and strengthening of their competitiveness will be linked to the support to ESF actions aimed at improved competences for the management of enterprises.	Raising the level of general competences and bridging the gap in the field of specific competences and skills of employees or employment seekers will improve the enterprises' capacity to increase their productivity and competitiveness. An important aspect in this process is the improvement of competences for the management of enterprises.	Investments in ESF actions in the field of education are of key importance for supplementing the investment of ERDF/CF resources in issues related to the transition to a low-carbon society, creation of green jobs, promotion of RDI and entrepreneurship and development of new/higher competences in these areas.	Promotion of themes in the field of education aimed at enhancing certain competences and skills in adaptation to climate change.	ESF actions in the field of education and training will contribute to enhanced competences and skills and thus support human resource development in the new labour market introduced by the green economy.	ESF actions in the field of education and training should be integrated with the actions for improved mobility with the aim of facilitating the access to the labour market and promoting investments in the development of centres with highly qualified personnel.
<b>Public administration and justice</b>		ESF resources will be earmarked for actions aimed at the expected increase in the share of solved cases in the field of commercial crime and thus contribute to the improvement of situation in entrepreneurship. This will be further supported by actions aimed at better legislation, deregulation and optimisation of administrative procedures.	Investments aimed principally at the efficient energy use will reduce the operating costs of the public sector.			

### 1.1.3. Territorial aspect

With regard to the implementation of Cohesion Funds, Slovenia is divided into two cohesion regions at NUTS 2 level, i.e. the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia and the cohesion region of Western Slovenia. Although the Operational Programme covers all three funds for each of the cohesion regions, the distribution of fund resources (ERDF and ESF) between the two regions is fixed in advance.

Statistical indicators show that in the majority of areas in the cohesion region of Western Slovenia, with the exception of Ljubljana, the situation is comparable to that of the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia, owing to which the majority of actions at the NUTS 2 level will be implemented in the same manner. This will contribute to a more balanced territorial development, i.e. it will prevent further deterioration of the situation in the cohesion region of Western Slovenia and accelerate the approximation of the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia to the average EU development level.

Despite the uniform approach in both cohesion regions, the otherwise uniform actions will be suitably adapted (e.g. the intensity of assistance) for the region in which certain differences have been identified. When uniform actions will not be appropriate owing to slight but important differences identified, a special approach will be developed, which will take into account developmental specifics of the cohesion region.

Lower GDP per capita is characteristic of **the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia**, which places it among the less developed regions. The region has the population of 1,083,768. It is characterised by agricultural activity, as more than 70% of agricultural households and a large share of agricultural lands are located there; however, agriculture does not contribute substantially to the gross value added (GVA) of the region. A larger part of GVA comes from industry, approximately 40%, which includes traditional and modern branches. Industrial activities in this cohesion region have employed the largest number of people, as much as 44% of people working in the region.<sup>5</sup> In the industry structure, low to medium technology activities (mining, textile industry) predominate, which has a negative impact on cost and export competitiveness of the region. Investments in new technological equipment from structural funds contributed to the correction in favour of the low to medium technology activities; however, this is not sufficient to reduce the differences between the cohesion regions. Owing to the uneven distribution of development centres, centres of excellence and competence centres in the 2007–2013 programme period, which were centrally implemented, mostly in the capital, the region noted a development lag in the field of investments in research, development and innovations. The second largest university centre in the country, the University of Maribor, which is important for the implementation of activities for knowledge-based society, holds an important function. The promotion of research, innovations and technological development and the transfer of knowledge to the economy will contribute to the enhancement of economic competitiveness and the revitalisation of industrial activities. Thus an appropriate development and research infrastructure can be created for the existing high technology enterprises in the region, particularly in metal-processing industry, including tool manufacturing, new materials and other high technology activities. The activation of primary and secondary logistics nodes in the European transport corridor X can suitably increase the regional economic capacity through the connection of national transport routes or the third development axis and facilitate social inclusion, particularly by improving the access to larger urban centres in Slovenia, such as Koroška, Šaleška dolina, Bela krajina, Kočevsko and Haloze.

Increased accessibility can have a positive impact on the quality of life in this area, and in the long term reduce the burden on large regional centres caused by daily migrations, thus improving the

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<sup>5</sup><http://www.stat.si/doc/pub/REGIJE-2013.pdf>

quality of habitat. Urban development and energy efficiency actions implemented in the 2007–2013 programme period were in this short time mostly effective in the construction sector; by increasing the scope of investments and coverage of renewable energy sources in the region they may in the long run also affect efficient energy supply at the national level. Wood as a natural good can additionally contribute to the promotion of "green development" towards the reduction of ecological footprint and represents a move from mature technologies or industries and services towards high technology industry in industrial design and also to the increase in the available capacity of renewable energy sources.

The region is an important provider of energy in the country as the only nuclear power plant is located there along with the majority of energy infrastructure. An important development potential of the region lies in the geothermal energy and its effective use for multiple purposes; it is particularly important for the development of tourism. Spa tourism is one of the most important development specialisations of the region and by using innovative business models, it can contribute considerably to the creation of jobs. With a reasonable link to the functional area of Pohorje, as the main winter tourism area, and with a strong export component it could also contribute to the increase in the added value of the region. The Notranjska Karst region, intermittent lakes and other Natura 2000 sites or protected natural areas as areas of natural heritage conservation require special treatment, in view of sustainable tourism, as well as in view of the establishment of nature protection regimes and the conservation of area's biodiversity. This can be achieved through appropriately developed regimes for the reduction of flood risk and provision of suitable preventive systems to ensure flood safety, which are also important for river basins, particularly in the north-eastern part of the region. Natural features of the region also require the development of target-oriented approach to the activities for self-sufficiency of the region. Agricultural area has an opportunity in the development of food chain and production of agricultural products, i.e. healthy organic food and self-sufficiency based on it, which is important for the country as a whole.

Higher GDP per capita is characteristic of the **cohesion region of Western Slovenia**, which places it among the highly developed European regions. In the cohesion region of Western Slovenia the education level of the population is higher, labour participation rate is also higher and unemployment rate lower. Salaries are higher and the share of service activities and expenditure spent on RDI are also higher. The latter is mostly due to the development of the capital city of Ljubljana, whereas the regions adjacent to Ljubljana and other NUTS 3 areas in the cohesion region of Western Slovenia practically do not differ much from those in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia with regard to development issues. The population is primarily concentrated around the capital of Ljubljana and other urban centres and along the coast. Remote hilly and mountain areas are for the most part unpopulated. The number of residents grows more rapidly than in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia, thanks to natural growth and immigration. The cohesion region of Western Slovenia has the population of 968,728. Service activities contribute 75% to gross value added, which can be attributed to the fact that the region includes the capital city, where there is the majority of state institutions, higher education institutions and research and innovation activities and the highest concentration of economic operators. All this results in a high concentration of employees in Ljubljana, owing to which the city requires a special attention with regard to ensuring sustainable mobility.

In addition to the capital Ljubljana, which is the centre of educational institutions and institutions of development and research and high-technology companies, also other territorial areas have formed in the region with prevailing development and innovation activities, mainly in the areas of ICT, energy industry, biotechnology and materials. These activities are in direct connection with the Smart Specialisation Strategy (SSS), similarly as it is the regional development specialization in the area of natural resources, in particular wood, especially in the area of sustainable building industry, wood-processing industry which has a potential for a break-through in **design and development of new**

**innovative products** and industrial design and renewable sources of energy. The latter are, in addition to other sources, one of the most important actors of energy efficiency and sustainable development.

Service activities provide employment to the majority of persons in work in the region, i.e. to 37 %. Among the service activities prevail in particular the insurance, finance and business services and in addition to these also the services in tourism, since the region has seaside and winter resorts. Development of new business models of marketing in the area of tourism can therefore contribute to a better occupancy of the available tourist capacities, seasonal adjustment of tourist flows as well as influence the increase of export and inflows from this source to the national budget. The areas of Karst, salt pans and Triglav National Park as the protected areas of natural heritage under the Natura 2000 require special treatment for protection, natural protection regimes and conservation of biodiversity of the areas.

In the region there are crossroads of two European corridors and the infrastructure network has two large traffic hubs, namely, in Koper - the Port of Koper and in the capital Ljubljana - the international airport Jože Pučnik Ljubljana. The western part of Slovenia (Posočje) is an area which has the worst access to the motorway network and to important urban centres and is most exposed to earthquakes. Thus, despite the good connections in the central part of the region, there is still a lack of connections between the Gorenjska and the Goriška and the coastal regions with the so-called fourth development axis which would contribute to accessibility, formation of the secondary and tertiary logistic centres and through this contribute to the cost-efficiency and export competitiveness of the economy at regional and national levels and, in addition to the mentioned, also strengthen capacities of the region to connect with cross-border markets of Austria, Italy and Croatia and through this contribute to the implementation of the focused investments into the cross-border cooperation and through this the use of opportunities provided by a new institute named the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC).

A potential development of service industry in the cohesion region of Eastern and Western Slovenia, also by taking into account a development specialisation of individual region, will reflect Smart Specialisation Strategy (SSS) preparations, which will also define relevant investment areas for the period 2014-2020.

It will be possible to achieve the national objectives set within the framework of the implementation of the cohesion policy in Slovenia in the period 2014-2020 also with the aid of the integrated regional projects, which will, through their synergy effects, result in an increased competitiveness of the regions and Slovenia as a whole. Activities of a cross-border connection with the markets of Austria, Hungary and Croatia can additionally contribute to strengthening capacities and development of the region.

In the period 2007–2013, under the Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials, a special priority was set to achieve a balanced development of the Slovenia's regions (NUTS 3). Evaluation<sup>6</sup> of implementing this priority showed that within the approved projects, a lot of assets were invested in regional competitiveness factors, however, their impact on the changes and achievement of the objectives was dispersed owing to a large number of projects. A great majority (88 %) of all assets was invested in construction works and equipment, while a smaller number of projects was intended for interconnection of target groups and development of products (production and service) to achieve integration effects and a penetration to foreign markets. For this reason, the possibility to increase the external competitiveness of the

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.eu-skladi.si/ostalo/vrednotenja/op-rr-4.rp-razvoj-regij/view>

regions at the NUTS 3 is smaller, however, the structure of the up-to-date investments can improve the advantages of the regions in the future.

The evaluation has shown that in the future years, at all levels the assets should be invested in operation and provision of services and to a smaller degree into physical assets (infrastructure). In this way, local and regional sources will obtain a practical value and increase competitiveness of the regions. Investments in economic and public infrastructure are still necessary in some areas; however, they should be based on a clear investment strategy which should be strictly followed, which was not the case in the past period. According to the findings of the evaluation, the NUTS 3 regions did not strictly follow their own priorities which they set in the Regional Development Programmes.

In investing in measures, considerably more attention should be paid to interconnection of relevant objectives of the regions and large projects and thus in such a manner to complement the contents and provide aid to achieve objectives and priorities of the regions. A concentration of measures (possibly, also activities) and interconnection of national and regional priority tasks and measure is necessary also at the level of the state<sup>7</sup>.

The analysis has shown that within the framework of the investment consortiums, in the period 2007–2013, more than 350 partners were supported. In these projects and developments centres of the Slovenian economy, representation of the eligible institutions/individuals from the Eastern Slovenia region was relatively high (between 40 and 50 percent of all participants in partnerships); however, a different picture can be seen in the area of inclusion of the eligible institutions/individuals included in the instruments of excellence and competence centres. Regarding excellence centres, 30 % of the companies from the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia took part, while regarding competence centres, only 10 % of the companies from the abovementioned region participated. The share of public research organisations and academic institutions from the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia was, in each of those two instruments, below 20 %. As regards investors in development and research in the area of ICT, almost three quarters of the recipients of development funds in ICT were in the cohesion region of Western Slovenia and in this cohesion region, a slightly larger share of recipients of the funds was from the academic sector and non-profit public and private institutes Expenditure from 2012<sup>8</sup> show that the ratio between the share of the regional GDP, allocated for Research, development and innovations (RDI), was to the benefit of the cohesion region of Western Slovenia, while a different picture can be seen regarding the share of economic sources of companies in gross domestic expenditure on R&D<sup>9</sup>, which is to the benefit of the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia. The ratio between the shares of state sources in the Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) was to the benefit of the cohesion region of Western Slovenia, which can be, to a part, due to the fact that the share of researchers in the cohesion region of Western Slovenia is considerably higher (75.5 %) than the share of researchers in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia. Despite differences between the regions, in the period of 2008-2012, a positive trend of changes in indicators for the cohesion region in all categories, except regarding the share of economy sources of companies in the Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD), can be detected. Through investments within the framework of this operational programme, such a trend can be continued or even accelerated. In such a manner, conditions for an increased mobilisation and concentration of research potentials can also be established in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia.

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<sup>7</sup> <http://www.eu-skladi.si/ostalo/vrednotenja/op-rr-4.rp-razvoj-regij/view>

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[http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=2372410S&ti=&path=../Database/Ekonomsko/23\\_raziskovanje\\_razvoj/04\\_izbrani\\_kazalniki/10\\_23724\\_kaz\\_raz\\_razv\\_dej/&lang=2](http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=2372410S&ti=&path=../Database/Ekonomsko/23_raziskovanje_razvoj/04_izbrani_kazalniki/10_23724_kaz_raz_razv_dej/&lang=2)

<sup>9</sup> Gross domestic expenditure on Research, development and innovations (RDI)

In the financial perspective 2007-2013, investments in information and communication technologies were carried out within the framework of promotion of economic development infrastructure, development of e-contents and e-services and within the framework of enhancement of administrative qualifications of the public administration, with the support of the instruments of the e-judicial system, e-health and e-administration. Regarding regional allocation of investments in broadband connections, investments in cohesion region of Western Slovenia prevailed where 70% of all investments were carried out. In the cohesion region of Western Slovenia, coverage with commercial providers is higher, and therefore the share of investments in the broadband connections was lower.

Comparison between investments of the two regions in the purchase of technological equipment shows that more investments of this type were made in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia, where a larger amount of assets was allocated for support to the companies with credit guarantees; however, in the majority of cases these were low- or medium-tech investments. The share of innovative activities in the companies does not show considerable deviations from the average value for Slovenia. In 2010<sup>10</sup>, in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia, the share of innovative companies out of all companies in the region was slightly below (48.02 %) the average (49.38 %), while in the cohesion region of Western Slovenia, it was slightly above the average (50.55 %). In the share of the companies that introduced an innovation of a product and/or procedure, the values for the cohesion region of Western Slovenia are below the Slovenia's average which was 34.7 %, while in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia, they are slightly above the average (35.46 %). In 2012, the ratio between all the companies and persons employed with them was approximately equal (approximately 13 percentage points in favour of the cohesion region of Western Slovenia); however, considerably larger difference lies in the generated revenue, since the companies from the cohesion region of Western Slovenia generated for approximately 24 percentage points higher revenue than that created by the companies in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia.

According to SURS<sup>11</sup> information, the funds allocated for investments in the environmental protection as a share of a regional GDP throughout the period of 2007 – 2011 in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia were exceeding the Slovenia's average. Also in this period, with the exception of 2008, the share of funds allocated for investments in the environmental protection, when taking into account all the investments in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia, was well above the Slovenia's average in this period. Also regarding the ratio between the joint investments in the environmental protection in this period, the investments in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia were systematically higher than those in the cohesion region of Western Slovenia. The past investments of the Cohesion Fund (CF) and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in the environmental infrastructure considerably improved the situation in this area. Irrespective of the abovementioned, the needs in the two regions are still significant, particularly in the segment related to compliance with the EU regulations; in case Slovenia does not comply with these regulations, actions will be brought against it for violation of EU law.

Regarding the provision of increased connectivity and competitiveness of regions, investments will be supported in the area of the transport infrastructure construction. The answers to the needs for investments in appropriate transport infrastructure in the two cohesion regions will be provided by the National Programme for the Development of Transport and Transport Infrastructure in the Republic of Slovenia until 2020, with a vision up to 2030, identifying the key bottlenecks and on this basis defining priority areas for investments from the Cohesion Fund (CF) and the ESRR European

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[http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=23723105&ti=&path=../Database/Ekonomsko/23\\_raziskovanje\\_razvoj/04\\_izbrani\\_kazalniki/05\\_23723\\_kaz\\_inov\\_dej/&lang=2](http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=23723105&ti=&path=../Database/Ekonomsko/23_raziskovanje_razvoj/04_izbrani_kazalniki/05_23723_kaz_inov_dej/&lang=2)

<sup>11</sup> [http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=27000125&ti=&path=../Database/Okolje/27\\_okolje/01\\_27000\\_kazalniki/&lang=2](http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=27000125&ti=&path=../Database/Okolje/27_okolje/01_27000_kazalniki/&lang=2)

Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in the appropriate transport infrastructure to increase the competitiveness and connectivity of the regions. It should be highlighted that the needs are higher than the available cohesion policy funds intended for construction and upgrading of the transport infrastructure; for this reason, other available sources have to be included to achieve the objectives.

Within the framework of the competence centres financed by the Economic and Social Council (ESC), in the programme period of 2007-2013, there were 56 % of persons (2676) included in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia and in 44 % of persons (2095) in the cohesion region of Western Slovenia. In training programmes for employed persons the distribution was equal, slightly less than 12.000 persons were included. Slightly less than 70 % of company scholarships were granted in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia.

Participants in active employment policy programmes are slightly more included in the cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia.

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	W	E	W	E	W	E	W	E	W	E	W	E
Education and training	3084	9893	6331	15121	9137	19570	5966	11114	4127	7964	7062	11455
Employment incentives	305	734	1420	3035	1582	2755	1002	1738	798	1057	2094	2746
Creation of new jobs	985	3597	1067	3726	1526	5208	765	2272	1972	4661	1366	4471
Stimulation of self-employment	2261	2589	5453	5412	9319	10025	8056	7376	4538	3686	5612	5410
Lifelong career guidance	1272	4352	3015	6811	2840	8949	2522	7567	3954	5021	7657	9392
Persons included in the Active labour market policy programmes	7907	21165	17286	34105	24404	46507	18311	30067	15389	22389	23791	33474

#### 1.1.4. Horizontal principles for selection of programmes/projects

The selection of projects will be based on two groups of principles for the selection of projects/programmes. These are horizontal principles that will apply to the selection of projects/programmes in all priority axes, and specific principles that are presented in the context of each priority axis in the relevant section. In addition to the principles, which have to be followed in accordance with the regulations in force, the projects/programmes should:

- contribute to the attainment of objectives/results at the level of priority axis and direct effects;

- demonstrate a realistic feasibility in the period to which the support applies as well as the suitability and capacity of the eligible institutions/individuals;
- demonstrate the suitability of the target groups;
- guarantee the sustainability of the anticipated/planned results.
- follow the principles of indiscrimination, equal opportunities, including the accessibility for the disabled; and must not have negative impacts on the state of the environment/nature;
- contribution to a balanced regional development;
- ensure cost effectiveness.

Where relevant, the projects/programmes will also have to take into consideration:

- Adequacy of the planned placement in space in terms of location and programme/purpose;
- Demonstrate that it has no detrimental impacts on the environment through a carried out environmental impact assessment (EIA) or preliminary procedure (EIA *screening*).
- Contribution to tackling social challenges (material and energy efficiency, mobility, health, population ageing, food and self-sufficiency, inclusive society, preservation of natural and cultural heritage).
- Principles of innovative public procurement and the European Commission guidelines for green public procurement and for those areas which are not regulated by the rules on the green public procurement.
- Standards and criteria of the uniform information and communication platform of the wider public sector;
- Economic criteria (added value, added value per employee, export, number of employees);
- Possibility of inclusion of public-private partnership;
- Rules of state aid provision;
- Needs for human resources development, skills and competences;
- Social responsibility (of actors or results - innovations);
- Environmental dimension of sustainable development (material productivity and contribution to the reduced carbon print of Slovenia).

In the process of selection of projects/programmes, national as well as regional projects and projects, which have an impact on the regional development, will be confirmed by direct confirmations and/or tenders. The objectives of a balanced regional development will be promoted with a territorially focused approach along all the priority axes and in both cohesion regions. The selected projects/programmes will contribute to the balanced regional development aiming to also realise the economic growth and employment in the less developed and mainly peripheral areas within the two cohesion regions.

Detailed criteria for selection of the projects/programmes will be adopted by the Follow-up Committee.

Table 2: A synthetic overview of the justification for the selection of thematic objectives and investment priorities

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priorities	Justification of the selection
(1): Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	Upgrading of infrastructure for research and innovation and capacities for development of excellence in research and innovation, and promotion of competence centres, especially those of European interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In accordance with the Commission Position Paper (CPP ), measures for a better use of the established Research, development and innovations (RDI) infrastructure should be supported to commercialise the already developed solutions and make a more efficient use of the existing research infrastructure. Incentives should be provided for a co-operation of different stakeholders (in research and business sectors) at national and international levels in joint projects with a clear market orientation.</li> <li>• According to the RISS, Slovenia must develop a national research infrastructure in the priority areas that will supplement the areas of smart specialisation and contribute to the balanced development of the society. The National Development Programme (NDP) envisages a support to the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) projects, in accordance with the Research Infrastructure Development Plan 2011-2020 aiming by 2020 to provide the access to large research infrastructures through cooperation in international projects, which are, according to the Research Infrastructure Development Plan 2011–2020 (NRRI) assessed as priorities.</li> <li>• Development of activities supporting research institutions and companies in a successful obtaining of funds in international arena according to the National Development Programme (NDP) outlines.</li> <li>• The Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia (RISS) envisages the establishment of an environment providing an efficient knowledge transfer from public research organisations to companies. Within the RISS framework, also a focused and quality international cooperation is envisaged, with special emphasis on cross-border cooperation in the research and development, which has the most direct effect on the transfer of knowledge to the local economy. The Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia (RISS) envisages also encouraging international mobility of young researchers.</li> </ul>
	Encouraging corporate investments in innovation and research and establishing links and synergism between businesses, research and development centres and higher education, particularly in the development of products and services. technology and knowledge transfer, social innovations and public service applications, demand, networking, clusters and open innovations in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through smart specialisation, encouraging technological and applicable research, pilot lines, actions for early validation of products, advanced industrial capacities and initial production in key enabling technologies and dissemination of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Development Programme (NDP ) envisages a further linking of infrastructure and development centres of companies to provide creation and development of the new innovative and technological and spin-off companies and envisages investments in promotion of innovations and entrepreneurial investments in research and development.</li> <li>• According to innovation input indicators Slovenia ranks considerably well; whereas indicators of innovation effects show a low or even declining efficiency of general innovation efforts (OECD's economic review for 2011).</li> <li>• The Commission Position Paper (CPP) anticipates investments in activities aiming to increase the innovation potential of the small and medium-sized enterprises (SME)</li> </ul>

	technologies for general application;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Slovenia, the share of researchers in the economy is still small.</li> </ul>
(2) Enhancing access to, and use and quality of information and communication technologies	Spreading the broadband services and introduction of high-speed networks and supporting the use of the emerging technologies and networks for digital economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objectives of the Digital Agenda for Europe (DAE) - all the population to be provided with the broadband access with at least 30Mb/s by 2020 and 50% of households have to be subscribed to broadband services with a bandwidth of at least 100 Mb/s by 2020.</li> <li>Fixed broadband coverage in Slovenia is below the EU average<sup>12</sup> and the worst coverage of this type is in the rural areas where the accessibility is merely 10 %.</li> </ul>
(3) Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises	Promoting entrepreneurship, especially by facilitating the economic application of new ideas and encouraging the establishment of new enterprises, including business incubators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One of the key obstacles to the growth and development of enterprises in Slovenia is certainly the access to financial sources for the small and medium-sized enterprises (SME).<sup>13</sup> Over-indebtedness of SMEs and deterioration of their business assets also presents a problem.</li> <li>The National Development Programme (NDP) 2013–2014 envisages a creation of a comprehensive set of actions to simplify the financing and operation of companies in order to create better conditions for their growth and development. EU cohesion policy funds will represent the key sources of investment.</li> </ul>
	Development and implementation of new business models for SMEs, in particular for internationalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Commission Position Paper (CPP) recognizes the needs for an increased internationalisation of the SMEs, in particular in the area of tackling social challenges. In Slovenia, the majority of revenue in foreign markets is created by large companies, while small and medium-sized enterprises represent more than 90% of the Slovenian companies.</li> <li>A significant part of the export markets of Slovenia is not classified as fast-growing markets. The market share of services exports to the EU markets further decline during the crisis and in addition to the mentioned, the competitiveness of the Slovenian SMEs has to be increased for their a successful integration of SMEs in global value chains.</li> </ul>
(4) Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	Encouraging energy efficiency, smart energy management and the use of renewable energy sources in public infrastructure, including public buildings and the housing sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficiency to achieve the objective – 20% increase in energy efficiency.</li> <li>Directive 2012/27/EU requires to renovate, every year, 3% of the total floor area of buildings which are owned and used by narrow public sector and for this reason, as a priority task, the renovation of public building shall be supported and also the households sector.</li> <li>The share of household facing the energy poverty issue is on the increase in Slovenia.</li> </ul>
	Promotion of energy generation and distribution from renewable energy sources (RES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In accordance with Directive 2009/28/EC, Slovenia is obliged to achieve at least a 25% share of renewable energy sources (RES) in terms of gross final energy</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/sites/digital-agenda/files/SL%20-%20Broadband%20markets.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/facts-figures-analysis/performance-review/files/countries-sheets/2012/slovenia\\_sl.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/facts-figures-analysis/performance-review/files/countries-sheets/2012/slovenia_sl.pdf)

		<p>consumption by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available informal data for 2012 indicate that the annual interim objective defined in the Renewable Energy Sources Action Plan (NREAP); however, further investments in this area are important.</li> <li>• The National Development Programme (NDP) envisages a renewal of a support scheme for the use of renewable energy sources in order to disburden the final consumers of the electric energy and to promote the use of cost-effective technologies.</li> </ul>
	Development and use of intelligent low- and medium-voltage distribution systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently, in the distribution network, merely 25% of electricity consumers in Slovenia are equipped with smart metering systems enabling remote reporting of data.</li> <li>• In Slovenia, a number of development-oriented enterprises and institutions operates in this area that also participate in the international arena; for this reason, investments in this area are also related to the growth and development objectives of companies.</li> </ul>
	Encouraging low-carbon strategies for all types of areas, particularly urban, including sustainable multimodal urban mobility and appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regarding mobility, the Commission Position Paper (CPP) for Slovenia recognizes the sustainable mobility as the key investment area in urban areas.</li> <li>• In Slovenian towns, a poor air quality is, to a part, a result of a lack of implementation of sustainable mobility measures.</li> </ul>
(5) Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	Supporting investment in climate change adaptation, including ecosystem-based approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In accordance with EU Water Framework Directive, in Slovenia, we defined 61 areas under significant influence of flooding, for which we can claim with a high probability that, according to the criteria of flood risks, are the most flood-prone areas in the Republic of Slovenia. The National Development Programme (NDP) 2013 – 2014 envisages the needs to invest in construction and non-construction anti-flood measures.</li> <li>• Republic of Slovenia has no comprehensive climate change adaptation strategy, risk assessments for natural and other disasters are deficient.</li> </ul>
(6) Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	Investing in the water sector in order to comply with the EU law requirements for satisfying investment needs that are defined by the Member States and exceed those requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the EU law, by 31 December 2015, Slovenia is obliged to provide adequate systems for discharge and treatment of urban wastewater from all areas of settlement with total load equalling or exceeding 2000 P.E. (with national funds and with the Operational Programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development (OP ROPI) we will achieve adequately equipped systems merely in approximately 50 % agglomerations). The National Development Programme (NDP) envisages investments in the infrastructure for wastewater discharge and treatment.</li> <li>• Systems providing access to quality drinking water are not available to all the population and huge losses of drinking water along the water distribution systems are also a problem. For this reason, the National Development Programme (NDP) envisages investments in this area.</li> <li>• Over a third of water bodies do not reach good ecological quality, among the key</li> </ul>

		reasons for this are hydromorphological burdens.
	Investment in the waste sector in order to comply with the EU law requirements for satisfying investment needs that are defined by the Member States and exceed those requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A large share of waste has been still deposited onto landfills. The National Development Programme (NDP) envisages investments to establish adequate infrastructure for waste treatment.</li> <li>• Implementation of measures for the prevention of waste and attainment of objectives of their processing and reuse presents an opportunity for development.</li> </ul>
	Protecting and restoring biodiversity of soil organisms and encouraging ecosystem-related services, including NATURA 2000 network and green infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A large share of the area of the Republic of Slovenia included in the Natura 2000 network, which, however, has not yet been fully established.</li> <li>• Conservation status of numerous habitats and species quickly deteriorated owing to many pressures.</li> <li>• The conserved biodiversity represents a potential for development of protected areas.</li> </ul>
	Actions for improving urban environment, revitalising towns and cities and decontaminating brownfield sites (including areas under areas under transformation), reducing air pollution and promoting noise reduction actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In Slovenia, urban areas on one hand face the problem of suburbanisation and on the other hand, the problem of emergence of brownfield sites in these areas.</b></li> <li>• <b>in Slovenia, there are over 900 brownfield sites exceeding the surface of more than 1 hectare.</b></li> </ul>
(7) Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures	Renovating and developing a comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway system and promoting noise reduction actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Owing to insufficient investments in the railway infrastructure, the railway lines configuration is obsolete and no longer appropriate for a modern railway transport.</li> <li>• The Commission Position Paper (CPP) recognizes the needs for investments in development of the railway infrastructure along the two TEN-T corridors, in particular with the objective to attain the European standards.</li> </ul>
	Improving regional mobility by linking secondary and tertiary traffic hubs with TEN-T infrastructure, including through multimodal hubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-to-date analyses performed upon establishing an integrated transport model as the basis for preparation of the National Programme clearly show the regions hindered in their economic development due to an inadequate access to the TEN-T network. Due to this fact, in these regions, adverse demographic trends continue and their development gaps are still growing. The European Regional Development Funds (ERDF) will be focused on the start of the construction of the southern part of the third development axis.</li> </ul>
	Supporting a multimodal Single European Transport Area by investing in the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite the intensive investments in the road infrastructure, bottlenecks in the motorway network are identified; the most problematic among them, located in the TEN-T network, will be removed with support from the Cohesion Fund (CF) invested in the project Draženci Gruškovje.</li> <li>• The Port of Koper is one of the key ports of the trans-European transport (TEN-T) network; consequently, the promotion of the development of adequate port infrastructure is the essential in the establishment of pan-European multimodal networks that will ensure the smooth functioning of the EU internal market and the strengthening of economic and social cohesion.</li> </ul>

(8) Promoting employment and supporting labour mobility	Ensuring access to jobs for job seekers and economically inactive persons, including long-term unemployed and people who are distant from the labour market, including through local employment initiatives, and promotion of worker mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the National Reform Programme 2013 – 2014<sup>14</sup> the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, among the Slovenia's measures highlighted the programs designed to accelerate the activation of the unemployed, particularly the elderly, the long-term unemployed and less educated.</li> <li>• According to the Recommendations<sup>15</sup>, Slovenia has to continue implementing actions to promote employment of the abovementioned target groups by allocating resources to specifically tailored active employment policy programmes and increasing their effectiveness. In terms of the labour market, a system for successful matching of labour market supply and demand should be designed.</li> </ul>
	Sustainable integration of young people, particularly those who are not in employment, education or training, into the labour market, including young people facing a higher degree of social exclusion and those from marginalised communities also by way of implementation of the youth guarantee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the Recommendations<sup>16</sup> regarding the young, in particular those with higher education, Slovenia has to adopt further measures for their employment.</li> <li>• The National Development Programme (NDP) 2013–2014 envisages implementation of a special set of measures under the Active Employment Policy Programme for a target group of young people and implementation of measures for employment of young people within the framework of the adopted Youth Guarantee scheme.</li> <li>• When entering the labour market, young people lack adequate experience and knowledge.</li> <li>• The unemployment of young people is higher in Eastern cohesion region and for this reason, a part of measures will be supported also within the framework of the Youth Employment Initiative.</li> </ul>
	Adaptation of workers, enterprises and enterprise owners to changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low employment rate of the elderly people and demographic situation indicate a need for restructuring, investments in higher productivity and health of the employed.</li> <li>• It is also very important to ensure work-life balance as well as to promote the overall corporate social responsibility. In Slovenia there are some examples of best practices in this field, which should be further encouraged in dialogue with the social partners. This would significantly affect the productive forms of work organization, including better conditions for health and safety at work. The key group of workers affected by adaptation is the older workers group.</li> </ul>
(9) Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination	Active integration, including by promoting equal opportunities and active participation and improving employability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expressly negative trend of the increase in the number of long-term unemployed people and the inactive, and the number of long-term recipients of social assistance.</li> <li>• The objective to reduce poverty and social exclusion was set in the National Reform</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> The National Reform Programme 2013-2014, May 2013, available at: [http://www.mf.gov.si/si/delovna\\_podrocja/evropski\\_semester/nova\\_evropska\\_razvojna\\_strategija\\_do\\_2020/nacionalni\\_reformni\\_program/](http://www.mf.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/evropski_semester/nova_evropska_razvojna_strategija_do_2020/nacionalni_reformni_program/)

<sup>15</sup> Recommendation for a Council Recommendation on Slovenia's 2013 national reform programme and delivering a Council opinion on Slovenia's stability programme for 2012-2016

<sup>16</sup> Recommendation for a Council Recommendation on Slovenia's 2013 national reform programme and delivering a Council opinion on Slovenia's stability programme for 2012-2016

		<p>Programme already in 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The European Commission in its Position Paper recommends to reduce the number of persons at risk of poverty and social exclusion through the enhancement of measures providing support in re-employment and additional training.</li> </ul>
	Promoting availability of affordable, sustainable and high-quality services, including health and social services of general interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite the prolongation of life expectancy, the expected growth of healthy years of life has not been recorded; the European Commission in its Position Paper recommends promotion of active and healthy ageing without diseases or disabilities through carrying out measures for promotion of healthy life-style and addressing health-damaging behaviours.</li> <li>• Council recommendations on Slovenia's National Development Programme (NDP) 2013 concerning long-term care relate to the improvement of access to services by redirecting care responsibility from institutions to communities.</li> </ul>
	Investing in health care and social infrastructure which contributes to development on the national, regional and local levels, reduction of inequalities in health status, promotion of social inclusion through access to social, cultural and recreational services and transition from institutional to community care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demographic trends show a sharp increase in the share of older population in Slovenia.</li> <li>• The European Commission in its Position Paper draws the attention to the fact that the public capacity in the area of long term care does not respond to increased demand for different types of accommodation adjusted to the needs of the elderly people and for other social services providing support to the older population.</li> </ul>
	Promoting social entrepreneurship and professional integration in social enterprises and promoting social and solidarity economy in order to facilitate access to employment to everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social entrepreneurship has a large potential for social inclusion and employment of vulnerable groups of population.</li> <li>• The National Development Programme (NDP) 2013 – 2014 envisages carrying out measures based on the adopted Strategy for developing social entrepreneurship for the period 2013-2020.</li> </ul>
(10): Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning	Enhancing access to lifelong learning for all age groups in formal, informal and occasional environments, upgrading the skills and competences of the workforce and promoting flexible learning opportunities, including through vocational guidance and validation of competences acquired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commission Position Paper (CPP) recognizes the need to enhance access to lifelong learning, upgrading the skills and competences of the workforce and increasing the labour market relevance of education and training systems.</li> <li>• The National Development Programme (NDP) envisages a decrease in the employment rate of elderly workers also due to further development of active labour market policies and lifelong learning measures, also due to the envisaged priority inclusion of elderly people in these programmes.</li> <li>• The National Development Programme (NDP), in addition to the lifelong learning programmes envisages also measures for carrying out lifelong career guidance for all groups of working age population.</li> <li>• According to Recommendations<sup>17</sup> Slovenia is obliged to eliminate the skills mismatch by improving the attractiveness of the relevant vocational education and training programmes.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

<sup>17</sup> Recommendation for a Council Recommendation on Slovenia's 2013 national reform programme and delivering a Council opinion on Slovenia's stability programme for 2012-2016

	Improving the quality, efficiency and openness of tertiary and equivalent education with a view to increasing participation and attainment levels particularly for disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Development Programme (NDP) envisages support to incentives for international mobility of students and higher education lecturers and inclusion of top experts on the economy from abroad.</li> <li>• In compliance with the National Development Programme (NDP), also a start of systematic monitoring of employability of higher education institution graduates is envisaged.</li> <li>• The effectiveness of the study is low, which is evident from a high dropout rate and the long duration of studies.</li> </ul>
	Investing in education, skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the EU key indicators, in Slovenia, the situation regarding the ICT infrastructure supporting the education, is below the EU average. With no adequate ICT infrastructure, neither an increased use of ICT in teaching and learning nor an improvement in competencies resulting from the changed mode of teaching and new teaching methods which would, in addition to the investments in the ICT infrastructure, demand also highly developed digital skills in pupils, students and professionals.</li> </ul>
(11) Enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration	Investing in institutional capacities and effectiveness of public administration on the national, regional and local level with a view to providing reforms, better legislation and good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In line with the Council recommendations for 2013, Slovenia should accelerate the reform of regulated services and significantly reduce barriers to the entry into these occupations. Furthermore, business environment should be improved, including by establishing an independent competition protection agency and providing independent and sufficient sources of its funding.</li> <li>• In line with the Country Specific Recommendations (CSR) of the European Commission, Slovenia should eliminate systemic reasons for excessively lengthy procedures at first instance in litigious civil and commercial cases and reduce the number of pending cases, in particular enforcement cases.</li> <li>• According to the Country Specific Recommendations (CSR) an efficient mechanism of systemic pre-insolvency proceedings for out-of-court deleveraging should be established as well the efficiency of the already commenced proceedings of enforcement of corporate insolvency and in-court settlements should be improved, including swiftly resolving pending court cases related to bankruptcy procedures, in order to maximise recovery value and to facilitate the timely and efficient resolution of non-performing loans.</li> </ul>
	Strengthening the capacities for all interested parties involved in the implementation of education, lifelong learning, training, employment and social policies, including through sectoral and territorial agreements on promoting reforms on the national, regional and local levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In accordance with the National Development Programme (NDP), Slovenia, in consultation with the social partners, should adjust its legislation to protect fixed-contract jobs and thus reduce labour market fragmentation. In consultation with the social partners and in line with the national practice, Slovenia should also ensure that the increase in wages, including minimum wage adjustment, is supported by competitiveness and job creation.</li> <li>• Slovenia in accordance with the Commission Position Paper (CPP) recognizes the needs to enhance the capacities of the stakeholders such as social partners and</li> </ul>

		non-governmental organizations .
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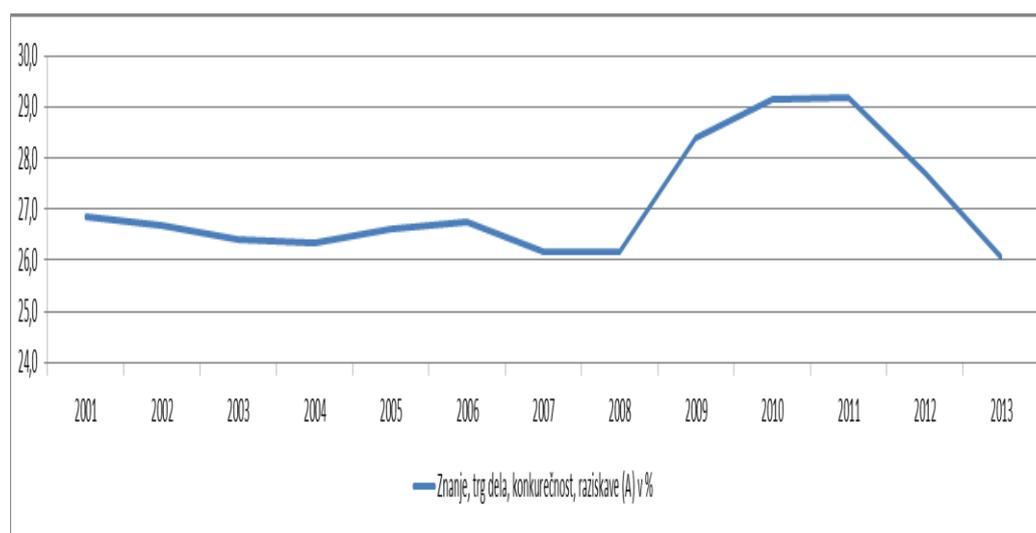
## 1.2. Justification of the financial allocation

A detailed substantiation of the focused investments is presented in Table 2, summarising a synthetic overview of the justification for the selection of thematic objectives and investment priorities.

Since the financial crisis began, in Slovenia, the share of expenditure for the areas of knowledge, competitiveness, research and labour market has decreased in comparison to other expenditure (Picture 1). For this reason, the majority of the finance from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Economic and Social Council (ESC) shall be focused on the short-term measures to increase the accessibility of financial resources to enterprises, research, development and innovations (RDI) and incentives to increase employment and employability by simultaneously creating a long-term stable environment that will encourage the development of high-quality jobs with a modified structure of the economy, taking into account demographic trends.

The majority of funds will be focused on strengthening these areas in comparison with other areas i.e. environmental infrastructure, agriculture) where the funds for investments in the private sector and for individuals were not decreased and even slightly increased in 2012.

**Figure 1:** Share of all expenditure in the areas of knowledge, competitiveness, research and labour market regarding all expenditure



Source: Sappra, the Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy (SVRK), own calculation

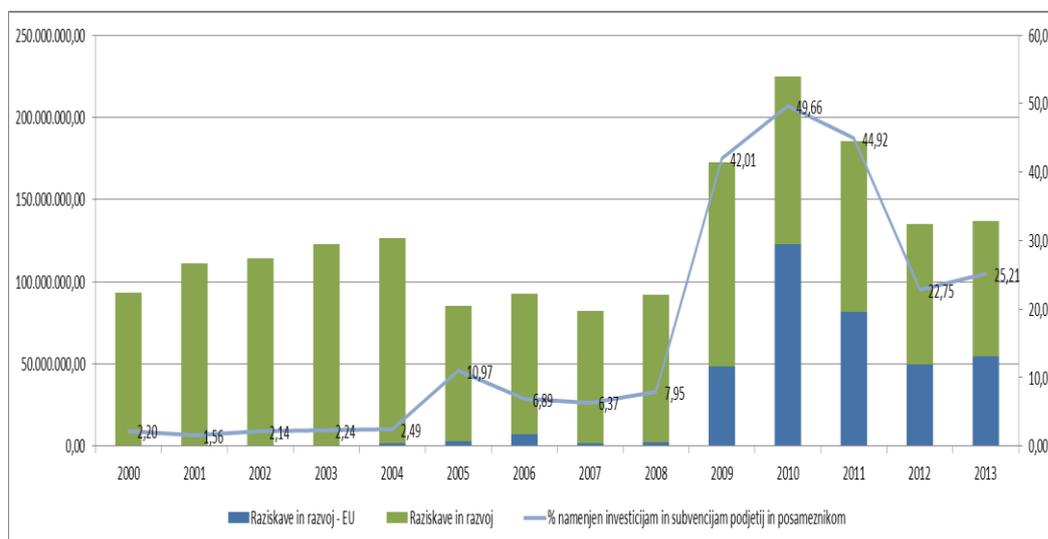
On the basis of calculations and substantiations mentioned in Table 2, Slovenia will allocate EUR 480 million funds from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for the contents of the **thematic objective 1**, annually allocating for this purpose approximately EUR 70 million and thus increase the volume of funds for this area compared to 2012 and 2013.

To achieve objectives in this area, adequate approaches will be set up establishing adequate ratio in co-financing from public and private sources and thus preventing ousting out the private investments from this area, since the results of evaluations<sup>18</sup> show that through an adequate conception of measures providing support the private sector we can increase investments of

<sup>18</sup> Paulo Correa, Luis Andres, Christian Borja - Vega; The impact of Government Support on Firm R&D investments, A Meta -Analysis; Policy Research Working Paper; The World Bank, January 2014

this sector in the area of research, development and innovations (RDI ). In the areas of investments intended for co-financing of public institutions, the measures will be designed so as to provide maximum spill over effects.

**Figure 2:** Total state budget expenditure regarding the EU source and the share earmarked for investments, capital transfers and subsidies for private enterprises and individuals in the areas of research



Source: Sappra, the Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy (SVRK), own calculation

Data show that the fixed broadband coverage in Slovenia is below the EU average<sup>19</sup> and regarding the coverage of the rural areas, Slovenia is ranked the worst among the Member States. For this reason, in the area of **thematic objective 2**, Slovenia will invest EUR 50 million from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for construction of the broadband coverage network.

Data on expenditure for growth and development of companies show that the trend of investments is negative and in addition to this, the structure of these expenditure shows that in the past period, an important share (40%) represented investments in tourism and regional infrastructure. Therefore, in the new perspective, approximately EUR 550 million from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) will be allocated for the **thematic objective 3**. The majority of funds will be refundable, which will allow for a larger volume of funds.

Through its previous investments in the fields of resource efficiency and promotion of renewable sources of energy, Slovenia is on track to achieve the set national targets in the framework of the so-called climate package, however, in the time when the country is faced with the problems of economic and financial crisis, these will be difficult to achieve without the use of EU funds. Therefore, Slovenia will allocate EUR 260 million of CF and EUR 21 million of ERDF for the **thematic objective 4**. By combining the use of refundable and non-refundable funds it will be possible to mobilize a significant part of private funds to ensure greatest

<sup>19</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/sites/digital-agenda/files/SL%20%20-%20Broadband%20markets.pdf>

possible multiplier effects. Apart from environmental, this area also yields positive economic effects and may contribute to the creation of new jobs.

The investment of EUR 53 million of CF and EUR 30 million of ERDF in the measures related to the **thematic objective 5** is justified by the fact that certain areas of Slovenia are at an increased risk of floods, and that the state, having designated areas of significant impact of floods in accordance with the requirements of EU Water Framework Directive, identified 61 such areas that require the implementation of appropriate measures.

The analysis of past investments in the construction of environmental infrastructure shows that these have been on the increase since 2006, with a marked rise noted in the period 2007-2013. Nevertheless, the needs in this area are still considerable, referring particularly to the collection and wastewater treatment, where Slovenia encounters difficulties in meeting the objectives of EU legislation. Therefore, EUR 269 million of CF will be allocated for **thematic objective 6** in the period 2014-2020. Support will be also provided for the area of biodiversity (EUR 51 million of ERDF), in particular for achieving the objectives of Natura 2000 areas, the management of which has not yet been fully established, as well as for the efficient use of space and the improved quality of life in urban areas (EUR 86 million of ERDF).

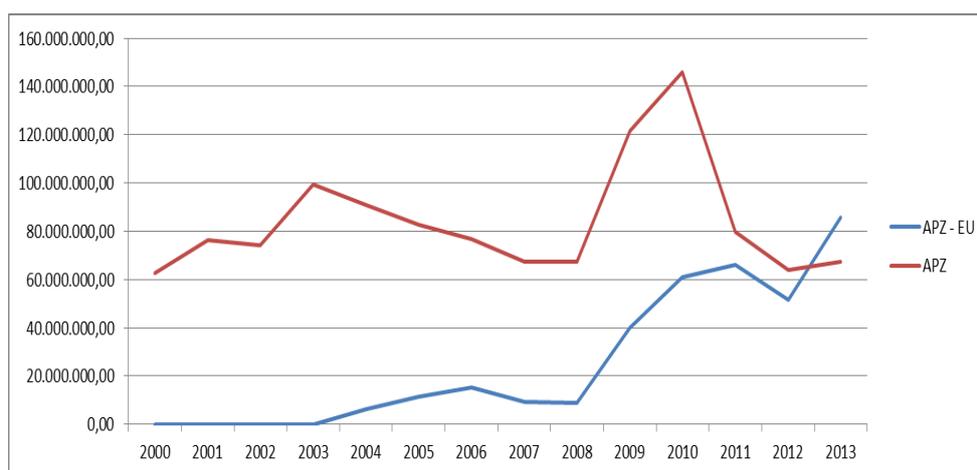
Key investments in transport infrastructure in Slovenia will be defined in the National Programme for the development of transport and transport infrastructure in the Republic of Slovenia until 2020, with a vision up to 2030. Investments of EU funds in transport infrastructure in Slovenia represent a smaller part of the investments in this sector, however, these investments are important in view of the investments that contribute to sustainable mobility, better connectivity and accessibility, and climate objectives achieving. Therefore, EUR 223 million of CF and EUR 40 million of ERDF will be allocated for the **thematic objective 7** in the period 2014-2020.

In times of economic crisis, expenditures to reduce the problem of unemployment have increased significantly, with ESF representing an important source of financing for active employment policy.

In the period 2014–2020, approximately EUR 500 million will be allocated for the implementation of the measures of employment and training. The **priority investment "Access to employment"** will be allocated EUR 148 million from ESF funds, primarily due to the presently still very unfavourable situation in the labour market and the low share of expenditure on active employment programmes. Investments in this area are in line with the

Recommendations<sup>20</sup> Measures in this area will be logically related to investments in other areas and developed in accordance with the findings of relevant evaluations, which is expected to result in a decline of unemployment<sup>21</sup> Another urgent problem that Slovenia is warned about in the Recommendations is the problem of young unemployed persons, particularly those with tertiary education<sup>22</sup>. Therefore, the priority investment of "Sustainable integration of young people into the labour market" will be allocated EUR 105 million of ESF in the period 2014-2020.

**Figure 3:** Total state budget expenditure regarding the EU source earmarked for AEP



Source: Sappra, the Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy (SVRK), own calculation

Recent analyses show that In Slovenia, the number of working age population will start to decline already after 2015, which means that fewer working-age people should generate income for an ever increasing share of the inactive population. Therefore, Slovenia will invest EUR 34 million of ESF funds in the implementation of the **priority investment of "Adaptation of workers, enterprises and enterprise owners to changes"** toward supporting the measures to raise productivity of the elderly working population and thus alleviate the negative impact of decrease in the active working population on the economic growth.

In Slovenia, the share of the long-term unemployed, the inactive, and of long-term recipients of social assistance is on the increase. By financing the priority investment of "Active inclusion" Slovenia will contribute to meeting the EU 2020 target. There will be EUR 90 million of ESF resources available for this purpose. Given the demographic trends in Slovenia, EUR 25 million

<sup>20</sup> Recommendation for a Council Recommendation on Slovenia's 2013 national reform programme and delivering a Council opinion on Slovenia's stability programme for 2012-2016

<sup>21</sup> ILO, Global Employment Trends 2014; January 2014; Presents the estimates of the effects of investments in active employment policy and effective job placement. It is estimated that a doubling of investment (from 0.6% to 1.2% of GDP) would reduce unemployment by 0.8 percentage points in the global market. Considering the situation and public finance conditions, in this way we maintain the share of EU funds for AEP.

<sup>22</sup> Recommendation for a Council Recommendation on Slovenia's 2013 national reform programme and delivering a Council opinion on Slovenia's stability programme for 2012-2016

of ESF funds will be earmarked for the **priority investment** of "**Promoting the availability of affordable, sustainable and high-quality services**", where these resources will be combined with EUR 45 million of ERDF funds for the implementation of the priority investment of "**Health care and social infrastructure investments**". Activation of inactive target groups is also possible through **strengthening social entrepreneurship**, and therefore, in the period 2014-2020 EUR 30 million of ESF resources will be allocated to this priority investment.

Demographic projections for Slovenia indicate that the number of active working population aged 50-64 will increase, and it is necessary to improve the knowledge of this population segment. To be able to respond to the future structure of demand on the labour market it will be necessary to equip individuals with new knowledge and competences, as only in this way it will be possible to take into account the fact that for any further employment (to a breaking point) and productivity growth it will be of paramount importance that individuals are adequately equipped with knowledge. Consequently, in 2014-2020 Slovenia will earmark EUR 176 million of ESF funds for the implementation of measures **for enhancing equal access to lifelong learning** and EUR 32 million from ESF funds for **improving the quality, efficiency and accessibility of tertiary education**, with emphasis on measures aimed at improving employability of higher education institution graduates. A smaller share of ERDF funds (EUR 20 million) will be used for **the development of educational infrastructure**.

In Slovenia the poor efficiency of the judiciary and of the public sector are elements that prevent the expansion of the entrepreneurial activity. EUR 52 million ESF funds will, therefore, be invested into **projects to enhance institutional capacity and effectiveness**. Additionally, to boost social and civil dialogue, EUR 10 million from ESF funds will be used for **strengthening the capacities of all stakeholders**.

Table 3: Investment strategies of the programme

Priority axis	Fund	Community support (EUR)	Share of community contribution to the operative programme (by fund and by priority axis)	Thematic objective	Priority investment	Specific objectives compatible with priority investments	Common and specific indicators of results that contribute to the attainment of objectives
2.1. International competitiveness of research, innovation and technological development in accordance with smart specialisation for enhanced competitiveness and greening of the economy	ERDF	480	16,0	(1) Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	2.1.1. Upgrading of infrastructure for research and innovation and capacities for development of excellence in research and innovation, and promotion of competence centres, especially those of European interest	More efficient use of the existing research infrastructure and competences for a better national and international cooperation within the knowledge triangle	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of foreign financing (GERD) in PRO according to total GERD.</li> <li>• Potential income from abroad, in percentage of GDP</li> <li>• Placing Slovenia above the EU average on the Innovation Union Scoreboard</li> </ul>

					2.1.2 Encouraging corporate investments in innovation and research and establishing links and synergism between businesses, research and development centres and higher education, particularly in the development of products and services. knowledge and technology transfer, social innovations and public service applications, demand, networking, clusters and open innovations in SMEs through smart specialisation, encouraging technological and applicable research, pilot lines, actions for early validation of products, advanced industrial capacities and initial production in key enabling technologies and dissemination of technologies for general application;	Increased share of innovation-active enterprises	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of companies' expenditure for RR in all sectors of performance, in GDP</li> <li>• Share of high-tech products in exports by primary production factor</li> <li>• Share of innovation-active enterprises</li> </ul>
2.2. Enhancing access to information and communication technologies, facilitating their greater use and increasing their quality	ERDF	50	1,66	Enhancing access to information and communication technologies, facilitating their greater use and increasing their quality	Spreading the broadband services and introduction of high-speed networks and supporting the use of the emerging technologies and networks for digital economy.	Access to broadband electronic communications services in "white areas"	Indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penetration through fixed broadband access</li> </ul>
2.3. Dynamic and competitive entrepreneurship for green economic growth	ERDF	550	18,3	(3) Enhancing competitiveness of SMEs	2.3.1. Promoting entrepreneurship, especially by facilitating the economic application of new ideas and encouraging the establishment of new enterprises, including	Increasing the early –stage entrepreneurial activity index and increasing sales revenue in supported enterprises	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early-stage entrepreneurial activity index (TEA index) increase</li> <li>• Higher growth of net sales revenue</li> <li>• Gross growth in the average number of</li> </ul>

					business incubators		<p>employees on the basis of work hours in supported enterprises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher survival rate of newly formed enterprises after two years of the conclusion of financing in supported enterprises, in relation to the national average</li> <li>• Higher material productivity</li> </ul>
					2.3.2. Development and implementation of new business models for SMEs, in particular for internationalisation	Better integration of Slovenian SMEs into international trade	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of SMEs exports in total exports</li> <li>• Number of exporters</li> <li>• Inflow from travel services</li> </ul>
2.4. Sustainable energy use and production and intelligent networks	CF ERDF?	260 47	8,1 1,6	(4) Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	2.4.1. Encouraging energy efficiency, smart energy management and the use of renewable energy sources in public infrastructure, including public buildings and the housing sector	Increasing efficient use of energy in the public sector	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cumulative energy end-use savings in the public sector</li> </ul>
					2.4.2. Promotion of energy generation and distribution from renewable energy sources (RES)	Increasing the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of gross final energy consumption from RES in heat supply</li> <li>• Share of gross final energy consumption from RES in electricity</li> </ul>
					2.4.3. Development and use of intelligent low- and medium-voltage distribution systems	Increasing efficiency of the electricity system	<p>Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of consumers connected to the intelligent metering systems</li> </ul>
					2.4.4. Encouraging low-carbon strategies for all types of areas, particularly urban, including sustainable multimodal urban mobility and appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures	Improving the quality of life through improved air quality in urban areas	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of passenger kilometres in railway transport</li> <li>• Share of passenger kilometres in bus transport</li> <li>• Modal split - use of passenger cars</li> </ul>
2.5. Sustainable energy use and	CF	53	1,7	(5) Promoting climate	2.5.1. Supporting investment in climate change adaptation,	Reduced risk of flooding in	<p>Indicators:</p>

production and intelligent networks	ERDF	30	0,9	change adaptation, risk prevention and management	including ecosystem-based approaches	significant flood risk areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of buildings less exposed to flooding ( with lesser flood risk)</li> <li>• Number of structures less exposed to IPPC and SEVESO</li> </ul>
2.6. Improved state of the environment and biodiversity	CF ERDF	269 137	8,4 4,6	(6) Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	2.6.1. Investing in the water sector in order to comply with the EU law requirements for satisfying investment needs that are defined by the Member States and exceed those requirements	<p>Specific objective 1: Increased security of adequate drinking water supply</p> <p>Specific objective 2: Reducing emissions into water due to construction of infrastructure for discharge and treatment of urban wastewater</p> <p>Specific objective 3: Achieving favourable ecological and chemical status of waters</p>	<p>Indicator for specific objective 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people with safe access to adequate drinking water</li> </ul> <p>Indicator for specific objective 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total wastewater load generated by agglomerations of more than 2000 p.e., which is treated by a municipal or common treatment plant</li> </ul> <p>Indicator for specific objective 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of surface water bodies where the status of conservation of species and habitat types in Natura 2000 sites was improved or preserved</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
					2.6.2. Investment in the waste sector in order to comply with the EU law requirements for satisfying investment needs that are defined by the Member States and exceed those requirements.	Reducing the quantity of municipal waste	<p>Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of municipal waste generated per person</li> </ul>
					2.6.3. Protecting and restoring biodiversity of soil organisms and encouraging ecosystem-related services, including NATURA 2000 network and green infrastructures	Improving the status of species and habitat types, in particular those with the worst conservation status, protecting valuable natural features, and providing key ecosystem-related services	<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation status of species and habitat types</li> </ul>

					2.6.4. Actions for improving urban environment, including rehabilitation of abandoned industrial sites and reduction of air pollution	Revitalizing degraded urban sites and improving the quality of public areas	Indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface of revitalized urban areas</li> </ul>
2.7. Infrastructure construction and actions to promote sustainable mobility	CF ERDF	383 40	12 1,3	(7) Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures	2.7.1. Renovating and developing a comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway system and promoting noise reduction actions.	Increasing the competitiveness of rail infrastructure	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase of the volume of goods transported by railway</li> <li>• Increase of the number of passengers</li> </ul>
					2.7.2. Improving regional mobility by linking secondary and tertiary traffic hubs with TEN-T infrastructure, including through multimodal hubs	Better transport links to provide for easier access and balanced regional development	Indicator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distances between regions in terms of travel time</li> </ul>
					2.7.3. Supporting a multimodal Single European Transport Area by investing in the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T)	Eliminating bottlenecks on the TEN-T Network and insuring TEN-T standards on the whole network	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time-sensitive costs per year due to investments into the motorway network</li> <li>• Increased capacity of the navigable channel of Basin II in the Port of Koper</li> </ul>
2.8. Promotion of employment and transnational labour mobility	ESF	287	9,6	(8) Promoting employment and supporting labour mobility	2.8.1. Ensuring access to jobs for job seekers and economically inactive persons, including long-term unemployed and people who are distant from the labour market, including through local employment initiatives, and promotion of worker mobility	Specific objective 1: Increasing employability of job-seekers and encouraging their inclusion in the labour market  Specific objective 2: Provide efficient services (job-matching) in relation to demand and supply on the labour market in Slovenia and the EU	Indicators for specific objective 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of employed after cessation of employment incentives (total, the elderly and the less educated)</li> <li>• Number of employed after conclusion of school or training (total, the elderly and the less educated)</li> </ul> Indicators for specific objective 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• Number of CVs processed in relation to</li> </ul>

							<p>EURES activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of jobs provided under mobility schemes</li> </ul>
					<p>2.8.2. Sustainable integration of young people, particularly those who are not in employment, education or training, into the labour market, including young people facing a higher degree of social exclusion and those from marginalised communities also by way of implementation of the youth guarantee</p>	<p>Specific objective 1: Reducing youth unemployment</p> <p>Specific objective 2: Reducing youth unemployment in Eastern Slovenia</p>	<p>Indicators for specific objective 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of employed young people immediately after finishing school or training</li> <li>Number of employed young people after employment incentives (support) is discontinued</li> </ul> <p>Indicator for specific objective 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of employed young people immediately after employment incentives (support) is discontinued</li> </ul>
					<p>2.8.3. Adaptability of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to changes</p>	<p>Ensuring quality work organisation and work environment, and services to help workers adapt to changes in the labour market</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of enterprises which successfully adapted to changes</li> </ul>
2.9. Social inclusion and reduction of the risk of poverty, active ageing and health	ESF ERDF	145 45	4,8 2	(9) Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty	2.9.1. Active integration, including by promoting equal opportunities and active participation and improving employability	Greater inclusion of individual from target groups in to social inclusion and motivation programmes	<p>Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of individuals from form target groups, included in programmes for job-seekers; number of persons in learning/training schemes, number of persons getting qualifications or a job after participating in the programme</li> </ul>
					2.9.2. Promoting availability of affordable, sustainable and high-quality services, including health and social services of general interest	Specific objective 1: Improving access o social and health services, and supporting transition from institutionalized to community forms of care and nursing	<p>Indicator for specific objective 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of persons included in programmes, who after the conclusion of the project will enjoy new forms of care or will be provided assistance with their independent life</li> </ul>

						Specific objective 2: Improving accessibility of preventive social health care programmes aimed at promoting healthy and active life style	Indicators for specific objective 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of population with risk factors for chronic diseases</li> <li>• Share of adult population in Slovenia who are physically active (in compliance with guidelines?)</li> <li>• Share of population consuming recommended quantities of fruits and vegetables</li> <li>• Share of excessive drinkers</li> <li>• Share of people responding to screening programmes</li> </ul>
					2.9.3. Investing in health care and social infrastructure which contributes to development on the national, regional and local levels, reduction of inequalities in health status, promotion of social inclusion through access to social, cultural and recreational services and transition from institutional to community care services	Specific objective 1: Setting up infrastructure enabling transition from institutionalized to community services  Specific objective 2: Reducing health inequalities and preventing diseases	Indicator for specific objective 1:  Number of persons transferred from institutions to housing units  Indicators for specific objective 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of population with risk factors for chronic diseases</li> <li>• Share of physically active adult population</li> <li>• Share of population consuming recommended quantities of fruits and vegetables</li> <li>• Share of excessive drinkers</li> <li>• Share of people responding to screening programmes</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
					2.9.4. Promoting social entrepreneurship and professional integration in social enterprises and promoting social and solidarity economy in order to facilitate access to employment to everyone	Increasing scope of activities and employment in the social entrepreneurship sector	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of employed person after cessation of support?</li> <li>• Share of employments in the social entrepreneurship sector</li> </ul>
2.10. Education, skills and lifelong learning to increase	ESF	209	7,0	(10) Investing in skills, education	2.10.1. Enhancing access to lifelong learning for all age groups in formal, informal and	Specific objective 1: Enhancing general and professional competences of	Indicators for specific objective 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of individuals having acquired certain competences (basic, professional,</li> </ul>

employability	ERDF	20	0,6	and knowledge transfer, and lifelong learning	occasional environments, upgrading the skills and competences of the workforce and promoting flexible learning opportunities, including through vocational guidance and validation of competences acquired	individuals, in particular young people, the elderly and the less educated people	<p>digital competences) – number of trainings provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of elders having acquired certain competences (basic, professional, digital competences)</li> <li>• Number of young people with improved general and professional competences (young people included in competence-enhancement programmes – measurement is made after conclusion of programme)</li> <li>• Share of professionals that use newly acquired competences in their work number of individuals participating in a any training course</li> <li>• Number of schools establishing open innovative learning environments</li> <li>• Number of enterprises included in the pilot project of apprenticeship</li> </ul> <p>Indicators for specific objective 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of persons included in lifelong learning who successfully concluded training</li> <li>• Number of individuals with acquired additional qualifications (specialisation, advanced training)</li> </ul> <p>Number of elderly persons included in lifelong learning who successfully concluded training</p> <p>Indicators for specific objective 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of adults who, after counselling, found a job or were included in formal or informal education or training for obtaining additional qualifications</li> <li>• Share of students included in activities of career centres</li> </ul>
					2.10.2. Improving the quality, efficiency and accessibility of tertiary and equivalent education, with a view to increasing participation and attainment levels, particularly	Increased matching of higher education system and the labour market, to enable greater employability	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of students from socially weaker environments? who are included in mobility programmes</li> <li>• Share of higher education institutions</li> </ul>

					for disadvantaged groups.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>having adopted measures to improve their general quality and teaching standards</li> <li>Share of study programmes with innovative approaches</li> </ul>
					2.10.3. Investing in education, skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure	Increasing competences and improving achievements of young people through greater use of information-communication technologies in classrooms	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of primary school teachers using ICT in classrooms for more than 25%</li> <li>Percentage of secondary school teachers using ICT in classrooms for more than 25%</li> </ul>
2.11. Rule of law, enhancing institutional capacity, efficient public administration, support to NGO development	ESF ERDF	62 10	2,0 0,3	(11) Enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration	2.11.1. Investing in institutional capacities and effectiveness of public administration on the national, regional and local level with a view to providing reforms, better legislation and good governance	Specific objective 1: Efficient judicial system  Specific objective 2: An efficient, modern and more cost-effective public administration  Specific objective 3: Increasing institutional capacity of the public administration	Indicators for specific objective 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average expected time for solving business? and civil suits (litigations?)</li> <li>Number of court cases pending.</li> <li>Number of centralized business processes within the judiciary? courts?</li> </ul> Indicator for specific objective 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislative burdens/year</li> <li>Costs of operation.</li> </ul> Indicators for specific objective 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of bodies having already implemented quality standards (CAF)</li> <li>Number of qualified civil servants</li> </ul>
					2.11.2. Strengthening the capacities for all interested parties (stakeholders) involved in the implementation of education, lifelong learning, training, employment and social policies, including through sectoral and territorial agreements on promoting reforms on the national, regional and local levels	Specific objective 1: Enhancing the capacities of NGOs  Specific objective 2: Enhancing the capacities of	Indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of professionals who have obtained additional competences</li> <li>Number of supra-sectoral partnerships following completed trainings or counselling</li> <li>Number of employees on the basis of work hours in NGOs</li> </ul> Indicator for specific objective 2:

						social partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Greater understanding of methods (subject matter?) and techniques of social dialogue</i></li> </ul>
Technical Assistance	CF ERDF ESF	90 17 12	2,8 0,1 0,05	N/A	2.12. Technical assistance	Ensuring efficient management and implementation of the system of the use of the European Cohesion Policy funds in the Republic of Slovenia.	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of public which positively assesses the impact of ECP in Slovenia</li> <li>• Average time elapsed between receipt of application and approval of programme/project</li> <li>• Average time elapsed between receipt of claim for payment and issuing authorized claim for reimbursement</li> </ul>

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF PRIORITY AXES

### **2.1. International competitiveness of research, innovation and technological development in line with smart specialisation for enhanced competitiveness and greening of the economy**

Increasing focus on target markets and countering fragmentation of scientific research and technological development in Slovenia are important prerequisites for achieving greater international competitiveness of research, innovation and technological development also in accordance with the Smart Specialisation Strategy to enhance competitiveness and green the economy. In order to achieve this goal and considering Slovenia's compact size, it is necessary to exploit rationally and efficiently the synergies between higher education, research and innovation infrastructure that has been created in Slovenia over many decades (OECD Economic Review, 2011, p. 102). In this regard, cooperation, integration and openness of knowledge institutions to all stakeholders and initiatives in the innovation development are of vital importance, also by further concentrating on final users and, as fully as possible, on market potential evaluation activities to guarantee the final market success. Slovenia should increase scientific and technological knowledge, and above all, fully harness it, to strengthen and scale up its innovation capacity.

A uniform approach will be adopted at the national level under the priority axis concerned, the latter will build on the results of investment<sup>23</sup> in the previous financial perspective. The measures will be designed so as to allow the closing of the identified gap in the field of research excellence in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija.

#### **2.1.1. Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest;**

**Specific objective: enhance efficient use of existing research infrastructure and developed knowledge/competences to improve national and international collaboration in the knowledge triangle**

More efficient investments in RDI, particularly in the areas where market demand is manifested, are the key lever underpinning a successful development restructuring of the economy. Slovenia should witness an establishment of a support system that facilitates the transfer of accumulated knowledge in market-oriented activities and improves conditions for multidisciplinary collaboration between experts of various profiles.

Past investments of Slovenia in RDI created a good environment for research and development, and the new programming period should focus on a more efficient use of the existing research infrastructure and knowledge to support innovation development processes in the economy for development of products and services boasting market potential. The existing research infrastructure (funded by the EU and national resources) and existing partnerships between the

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<sup>23</sup> The review of achieved results encompasses an interim evaluation of operations of excellence centres (2011), available at: [http://www.arhiv.mvzt.gov.si/si/delovna\\_podrocja/znanost\\_in\\_tehnologija/centri\\_odlicnosti\\_in\\_kompetencni\\_centri\\_vmesna\\_evalvacija\\_centrov\\_odlicnosti/](http://www.arhiv.mvzt.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/znanost_in_tehnologija/centri_odlicnosti_in_kompetencni_centri_vmesna_evalvacija_centrov_odlicnosti/). Final evaluation of both instruments will be undertaken upon the closure of the operations of excellence centres and centres of competence for the purpose of reviewing the achieved results and results of investments in two major measures in the area of R&D.

institutions will represent a solid base for establishing new centres for the transfer of knowledge in the national and EU context, which will guarantee further concentration of potentials and will facilitate coordination of established links. The existing research infrastructure will be better utilised, while avoiding unnecessary duplication of costs of purchasing equipment and facilitating access to state-of-the-art equipment in the economy as well.

The investment priority will support financing of the missing research infrastructure to link up the available and enhanced research infrastructure into national and regional infrastructure centres (based on ESFRI and Research Infrastructure Development Plan) which will pave the way to enhanced global competitiveness of Slovenian research and improved development of relevant human resources.

Investments in the measures under this investment priority will ensure and incentivise collaboration between research institutions, with a well-balanced role of public research institutes and economic entities.

The areas of concentration of funds, identified through Smart Specialisation Strategy priorities will be efficiently upgraded by means of integration and functional complementarities between research infrastructure in line with the Research Infrastructure Development Plan and priority areas identified in ESFRI. The measures will pursue active building of the European Research Area and subsequent stepping up of Slovenia's competitiveness as well as of the EU area as a whole. Support for and upgrade of the instruments under Horizon 2020 will create synergies between the structural funds and funds provided by the central EU programmes (Horizon 2020).

Hence, we expect Slovenia to become an internationally open research area attractive to individual researchers and research organisations as well as foreign and national enterprises.

Investments in the measures under this investment priority are expected to yield the following:

- Improved transfer of knowledge between public research organisations and enterprises,
- Full utilisation of research infrastructure and its linking into national and regional infrastructure centres
- Enhanced international competitiveness of the Slovenia RDI area.

Table 4: Specific output indicators for investment priority 2.1.1.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
1.1.1	Share of foreign financing of R&D in general government and higher education sectors, with respect to total GERD	share		2.8	2012	3.05	SORS	Once a year
1.1.2	Patent revenues from abroad as % of GDP	share		0.07	2011	0.1	Slovenian Intellectual Property Office	Once a year
1.1.	Slovenia's position above	place		12 <sup>th</sup> place	2013	Above EU	Innovation Union	Once a year

3	the EU average in Innovation Union Scoreboard					average	Scoreboard	
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2.1.1.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.1.1.1.1. Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:

Within the context of Smart Specialisation Strategy orientations and based on Slovenia’s comparative advantages the funds under the investment priority will notably be ring-fenced for the areas that demonstrate market potential, are characterised by market-orientation and may indirectly contribute to strengthening entrepreneurial potential and raising added value. The supported measures<sup>24</sup> will upgrade to date investments in the areas where the evaluations will identify sustainability and will thus facilitate and speed up enhancement of international competitiveness and excellence of research.

- **SUPPORT TO KNOWLEDGE CENTRES FOR ENHANCING INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS AND EXCELLENCE OF RESEARCH:** in the last decade, Slovenia has been developing or focusing its capacities on several forms of knowledge centres (centres of excellence, competence centres, development centres of the Slovenian economy and similar). Their results have already been or will be evaluated in the future, which will also help to define in detail the priorities of Smart Specialisation Strategy. Support in this context will be given to the knowledge centres that will demonstrate the potential for development breakthrough in an international setting.

The centres for knowledge transfer and commercialisation will, in line with the orientations of the Smart Specialisation Strategy, constitute a platform bringing together and searching for synergies between the economy and research organisations. Both technological and non-technological aspects will be included, i.e. in the area that clearly demonstrate market potential. The measure will seek to support targeted interdisciplinary (non-)technological-development research in line with the orientations of the Smart Specialisation Strategy and in KET areas.

In connection with the measure under investment priority 1.2 which aims to provide adequate entrepreneurial infrastructure in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija, this investment priority seeks to support the establishment of a research-development infrastructure centre with research development units based on European KET technological orientations. Support will also target projects, such as for example research-development projects of universities and the economy.

- **BETTER UTILISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE:** connected with the first measure, the support in this context will be given to creating conditions for opening up research infrastructure to other research institutions, foreign partners and enterprises that may use it.

<sup>24</sup> A detailed set and content of the measures supported under this investment priority will be prepared after the Smart Specialisation Strategy has been finalised.

Infrastructure investments will focus on priority areas deemed to be the prerequisite for international competitiveness of Slovenian RDI area. Support will thus be given to enhancement of the existing research infrastructure in priority areas of the Smart Specialisation Strategy and projects identified in the Research Infrastructure Development Plan whose emphasis will be given to ESFRI projects. Special attention will also be given to the development of infrastructure in cooperation with economic entities.

- **EFFICIENT INTEGRATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMMES, INCLUDING HORIZON 2020 PROGRAMME:** main emphasis will be laid on supporting the integration of Slovenian partners in the international networks, both in terms of providing complementary infrastructure conditions as well as promoting research and attracting renowned foreign experts to come to Slovenia. Furthermore, we will support the building of European Research Area, Innovation Union and Horizon 2020 (ERA Chair, twinning, timing) and development partnerships under Articles 185 and 187 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and the European Institute of Innovation and Technology. Support will also be given to enhancing support environment for Slovenian applicants (research institutions and enterprises) for the central EU programme Horizon 2020.
- **HARNESSING OF RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF RESEARCHERS AND MOBILITY OF RESEARCHERS BETWEEN THE ACADEMIA AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SPHERE:** incentives will aim to support research projects with a view of bringing the players within the knowledge triangle together based on potentials and breakthrough ideas of individual researchers. Also, various forms of knowledge transfer between the academic sphere and the economy will be supported (e.g. creation of affiliated and spin-off research enterprises in the form of voucher schemes) and strengthening of the research potential of knowledge institutions and development-oriented economic entities. Attention will be given to researchers who return to Slovenia after the research or education work at foreign research and/or higher education institutions and who can, owing to gained knowledge, significantly contribute to the RDI activity of enterprises and further production of knowledge and its application. Where possible under the calls for proposals, support will likewise be given to researchers who will rank high in high competitive international calls for proposals, but will not be funded due to a limited budget under the call. Such linkages will boost integration in the European Research Area and spur cooperation within the knowledge triangle. The instruments will act as a lever underpinning enhanced linkages and collaboration between the public research organisations and the economy and, as a consequence, intensifying private sector investments in RDI.
- **ARTS RESEARCH CENTRES:** arts research centres, acting as a forum bringing together the science, culture, citizens and the economy in one place, will also be supported. Serving as demonstration projects facilitating the application of new knowledge, boosting artistic achievements and fostering most advanced technologies in individual areas of work, these centres will aim to strengthen the knowledge-based society and creativity and to inform various target groups about the achievements of development, linkages between the science and art and possible concrete applications in everyday life.
- **CONSTRUCTION OF A SCIENCE CENTRE:** its concept builds on three intertwined and complementary components (demonstration building, sustainable building and house of experiments) bringing together science, citizens and the economy in one place. The main idea behind the centre is to become a platform aiming to raise awareness about the role of knowledge-based society and creativity and to inform various target groups about the

achievements of development. The science centre will become a demonstration building showcasing new technologies and championing and spurring their use.

Target groups: enterprises, research organisations, universities and independent higher education institutions or researchers and consortia, in line with the identified priority research and technological areas, institutions and entities in the cultural sphere joining cultural and research activity.

Beneficiaries: legal entities of public law, including ministries, institutes (public and private, enterprises, research organisations, universities and independent higher education institutions or researchers and consortia of affiliated organisations, in line with the identified priority research and technological areas, regional development agencies, entities in the cultural sphere joining cultural and research activity.

#### 2.1.1.1.2. *Guiding principles for selection*

In addition to horizontal principles, the criteria for project selection defined in the Smart Specialisation Strategy will be taken into account. Cross-cutting areas from the identified key priorities of smart specialisation must be selected on the basis of investment criteria, such as e.g.:

- supported knowledge centres will have to deliver a business plan that demonstrates sustainability of measures after the closure of the programming period;
- integration of knowledge, competences and technologies in priority areas;
- innovativeness and integrity of the planned products, services and processes;
- justification of internationally comparable knowledge and competences throughout the knowledge development process;
- the investment capacity;
- long-term development and market potential of new products, services and integrated solutions;
- projects must demonstrate a broader social impact or respond to societal challenges;
- integration of various regional players.

#### 2.1.1.1.3. *Planned use of financial instruments*

No use of financial instruments is envisaged in the framework of this priority axis.

#### 2.1.1.1.4. *Planned use of major projects*

Not envisaged.

#### 2.1.1.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table 5: Output indicators for investment priority 2.1.1.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
CO24	Number of new researchers in supported entities	Number	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	150	Monitoring	Once a year
				Zahodna Slovenija	200		

CO25	Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities	Number	ERDF	Whole of Slovenia	150	Monitoring	Once a year
CO26	Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	Number	ERDF		125	Monitoring	Once a year
1.1.4	Number of supported projects of collaboration between research institutions and economic entities	Number	ERDF		14	Monitoring	Once a year

**2.1.2. Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies.**

**Specific objective: increase the share of innovation active enterprises**

Innovation policy in the past focused on investments in R&D, but today, more than ever, it needs to look at the entire invention-innovation process. Fostering of innovation activities in enterprises is increasingly gaining as a development priority and the associated set target is thus to increase the share of innovation active enterprises. Data reveal that in the period 2010-2012 the share of innovation active enterprises fell by 3.5 percentage points against the preceding period. Also, innovation activity in small enterprises has shrunk, and the same trend has also been observed in the service sector enterprises<sup>25</sup>.

The country needs to ensure that investment in RDI in enterprises becomes more focused and efficient, increasingly attracting private capital. By doing so, Slovenia may rank at least among the top of the group of innovation followers (Union Innovation Scoreboard) and enable the economy to acquire, in cooperation with knowledge institutions, highly professional and specialised knowledge and skills, which will facilitate following of global trends, enhance the competitiveness and increase value added.

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.stat.si/novica\\_prikazi.aspx?id=6186](http://www.stat.si/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=6186)

More efficient investments in RDI, especially where market demand exists, are the key forces of successful restructuring of the economy. Despite relatively high investments in RDI, in which the share of private investments is higher than that of public investments, Slovenia has a structural problem that reflects in low added value per employee, reaching only around 60 % of the EU-27 average, and in a relatively low share of export of high-tech products in the overall export structure (Slovenia's share is 20.1 %, while the EU average is 26.1 %). The cooperation in research and innovation between the public and private spheres is still weak (ineffective knowledge triangle), which further slows down the development-oriented restructuring of the economy.

Slovenian economy faces the lack of technically qualified personnel in engineering, while the supply of highly educated personnel who complete education is growing. This creates a gap between the education system and the needs of the economy, which calls for the establishment of a support system that facilitates the transfer of accumulated knowledge in market-oriented activities and improves conditions for multidisciplinary collaboration between experts of various profiles. As regards searching for opportunities for joint investments of national and international sources in the field of RDI, in particular in smart specialisation areas, there is still considerable room for improvement. Better cooperation between domestic and foreign (large) enterprises with SMEs and start-ups should be established so as to help SMEs integrate into global value chains and facilitate their internationalisation.

Due to growing pressures on the prices of energy products and raw materials, which strongly affect the competitiveness of the economy, and considering the fact that both energy and material efficiency in Slovenia are below the EU average, particular attention will be devoted to the development and innovation projects to increase the material and energy efficiency of processes, products, services and technologies.

Special attention will be given to the deployment of new technologies and innovations in the area of access to and integration of spatial databases and creation of knowledge-based services with added value in the field of spatial planning, construction and reconstruction of facilities and real estate management.

As innovativeness and innovation are not limited to the research and private sectors, but are also an important factor in enhancing the competitiveness of the public and non-governmental sectors, the development and innovations in these fields will be supported too.

The mentioned objective will be achieved by targeted investments in projects where Slovenia has already developed a competitive advantage (identified in the Smart Specialisation Strategy) and which have an above-average potential of growth, increase of value added and boast international competitive advantage.

The following results will be achieved under this investment priority:

- increased share of innovation active enterprises launching technological and non-technological innovations;
- increased share of enterprises integrated in global supply chains and consortia;
- increased export of high-tech products in total exports;
- increased share of private investment owing to more efficient investment in RDI.

Table 6: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.1.2.

ID	Indicator	Measurement	Category of region	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of
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		unit						reporting
1. 2. 1	Share of business expenditure on RDI in all sectors of performance, in GDP	%	Whole of Slovenia	1.76	2012	2	SORS	Once a year
1. 2. 2	Share of high-tech products in exports by primary production factor	%	Whole of Slovenia	20.1	2011	25	IMAD	Once a year
1. 2. 3	Share of innovation active enterprises	%	Whole of Slovenia	49.4	2010	60	SORS	Once every three years

#### 2.1.2.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

##### 2.1.2.1.1. *Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

Different measures will be combined for enterprises and their development-oriented partnerships with knowledge institutions and other relevant stakeholders at the national and international level in areas where investment needs or opportunities for increasing and speeding up own investments in RDI activities have been identified. Only thus will they be able to develop innovative solutions, raise technological and non-technological complexity of their products or services, make a huge step forward, raise their productivity and value added, and strengthen their competitive position in global markets. Measures and instruments whose evaluation showed the potential for upgrading or further implementation will be supported in line with the Smart Specialisation Strategy. According to the Smart Specialisation Strategy, development partnerships represent a solid basis for the integration and seeking of synergies between the economy and research organisations at the national and international level.

The projects will embed technological and/or non-technological aspects in the fields that clearly demonstrate market potential. The measure will seek to enhance targeted interdisciplinary technological-development-oriented research and non-technological research in line with the Smart Specialisation Strategy, and research in KET, including ICT (future internet, digital data, new integrated e-services and service platforms, mobile applications and ICT solutions). In this way, support will be granted to those projects that show the greatest potential for a breakthrough on a global scale. Considering the identified need to support eco-innovations, the horizontal support will be intended for the development of new green products, services, processes and business models, mainly with the aim to increase material and energy efficiency (recycling, promotion of environment-friendly design, practical application of cradle-to-cradle principles and industrial symbiosis in practice, development of new materials, development of energy- and material-efficient products, production processes and services etc.). Support will also be given to measures that contribute to the development of products, services, processes and business models in the area of integration of spatial databases, spatial planning, construction and reconstruction of facilities and real estate management.

Furthermore, conditions will be provided for making the research infrastructure open for use to other research institutions, foreign partners and enterprises. The supported measures<sup>26</sup> will

<sup>26</sup> A detailed set and content of the measures supported under this investment priority will be prepared after the Smart Specialisation Strategy has been finalised.

upgrade to date investments in the area and will thus facilitate enhancement of international competitiveness of Slovenian enterprises.

The following types of activities will be financed under this investment priority:

- **DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED MARKET SOLUTIONS:** support in priority areas will be given to the development of integrated solutions for domestic and foreign markets that address societal challenges. Integrated solutions include product-, service-, process- and/or organisation-related innovations. To this end, the incentives will be aimed at the following:
  - **DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND INVESTMENTS:** both technological and non-technological innovations will be promoted to enhance the capacity of Slovenian enterprises in integrating in global supply chains and consortia, allowing them to access and operate in the most promising and the existing market niches where higher yields and correspondingly higher value added per employee can be expected. Investments in non-technological innovations and in sustainable value elements will increase (intangible assets: intellectual property rights, process and organisation innovations, social innovations, linkage of enterprises and creative industries, new business models, introduction of mass innovation systems, eco-innovations...), along with the promotion of the use of industrial design in the economy and development of products and services with own trademarks.
  - **COMMERCIALISATION OF DEVELOPED SOLUTIONS:** support will be given to projects seeking commercialisation of developed solutions and entry of new technologies in the market in order to acquire references, e.g. through innovative public procurement (pre-commercial procurement) and demonstration projects. Support will further target linking up of national and international enterprises in their integration efforts in international technological development programme in order to cross the foreign market barriers.
  - **DIGITAL GROWTH AND SUPPORT FOR KET:** the country will advocate digital growth and deployment of KET, including ICT (future internet, digital data, new integrated e-services and service platforms). Innovative projects will be the means to support initiatives based on a breakthrough idea in the area concerned (e-services, mobile applications and ICT solutions) and having potential for a breakthrough on a global scale.
  
- **STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT COMPETENCES IN ENTERPRISES:** support will be provided with a view of enhancing competences and innovation potentials of employees in order to complement key areas under this investment priority. Enterprises and other players in the environment are known as the generator of innovation processes. To this aim, the country should initiate processes that will bring together the wider business environment, enterprises and stakeholders (regional aspect, creativity, design etc.) for innovation processes in various fields. The activities may cover innovativeness fostering projects for employees based on the principle “Each citizen of Slovenia is innovative” that seek to make people understand the meaning of innovativeness. This should result in the increased share and number of researchers and generators of creative development in the business sector, higher quality of existing development units notably with multi- and interdisciplinary knowledge (creativity, design, art and other non-technological solutions) and in a shift to new research areas. Incentives will preponderantly be given to the researchers swapping public for business sector and young researchers as well as top researchers in enterprises.

Target groups: enterprises and knowledge institutions

Beneficiaries: enterprises, different forms of linking of enterprises among themselves and with knowledge institutions, institutions providing for enterprises (development groups, consortia, centres, chambers, employers' associations etc.), research organisations, regional development agencies, NGOs.

2.1.2.1.2. *Guiding principles for selection of programmes/projects*

In addition to horizontal principles, the criteria for project selection defined in the Smart Specialisation Strategy will be taken into account: cross-cutting areas from the identified key priorities of smart specialisation must be selected on the basis of investment criteria, such as e.g.:

- taking account of market trends, market potential of new products, services and integrated solutions;
- integration of knowledge, competences and technologies in priority areas;
- innovativeness and integrity of the planned products, services and processes;
- justification in terms of internationally comparable knowledge and competences throughout the knowledge development process;
- the investment capacity;
- integration of various regional players;
- projects must demonstrate a broader social impact or respond to societal challenges.

2.1.2.1.3. *Planned use of financial instruments*

The use of refundable sources of finance (financial engineering) is planned besides non-refundable sources and innovative public procurement. The type and scope of financial instruments will be determined after the ex-ante evaluation of financial instruments has been made.

The actions will be carried out through financial engineering instruments (instruments for the development of venture capital market, bank loan guarantees with interest rate subsidies facilitating access to the financing of working capital and investments, micro credits), and supplemented with new instruments (e.g. mezzanine loans, ...) and through the non-refundable sources of finance. Based on the financial gap analysis, the funds will be earmarked for the areas with the greatest existing gap between the needs of SMEs and offer of financial institutions; appropriate instruments will be applied to this end. The services which will be provided through the support environment entities will be given for all enterprises in their early stages.

<p><i>NOTE: Gap analysis is currently being commissioned (procedure underway) and is planned to be concluded in the second half of 2014.</i></p>
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2.1.2.1.4. *Planned use of major projects*

There are no major projects planned.

### 2.1.2.1.5. Output indicators

Table 7: Output indicators for investment priority 2.1.2

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
CO01	Number of enterprises receiving support	Number	ERDF	Whole of Slovenia	200	Monitoring/own data	Once a year
CO03	Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants	Number	ERDF	Whole of Slovenia	100	Monitoring/own data	Once a year
CO02	Number of enterprises receiving grants	Number	ERDF	Whole of Slovenia	100	Monitoring/own data	Once a year
CO028	Number of enterprises supported to introduce new to the market products	Number	ERDF		200	Monitoring/own data	Once a year
1.1.4	Number of supported projects of collaboration between research institutions and economic entities	Number	ERDF		20	Monitoring/own data	Once a year
1.2.6	Number of new e-services		ERDF		155	Monitoring/own data	Once a year

### 2.1.3. Specific provisions for the ESF, where applicable

Not relevant.

### 2.1.4. Performance framework

Indicator type (implementation step, financial indicator, output or result indicator)	ID	Definition of indicator or implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Data source	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where applicable
Output indicator	CO028	Number of enterprises supported to introduce new to the market products	Number	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	40	100	Monitoring	With regard to milestones
	CO028			ERDF	Zahodna Slovenija	40	100	Monitoring	With regard to milestones

									s
Output indicator	CO 02 6	Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	Number	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	20	50	Monitoring	With regard to milestones
	CO 02 6				Zahodna Slovenija	20	50		
Funding sources	F1	Input/expense	Million EUR	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	83.8	212.8		
	F1				Zahodna Slovenija	71.4	181.2		

### 2.1.5. Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention field									
Table 7: Dimension 1 Intervention field		Table 8: Dimension 2 Form of finance		Table 9: Dimension 3 Territory		Table 10: Dimension 6 Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 11: Dimension 7 ESF secondary theme <sup>27</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
002 Research and innovation processes in large enterprises	99,000,000	01 04	50,000,000 49,000,000	07		07		04	9,900,000
003 Productive investment in large enterprises linked to the low carbon economy	30,000,000	01 04	18.000.000 12.000.000	07		07	30.000.000	04	3.000.000
059 Research and innovation infrastructures (private, including science parks)	52,000,000	01	52.000.000	07		07		08	
060 Research and innovation activities in private research centres including networking	115,239,161,44	01	115.000.000	07		07		08	
062 Technology	20,000,000	01	20.000.000	07	7	07	7		

<sup>27</sup> This aims, *inter alia*, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Article 9(1) to (7) CPR.

transfer and university-enterprise cooperation primarily benefitting SMEs									
063 Cluster support and business networks primarily benefitting SMEs	8,000,000	01	8.000.000	00	8.000.000	00	8.000.000		
065 Research, innovation infrastructure, processes, technology transfer and cooperation focusing on the low carbon economy	56,000,000	01 04 05 06	28.000.000 10.000.000 15.000.000 3.000.000	07		07		04	5.600.000
064 Research and innovation processes in SMEs (including voucher schemes, process, design, service and social innovation)	100,000,000	01 04 05 06	50.000.000 14.000.000 30.000.000 6.000.000	07		07		04	10.000.000

**2.1.6. Where appropriate, a summary of the planned use of technical assistance including actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of programmes**

Not relevant.

**2.2. Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, ICT**

At least 260,000 households in Slovenia do not have access to broadband communications services, since operators do not provide them nor do they show commercial interest to do so. At the same time, the country needs to upgrade the network infrastructure covering 450,000 households which fails to meet the Digital Agenda for Europe targets, to provide broadband at 100 Mbps. An important fact which actually dictates further planning is extremely dispersed settlement pattern characteristic of Slovenian rural areas, which potential private investors - electronic communications operators – consider as the main impediment to designing sustainable business models in rural areas. By enhancing access to broadband communications services, the country will significantly boost economic development in both cohesion regions which are in huge need of investments in broadband connections. Existing data on the number

of households suggests that the ratio between households of both cohesion regions remains practically the same, while the development problem is common to both regions, which calls for further pursuit of a uniform approach and measures targeting the whole of the country in terms of electronic communications policy. Construction of broadband networks in rural areas in such a way will enable a more balanced regional development, preservation of cultural heritage and will create a stimulating environment for the development of SMEs.

### 2.2.1 Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy

The Partnership Agreement analysis reveals that rural areas of Slovenia face marked shortfall in terms of standard fixed broadband availability. The negative trend regarding development of broadband infrastructure has become pronounced in the past few years and has grown at a fast pace. The country therefore needs to intensify public investments in the construction of open broadband network at 100 Mbps that will enable access to broadband services in the areas where these are not provided by the operators nor do the operators show interest to do so. These investments will result in enhanced availability of fixed broadband in both regions. A service called “Call before you dig” will be proposed to avoid direct and indirect damage caused to broadband network.

The expected results under this investment priority are as follows:

- cover the areas where operators do not provide access to broadband services with broadband network.

Table 7: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.2.1

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
2.1.1	Total standard fixed broadband coverage	%	Whole of Slovenia	69.7	2014	72.9	Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, Agency for Communication Networks and Services, SORS, local communities	Once a year

#### 2.2.1.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

Development of open broadband communications networks.

##### 2.2.1.1.1. Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:

The measure seeks to ensure access to broadband services to each and every household across the country. Construction of broadband infrastructure will be co-funded in the areas where broadband infrastructure has not yet been constructed and where there is no commercial interest for its construction.

Private investors, local communities, contractors, manager and operator of infrastructure and the entity responsible for maintenance as well as stakeholders will participate in the project. In terms of deployment of the infrastructure, the relevant regulation rules will be applied. In order to maximise the effect of the infrastructure the country intends to apply the principles of openness to all interested providers of broadband services and electronic communications operators who will enjoy equal conditions in accessing the interested final users.

The measure targets households that are still not given the chance to access broadband services due to hard-to-access terrain and remote location and which are at the same time not interesting to the electronic communication services providers. The measure is supposed to trigger economic recovery in these areas as well as enhance economic and social progress of the target population.

The investment priority will support the following:

- Development of broadband infrastructure that will enable access to broadband services in the areas where the operators do not provide such services nor do they show commercial interest to do so. Backbone networks and open access networks that will allow access to electronic communications services to all interested final users are supposed to be developed and rolled-out in this context. These networks will provide a stimulus for further extension and organic growth of networks, while attracting additional investments made by private investors.
- A service called “Call before you dig” will be provided in order to prevent damage to broadband network and other underground infrastructure. It will enable exchange of data on the infrastructure site between the authorities involved in the intervention in the environment and the owners of infrastructure and will help reduce (direct and indirect) damage to economic infrastructure facilities during construction.

Target groups: households, enterprises, public institutions having no appropriate access to broadband services.

Beneficiaries: self-governing local communities, enterprises and public institutions acting as co-investors and other interested public.

#### 2.2.1.1.2 *Guiding principles for selection of programmes/projects*

Horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4 will apply to the selection of future actions. Furthermore, the following programmes/projects will be prioritised:

- They will be based on models with highest private inputs;
- They will achieve the highest household coverage rate per input in eligible areas within well-defined homogenous units (municipality, local community or municipalities’ consortium).

#### 2.2.1.1.3 *The planned use of financial instruments*

No specific financial instruments are planned.

#### 2.2.1.1.4 *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not envisaged.

### 2.2.1.1.5 Output indicators

Table 8: Specific output indicators for investment priority 2.2.1

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
2.2.1	Number of new broadband connections of at least 100 Mbps	Number	Both regions	ERDF/RDP	60,000	Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, Agency for Communication Networks and Services, SORS, local communities	Once a year

### 2.2.2 Specific provisions for the ESF, where applicable

Not relevant.

### 2.2.3 Performance framework

Indicator type (implementation step, financial indicator, output or result indicator)	ID	Definition of indicator or implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Data source	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where applicable
Output indicator	2.2.1	Number of new broadband connections of at least 100 Mbps	Number	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	18,000	36,000	Monitoring	Output
					Zahodna Slovenija	12,000	24,000	Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, Agency for Communication Networks and Services	
Funding sources		Input/expenditure	Million EUR	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	17.1	30		With regard to milestones
					Zahodna Slovenija	11.4	20		

## 2.2.4 Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention field									
Table 1: Intervention field		Table 2: 2 Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 11: Dimension 7 ESF secondary theme <sup>28</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
047 ICT: very high-speed broadband network (access/local loop; >= 100 Mbps)	50,018,277,30	01	50,018,277,30	03	50,018,277,30	07			

**2.2.5 Where appropriate, a summary of the planned use of technical assistance including actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of programmes**

## 2.3. Dynamic and competitive entrepreneurship for green economic growth

The average number of enterprises in Zahodna Slovenija and Vzhodna Slovenija remains practically the same; there are likewise no marked differences in added value, net sales revenue from international markets, number of employees etc. The main obstacles hampering growth and development of SMEs in both cohesion regions are manifested in difficult access to finance, over-indebtedness of enterprises, modest entrepreneurial activity, low internationalisation of enterprises, particularly of SMEs, which further hinders growth. Further reasons also lie in orientation of exports in traditional export markets where the economic recovery takes a sluggish pace, lack of joint investments of knowledge, technologies and capital and hampered SME access to finance in the EU and in the international arena.

Despite certain smaller differences between both cohesion regions, Slovenia should improve access to finance, enhance entrepreneurial activity and international competitiveness and increase added value in both cohesion regions. The priority axis will therefore see national actions/programmes designed so as to achieve these objectives under individual investment priorities.

### 2.3.1. Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators

**Specific objective: enhance total early-stage entrepreneurial activity and increase sales revenue in supported enterprises**

The key obstacles to growth and development of enterprises in Slovenia are unsupportive business environment and difficult access to finance in the wake of increasingly stricter

<sup>28</sup> This aims, *inter alia*, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Article 9(1) to (7) CPR.

conditions. The access to finance is particularly difficult for SMEs. For example, bank loans for SMEs are more expensive than those for large business entities<sup>29</sup>. Investments will primarily be focused on enterprises with the greatest potential for growth and development and will seek to eliminate obstacles to successful operation of enterprises. Innovative and emerging enterprises most contribute to economic growth, to creation of new quality jobs and to the development of products and services with high value added; therefore they will also be given due attention.

Enhanced economic competitiveness will be achieved through supporting enterprises in their efforts to improve their material and energy efficiency and to come up with environment-friendlier products and services.

ESI Funds support will also target the establishment of new enterprises and provision of a stimulating support environment not only for the creation of enterprises but also for their growth and long-term development, as well as in order to champion entrepreneurship in general. An effective and stimulating support environment is of key importance for enterprises throughout their lifecycle and for entrepreneurship in general. There is a wide range of entities providing support environment for entrepreneurship and innovation with a common mission to provide all-round support services to enterprises and entrepreneurs with the aim of facilitating access to information, consultations, training and, in some cases, necessary infrastructure and mentorship. Different entities provide different services, including specialised services adapted to target groups. The development of support environment highlights the need for mutual cooperation and the problem of inconstant support to these services; therefore, future efforts will be focused on eliminating these deficiencies and raising the quality of services offered.

In order for the economy to become more competitive, skills and competences will have to be improved, both at the level of enterprises (management and employees, e.g. administration and management of enterprises, marketing skills) and among young people and other special target groups. Special attention will be given to the promotion of entrepreneurial competences while emphasising creativity, entrepreneurship and innovativeness (CEI). Slovenia will endeavour to improve the entrepreneurial culture and change the perception of entrepreneurial spirit and entrepreneurship, which will not only support successful enterprises but also enable new (and repeated) starts and create a nurturing business environment as a springboard for their growth and development. Incentives for the creation, growth and development of enterprises will be adapted to the needs of different groups of existing enterprises and of potential entrepreneurs from different target groups (e.g. young people, women, social entrepreneurship, emerging enterprises, start-ups). Support will also be provided to new approaches to entrepreneurial activities (e.g. coworking, crowdfunding).

Simultaneous implementation of education and labour market measures as well as of those targeting efficiency of public administration and justice authorities is crucial to deliver on this objective.

The following results are expected under this investment priority:

- enhanced entrepreneurial activity,
- increased survival rate of newly-established enterprises,
- increased turnover in supported SMEs,
- growth of the number of employees in supported enterprises,
- growth of productivity (added value per employee and material productivity).

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<sup>29</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/facts-figures-analysis/performance-review/files/countries-sheets/2012/slovenia\\_sl.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/facts-figures-analysis/performance-review/files/countries-sheets/2012/slovenia_sl.pdf)

- growth in the number of employees in supported enterprises.

Table 8: Specific output indicators for investment priority 2.3.1., specific objective 1

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value <sup>30</sup> (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
3.1.1	Increase in TEA index	index		6.54	2013	7.00	GEM	Once a year
3.1.2	Growth in net sales turnover	%		0.61	2012/2011 (index)	0.71	Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, own calculations	Once a year
3.1.3	Gross increase in the average number of employees based on hours worked in supported enterprises	number		0	2012	500	Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, own calculations	Once a year
3.1.4	Increase in survival rate of newly-established enterprises two years upon closure of financing in supported enterprises compared to the national average	%		74.93	2011 (enterprises established in 2008 which survived throughout 2011)	84.93	SORS, own calculations	Once a year
3.1.5	Higher material productivity	DMC /GDP		1.07	2011	1.65	Eurostat, SORS, (provided by Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment)	Once a year

### 2.3.1.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

#### 2.3.1.1.1. *Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification*

A comprehensive scheme for SMEs (platform) will be designed to provide incentives supporting start up and early-stage activity of enterprises and growth and development of SMEs.

SMEs, in particular young enterprises (start-ups and enterprises in their early-stages development) cite difficult access to finance and ineffective business environment as the main obstacles to their growth.

<sup>30</sup> Target values can be qualitative or quantitative in case of ERDF and CF.

- **YOUNG ENTERPRISES:** support will be given to new entrepreneurial undertakings and new particularly innovative enterprises. Contests for the selection and investigation of the best business idea, training, mentorship and other support services represent an important element of a comprehensive support to this target group. The promotion of early-stage activity of enterprises also includes the support for internet start-up enterprises (with an emphasis on the development of innovative e-services, mobile applications and ICT solutions). This measure particularly focuses on two target groups:
  - **INNOVATIVE HIGH-GROWTH ENTERPRISES** are enterprises established in cooperation with various knowledge institutions (universities, research institutions), often being a result of the development activity in the form of spin-offs and spin-outs. As this group of enterprises creates new values, their early-stage activity is often associated with higher risks, which is why they need support serving as a safety net up until the moment they gain their recognition in the market. At the same time these enterprises are the primary target group of business angels, funds of seed and start-up capital and venture capital funds. Mechanisms will be set up only in those areas where no private interest for funding is demonstrated.
  - **INNOVATIVE ENTERPRISES IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL INNOVATIONS OR IN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FACING SPECIFIC CHALLENGES** are enterprises whose primary mission does not lie in maximising profit but rather in pursuing wider social interests (e.g. social entrepreneurship, cultural and creative industries, traditional crafts, creation of jobs in geographic areas facing specific challenges). More often than not, they are not organised as a company with share capital, which is why they need alternative funding sources (e.g. favourable loans, combination of credit and subsidy, microcredits etc.) as they are not interesting for private investors. It should be borne in mind that the owners or founders of the enterprise bear most of the risks involved with the enterprise activity.
  
- **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SMEs:** incentives will primarily be intended for SMEs in growth and development stages, while putting at the forefront the following activities: stimulation of creativity and innovativeness in enterprises, introduction of open innovation systems and mass innovation system, investments supporting growth and development, including own investments of enterprises, and investments targeting enhanced material and energy efficiency of enterprises. Special attention will be given to:
  - **EMERGING ENTERPRISES.** Most of small enterprises in Slovenia show no particular interest to grow and create new jobs. The enterprises which, at a given point, rapidly grow will be provided with additional support for their growth, as they need favourable funding sources and appropriate services in the form of new organisation and business solutions. This integrated project of growth will likewise cover the siting of enterprises in the existing business zones. The measure will focus on the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija.
  - **ENTERPRISES DEPLOYING NEW BUSINESS MODELS AND PROCESSES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF MATERIAL AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY.** These enterprises do not build on their reliance on key resources and opportunities for improving material and energy efficiency on a system-wide basis for now; support schemes for enterprises will be designed in combination with the relevant services of support environment and certification.

- GROWTH-POTENTIAL ENTERPRISES. These enterprises will enjoy a limited amount of funds to build key competences and skills through simple mechanisms such as voucher systems.

In support of the implementation of the abovementioned actions, we will use instruments facilitating access to finance (platform), which will be intended for enterprises in all stages of development to close their financing gaps:

- the instruments of debt and equity financing (venture capital, bank loan guarantees with interest rate subsidies, microloans, micro guarantees, loans and mezzanine loans, etc.);
  - financial instruments adapted to particular target groups (e.g. seed and pre-seed sources of finance for young enterprises) and other modern forms of financing (e.g. crowdfunding).
- SUPPORT ENVIRONMENT FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATIVENESS: while financial support at the level of enterprises will be intended for particular target groups, appropriate services will be provided to all groups of enterprises in the context of support environment. Only through a combination of favourable funding sources and nurturing support environment will the country secure an ecosystem that will fully support entrepreneurship in its broadest sense. Activities will target the use of existing infrastructure. The following objectives will be pursued in this context:
    - PROVISION OF COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT ENVIRONMENT SERVICES FOR ENTERPRISES adapted to specific needs of particular types of business entities and different target groups (e.g. young people, potential entrepreneurs, women, social entrepreneurship, self-employed individuals in culture). We will ensure greater efficiency, focus and quality of existing support (national and local VEM entry points, university and business incubators, technology parks, technology transfer offices, standardisation of services etc.); attention will also be given to the stimulation of new types of interconnection of entrepreneurial initiatives (e.g. coworking, linking of creative industries with the economy). The "one-stop-shop" principle will underpin, to the greatest possible extent, provision of support services for entrepreneurship and innovativeness while taking into account the relevant regional coverage, where the latter will play an important role.
    - DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIFIC SCHEMES OF SUPPORT ENVIRONMENT IN VARIOUS AREAS with the support being given to development of support services in the areas as follows:
      - approach to improve material and energy efficiency (roll-out of energy management systems, environment-friendly design etc.) and acquisition, use and promotion of various certification systems (EMAS, EU Ecolabel etc.) to facilitate the breakthrough of green products and services in (new) markets;
      - creative industries (in connection with the status of self-employed in culture);
      - promotion of employees' participation in decision-making on management of enterprises (e.g. cooperative enterprises), restructuring of enterprises, etc.
    - REDUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE BARRIERS FOR ENTERPRISES: the point of single contact will be upgraded through setting-up of a single business point for reporting of business entities with the aim of reducing the volume of data

- submitted to state authorities and ensuring access, use and exchange of data at a single point at the same time.
- STIMULATION OF CREATIVITY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATIVENESS (CEI): The activities will aim strengthening of these competences (CEI) particularly among the young and within different target groups (women, entrepreneurs beginners – start-ups, etc.). Training and mentorship will also be provided to enterprises and specific target groups to endow them with the relevant entrepreneurial and professional competences.
- PROVISION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE COHESION REGION VZHODNA SLOVENIJA: three technology parks operate in the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija: Ljubljana, Kranj and Nova Gorica. Vzhodna Slovenija has no such infrastructure currently, but may see it established in connection with research excellence.

Where justified, relevant and necessary, the actions will be adapted to the national and regional level and coordinated at the level of ministries, as they complement actions providing support for employment, training and financial support to enterprises. Their content, planning and implementation will be coordinated and complementary in order to provide maximum synergy effects and prevent any possible duplication of actions. Where relevant and justified, support will also be given to a smaller extent to the development of public infrastructure where the latter will be considered necessary and will condition the delivery of business investment.

Target groups: SMEs in all stages of development (start up, early-stage activity, growth and development), potential sole proprietors, women, young people, schools, teachers, mentors, special target group of social or socially responsible enterprises and entrepreneurship, self-employed individuals in culture.

Beneficiaries: SMEs in all stages of development (start up, early-stage activity, growth and development), potential sole proprietors, cooperatives, women, young people, self-employed individuals in culture, schools, teachers, mentors, entities of support environment for entrepreneurship and innovation (e.g. VEM entry points, Ministry of the Interior, technology parks, centres, incubators, chambers and associations), venture capital companies, business angels and other forms of public-private partnerships, other relevant institutions in the field of education and culture, regional development agencies and funds, public institutes and social partners.

#### 2.3.1.1.2. *Guiding principles for selection*

The following guiding principles will be applied to select beneficiaries:

- Contribution to the achievement of objectives identified in the industrial policy and/or OP, contribution to the achievement of the Europe 2020 strategy targets, relevant thematic objectives and investment priorities.
- Contribution to bridging the gap between both cohesion regions.
- Marked quality of the project, evidenced market potential, wider social impact or response to societal challenges, contribution to innovativeness, integration of the aspects of design and marketing.

#### 2.3.1.1.3. *Planned use of financial instruments*

The actions will be carried out through the existing financial engineering instruments (instrument for the development of venture capital market, bank loan guarantees with interest rate subsidies facilitating access to sources for financing working capital and investments, micro loans) supplemented with new instruments (e.g. mezzanine loans, ...), and through the non-

refundable sources. Based on the financial gap analysis, the funds will be earmarked for the areas with the greatest gap between the needs of SMEs and offer of financial institutions; appropriate instruments will be applied to this end. The services which will be provided through the support environment entities will be given to all enterprises in their early stages.

#### 2.3.1.1.4. *Planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not planned.

#### 2.3.1.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table 7: Output indicators for investment priority 2.3.1.

ID	Indicator	Fund	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value <sup>31</sup> (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
CO01	Number of enterprises receiving support		Number	0	2014	1800	Monitoring (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, Ministry of Culture)	Annually
CO03	Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants		Number	0	2014	800	Monitoring	Annually
CO02	Number of enterprises receiving grants		Number	0	2014	1000	Monitoring (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, Ministry of Culture)	Annually
CO05	Number of new enterprises supported		Number	0	2014	300	Monitoring (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport)	Annually

### 2.3.2. **Developing and implementing new business models for SMEs, in particular with regard to internationalisation**

#### **Specific objective: enhance integration of Slovenian SMEs in the international arena**

Slovenian export-oriented enterprises are currently out-performed in terms of cost and organisation competitiveness, the shift of exports structure to technologically advanced products and knowledge-based services remaining far too slow<sup>32</sup>. By and large, Slovenian

<sup>31</sup> Target values can be qualitative or quantitative in case of ERDF and CF.

<sup>32</sup> [http://www.umar.gov.si/fileadmin/user\\_upload/publikacije/pr/2013/POR\\_2013.pdf](http://www.umar.gov.si/fileadmin/user_upload/publikacije/pr/2013/POR_2013.pdf)

enterprises do not avail themselves of most advanced tools nor demonstration and/or pilot projects/investments while entering foreign markets. Internationally recognised standards on integrated business process management systems do not underpin business processes. Furthermore, neither support nor business environment is fully developed to provide support for emerging export-oriented enterprises or to help Slovenian enterprises integrate in international economic flows. The crucial step is, thus, to improve the conditions for networking of enterprises to help them penetrate tough foreign markets and integrate in global value chains. Slovenian enterprises that wish to expand their activity beyond national borders or seek to enter additional new foreign markets will benefit from support under this investment priority.

The following results are expected under this investment priority:

- increase in the number of enterprises integrated in global supply chains and consortia,
- increase in the number of export-oriented enterprises,
- increase in the number of Slovenian enterprises in new export markets,
- growth in exports of tourism-related products and services.

Only one, if possible, but not more than two result indicators should be used for each separate objective.

Table 8: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.3.2

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value <sup>33</sup> (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
3.2.1	Share of SMEs' exports in total exports	Share		33.1	2012	35.5	SORS/IMAD/ Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services	Once a year
3.2.2	Number of exporters	Number		9,742	2012	9,882	SORS	Once a year
3.2.3	Inflow from travel services	Billion EUR		2.01	2012	2.5	Bank of Slovenia	Once a year

### 2.3.2.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

#### 2.3.2.1.1. *Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification*

In light of the issues and challenges the Slovenian economy is facing, it is crucial to boost its international integration.

Design and implementation of actions will place emphasis on the search for synergies with actions under other investment priorities with a view of increasing the share of exports of products and services with high value added. Actions will be complemented with actions

<sup>33</sup> Target values can be qualitative or quantitative in case of ERDF and CF.

planned under investment priorities 1.1 and 2.1 (support for start-ups, growth and development, stimulation of (eco-)innovations, technologies, knowledge-based services). This will link up further pursuit of business and commercialisation of products/services, green technologies and full exploitation of advantages based on the results of the Smart Specialisation Strategy with the education system that should provide such categories of knowledge and skills that respond to the needs of Slovenian economy and make it ready to compete in the global setting.

The following actions are of key importance under this investment priority:

- **COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT TO SMEs' INTERNATIONALISATION:** in light of the issues and challenges the Slovenian economy is facing, it is crucial to boost its international integration. The following groups of activities will be supported:
  - Design, deployment and update of business models and promotion of excellence in economic entities with a view of improving methods and efficiency of entry in foreign markets while using most advanced tools. Pilot and demonstration projects aimed at testing new methods/models of approach and implementation of projects will be supported and widely spread after a successful start-up (e.g. commercialisation of products/services in foreign markets) in the following years of programme implementation or as late as the next financial period.
  - Improvement and development of business processes through most advanced documents e.g. certificates, standards, patents, trademarks etc. and their acquisition with a view of enhancing quality and/or protecting intellectual property rights for products/services/procedures and of deploying integrated business process management systems.
  - Tailor-made counselling and training programmes facilitating entry in tough foreign markets and integration in global value chains, provision of support to emerging export-oriented entities and sharing of good practice via world class technologies and applications. The services will encompass information on the possibilities for expanding business activity in global markets or going international, on existing EU support activities and counselling on the suitability of the proposed manner of penetrating foreign markets/expanding business activity to foreign markets. Information will also be disseminated on administrative procedures, legal restrictions and other information in relation to doing business in global markets. Feasibility studies as a basis for export plans/international business management strategies will be supported.
  - Support for expanding or diversifying the business activity in global markets through, inter alia, improvement and further development of support institutions and addressing the shortcomings of the national business environment.
  - Support to creating links between enterprises and institutions, innovative ways of searching business partners, networking owing to successful sharing of knowledge, experience and technologies between both spheres. Organised activities at specialist international fairs and other important events at home and abroad will further sustain successful entry in the market; whereas recognition of the Slovenian economy and business environment will be enhanced in Slovenia and abroad.
  - Acquisition of knowledge and development of entrepreneurship in Slovenian enterprises for a successful entry in the international setting (Silicon Valley,

- Scandinavian countries, emerging markets etc.) which conditions a successful breakthrough and competitiveness on a global scale.
- Development of new innovative tourism products and services (including cultural tourism), raise in its quality and development of tourist destinations.

Target groups: SMEs that wish to go international and already established SMEs in international markets wishing to diversify their business activity into new products and/or enter new foreign markets or expand their activities in existing markets.

Beneficiaries: entities pursuing economic activity, particularly SMEs, institutions, chambers, associations, non-profit organisations, networks, regional development agencies, public institutes.

#### 2.3.2.1.2. *Guiding principles for selection*

Horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4 will apply to the selection of future actions, as well as the following criteria:

- Due respect of national and EU legislation and agreed internal procedures during the allocation of funds.
- Increased focus on refundable sources: incentives will primarily take the form of refundable sources. Where the form of grants will be more appropriate in terms of meeting the specific needs of target groups or form of incentive, these will further be used, e.g. providing support environment, strengthening recognition of Slovenian enterprises abroad.
- Meeting identified need, e.g. enhancement of international integration and subsequent fostering of creation of jobs in export-oriented entities, to be conducive to sharing of knowledge, competences and technology.
- Coordinated implementation of the OP to reach synergy effects, e.g. contribution to up-skilling entities for doing business successfully in an international setting, which has a positive effect on the integration in global value chains and creation of added value, and is connected with the national education system at the same time. Upgrade of thematic objective 1 by further encouraging growth and development of entities by positioning them in the global business arena.
- The principle of transparency and partnership will be implemented based on the selection of criteria for individual operations by the relevant expert committees.
- The scope of additionally created networks with reference to financial instruments and their contribution to internationalisation.

Basic criteria for allocating development incentives to enterprises include the following:

- stability of the enterprise;
- awarded international certificates/patents, etc.;
- business plan;
- quality of the project, wider social impact or response to societal challenges, innovativeness, market potential;
- integration of the aspects of design and marketing;
- economic criteria (added value, added value per employee, share of international trade, share of exports, growth in the number of employees etc.);
- project finance structure.

Non-refundable resources will be allocated in line with the legislation in force (call for proposals, programme, direct approval).

### 2.3.2.1.3. *Planned use of financial instruments*

At least in the initial phase, the actions will be carried out through the existing financial engineering instruments (instrument for the development of venture capital market, bank loan guarantees with interest rate subsidies facilitating access to sources for financing working capital and investments, microloans), which will be upgraded with new instruments (e.g. mezzanine loans, ...), and, in exceptional cases, through the non-refundable sources. Based on the financial gap analysis, the funds will be earmarked for the areas with the greatest gap between the needs of SMEs and offer of financial institutions. In this context, the country will make an analysis investigating whether to access to joint financial instruments regarding uncapped guarantees and securitisation of existing debt finance and new loans to SMEs provided through EIB. The services provided through the support environment entities will be intended for all potential entrepreneurs and existing enterprises.

### 2.3.2.1.4. *Planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not envisaged.

### 2.3.2.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table 9: Output indicators for investment priority under 2.2.2.

ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
CO01	Number of enterprises receiving support	Number	ERDF		2014	6,000	Monitoring	Once a year
3.2.4	Number of SMEs to introduce a new business model	Number	ERDF		2014	30	Monitoring	Once a year

### 2.3.3. **Specific provisions for the ESF, where applicable**

Not relevant.

### 2.3.4. **Performance framework**

Indicator type (Implementation step, financial indicator, output or result indicator)	ID	Definition of indicator or implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Data source	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where applicable
Output	CO01	Number of enterprises receiving support	Number	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	1,580	3,949	Monitoring	
					Zahodna Slovenija	1,292	3,231	Monitoring	
Funding sources		Expenditure			Vzhodna Slovenija	102,080,000	255,000,000	Monitoring	
					Zahodna Slovenija	83,520,000	209,000,000	Monitoring	

### 2.3.5. Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention field									
Table 1: Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 11: Dimension 7 ESF secondary theme <sup>34</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
01 Generic productive investment in SMEs	111,000,000	040506	16,000,000 75,000,000 20,000,000	07		07		08	
066 Advanced support services for SMEs and groups of SMEs (including management, marketing and design services)		01		07		07	7	04	44,000,000
067 SME business development, support to entrepreneurship and incubation (including support to spin offs, spin outs)		03040506	40,000,000 40,000,000 25,000,000 5,000,000	00		00		0003	
068 Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs and supporting measures	90,000,000	0104	40,000,000 50,000,000	07		07	7	08	
069 Support to environmentally-friendly production processes and resource efficiency in	21,000,000	01	10,000,000	07		07	7	08	

<sup>34</sup> This aims, *inter alia*, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Article 9(1) to (7) CPR.

SMEs									
071 Development and promotion of enterprises specialised in providing services contributing to the low carbon economy (including support to such services)	10,0 00,0 00	01	10,000,000	07		07	7	08	
073 Support to social enterprises (SMEs)	10,0 00,0 00	01 04	5,000,000 5,000,000	07		07	7	08	
074 Development and promotion of commercial tourism assets in SMEs	15,0 00,0 00	01 04	15,000,000	07		07	7	08	

**2.3.6. Where appropriate, a summary of the planned use of technical assistance including actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of programmes**

Not relevant.

**2.4. Sustainable consumption and production of energy and smart grids**

Reduction of GHG emissions in Slovenia has mainly occurred on account of the marked economic downturn in recent years. Available data suggest that the mid-term objective on renewables and energy efficiency will be achieved by 2016; however, a system-wide shift for the better has not been delivered in the area in the past. Promotion of actions to improve energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources in the public sector, households and enterprises is even more urgent in Slovenia due to the growing pressure of GHG emissions caused by transport. If Slovenia wants to achieve the national objectives of climate package by 2020, it will have to develop an ambitious programme for efficient use of energy (EE) and renewable energy sources (RES). Support will notably be given to promoting investments in energy renovation of buildings which has untapped potential for reducing energy consumption. A uniform approach will be adopted in support of investments of both cohesion regions, as it makes sense that renewables are exploited where there is technical potential, the need for investments in energy efficiency being high in both cohesion regions.

Air quality in urban areas has considerably deteriorated recently due to the GHG emitted by the rising number of private vehicles. To date development concept has mainly built on favouring personal vehicles against sustainable modes of transport, but this will change, as the country intends to transcend this model by planning sustainable mobility in urban areas in an integrated

fashion. Sustainable mobility measures will benefit from a combination of Cohesion Fund and ERDF sources and will target Slovenian urban areas that are facing air quality issues and other urban transport-related issues. The planned measures should be system-wide covering the entire area represented by an origin-destination (O-D) network.

**2.4.1. Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector;**

The objective pursued under this investment priority is to improve energy efficiency by 20 % by 2020 in line with the new Directive 2012/27/EU.

**Specific objectives: increase in energy efficiency in the public sector**

Results:

- energy efficient renovation of the building stock of the public sector

Table x: Specific output indicators for investment priority 2.4.1.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
4.1.1	Cumulative end-use energy savings in the public sector	GWh	Whole of Slovenia	150	2012	900	NEEAP – extrapolation to 2023	Annually

Methodology: energy savings will be calculated at the end-use energy level and include all measures in the public sector (energy renovation of buildings and public lighting as well as green procurement and deployment of energy management systems). Source: SI NEEAP 2.

**2.4.1.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority**

**2.4.1.1.1. Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:**

The new Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency stipulates that each Member State ensures that, as from 1 January 2014, 3 % of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by its central government is renovated each year. The project data show that, on average, energy savings amount to 50 %. The ESI Funds support will target those parts of investments that importantly shape end-use energy savings. In order to maximise the effects and leverages under this investment priority, the system of energy performance contracting or contractual reduction in energy costs, in particular in the public sector, where relevant, and in the household sector, where feasible, will be developed horizontally. In addition to legal and institutional aspects, very important elements sustaining the development of such a system are the development and setting-up of appropriate financial and guarantee schemes which encourage the involvement of commercial banks by funding such public-private partnerships. Appropriate guidelines serving as a basis for the development of different models in this area will be developed.

The following actions will receive support **in the public sector**:

- Energy renovation of public sector buildings owned and occupied by direct and indirect budget users and municipalities. The aim is to boost a deep energy renovation of buildings, including energy renovation of entire buildings or parts of buildings, replacement of the doors and windows, renovation or replacement of heating and cooling systems, interior lighting etc. The support for actions will draw on expert groundwork carried out to make a priority list for the categories of buildings in terms of yielding maximum savings. Minimum savings will be defined for individual categories of buildings so that the buildings having lowest energy-saving costs under each category will be selected.

The support provided for a deep renovation which includes the refurbishment of building envelope, renovation of technical systems and installation of devices for RES use will be considerably higher in order to encourage potential investors to opt for such renovation. The mode of incentive and its amount will take into due consideration other aspects, such as environmental protection, in particular reduction of emissions, nature conservation, use of natural materials, promotion of energy-saving technologies.

- Efficient use of energy in the public sector with an emphasis on energy renovation of street lighting (replacement of inefficient and installation of new energy-efficient devices, regulators and control systems and installation of new energy-efficient electric motors, compressors, pumps etc.).

The following actions will receive support **in the household sector**:

- Specific actions targeting energy renovation for households faced with energy poverty. The measures will cover investments and advisory services and investments for step change in behaviour and patterns of consumers.

Limitations concerning support (applicable to both sectors):

- The support will exclusively cover the part of investment that contributes to the reduction in energy consumption.

Complementary measures under the investment priority will link up with pilot projects, education and training activities and promotional activities:

- Pilot/demonstration projects: projects of energy renovation of multi-family housing sector, both in public and private sector (e.g. residences for single people, apartments under housing funds etc.) in the context of energy performance contracting. Also, establishment and services of an “office” as the authority coordinating the implementation of the project or the measures of energy renovation of buildings or individual parts of buildings, replacement of the doors and windows, renovation of heating and cooling systems and more efficient lighting will receive support.
- Energy renovation of buildings, including through integration of housing cooperatives that will be delivered in the context of ITI in selected urban areas. Support will cover their management and technical and organisation-wide support to multi-family residential buildings.
- Implementation of demonstration projects seeking deep energy renovation of different categories of buildings (public sector building, multi-family residential building, cultural heritage building).
- Education for public sector staff in order to carry out

- green procurement procedures, particularly in the area of energy efficiency and use of renewables and
- measures under energy performance contracting and financial instruments.
- Training of micro and SME enterprises, contractors in the building sector, support for integration of enterprises (for example, into consortia) undertaking renovations and new constructions for an effective implementation of projects.
- Informal and formal education and training activities for the entities carrying out energy renovation measures.
- Training and certification of the entities engaged in construction of energy-efficient buildings (nearly-zero energy buildings).
- Support to awareness-raising and educational activities about energy-efficient actions.

Target groups: enterprises, public sector, households, low income households (eligible for grants amounting to at least 50 % of the eligible costs of investments).

Beneficiaries: public sector, self-governing local communities, households, providers of energy performance contracting, NGOs (priority will be given to the organisations reaching out to low income groups of population), housing cooperatives.

#### 2.4.1.1.2. *Guiding principles for selection*

Alongside horizontal principles identified under 1.1.4, the following principles for the selection of projects/actions will be taken into account:

- Clearly expressed eco-efficiency (maximum emission reduction, achievement of maximum energy savings and preservation of nature) and cost-efficiency. In addition, priority will be given to projects that will achieve maximum positive synergy effects on the economy with the lowest input.
- In the context of potential replacement construction, the work pertaining to energy-efficient systems and installations will be considered eligible cost (after Phase III).
- If relevant, the priority will be given to projects facilitating district heating/cooling.
- If relevant, other projects encompassing, besides energy renovation, aspects connected with investments under other investment priorities (especially 5.4 Integrated urban renewal) will be considered priority.
- In the context of projects related to biomass heating, the parameters for air quality will also be taken into account to achieve synergy effects of reduction of GHG emissions and the improvement of air quality (PM10) in urban areas.
- The projects participating in the selection will need to have undergone extended energy audits, their implementation being consistent with the measures under the audits.
- The projects participating in the selection will need to have a certified statement on delivering an earthquake resistant building.
- In the context of projects related to the reconstruction of cultural heritage buildings, the aspect of savings will be complemented with the protection aspects, while pursuing the main objective of increasing energy efficiency.
- The projects for public lighting will have to use the lighting with no negative impact on human health by limiting the light pollution to an absolute minimum.

#### 2.4.1.1.3. *Planned use of financial instruments*

The form and scope of the financial instruments will be defined after the ex-ante evaluation for this field has been made.

#### 2.4.1.1.4. Planned use of major projects

Major projects are not foreseen.

#### 2.4.1.1.5. Output indicators

Table X: Output indicators for investment priority 2.4.1.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Baseline value	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
CO3 1	Number of households with improved energy consumption classification	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	200	Estimate	Annually
CO3 2	Decrease of annual primary energy consumption of public buildings	GWh	CF	Whole of Slovenia	200	Long term energy balance by 2030	Annually
4.1. 2	Pilot projects of energy renovation of multi-family residential buildings	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	5	NEEAP	Annually
4.1. 4	Subsidised low income households with implemented energy efficiency measures	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	100	NEEAP	Annually
CO3 4	Estimated annual decrease of GHG	Kt CO2 eq	CF	Whole of Slovenia	55	Of which public sector 40 kt and the household sector 15 kt CO2 eq	Annually

The target values of output indicators are determined on the basis of calculations of incentive amounts and available funds.

### 2.4.2. Promoting the production and distribution of energy derived from renewable sources

The investment priority pursues the objective of increasing the share of RES in final energy consumption. In line with Directive 2009/28/EC, Slovenia's target is to achieve at least a 25 % share of RES in terms of gross final energy consumption by 2020. To meet this target, the country will have to make efforts to curb the growth of the final energy consumption, realise energy efficiency, and intensify its support to increasing the use of RES as the headliner guiding economic development.

#### Specific objective: increase the share of RES in final energy consumption

Results:

- increased generation of heat and cold from RES;
- increased electricity generation from RES.

The target values for 2020 are set on the basis of the National Renewable Energy Action Plan by 2020 (NREAP).

Table X: Output indicators for investment priority 2.4.2.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
4.2.1	Share of RES in gross final energy consumption by sector heating	%	Whole of Slovenia	30.5	2012	33.0	NREAP – extrapolation to 2023	Annually
4.2.2	Share of RES in gross final energy consumption by sector electricity	%	Whole of Slovenia	31.3	2012	40.0	NREAP – extrapolation to 2023	Annually

- 2.4.2.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority
- 2.4.2.1.1. *Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

In order to achieve the target share of RES in gross final energy consumption by sectors electricity and heating, the country should make efforts to promote the use of all environment-friendly RES. Support will be provided for the following actions under the investment priority concerned:

- Heat for heating and cooling: support will be provided for investments in the construction of new heating systems and reconstruction of existing heating systems, as well as for incentives for connection of new users to already existing capacities (geothermal heating systems, solar panels, biomass boilers in the public sector, service sector and industry, biomass district heating systems at 1 MW, local biomass district heating systems up to 1 MW, heat pumps). District heating systems on wood biomass represent a large potential with outstanding synergy effects in terms of the use of available energy sources, the reduction of particulate matter emissions, the construction of wood-processing chain, and the associated job creation.
- Electricity: support will be given to construction of small-scale electricity production facilities using RES (wind, solar energy and other RES). Providing an important springboard for the use of RES, the country will disburden the existing scheme which encourages the generation of electricity from RES through a feed-in tariff. The mid-term objective on using RES in electricity production, currently having fallen behind the set value, will thus be more easily achieved.
- As part of this investment priority, support will be provided for the development of pilot projects (schemes) of local communities with a view to achieving energy self-sufficiency (e.g. energy cooperatives). In this context, a clear distinction will be made between projects/actions to be supported under Rural Development Plan.

Target groups: enterprises, individuals and self-governing local communities.

Beneficiaries: enterprises, individuals and self-governing local communities.

- 2.4.2.1.2. *Guiding principles for selection*

Alongside horizontal principles identified under 1.1.4, the following principles for the selection of projects/actions will be taken into account:

- Clearly expressed eco-efficiency (maximum emission reduction, achievement of maximum energy savings and preservation of nature) and cost-efficiency. In addition, priority will be given to projects that will achieve maximum positive synergy effects on the economy with the lowest input.
- If relevant, the priority will be given to projects facilitating district heating/cooling.
- In the context of projects related to biomass heating, the parameters for air quality will also be taken into account to achieve synergy effects of reduction of GHG emissions and improvement of air quality in urban areas. Solutions that will adhere to the limits set in the revised NEC directive concerning total particulate matter emissions from different combustion sources will be selected.
- In planning and operation of geothermal power plants and geothermal heating systems, those projects will be selected which guarantee that the use of geothermal energy source has no significant impact on groundwater and surface water.
- When siting the RES facilities in the physical space, the priority will be given to those facilities that can be sited on degraded areas or on buildings, if relevant.
- Should the measures be planned in special protection areas and natural heritage areas, special attention will be given to ensuring integrity and connectivity between Natura 2000 sites, and preventing negative impact on qualifying species and habitat types or degradation of natural values which make them special, as well as to avoiding the negative impact that may compromise targets of protected areas.

#### 2.4.2.1.3. *Planned use of financial instruments*

The form and scope of financial instruments will be defined after the ex-ante evaluation for this field has been made.

#### 2.4.2.1.4. *Planned use of major projects*

Not envisaged.

#### 2.4.2.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table X: Output indicators for investment priority 2.4.2.

ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
4.2.3	Additional capacity for heat production	MW	CF	Whole of Slovenia	30	NREAP	Annually
4.2.4	Additional capacity for electricity production	MW	CF	Whole of Slovenia	50	NREAP	Annually
CO30	Additional capacity of renewable energy production	MW	CF	Whole of Slovenia	80	NREAP	Annually
CO34	Estimated annual decrease of GHG for electricity and heating	kt CO <sub>2</sub> equiv.	CF	Whole of Slovenia	31	Of which 25 kt for the electricity and 6 kt CO <sub>2</sub> equiv. for heating	Annually

The target values of output indicators are determined on the basis of calculations of incentive amounts and available resources.

### 2.4.3. Developing and implementing smart distribution systems that operate at low and medium voltage levels

#### Specific objective: increase the efficiency of the power system

The investment priority pursues the specific objective of increasing the efficiency of the power system. The areas that will considerably improve development opportunities of the power supply system cover, *inter alia*, upgrade of power networks through deployment of smart grids or active networks.

The existing power system with the underlying planning and operation concepts fails to ensure a cost-efficient integration of new elements, such as distributed energy resources, energy storage facilities and electric vehicles. In its current state, it is facing a number of new challenges posed by the increasing peak demand, ageing infrastructure, spatial restrictions and the related issue of siting, environmental issues and dispersed production, and future increase in consumption. To avoid problems that may result from mass grid-connection of distributed energy resources during provision of power supply to final consumers at set quality standards in the near future, the system is in need of large investments in its upgrade and modernisation.

The solution in tackling the changed situation lies in smart grids. The latter build on upgrading the existing power grid through ICT and integration of new elements, which allows efficient solutions, such as the following:

- remote metering of actual consumption through a two-way digital communication between the supplier and the consumer,
- introduction of dynamic innovative tariffs,
- integration of new elements into the system (distributed energy resources, electric vehicles, energy storage facilities, compensation devices, etc.),
- management of these elements,
- development and roll-out of new energy services (demand side management, distributed generation, energy consumption management, etc.).

Smart grids and their solutions take the existing systems to a new level by upgrading them and enabling them to become fully responsive to the growing demand witnessed recently. The power system in its classical form or its smart version is not there just for its sake, but constitutes the backbone of economic or any other kind of activity. Hence, more than ever, power systems are closely monitored by a number of national and European authorities that guide the development of the system while drawing on the relevant acts and subordinate legislation. One of the aims of the OP is to ensure fulfilment of the requirements under the legislative framework.

In accordance with Directive 2009/72/EC, the Member States are to replace 80 % of electric meters with intelligent metering systems by 2020, where economically reasonable.

In the wake of increased reactive power at medium voltage lines and the increased share of distributed generation at low voltage and medium voltage lines, the voltage profile has been deteriorating. With a view of regulating the voltage within the set limits, the system needs timely and efficient action. Establishment of an adequate concept of smart grids may ensure voltage cost-efficiency and quality in the future.

In accordance with Directive 2009/28/EC, the Member States are to have a 10 % share of renewable energy in the transport sector by 2020.

Result:

- higher share of power network consumers equipped with intelligent metering systems, and intelligent electric vehicles charging systems.

Table X: Output indicators for investment priority 2.4.3.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
4.3.1	Share of consumers equipped with intelligent metering systems	%	Whole of Slovenia	25	2012	85	SODO, electricity distribution system operator	Annually

2.4.3.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.4.3.1.1. *Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

The concept of intelligent networks includes the efficient use of new advanced metering technologies, demand side management, virtual power plants, contemporary compensation devices, electricity storage facilities and infrastructure for electric mobility. Increased observability along the entire network enables a more advanced, accurate and therefore more consistent input data processing which, going hand in hand with the development of new elements in support of the operation, opens up opportunities for the development and upgrading of existing concepts of network operation and planning.

Support will, as a priority, be given to the projects that address already identified systemic issues in an integrated manner, and which are projected to, based on trends, further deteriorate or see pursuit of strategically important activities:

- Create technical, procedural, operational and organisational conditions for the regulation of reactive power at suitable voltage levels.
- Co-financing of activities that contribute to the integration of systems and solutions for the implementation and establishment of modern ICT infrastructure and the roll-out of advanced metering systems, which enables the construction of intelligent networks and provides connectivity between intelligent devices and systems that are integrated within the concept of intelligent networks and contribute to the improvement of voltage profiles in the network. The action also includes the installation of smart meters for consumers of the low-voltage and medium-voltage electric power distribution network and setting up of intelligent charging stations for private and public electric vehicles.
- Promotion of active participation of production and consumption, which will contribute to reducing peak demand on electricity networks in individual overburdened areas. The approach requires a change in the type of processes and co-ordinated use of data from the network, consumption and generation. Various actions of active participation of the demand side on the one hand, and the supply side on the other, should be brought into line with the processes of short term demand forecasting and generation and with the actual state-of-play in the network.

- Activities in the field of information, education and awareness-raising for final consumers regarding the active participation of demand and supply side, and the benefits of equipping consumers with advanced metering systems.

Target groups: final consumers and power plants connected to the low-voltage and medium-voltage distribution network and power supply companies operating in the public interest.

Potential beneficiaries are: distribution network operators, owners/operators of production units of distributed energy resources and energy storage facilities, owners of electric vehicles and owners/operators of car parks, producers of innovative ICT solutions for active networks, self-governing local communities.

#### 2.4.3.1.2. *Guiding principles for selection*

Alongside horizontal principles identified under 1.1.4, additional principles for selection will be applied under this investment priority. The principles will be based, *inter alia*, on strategic guidelines for the roll-out of the advanced metering system in Slovenia and on the cost-benefit analysis carried out for this purpose by the national regulatory authority (Energy Agency of the Republic of Slovenia).

#### 2.4.3.1.3. *Planned use of financial instruments*

The investment priority foresees the use of refundable and non-refundable sources of financing. The form and scope of financial instruments will be defined after the ex-ante evaluation for this field has been made.

#### 2.4.3.1.4. *Planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not envisaged.

#### 2.4.3.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table X: Output indicators for investment priority 2.4.3.

ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
C033	Number of additional energy users connected to smart grids	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	100,000	SODO	Annually
4.3.2	Number of public electric vehicle charging stations with remote control of the charging process	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	3,000 (by 2020)	Monitoring	Annually
4.3.3	Number of private electric vehicle charging stations with remote control of the charging process	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	26,000 (by 2020)	Monitoring	Annually

#### 2.4.4. **Promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and mitigation-relevant adaptation measures**

**Specific objective: improve the quality of life through improved air quality in urban areas**

The current situation regarding sustainable mobility and the use of public passenger transport (PPT) in Slovenia is extremely poor. GHG emissions and unsustainable mobility take its toll, ensuing in poor air quality in urban areas. Introduction of sustainable mobility at all levels will significantly contribute to reducing the negative impacts of transport on the environment, improving the quality of living spaces in urban areas and traffic safety and to increasing the mobility of the population in remote areas.

**Result:**

- increased number of public transport passengers and increased population mobility rate in terms of sustainable mobility (walking, cycling, public transport).

Table X: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.4.4.

ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
4.4.1	Share of passenger kilometres in rail transport	Share	CF	Whole of Slovenia	1.3	2011	2	SORS	Once a year
			ERDF		1	2011	1.6		
4.4.2	Share of passenger kilometres in bus transport	Share	ERDF	Whole of Slovenia	6.1	2011	9	SORS	Once a year
			ERDF		4.8		7		

2.4.4.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.4.4.1.1. *Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

Support will be provided for the activities which reduce the impact of using private vehicles on air quality and respond to the increasing mobility needs through improvements in sustainable mobility, thus contributing to a better quality of life. ESI Funds will provide support for the design of integrated transport strategies that cover urban areas hinterland and that identify an array of sustainable mobility measures at the level of municipalities or regions. The planned measures are as follows:

- arrangement for safe access to public passenger transport stations and stops, the provision of bicycle racks and roof overhangs for bicycle parking, bus stops, park and ride systems, sidewalks, cycling routes.
- Delivery of the relevant infrastructure conditions for sustainable mobility will be coupled with the design and implementation of measures for its management:
  - sustainable parking policy measures, design of mobility plans, setting up of environmental zones, use of advanced technologies for efficient mobility management, activities raising awareness about sustainable mobility, closure of the city centres for cars etc.).

Actions to promote public passenger transport in urban areas and the related functional urban areas will be strengthened by providing environment-friendly modes of transport facilitating a shift from personal transport to the public passenger transport, thus contributing importantly to the reduction of GHG emissions and particulate matter. Pursuit of the targets on renewables in the transport sector and reduction of air pollution will be sustained through supported construction of infrastructure/construction of charging stations for low-carbon sources.

Measures under the investment priority for certain cities may receive support under the ITI mechanism. Support under the ITI mechanism will be given for integrated projects combining measures with those that area laid down under investment priorities 2.6.4 and 2.4.1.

Target groups: citizens, pedestrians, cyclists, users of public passenger transport, drivers of personal vehicles.

Beneficiaries: municipalities, transport operators, education institutions, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, regional development agencies, enterprises.

#### 2.4.4.1.2. *Guiding principles for selection*

Alongside horizontal principles identified under 1.1.4, the following principles for the selection of projects/actions will be taken into account:

- The principle of sustainable mobility promotion which contributes to a change in the modal split on account of reducing the use of vehicles and improving air quality in urban areas.
- If relevant, priority will be given to projects that contribute to the reduction of PM10 concentrations exceeding the limit values in Slovenia.
- The principle of technological neutrality for the projects targeting increase in the share of renewable energy in the transport sector; support scheme criteria will include targeted performance values in terms of GHG emissions and PM10; selection of technology (charging sources etc.) will be subject to a cost-benefit analysis for the implementation of a sustainable mobility development measure.
- The integrity of the approach in the implementation of sustainable mobility measures in urban areas with a clearly expressed continuation of the measures' implementation.

#### 2.4.4.1.3. *Planned use of financial instruments*

This investment priority does not envisage the use of refundable sources of financing.

#### 2.4.4.1.4. *Planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not envisaged.

#### 2.4.4.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.4.4.

ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
4.4.3	Number of integrated transport strategies in place	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	11	Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning	Once a year
			ERDF		9		
4.4.	Change in modal	Share	CF	Whole of Slovenia	85.8	Eurostat	Once

4.	split of private transport							a year
4.4.5	Length of new sidewalks in urban areas	Kilometre	CF	Whole of Slovenia	14	Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning	Once a year	
			ERDF		11			
4.4.6	Length of new cycling routes in urban areas	Kilometre	CF	Whole of Slovenia	11	Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning	Once a year	
			ERDF		9			
4.4.7	Number of new park and ride facilities in urban areas	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	11	Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning	Once a year	
			ERDF		9			
4.4.8	Number of new or reconstructed public transport stops	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	11	Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning	Once a year	
			ERDF		9			
4.4.9	Bicycle parking places	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	73	Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning	Once a year	
			ERDF		57			
4.4.10	Sustainable parking policy measures	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	5	Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning	Once a year	
			ERDF		3			

#### 2.4.5. Specific provisions for the ESF, where applicable

Not relevant.

#### 2.4.6. Performance framework

Indicator type (Implementation step, financial indicator, output or result indicator)	ID	Definition of indicator or implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Data source	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where applicable
Output indicator		Cumulative primary energy savings in public buildings	GWh	CF	Whole of Slovenia	57	165	NEEAP	
Funding sources		Input/expenditure	EUR million	CF	Whole of Slovenia	80	165	Estimate	

### 2.4.7. Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention field: CF									
Table 1: Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 6: ESF secondary theme <sup>35</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
009 Renewable energy: wind	3 million	01	3.0	07		07		08	
010 Renewable energy: solar	6 million	01	6.0	07		07		08	
011 Renewable energy: biomass	10 million	01	10.0	07		07		08	
012 Other renewable energy (including hydroelectric, geothermal and marine energy) and renewable energy integration (including storage, power to gas and renewable hydrogen infrastructure)	5 million	01	5.0	07		07		08	
013 Energy efficiency renovation of public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures	165 million	01 04	135.0 30.0	07	165.0				
014 Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting	21.5 million	01	21.5	07		01	10	08	

<sup>35</sup> This aims, *inter alia*, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Article 9(1) to (7) CPR.

measures									
015 Intelligent Energy Distribution Systems at medium and low voltage levels (including smart grids and ICT systems)	24.5 million	0104	22.02.0	07		07		08	
043 Clean urban transport infrastructure and promotion (including equipment and rolling stock)	7.175 million	01	7.175	01: 3.775 million 04: 3.4 million	7.175	01	7.175	08	
090 Cycle tracks and footpaths	11.825 million	01	11.825	01: 6.846.280 and 01: 4,978,720	11.825	01	11.825	08	
044 Intelligent transport systems (including the introduction of demand management, tolling systems, IT monitoring, control and information systems)	2 million	01	2.00	01: 2 million	2.00	01	2.00	08	
036 Multimodal transport	5 million	01	5.00	01: 3 million and 02: 2 million	5.00	01	5.00	08	

Fund and intervention field: ERDF									
Table 1: Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 6: ESF secondary theme <sup>36</sup>	
Code	€	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount

<sup>36</sup> This aims, *inter alia*, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Article 9(1) to (7) CPR.

	amount								
043 Clean urban transport infrastructure and promotion (including equipment and rolling stock)	1.73 million	01	1.73	01: 1.73 million	1.73	01	1.73	08	
036 Multimodal transport	13.27 million	01	13.27	01: 2 million and 02: 11.27 million	13.27	01	13.27	08	
012 Other renewable energy	1 million	01	1.00	01: 0.6 million and 02: 0.4242	1.00	01	1.00	08	
083 Air quality measures	5 million	01	5.00	01: 2 million and 02: 3 million	5.00	01	5.00	08	

**2.4.8. Where appropriate, a summary of the planned use of technical assistance including actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of programmes.**

Not relevant.

**2.5. Climate change adaptation**

Climate change has become one of the most threatening problems and challenges for mankind and the environment. It is all the more clear that actions combatting climate change will not prevent climate change and its consequences, which forces us to think of and seek actions for adaptation to inevitable consequences of climate change. The latter may have detrimental effects on human health, the economy, cultural heritage and the environment.

Considering above facts, the CF and ERDF will support dedicated investments pursuing climate change adaptation in the flood-prone areas, and investments dealing with specific risks and facilitating disaster resilience. The last severe floods occurred in 2012 and caused great material damage in the Drava river sub-basin and other parts of the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija. Also, latest available data from 2010 suggest that development-related issues are more or less concentrated in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija, which makes it sensible to consider making ERDF support available for flood protection measures in Vzhodna Slovenija.

### 2.5.1. Supporting investments for adaptation to climate change, including ecosystem-based approaches

#### **Specific objective: decrease flood risks in potential significant flood risk areas**

In accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks (Official Journal L288, 06/11/2007) the Republic of Slovenia in 2011 undertook a preliminary flood risk assessment and after a long public debate and on the basis of the above-mentioned preliminary flood risk assessment identified 61 areas for which it was concluded that potential significant flood risks exist or might be considered likely to occur and for which there was no doubt that flood events cause severe damage to human health, economic activity, cultural heritage and the environment.

ERDF and CF will provide support to structural and non-structural measures that will contribute to reducing flood risks in the areas of potential significant flood risk. Individual activities will be implemented so as to be attuned to the revised River Basin Management Plan for the Danube River and the Adriatic Sea providing a framework for an integrated approach to managing river basins.

6 out of 61 areas of potential significant flood risk, where the development of project documentation has nearly finished and where suitable graphic maps of areas of potential significant flood risk integrated flood risk have been designed, will see investments in integrated flood protection measures.

The very concept of the projects is formulated and designed so as to include, to the extent possible, non-structural flood protection measures, except for structural flood protection measures, while seeking protection of unsettled floodplains, and measures targeting improvement of water quality in accordance with the Water Framework Directive, where relevant.

Also, CF and ERDF will support certain non-structural flood protection measures that will be implemented across the whole of Slovenia and which will help reduce flood risks in the areas of potential significant flood risks.

The supported investments in both, structural and non-structural flood protection measures will have to build on an integrated approach to tackling the issue in river basins in the case of partial measures as well.

Slovenia is also required to prepare a risk assessment of natural and other disasters which represent the greatest risk at the national level. These assessments will serve as a basis for further spatial planning, planning of preventive measures reducing the risk of disasters, defining the priority investments to reduce the risk of disasters, preparing risk management plans, and plans for the assistance and disaster recovery in the event of a major natural or other disaster.

Investments in flood protection measures under this investment priority will directly contribute to the second pillar of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

The supported measures pursue the following result:

- reduced flood risk in the event of new floods

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.5.1.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
5.1.1	Number of buildings at risk of flooding	number	Whole of Slovenia / CF	18,239	2013	7,075	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (MKO)	Annually
			ERDF			3,980		
5.1.2	Number of IPPC and SEVESO sites at risk of flooding	number	Whole of Slovenia / CF	39	2013	20	MKO	Annually
			ERDF			11		

\* The indicators are based on the Report on identifying areas of potential significant flood risk in the Republic of Slovenia (annex to Government Decision No 355000-1/2013/5 of 14 February 2013) and breakdown of funds under the Cohesion Fund and the European Regional Development Fund. If the agreements with the EIB in respect of credit lines for projects of flood protection are realised, the volume of investments may be greater and the lower indicators will be adjusted accordingly.

#### 2.5.1.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.5.1.1.1. *A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

The investment priority will support structural and non-structural measures seeking reduction of flood risks.

The proposed non-structural activities will also create new jobs, for example in the field of floodplain control and management. Increased activity in terms of delivery of structural measures will bring new jobs in all investment- and construction-related industries.

CF and ERDF support will be used for the following indicative flood protection measures considered as a priority for the country:

- Completion of projects Sustainable flood protection in the Savinja river sub-basin – local measures – Phase I and Sustainable flood protection in the Drava river sub-basin – Phase I and continuation of the activities of a comprehensive flood regime for the Savinja and Drava river sub-basins.
  - A comprehensive flood regime for the Merinščica river sub-basin with tributaries (up to Vransko) – continuation of the activities of a comprehensive flood regime for the Savinja river sub-basin – reduction of flood risk in the potential significant flood risk area Vransko reduction of flood risk in the potential significant flood risk area Vransko.
  - A comprehensive flood regime for the Meža and Mislinja river sub-basins – continuation of the activities of a comprehensive flood regime for the Drava river sub-basin – reduction of flood risk in the potential significant flood risk areas Dravograd, Prevalje-Ravne na Koroškem and Črna na Koroškem-Žerjav.
- A comprehensive flood regime for the Ptujška Drava river sub-basin – continuation of the activities of a comprehensive flood regime for the Drava river sub-basin – reduction of flood risk in the potential significant flood risk areas Spodnji Duplek and Ptuj.
- A comprehensive flood regime for the Gradaščica river sub-basin (up to Ljubljana) – reduction of flood risks in the potential significant flood risk areas Ljubljana-South and Dobrova – Brezje pri Dobrovi.

- A comprehensive flood regime for the Selška Sora river sub-basin (up to Dolenja vas) – reduction of flood risks in the potential significant flood risk area Železniki.
- Reduction of flood risk in the potential significant flood risk areas in the context of comprehensive management of flood risk in the sub-basins of the Kamniška Bistrica river, Sotla river, Vipava river and Mura river and continuation of a comprehensive flood regime in the sub-basins of the Savinja river and Drava river

CF and ERDF support will be used for the following indicative non-structural flood protection measures:

- Identification of key **floodplains** in Slovenia – identification of vast areas that experience flooding during periods of high discharge in connection with mapping of potential significant flood risk areas, examination of possible legal bases for protection and actual physical protection, regulation of these areas in cooperation with the respective municipalities (and other stakeholders), acquisition of land, drawing up of documentation and actual delivery of measures on the ground to provide for controlled or natural water overflow during floods.
- Setting up **new gauging stations** to ensure regular hydrological monitoring in potential significant flood risk areas – (hydraulic) identification of sites for new gauging stations on watercourses that pose a threat to potential significant flood risk areas – drawing up the documentation for setting up gauging stations, purchase of hydrological and telecommunications equipment, delivery. The investment priority will see the conclusion of the project BOBER (2<sup>nd</sup> phase – completion of gauging stations) which started in the period 2007-2013 and will not be concluded by the end of 2015.
- Development of **hydrological forecasting models** to forecast high water levels in potential significant flood risk areas – in order to provide early warning against potential high water levels or floods in potential significant flood risk areas quality and operational hydrological models for all 17 identified groups of potential significant flood risk areas are a must. The project includes collection of data, development of hydrological models and setting up of local early warning and dissemination systems.
- Development of **hydrological and hydraulic models** to justify and develop comprehensive flood control measures in individual sub-basins.
- Establishment of **new records in the field of flood risk management** – establishment of information, telecommunication and other infrastructure to improve the quality of flood risk management, collection of data on past and future flood events from various sources, high-tech recording of the start of flood events, archiving, creation of websites for dissemination of key data.
- **Providing information, awareness-raising, education, early warning, dissemination and encouraging** entities in potential significant flood risk areas to take actions – production of information materials, public information and awareness-raising activities for flood-risk population and entities on possible interventions and action during high water events, implementation of preparatory exercises, renovation and establishment of a system of public warning and active (financial) incentives for owners of buildings exposed to flooding to implement individual measures for protection against natural disasters in the potential significant flood risk areas.

This investment priority will also support measures for:

- the preparation of a comprehensive inter-sectoral **risk assessment** and assessment of opportunities that climate change has in store for Slovenia and which represent a solid ground for formulating adaptation measures, as well as risk prevention and management measures (action plan for climate change adaptation). The country will further carry out a risk assessment regarding natural and other disasters that pose the

greatest risk at the national level and will serve as a basis for further spatial planning, planning of preventive measures aiming to reduce the risk of disasters, identification of priority investments aiming to reduce the risk of disasters, development of risk management plans and plans for assistance and disaster recovery in the event of a major natural or other disaster.

Target groups: citizens exposed to natural disasters

Beneficiaries: Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment and other developers of risk assessments, Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, Slovenian Environment Agency, self-governing local communities

#### 2.5.1.1.1. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

Alongside horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4, the selection of projects will take into account the following additional selection principles:

- Integrated approach to management of river sub-basins: individual investments in flood control will have to build on an integrated approach to tackling the issue in the case of partial measures as well,
- cost-efficiency,
- consistency with plans to reduce flood risk in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC (after 2015),
- project maturity,
- efficient institutional setup responsible for the development and implementation of projects, particularly when the local self-governing community represents the beneficiary,
- projects will be implemented in such a manner that all water bodies will achieve the set environmental objectives specified in the river basin management plan,
- should the flood control measures be planned in areas with special requirements (water protection, Natura 2000 sites, protected areas, natural heritage areas), specific focus will be given to preventing any impacts on water quality, water regime, the delivery of integrity of and connectivity between Natura 2000 sites, as well as preventing deterioration of the natural values which qualified them as eligible, and preventing the negative effects that compromise the objectives of protected areas. prevention of negative impact on the qualifying species and habitat types,
- in terms of the purchase of lands and actual implementation of measures for a controlled or natural movement of water during flooding, lands will additionally be purchased that are necessary to achieve the Natura 2000 objectives, if possible, and the measures for water regulation and control will be put in place so as to favour improvement of the species and habitat types status.

Direct project approvals are foreseen.

#### 2.5.1.1.2. *The planned use of financial instruments*

Support in the form of grants is planned.

#### 2.5.1.1.3. *The planned use of major projects*

The project Upgrade of the system for monitoring and analysing the water environment in Slovenia – BOBER is a major project running in the period 2007-2013. Phase II – final phase is planned to receive support under the programming period 2014-2020.

#### 2.5.1.1.4. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.5.1

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
CO20	Population benefiting from flood protection measures	Number	CF	24,831	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	Annually
			ERDF	13,968		
5.1.3	Number of flood warning and alarm systems in place	Number	CF	61	Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief	Annually
			ERDF	35		
5.1.4	Number of carried-out flood awareness-raising/information campaigns	Number	CF	13	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment/ Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief	Annually
			ERDF	7		
5.1.5	Number of risk assessments for natural and other disasters in place	Number	CF	13		Annually
			ERDF	7		

### 2.5.2. Specific provisions for the ESF, where applicable

Not relevant.

### 2.5.3. Performance framework

Indicator type (Implementation step, financial, output or, where appropriate, result indicator)	ID	Definition of the indicator or implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Source of data	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where appropriate
Output	CO20	Population benefiting from flood protection measures	number	ERDF, CF	Whole of Slovenia	3,000	38,799	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	
Implementation step		siting based on spatial planning documents	number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	2	7	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	
		Preparation of construction and	number	CF	Whole of	2	7	Ministry of	

		investment documentation			Slovenia			Agriculture and the Environment	
		Issued building permit	number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	2	7	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	
Funding sources		Expenditure	In EUR million	CF, ERDF	Whole of Slovenia	102	5330	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	

#### 2.5.4. Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention field: CF									
Table 1 Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 6: ESF secondary theme <sup>37</sup>	
code	€ amount	code	€ amount	code	€ amount	code	€ amount	code	€ amount
086	53 million	01	53 million	06	53 million	00	53 million	00	

Fund and intervention field: ERDF									
Table 1 Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 6: Dimension 7 ESF secondary theme <sup>38</sup>	
code	€ amount	code	€ amount	code	€ amount	code	€ amount	code	€ amount
086	30 million	01	30 million	06	30 million	00	30 million	00	

#### 2.5.5. Where appropriate, a summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in management and control of the programmes

Technical assistance under the Operational Programme for Development of the Environmental and Transport Infrastructure for the Period 2007-2013 will be used for the development of structural flood protection measures/projects. The Managing Authority approved an amendment to the project Technical assistance of the intermediate body Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment to this end. Implementation will begin in 2014. The use of Technical assistance should improve the implementation in the period 2014-2020, making it more efficient and comprehensive than in the period 2007-2013.

<sup>37</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Article 9 (1) to (7) CPR.

<sup>38</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Article 9 (1) to (7) CPR.

The beneficiary intends to extend the staff structure by recruiting project managers who will implement these investment projects at the operational level.

The impacts of climate change affect all sectors and economic activities and therefore require an integrated approach, inter-ministerial cooperation and sound coordination carried out by sufficient staff. Technical assistance will be used to enhance administrative capacities, first and foremost of the authority covering the area of climate change in order to develop sound bases needed for efficient planning, preparation of policies and measures in various fields. Other sectoral policies (agriculture, forestry, water, energy, health, response to natural disasters, etc.) need proper input for sustainable planning of policies and measures in the form of identifying the impact, impact area and potential adaptation measures. Such input could be offered by a strategy or action plan for climate change adaptation.

Development of a system for the management of gradual impacts of climate change; special attention will be paid to the impact of climate change on the **availability of surface and groundwater**, as the baseline data important for the sectors using water, do not yet exist. It will also be necessary to put in place a decision-making mechanism on water use in cases where demand will exceed the available water quantity, while developing concrete sectoral plans (medium-term (by 2021) or long-term) for water use, which would specify foreseen water abstraction sites, taking into account environmental constraints and climate change. This action also represents the needed expert basis for investments in measures receiving support under the EAFRD and investments in the fisheries sector receiving support under the EMFF as well as other relevant investments in the area of water use.

## 2.6. Improvement of the environment and biodiversity status

The priority axis will combine the CF and ERDF support in both cohesion regions. Environmental infrastructure development will be supported by the CF where the funding approach does not depend on the cohesion region.

In accordance with the Council Directive concerning Urban Waste Water Treatment (91/227/EEC), Slovenia has to provide an appropriate collecting system in all agglomerations above 2,000 PE until 31 December 2015 in accordance with Article 3 of the Directive through connection of the population to the public collecting system, except where the establishment of a collecting system is not justified either because it would produce no environmental benefit or would entail excessive costs. Such cases allow for treatment via individual systems or other appropriate systems which achieve the same level of environmental protection. The implementation of infrastructure projects in 2007-2013 will help equip 50 % of agglomerations above 2,000 PE.

In terms of drinking water supply, the rate of equipment with water supply network has picked up; nevertheless, two pressing issues persist, i.e. the quality of drinking water in supply systems and massive water losses. Construction of the necessary water supply infrastructure (new systems and reconstruction of the existing ones) will therefore be top priority in the future programming period with a view of providing efficient, quality and reliable drinking water supply. The monies will also be allocated to measures seeking active protection of water resources and setting up of systems for monitoring drinking water quality and passive protection methods.

Funding of actions for programmes under investment priorities 6.3 and 6.4 will be provided by the ERDF.

Slovenia boasts particularly rich biodiversity compared to other EU Member States. Natura 2000 network and other protected areas lie in almost all municipalities (in 203 out of 211), covering 42 % of the territory of the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija and stretching across 35 % of the territory of the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija. Taking into account the fact that there is a number of municipalities having Natura 2000 sites and the vast territory that the network covers in both cohesion regions, the country intends to adopt a uniform approach to implementing actions under the investment priority so as to make sure that the resources are employed in those parts of Natura 2000 network where maximum synergy effects are anticipated (in terms of protection, the economy and society), while uniform approach will go hand in hand with enhanced administrative efficiency.

The measures under investment priority 6.4 will be supported by the ITI mechanism, whereby ITIs will be implemented in urban areas of both cohesion regions in line with the criteria set out in the PA. The aim of measures receiving support is primarily to revitalise urban brownfield areas making them active and vibrant again. Combination of these measures with measures under priority axis 4, particularly those that target energy efficiency and urban mobility in both cohesion regions, will result in the development of integrated projects of urban area sustainable development that will contribute to tackling the air quality issues.

#### **2.6.1. Investing in the water sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis and to address needs, identified by the Member States, for investment that goes beyond those requirements**

There are still several areas where public supply systems are not yet built or are inappropriate, thus making the drinking water supply inconsistent with the Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)<sup>39</sup>. Furthermore, the country still has not adopted a system-wide approach to active protection of water resources. The investment priority pursues the following:

##### **Specific objective 1: increased security of safe drinking water supply**

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<sup>39</sup> Article 16 of the Decree on the emission of substances and heat in the discharge of wastewater into waters and public sewage system (Official Gazette of RS, No 64/12) sets out that the investor or owner of the facility generating municipal wastewater in the area equipped by public sewerage ensures that the municipal wastewater is discharged in public sewerage. Provision of mandatory municipal utility services and municipal wastewater and stormwater treatment are governed by the Decree on the discharge and treatment of urban waste water and meteoric water (Official Gazette of RS, Nos 88/11, 8/12 and 08/13) and are further laid down in detail in municipal ordinances governing provision of public utility services. Article 7 of the above Decree stipulates that municipal wastewater generated in a building in a built-up area served by public sewerage system is directly discharged in the sewerage. Article 14 of the same Decree further specifies that connection to sewerage does not classify as a public sewerage facility and that it belongs to a building or civil engineering structure which generates wastewater. Planning, construction and maintenance of the connection to public sewerage are under the responsibility of the owner of the building or civil engineering structure that also owns and uses the connection. Municipal wastewater and stormwater collection and treatment is deemed a mandatory municipal utility service in the area of environmental protection in accordance with Article 149 of the Environmental Protection Act (Official Gazette of RS, Nos 39/06 – official consolidated text, 49/06, 66/06, 33/07, 57/08, 70/08, 108/09, 48/12, 57/12 and 92/13). Municipal ordinances specify the manner of providing the public utility services so that these serve individual systems that are homogenous in terms of function and space (Article 3, paragraph 2 in connection with Article 7 of the Public Utilities Act (Official Gazette of RS, Nos 32/93, 30/98, 127/06, 38/10 and 57/11)). Municipal ordinances adopted by the municipalities thus govern the manner of providing public utility services, establishing connection to the public sewerage in the areas served by public sewerage and the responsibilities of users as well as the infringements and associated penalties.

Result: more citizens connected to public drinking water supply network and enjoying quality drinking water

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
6.1.1	Number of citizens enjoying secure supply of safe drinking water*	Number	Whole of Slovenia		1,434,000	2012	1,977,000 <sup>40</sup>	Monitoring	Once a year

\*Inappropriate drinking water quality recorded at least in one day classifies as not being safe

Despite having made extensive investments in the construction of wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure, the equipment rates do not meet the expected targets. In accordance with Article 3 of the Council Directive concerning Urban Waste Water Treatment (91/227/EEC), Slovenia has to provide an appropriate collecting system in all agglomerations above 2,000 PE until 31 December 2015 through connection of the population to the public collecting system. The investment priority therefore pursues the following:

**Specific objective 2: reduce emissions into water through development of municipal wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure**

Result: More citizens connected to the municipal wastewater collection and treatment system

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023),	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
6.1.2	Total wastewater load from agglomerations above 2,000 PE treated in WWTP or industrial WWTP	Whole of Slovenia	PE		1,035,000	PE	2012	1,443,000	Reporting of public utility service providers	Once a year

Along with dispersion of pollutants from agriculture, hydromorphological pressures are the key concern hindering the achievement of a good quality status of waters in Slovenia. Some 30 % of surface water bodies<sup>41</sup> are estimated to fall behind the set environmental objectives due to

<sup>40</sup> The target value builds on the value specified in expert bases for the development of the Drinking water supply operational programme and will be achieved by the help of ESI Funds (CF) and the national counterpart. If the agreements with the EIB in respect of credit lines are realized, the volume of investments may be greater and the indicators will be adjusted accordingly.

<sup>41</sup> The Danube River Basin and the Adriatic Sea Management Plan in 2009 produced the results of ecological status for half of the water bodies – the latter revealed that good status had not been achieved in 15 % of surface water bodies (due to hydromorphological pressures). It is estimated that the share of surface water bodies will increase after the ecological status has been evaluated for the remaining half of water bodies which will presumably be carried out in the scope of the second Water management plan by 2015. Given the ecological status analysis as well as analysis of hydromorphological pressures and impacts (on all water bodies) and their estimates that environmental objectives will not be met for 30 % of water bodies, it is estimated that currently there are 30 % of water bodies which fail to meet environmental objectives due to hydromorphological pressures.

hydromorphological pressures. The latter are manifested in voluminous water abstraction, retention basins, regulations, vast land improvement areas and intensive use of riparian zones. A uniform approach to implementing the measures will be adopted at the national level. The support will notably be ring-fenced for the areas identified in the River basin management plan for the Danube River and the Adriatic Sea and the Programme of Natura 2000 measures as priority and conducive to the achievement of good water status and improvement in the status of riparian species and habitat types.

### Specific objective 3: achieve good chemical and ecological status of waters

Result: better status of waters

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.6.1

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023),	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
6.1.3	Number of surface water bodies to improve status and/or conservation status of Natura 2000 species and habitats	Whole of Slovenia	Number		108 <sup>42</sup>	Number	2012	110 <sup>43</sup>	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	Annually

The value builds on the 2013 database of the environmental public services' information system concerning data on the infrastructure used and operated in agglomerations above 2000 PE.

Investments in achieving the above objectives will directly contribute to the second pillar of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

#### 2.6.1.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.6.1.1.1. *A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

<sup>42</sup> Baseline value for 47 water bodies is a rough estimate. The Danube River Basin and the Adriatic Sea Management Plan in 2009 produced the results of ecological status for half of the water bodies – the latter revealed that good status had not been achieved in 15 % of surface water bodies (due to hydromorphological pressures). It is estimated that the share of surface water bodies will increase after the ecological status has been evaluated for the remaining half of water bodies which will presumably be carried out in the scope of the second Water management plan by 2015. Given the ecological status analysis as well as analysis of hydromorphological pressures and impacts (on all water bodies) and their estimates that environmental objectives will not be met for 30 % of water bodies, it is estimated that currently there are 30 % of water bodies which fail to meet environmental objectives due to hydromorphological pressures. The new River basin management plan for the 2016-2021 period will specify the exact value based on the evaluation of ecological status of all water bodies.

<sup>43</sup> Current River basin management plan for the Danube river and the Adriatic Sea foresees only rehabilitation of the downstream part of the Kamniška Bistrica river (water body SI132VT7 VT Kamniška Bistrica Študa-Dol). The second River basin management plan for the period 2016-2021 will focus more on the measures aiming to reduce hydromorphological pressures on water status and their prioritisation. Also, the measures under the Programme of Natura 2000 measures for the period 2015-2020 are already being prepared; the programme encompasses water regulation measures conducive to the achievement of the Natura 2000 sites objectives and their prioritisation. Both documents serve as a basis for selecting priority rehabilitation projects.

While considerable efforts to invest in wastewater collection and treatment have been made, Slovenia still fails to meet the EU requirements concerning drinking water supply and wastewater. That is why the investment priority will seek to support the following actions under specific objective 1:

- In terms of providing safe drinking water supply, the resources will be ring-fenced for the construction of new drinking water supply networks and the reconstruction of the existing ones (primary and secondary networks) with the aim of improving the security of supply with quality drinking water to citizens and of reducing further water losses. The resources will also be deployed to rehabilitate and actively protect water resources and to put in place an appropriate water quality monitoring system and a water resource protection system.

Actions planned to achieve the specific objective 2:

- Investments in primary and secondary infrastructure encompassing municipal wastewater collection and treatment at appropriate level in agglomerations equal or above 2,000 PE which still fail to meet the EU requirements under the Directive 91/271/EGS. Among the planned projects of environmental infrastructure development in above areas, priority will be given to projects which reduce emissions into water bodies which are, according to the River basin management plan and the act governing the River basin management plan, classified as having poor status and that will (most probably) not meet the relevant environmental objectives.
- Projects to set benchmarking of public utilities services providers in the field of wastewater collection and treatment and water supply to make sure that these organisations operate effectively and transparently to protect the environment and that the final consumers get the most out of these services.

Actions targeting improvement of hydromorphological status of waters and achievement of specific objective 3:

- Various actions will tackle the hydromorphological status with a view to improving it, in particular through so-called renaturation which encompasses improvement of hydrological regime status and morphological conditions as well as of connectivity of water bodies (allowing the passage of water organisms and smooth transportation of floating debris). The funds will also be allocated to the development of project documentation, acquisition of lands and building permits, and the implementation of renaturation projects, ensuring the passages on the severely transformed water bodies.

Clear demarcation will be made with the measures supported in the context of priority axis 2.5. The measures that will be implemented notably to reduce flood risk will receive support under priority axis 2.5, whereby environmental objectives pertaining to the reduction of hydromorphological pressures will likewise be pursued in line with the guiding principles for the selection (see section 2.5.1.1.1).

Also, clear demarcation will be made with the RDP 2014-2020 as the document itself does not envisage funding of such themes. The measure of agri-environment-climate payments will support themes aiming to reduce pollution of water by dispersion of pollutants from agriculture. RDP will likewise provide support to establishing irrigation systems, providing their technological upgrade and purchase of irrigation equipment. Article 46 of Regulation 1305/2013/EU on support from the EAFRD specifies the conditions which allow the support to investments and which help to identify and regulate floodplains in order to improve flood protection.

- Detailed water management plans must be prepared to ensure an integrated planning of measures for protection, regulation and use of water, taking into account the nature protection objectives. Only thus will the country be able to maximise the development potentials of water resources and ensure protection and preservation of natural environment.

With the aim of ensuring efficient implementation of the environmental legislation, this priority axis will also support the establishment of adequate database and infrastructure for efficient integration and recording of data and information (e.g. putting in place a system for an integrated planning and control of the public water supply networks from groundwater bodies to the tap, establishing the system for an integrated planning and monitoring of wastewater treatment, establishing a database for the implementation of the extended producer responsibility schemes). The activities of the common approach called e-environment will, by and large, simplify the system making it user-friendly through elimination of numerous administrative barriers and thus directly contribute to the achievement of objectives. The activities will include:

- Putting in place an information system for planning and monitoring the implementation of EU wastewater treatment directive (UWWTS\_SIIF). The system will serve as a model for further upgrade of the environmental information system for other EU environmental directives (e-environment (e-okolje)).
- Putting in place an information system for an integrated planning of water management which will facilitate and improve provision of activities for key stakeholders (parties for acquiring the water right and water consent, those involved in strategic and spatial planning at the national and local level, investors, public, etc.). Creation of spatial database is planned to keep and update information on erosion areas and landslide-prone areas. Hence, we expect a significant boost and simplification of investment activities in the water sector.

Target groups: final consumers

Beneficiaries: self-governing local communities, public utility service providers in the area of water regulation, public institutes in the area of environmental protection and water management, ministries, SMEs

#### 2.6.1.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

Alongside horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4, the following projects will be considered a priority:

- They ensure synergy effects with other areas and produce maximum possible environmental benefits/outputs per input.
- They demonstrate maturity (i.e. have been awarded building permit) besides synergy effects.
- They represent potential project phases co-financed by the Operational Programme for Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development that have not been implemented yet.
- They are sited outside the areas of nature conservation importance, in particular protected areas and in compact forest areas. In cases where other spatial options are unavailable, the system should, as a priority, be placed next to the existing routes.
- They ensure efficient institutional setup for the development and implementation of projects, particularly where self-governing local community is considered the beneficiary.
- They comply with new regulations governing environmental impact assessment.

Additional principles will also be taken into account in specific areas for the selection of projects:

- The construction of public wastewater supply network should:
  - ensure long term suitability (quantity, quality) of the water resource,
  - ensure prudent and safe abstraction of drinking water in line with the prescribed hierarchy (Regulation on drinking water supply):
    - connection to the new or operating drinking water distribution network.
  - when ensuring new drinking water abstraction sites, these are primarily focused on unpolluted water resources which are more easily and cost-effectively protected,
  - ensure reserve capacities and reliability as well as safety in public water supply network operation in line with the relevant criteria (Regulation on drinking water supply):

Each public water supply network should have reserve drinking water abstraction sites which may, in case of emergency, supply drinking water in the public water supply area, to meet at least the minimum drinking water needs, the latter meaning water used for drinking and basic hygiene of the citizens as well as the for the activities necessary for work and life in the public water supply area.

Construction of wastewater infrastructure:

- deadline for equipping agglomerations in accordance with the pre-accession agreement,
- project maturity, relation between the investment amount and the number of agglomerations and PE.

Achieving good water status:

- Projects seeking to improve the morphological status of watercourses are considered a priority in order to achieve the improvement of water status or the conservation status of species and habitats under the River basin management plan or a Programme of Natura 2000 sites measures.

Direct project approvals are envisaged. All projects, including those that are in the pipeline, will have to comply with the amendments to the legislation governing environmental impact assessment which is subject to ex-ante conditionalities.

#### 2.6.1.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

The priority foresees support in the form of grants.

#### 2.6.1.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not foreseen.

#### 2.6.1.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.6.1.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
6.1.4	Increase in the number of citizens enjoying quality and safe drinking water supply*	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	120,000	Public utility service providers, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	Annually

6.1.5	Increase in the total wastewater load from agglomerations above 2,000 PE treated in WWTP or industrial WWTP	PE	CF	Whole of Slovenia	100,000	Public utility service providers, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	Annually
6.1.6	Number of implemented renaturation projects	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia		Programme of water management measures and Programme of Natura 2000 measures	Annually

\*Inappropriate drinking water quality recorded at least in one day classifies as not being safe

## 2.6.2. Investing in the waste sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis and to address needs, identified by the Member States, for investment that goes beyond those requirements

### Specific objective: reduce amount of municipal waste deposited

By and large, the amount of municipal waste generated in Slovenia has been falling; nevertheless, around 47 % of the waste generated is still deposited at landfills (2011 figures).

Result: lower amount of municipal waste deposited at landfills

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.6.2.

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
6.2.1	Amount of mixed municipal waste deposited per capita	Whole of Slovenia	kg		202	kg	2011	66	Reporting by the public utility service providers	Annually

\*Source: OP Municipal Waste Management, 2013 (Table 2)

### 2.6.2.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

#### 2.6.2.1.1. A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:

This investment priority will support actions and projects in the following areas:

- Completion of trial runs in relation to project phasing, co-financed under the CF in the financial perspective 2007-2013 for the treatment of mixed municipal waste, thereby providing adequate capacity for the production and preparation of raw materials for reuse and reducing the amount of waste to be deposited.
- Support to pilot projects and tools increasing awareness of various target groups and reforming their patterns and behaviour to meet the EU waste management hierarchy.
- Development of comprehensive plans for waste prevention and reuse by introducing changes to the manufacturing and service processes and measurable impacts on the environment.

- Construction of small compost and other facilities for processing biodegradable waste.

Target groups: final consumers.

Beneficiaries: self-governing local communities, public utility service providers

#### 2.6.2.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

The allocated funds will entirely be used for the purpose of completing the project Regional Waste Management Centre Ljubljana under the Operational Programme for Development of the Environmental and Transport Infrastructure for the period 2007-2013.

#### 2.6.2.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

The priority foresees support in the form of grants.

#### 2.6.2.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

The project Regional Waste Management Centre Ljubljana is a major project that was co-financed in the period 2007-2013. The second – final phase of the project will receive support in the period 2014-2020.

#### 2.6.2.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.6.2.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
6.2.2	Increase in the amount of combustible fractions from mixed municipal waste prepared for thermal treatment	Tonne/year	CF	Whole of Slovenia	45,000	Reporting by the public utility service providers	Annually

### 2.6.3. **Protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services, including through Natura 2000, and green infrastructure**

**Specific objective: improve the conservation status of species and habitat types, giving priority to those with the worst conservation status, and protect natural heritage to deliver key ecosystem services**

Results:

- Natura 2000 network provides a favourable conservation status for all species and habitat types.
- Developed high-quality offer of green tourism based on active nature conservation and preservation of cultural heritage closely connected with nature.
- Achievement of a favourable conservation status of targeted protected species and habitat types through delivery of key ecosystem services.

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.6.3.

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
6.3.1	Habitat types with improved conservation status (categories favourable, unfavourable-inadequate)	Whole of Slovenia	Share	75	%	2013	88	Report to the EC on the implementation of the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive	Every 2 years
6.3.0	Species with improved conservation status (categories favourable, unfavourable-inadequate)	Whole of Slovenia	Share	74	%	2013	80	Report to the EC on the implementation of the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive	Every 2 years

#### 2.6.3.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.6.3.1.1. *A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification of:*

The investment priority will seek to focus resources on delivering green infrastructure in significant nature protection areas (notably in Natura 2000 sites and protected areas). The measures implemented in the Natura 2000 sites will take into account the Priority Action Framework for Natura 2000 – PAF<sup>44</sup> or the Natura 2000 Management Programme for Slovenia for the period 2014-2020. The goal is to achieve, by carrying out nature protection measures in these areas, a favourable conservation status for species and habitat types, develop high-quality green tourism offer based on active preservation of nature, landscape and cultural heritage and not degrading the conservation status. Support will be given to measures that promote the visits to less sensitive areas and help raise environmental awareness of the visitors and the citizens, and to dissemination of information on good practices. Demonstration effect on similar areas should thus be achieved, having a positive impact on the conservation status of species and habitat types, e.g. endangered and endemic. Abovementioned measures of setting up green infrastructure will pave the way to providing key ecosystem services.

Investment into the following areas will take place:

<sup>44</sup> Priority Action Framework for Natura 2000 for the period 2014-2020. G.1 General Priority Measures for Natura 2000 G.2.b Priority Measures for promoting sustainable tourism and employment in relation to Natura 2000 [http://www.natura2000.gov.si/fileadmin/user\\_upload/LIFE\\_Upravljanje/PAFSlovenijaVerFinal2.pdf](http://www.natura2000.gov.si/fileadmin/user_upload/LIFE_Upravljanje/PAFSlovenijaVerFinal2.pdf)

- Development of public infrastructure for visits and interpretation of nature protection areas and natural heritage areas (e.g. information centres, publically accessible cultural heritage buildings), by giving priority to the renovation of existing buildings and small-scale construction projects by respecting the nature protection objectives, underlining quality interpretation (notably education and awareness-raising) and experiencing of nature, cultural heritage and landscape, while creating conditions for sustainable mobility of the visitors.
- Protection of good conservation status of most visited nature protection areas for demonstration purposes (e.g. restoration or conservation of ecosystems with a view of preserving biodiversity and managing invasive alien species).
- Acquisition of important nature protection areas with a view of establishing adequate management in order to achieve nature protection objectives and deliver key ecosystem services (e.g. retention of high waters, climate change mitigation and drinking water supply) will be supported to achieve Natura 2000 sites objectives, where relevant and justified.
- Provision of corridors to achieve a favourable conservation status for protected species (e.g. green bridges, rehabilitation of wetlands).

Integrated actions under the investment priority will be implemented at the national and regional level. Resources will notably be ring-fenced for those areas where the conservation status of a number of species and habitat types is assessed as unfavourable, and which visitors find particularly attractive thanks to well-preserved natural and cultural heritage. Development of the public visitor infrastructure will favour renovation of cultural heritage over new construction.

Target groups: visitors to conserved nature areas (30 % of EU citizens according to the statistical data) and cultural heritage, local communities and stakeholders in tourism and tourism-related activities (e.g. local food production).

Beneficiaries: managers of nature protection areas and Natura 2000 sites, municipalities, enterprises, public institutes, NGOs, ministry responsible for the area of nature protection.

#### 2.6.3.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

Alongside horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4 support will be allocated to investments which:

- contribute to improving the conservation status of several species and habitat types in an unfavourable conservation status and of endemic species;
- create synergies in the areas of nature conservation and cultural heritage and tourism preservation (e.g. development of tourism infrastructure);
- result in higher expected number of overnight stays and spending of tourists and visitors who come thanks to well-conserved nature and landscape;
- in terms of providing premises, give priority to the renovation of existing buildings or cultural heritage buildings instead of new construction;
- are implemented in areas protected by the state, having particular regard to Article 10 of the Triglav National Park Act;
- are intended for the reconstruction of existing public tourism infrastructure in nature protection areas. In the case of new developments, they will be placed outside the major or key parts of habitats and will, where relevant, redirect visitors to areas outside the major or key parts of habitats;
- as a priority, the public infrastructure in protected areas will not be lighted, otherwise lighting with no negative impact on human health by limiting the light pollution to an absolute minimum will be used.

In case of direct project approval, the list of projects of national importance under the applicable Operational programme – Natura 2000 Management Programme – will be taken into account.

**2.6.3.1.3. The planned use of financial instruments**

Both forms of funding – reimbursable and grants will be used. The form and scope of financial instruments will be defined after the ex-ante evaluation has been carried out. In terms of SME access to finance the country intends to support programmes/projects through measures under priority axis 2.3 Dynamic and competitive entrepreneurship for green growth that will take on board the Natura 2000 requirements.

**2.6.3.1.4. The planned use of major projects**

Major projects are not foreseen.

**2.6.3.1.5. Output indicators**

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.6.3.

ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
CO23	Surface area of habitats supported in order to attain a better conservation status	ha	ERDF	Both regions	400	Slovenian Environment Agency, managers	Annually
6.3.2	Surface of nature protection areas arranged for tourist visit	ha	ERDF	Both regions	250	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	Annually
6.3.3	Natural and cultural heritage buildings receiving support for tourist visit	Number	ERDF	Both regions	5	Managers	Annually

**2.6.4. Taking action to improve the urban environment, to revitalise cities, regenerate and decontaminate brownfield sites (including conversion areas), reduce air pollution and promote noise-reduction measures**

Sustainable urban development is based on the principles of inner urban area development (harnessing the potential of brownfield, free and underused surfaces for development within urban areas) and solid functional cooperation and integration with other cities and the surroundings. Improved quality of living in urban areas, competitiveness of urban centres and their hinterland (with as many as half of the Slovene citizens) which act as the drivers of regional development, creative industries development, cultural heritage preservation and public infrastructure protection will be at the heart of the agenda under this investment priority that will further seek to improve attractiveness of urban centres as tourist destinations.

The investment priority will provide support for urban renewal based on integrated urban development strategies or integrated projects that will contribute to sustainable development of selected urban centres, including sustainable multimodal mobility that will tackle one of the

most pressing issues Slovenian urban areas are confronted with, i.e. air pollution and pollution with PM<sub>10</sub> particles.

By focusing investment in urban renewal the country intends to mobilise the unused or poorly used surfaces and make a closer step towards using the space in a more rational manner, as well as increase the offer of lands as a suitable location for enterprises and service activities. The objective of urban renewal further lies in reducing the carbon footprint in cities – 40 % of carbon footprints is caused by buildings and another 40 % by transport. Also, the brownfield sites in urban areas area for the most part already equipped with utilities or only need their upgrading, which makes it less expensive than developments from scratch on new sites, when this is not urgent. Moreover, more likely than not, this helps to avoid the conflicts (caused by long term procedures) in terms of making interventions in new lands outside the urban area, which would bring additional pressures on the environment and transport.

**Specific objective: redevelop brownfield sites in cities and improve the quality of public space**

Result: revitalised land in cities

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.6.4.

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023,	Source of data	Frequency of Reporting
6.4.1	Revitalised land in cities		ha	0	ha	2013	45		Annually

2.6.4.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.6.4.1.1. *A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

The projects targeting efficient land use, mobilisation of brownfields or underused<sup>45</sup> urban land for economic development and creation of jobs, making the cities attractive tourist destinations will benefit from support made available under this investment priority.

Support will be given to measures targeting:

- The development of integrated urban renewal projects or urban development projects in the context of sustainable urban development strategies in order to step up the competitiveness and improve the quality of living in cities.
- Implementation of redevelopment measures and integrated projects of redevelopment of brownfields or underused land in urban areas that may involve renovation of the physical environment and buildings, public buildings, open space for recreational uses, use of urban planning solutions, revitalisation of activities or change in use of a building or land, and that contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage and public cultural

<sup>45</sup> The list of brownfield sites and underused sites will depend on the final identification of ITI implementation area – sustainable urban area development and will build on integrated urban development strategies.

infrastructure, the mobilisation and involvement of local population, the promotion of the use of creative industries and the development of housing cooperatives.

- Implementation of activities supporting the design and implementation of integrated urban renewal projects, e.g. involvement of the public, promotional campaigns, setting up and working of project offices and support to community-led initiatives for urban renewal.

Combined with investments in sustainable mobility and energy efficiency the measures under this priority axis will be supported by the ITI mechanism described in the section 4.3. Besides obligatory combination of measures under above priority axes/investment priorities the projects implemented in the context of ITI may contribute to the objectives in the area of entrepreneurship, employment, social inclusion and climate change adaptation.

Target groups: population in urban areas

Beneficiaries: self-governing local communities

#### 2.6.4.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

Integrated urban projects will also be implemented under the ITI mechanism and will have to comply with the integrated sustainable urban development strategies. The latter will be developed based on the guidance described in section 4.2. and will be selected by urban authorities for implementation through the ITI mechanism.

The guidance on the development of integrated urban renewal projects building on sustainable urban development strategies will include at least the following principles alongside horizontal principles identified in the section 1.1.4 for the selection of projects to be implemented under ITI mechanism:

- the proposed project refers to integrated urban renewal or other integrated intervention in the area (including public cultural infrastructure and cultural heritage) that comprehensively addresses at least two thematic objectives (or more) in the areas as follows:
  - redevelopment of brownfield sites
  - energy efficiency (particularly energy renovation)
  - sustainable mobility and accessibility
- The projects improve the quality of living environment and life in urban areas.
- The projects improve the quality of air and help tackle the PM10 pollution issue.
- The projects improve the business environment and contribute to the development of entrepreneurship (direct support: providing space for establishment and growth of enterprises) and creation of jobs, strengthening the creative potential of urban areas by integrating the solutions created by creative industries.
- The projects enhance social inclusion.

#### 2.6.4.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

If relevant and justified, the investment priority foresees the use of reimbursable and non-reimbursable funding. The exact size and content of financial instruments will be identified subsequently, after the drawn up gap analysis in the scope of the Jessica financial engineering instrument has been updated.

#### 2.6.4.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not foreseen.

#### 2.6.4.1.5. Output indicators

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.6.4.

ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
6.4.2	Population in the areas covered by sustainable urban development strategies	number	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija Zahodna Slovenija	619,935	SORS	Annually
CO38	Open space created or rehabilitated in urban areas	m <sup>2</sup>	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija Zahodna Slovenija	30,000	Monitoring	Annually
CO39	Public or commercial buildings newly built or renovated in urban areas	m <sup>2</sup>	ERDF		Total public, commercial and residential buildings, 40,000	Monitoring	Annually
CO40	Rehabilitated housing in urban areas	Number of units	ERDF		500	Monitoring	Annually

#### 2.6.5. Specific provisions for the ESF, where applicable

Not relevant.

#### 2.6.6. Performance framework

Indicator type (implementation step, financial, output or result indicator)	ID	Definition of the indicator or implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Source of data	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where appropriate
Output	6.1.4	Increase in the number of citizens enjoying quality and safe drinking water supply*	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia	10,000	120,000	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	
Output	6.1.5	Increase in the total wastewater load from agglomerations above 2,000 PE treated in WWTP or industrial WWTP	PE	CF	Whole of Slovenia	10,000	100,000	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	
Implementation step	K3	Issued building permit	Number	CF	Whole of Slovenia			Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	

Funding sources	F1	Expenditure	In EUR million	CF	Whole of Slovenia	30	245	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	
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### 2.6.7. Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention field: CF									
Table 1: Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanism		Table 6: ESF secondary theme <sup>46</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
017 Household waste management (including minimisation, sorting, recycling measures)	10	01	10	01	10	07		08	
020 Provision of water for human consumption (extraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure)	125	01	125	04	125	07		08	
021 Water management and drinking water conservation (including river basin management, water supply, specific climate change adaptation measures, district and consumer metering, charging systems and leak reduction)	14	01	14	04	14	07		08	
022 Wastewater treatment	120	01	120	04	120	07		08	

<sup>46</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Article 9 (1) to (7) CPR.

Fund and intervention field: ERDF									
Table 1: Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanism		Table 6: ESF secondary theme <sup>47</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
086 Protection, restoration and sustainable use of Natura 2000 sites	17	01	17	04	17	07		08	
085 Protection and enhancement of biodiversity, nature protection and green infrastructure	18	01	18	04	18	07		08	
091 Development and promotion of the tourism potential of natural areas	16	01 04 06	16	04	16	07		08	
089 Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land	86	01	86		86	01	86	08	

**2.6.8. Where appropriate, a summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in management and control of the programmes**

The intermediate body responsible for the project implementation in the area of environmental protection (water, nature) intends to keep the staff structure (in terms of project managers) and will, if possible, reinforce the structure in order to improve the implementation of planned measures.

A new intermediate body will be set up where the investment priority urban renewal in connection with the ITI urban development calls for reinforced staff structure, expert basis that will, in support of the implementation of ITI, upgrade the existing records of brownfield sites in urban areas, and provide support for the cities to participate in the European Urban Knowledge Network.

<sup>47</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Article 9 (1) to (7) CPR.

The issue of air quality, particularly pollution with PM10 particles will be tackled through ordinances and programmes in 7 most exposed urban areas. The programmes will be part-funded by the following investment priorities:

- 2.4.1 Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector.
- 2.4.2 Promoting the production and distribution of energy derived from renewable sources.
- 2.4.4 Promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and mitigation-relevant adaptation measures.
- Taking action to improve the urban environment, to revitalise cities, regenerate and decontaminate brownfield sites (including conversion areas), reduce air pollution and promote noise-reduction measures,

as well as by the LIFE programme that will help implement the programme in Zasavje.

Currently, the air quality monitoring system does not meet the 2008/50/EC Directive requirements and does not provide monitoring of the efficiency of the implemented actions under the adopted seven plans for air quality. Neither does the country have adequate tools to identify the reasons for excessive pressures, and as a consequence, there is no support to assessing the effects of adopted ordinances or to planning new or additional, cost-effective measures to improve air quality.

Technical assistance will be used to upgrade the existing system for assessment of air quality, which will facilitate the following:

- Adequate monitoring of effects of implementing ordinances and programmes that pursue reduction of air pollution.
- Development and revision of air quality policies.
- Reporting to the EC.
- Information and communication about air pollution.

The upgraded system for monitoring air quality will build on four pillars: 1. Detailed records and emission scenarios, 2. Air quality measurement system, 3. Air pollution dispersion modelling, 4. Receptor modelling. Such system will be in tune with the specific conditions characteristic of Slovenia and will facilitate the achievement of synergy effects through measures under other priority axes. The system will be responsive to the state-of-the-art and will contribute to cutting the costs of the air quality monitoring system, while working in support of the relevant policies.

## **2.7. Infrastructure development and promotion of sustainable mobility**

The Republic of Slovenia will identify the bottlenecks hampering the development of public transport infrastructure in the National Programme for the Development of Public Transport Infrastructure. By doing so, it will specify priority actions in the framework of delivering sustainable mobility and development of rail and road infrastructure that will boost regional and economic development.

The actions are proposed to be co-financed under the CF (investments in rail infrastructure, missing motorway sections as well as port infrastructure) and under the ERDF (state roads and railway lines connecting to the TEN-T network). Combining support for the priority axis from both funds makes sense in that only one ministry has the responsibility over the

implementation and on the grounds that the proposed objectives are interlinked in terms of the content. In the case of funding operations under the ERDF, the projects of both Slovene regions are proposed based on that same argument. Investments in road infrastructure will notably focus on measures in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija. Promotion of environment-friendly modes of transport and the enforcement of the principles of multimodality should as a priority eliminate structural weaknesses in the infrastructure development, primarily in the field of rail infrastructure. In this way, Slovenia contributes to improving the preconditions for a smooth traffic flow on a regional scale on the one hand, and on the other hand takes on part of the burdens of transit traffic (particularly environmental). Part of the burdens is offset by a faster development of the activities that rely on the transport network, such as the logistics sector.

Decisions on priority projects in individual areas will be taken in the abovementioned National Programme for the Development of Public Transport Infrastructure on the basis of a transport model that assess different transport and transport infrastructure development scenarios and options by 2020 or 2030 respectively, economic eligibility of the proposed measures and strategic environmental assessment.

### 2.7.1. Developing comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway systems

#### Specific objective: enhance the competitiveness of the rail infrastructure

The total length of rail network stands at 1,200 kilometres, of which 50 % are mainlines, whereas about 42 % of the lines are electrified. The railway lines density (61 km of railway lines/1000 km<sup>2</sup>) stands at a comparable level to the EU-27 (57 km of railway lines/1000 km<sup>2</sup>) (AVARIS, 2013). Major maintenance represents a huge issue with the lines going beyond their useful life, a large number of sections with reduced speed, reduced line capacities and low competitiveness level. Modernisation will likewise have to take place as regards rail traffic remote control. Regardless of these issues, the number of kilometres made by trains in 2011 increased by 5 % against the 2010 figure and by 12 % compared with 2000. The number of freight kilometres rose by 10 % compared with 2010. The number of passenger kilometres in the period 2004-2009 grew by 7 % and freight transport in the period 2000-2011 saw a marked jump by 31 %. The modal share of rail freight in 2010 accounted for 17.7 % (in tonne kilometres), which is almost the same as the EU-27 average standing at 17.1 % (AVARIS, 2013). The planned upgrade of public rail infrastructure will help increase both rail freight and passenger volumes as capacities on the segments having multi-use paths will considerably grow.

Result:

- upgrading of the railway infrastructure in line with the TEN-T guidelines concerning core networks (speed 100 km/h, train length 750 m and axle load 22.5 tonnes)

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.7.1.

ID	Indicator	Measurement Unit	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of Reporting
7.1.1	Increase in the rail freight	Tonnes	15.8	2012	18.0	SURS	Annually
7.1.2	Increase in the rail passengers	Number (in million)	15.5	2012	16.5	SURS	Annually

### 2.7.1.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.7.1.1.1. *A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate:*

The focus under the investment priority will be given to investments in:

- Developing railway infrastructure within the Core Network corridors Mediterranean Corridor and Baltic-Adriatic Corridor (Regulation 1316/2013/EU of 11 December 2013). Investments of the 2007-2013 period are planned to be further pursued with a view of improving the performance, increasing safety, reducing negative environmental impacts caused by transport and, consequently, redirecting the traffic from overburdened road networks to railways. Investments in this corridor will continue in the 2020-2030 period. Two projects were selected based on the assessments of the transport model, namely upgrading and modernisation of the Zidani Most-Celje rail line and arrangement of rail hub with the upgrading of the Pragersko railway station.

2.7.1.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

The project upgrading and modernisation of the Zidani Most-Celje rail line has been selected to remove a major bottleneck on the core network of the Mediterranean Corridor and Baltic-Adriatic Corridor (Regulation 1316/2013/EU of 11 December 2013). This is a category C line allowing only up to 200 kN of load per axle, which limits the use of various types of vehicles and reduces speed in the section. The freight transport share accounts for 44 % and boasts promising potentials for further development. This section is also important in terms of securing mobility for the population, as it registers an average of 4,134 passengers on a daily basis. The potential for further development has also enhanced with the Croatia's accession to the EU, the segment taking up a large bulk of the freight and passenger transport on the Zagreb-Graz rail line.

Upgrading and modernisation of the rail hub and Pragersko railway station will help remove a bottleneck on the network of the Mediterranean Corridor and Baltic-Adriatic Corridor (Regulation 1316/2013/EU of 11 December 2013) as corridors split at the hub. Upgrading and modernisation of the rail hub will allow to fully utilise the potentials of the Pragersko-Hodoš rail line that is being modernised in the 2007-2013 period, while reducing the duration of arranging cars into blocks during marshalling. As both projects are in fact an upgrade of the existing routes, no additional interventions in the environment are planned.

Both projects have fulfilled the relevant conditions and are ready to be launched in 2016.

The selected project will comply with the projects and policies specified in the National Programme for the Development of Public Transport Infrastructure, but they will also respect the principles identified under section 1.1.4. Furthermore, the projects pursuing the recommendations of the environmental report under the abovementioned programme will be favoured:

- Reconstruction or upgrading of the existing connections will be considered a priority.
- Should the projects be implemented on protected areas or natural heritage areas, due attention will be given to delivering the integrity and connectivity between the Natura 2000 areas and preventing negative impacts on qualifying species and habitat types, as

well as preventing deterioration of the natural values which qualified them as eligible, and preventing the negative effects that compromise the objectives of protected areas.

- The lighting of sections to be supported under the investment priority will be provided exclusively by environment-friendly lighting solutions and will be planned so as to limit the light pollution to an absolute minimum.

#### 2.7.1.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

Support in the form of grants is planned.

#### 2.7.1.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Both projects are listed in the National Programme for the Development of Public Transport Infrastructure based on the data arising from the transport model and the underlying concepts of the strategic environmental assessment.

ID	Project	Type of work	Scope	Funding source	Amount
1	Zidani Most-Celje	Upgrading of the existing railway line and retrofit of railway stations to meet the required TEN-T standards regarding interoperability	25 km of rail lines and reconstruction of 3 railway stations	CF	156 million
2	Railway station Pragersko (CF)	Upgrading of the railway hub to meet the required TEN-T standards regarding interoperability	Rehabilitation of 1 kilometre and development of a hub	CF	184.25 million

The projects Second track Divača–Koper, Šentilj-Maribor and Ljubljana rail hub – Tivoli are planned to receive support under the Europe Connecting Facility (ECF). The project Second track Divača–Koper is already developed, its two-phase implementation will be funded by the ECF and CF. The project Šentilj-Maribor will also be two-fold, the first phase covering construction of the second track and the second stage delivering the upgrading and modernisation of the existing track, as the terrain layout does not allow any upgrading below the current transport route. The transport model identified the Ljubljana rail hub – Tivoli as the key bottleneck based on the do-nothing scenario. As other options of a comprehensive modernisation of the rail hub should be examined beforehand, the project is still not ready and Slovenia will run for the CEF support to implement it.

#### 2.7.1.1.5. *Output indicators*

Both projects are considered major projects according to the award criteria. Their support will be focused on long rail sections to meet the specific objectives. The projects will be approved by the National Programme for the Development of Public Transport Infrastructure.

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.6.1.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
7.1.3	Total length of reconstructed or upgraded railway lines	Km	CF	Vzhodna Slovenija	25	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Annually
7.1.4	Number of reconstructed and upgraded railway stations to meet the	Number	CF	Vzhodna Slovenija	4	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Annually

	TEN-T interoperability standards						
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### 2.7.2. Enhancing regional mobility by connecting secondary and tertiary traffic nodes to TEN-T infrastructure, including multimodal nodes

#### Specific objective: better transport connections to enhance access and support balanced regional development

The next period should witness the construction of the missing road infrastructure which is the precondition for an efficient implementation of other planned actions. Promotion of sustainable development and efforts to remove bottlenecks are the stepping stones to a normal functioning of the business environment. With a view of strengthening regional development potentials and preserving jobs the aim of so-called development axis projects is to facilitate access to the motorway network, improve accessibility for the citizens and boost the development of the economy in remote Slovene regions. The investments in these projects are vital for the development of regions from demographic as well as economic and environmental aspects; however, they should be extensive and cannot be implemented without support of the ESI Funds. The missing road infrastructure along the third development axis, southern part will be a priority.

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.7.2.

ID	Indicator	Measurement Unit	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of Reporting
7.2.1	Lower annual costs owing to realised investments	Million EUR	0	2011		Slovenian Roads Agency	<b>Second year after the investment has been closed</b>

#### 2.7.2.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

##### 2.7.2.1.1. A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate:

The resources under the investment priority concerned will be invested in the project identified in the National Programme for the Development of Public Transport Infrastructure along the third development axis. The project will establish the connection between the TEN-T network and the regional centre Novo mesto southbound along third priority axis and will be the very first project to address this priority axis. The goal of the project is to improve the connection and accessibility of Novo mesto and Bela krajina to the TEN-T network. Bela krajina has notoriously been known to be practically severed from the rest of the country while having extremely poor connections to other major routes. Soaring operational costs and unreliable connections have recently resulted in closing down of a number of enterprises in this part of Slovenia. The existing road from Bela krajina stretches across an uneven undulating terrain which requires the use of elements that are not characteristic of a main road category and, as such severely compromises traffic safety. The road is also relatively burdened, its annual

average daily traffic being high (Novo-Mesto-Črnomelj above 10,000 vehicles per day). The Novo mesto bypass and connection to the TEN-T network are one of the uttermost priorities to be carried out on development axes according to the transport model.

Phases I and II of Stage I are planned for the southbound part of the third development axis in the total length of 5.3 kilometres that passes Novo mesto in the east. The highway will provide:

- An adequate connection of the regional centre with the TEN-T network while removing the identified bottleneck.
- Regional connections which help maintain adequate supply to the economy and facilitate mobility in Novo mesto that acts as the driver of economic activity in the region and puts the region on a national map, while helping to deliver opportunities for the development of Bela krajina and the entire Vzhodna Slovenija.
- Economic development and preservation of jobs in the economy in the areas facing poor business conditions due to inappropriate transport infrastructure. This region is the main exporter in Slovenia, and appropriate transport connections are a must to keep the economic entities in the region while incentivising its further development.
- Improvement of road traffic safety.
- Removal of bottlenecks which cause traffic congestion and generate external costs.

#### *2.7.2.1.2. The guiding principles for the selection*

The selected project will comply with the needs of balanced regional development while also building on the principles laid down in section 1.1.4. Spatial planning of the project and its maturity allow its implementation within the planned timeframe. The project is listed in the National Programme for the Development of Public Transport Infrastructure based on the transport model data and baselines of the strategic environmental assessment. Also, the project will respect the principles of the respective programme's environmental report, namely:

- The new route will, as a rule, be placed outside protected areas and other natural heritage areas. Spatial planning of projects will seek to minimise the interference to agricultural lands and forests and will comply with the prescribed distance from urban areas. Spatial planning will further take on board nature conservation aspects in terms of cultural heritage and landscape.
- Should the projects be implemented on protected areas or natural heritage areas, due attention will be given to delivering the integrity and connectivity between the Natura 2000 areas and preventing negative impacts on qualifying species and habitat types, as well as preventing deterioration of the natural values which qualified them as eligible, and preventing the negative effects that compromise the objectives of protected areas.
- The lighting of sections to be supported under the investment priority will be provided exclusively by environment-friendly lighting solutions and will be planned so as to limit the light pollution to an absolute minimum.

#### *2.7.2.1.3. The planned use of financial instruments*

Support in the form of grants is planned.

#### *2.7.2.1.4. The planned use of major projects*

The basis for the activities in the field of transport infrastructure is the National Programme for the Development of Public Transport Infrastructure by 2020 with a vision by 2030. The said programme specifies the measures by individual areas. Based on the transport technical data, the following projects have been identified which are expected to meet the criteria set out in the above programme.

ID	Project	Type of work	Scope	Funding source	Amount
	Third development axis (southbound), phases I and II of Stage I of the highway from the interchange Novo mesto to Novo mesto	Construction of a new road to be connected to the TEN-T network	EUR 5.3 million	ERDF	EUR 74.4 million

#### 2.7.2.1.5. Output indicators

Output indicators will be specified in line with the National Programme.

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.7.2.

ID	Indicator	Measurement Unit	Fund	Category of region	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of reporting
CO13	Total length of newly built roads	km	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	5.3	Slovenian Roads Agency	Annually

#### 2.7.3. Supporting a multimodal Single European Transport Area by investing in the TEN-T (CF)

**Specific objective: remove bottlenecks in the TEN-T network and guarantee TEN-T standards along the network**

The Slovene motorway cross has been nearly completed with the help of generous investments in the current financial perspective, but the missing links along the TEN-T network represent bottlenecks; this will require additional investment, including the construction of the second Karavanke tunnel tube whose investment is a must also in the light of improving safety in due accordance with the respective EU legislation (Directive 2004/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on minimum safety requirements for tunnels in the Trans-European Road Network). The measures will be appraised in line with the applicable state aid rules.

The Port of Koper also plays a vital role being one of the most important ports of the TEN-T network. Therefore, investment in the development of appropriate port infrastructure and deepening of the navigation channel is the key building block in the establishment of the Trans-European multimodal networks that will ensure a smooth functioning of the EU internal market and strengthen the economic and social cohesion.

The Basin II navigation channel is planned to be deepened outside the area of concession contract (the state as the investor) to facilitate the arrival and accommodation of ships categorised as “post panamax” having a depth of up to 15.5 meters, which responds to the economic trend of using increasingly larger vessels for global maritime transport. The project will have spill-over effects on land transport and other participants in the logistics chain, and on an important part of the Slovenian economic activity and will help step up the performance and safety of the transport connection Adriatic-Ionian Corridor via core port of Koper to the multimodal Mediterranean Corridor and Baltic-Adriatic Corridor on the core network

(Regulation 1316/2013 of 11 December 2013). Indicative schedule of the project implementation has already been made, the latter including the procedures for acquiring the relevant environmental consents.

Results:

- Construction of the missing motorway links, removal of bottlenecks, enhancement of safety.
- Deepening of the navigation channel in the Port of Koper, which will allow to accommodate larger and wider vessels, increase the transshipment capacities and secure safe navigation.

Table x: Specific result indicators for priority axis 2.7.3.

ID	Indicator	Measurement Unit	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of reporting
7.3.1	Lower annual costs owing to realised investments	In EUR million	10	2010	4.2	DARS, Motorway Company in the Republic of Slovenia	Third year after the realised investment
7.3.2	Increased capacity of the Basin II navigation channel in the Port of Koper	In million tonnes	5.3	2013	5.8	Port of Koper	Third year after the realised investment

The investments in the port infrastructure, connections to the hinterland and passenger terminals are planned to run for the CEF support (concessionaire being the investor). Annex 2.6.3.A Indicative concessionaire's projects in the freight port of Koper to deliver on the objective "remove bottlenecks in the TEN-T network and guarantee TEN-T standards along the network".

2.7.3.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.7.3.1.1. *A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate:*

The project Draženci-Gruškovje section in the total length of 14 kilometres closes the missing link on the A4 motorway, thus completing it and addressing the only identified bottleneck on the motorway as part of the TEN-T network. The project will help deliver a complete motorway connection with the neighbouring countries in this part of Europe and will act as one of the key links in the direction NW-SE. The removal of this bottleneck will play a major role in addressing the congestion issues that, particularly throughout the summertime and before major holidays, bring the traffic to a standstill in the wider region from Maribor to Ptuj and practically paralysing any activity of local inhabitants.

Investments under this investment priority will be made into the following:

- Completion of the national programme of the motorway network construction (motorway section Draženci-Gruškovje (CF)). The project maturity allows the project to be launched, presumably in 2015.

- Deepening of the Basin II navigation channel in the Koper freight port (deepening outside the port area, state as the investor). The Republic of Slovenia ensured that navigation channels outside the port area are maintained appropriately in line with Article 44, paragraph 3 of the Maritime Code (Official Gazette of RS, Nos 120/06, 88/10 and 59/11) .

#### 2.7.3.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection*

The projects are listed in the National Programme for the Development of Public Transport Infrastructure based on the transport model data and baselines of the strategic environmental assessment. Also, the project will respect the principles of the respective programme's environmental report, namely:

- The new route will, as a rule, be placed outside protected areas and other natural heritage areas. Spatial planning of projects will seek to minimise the interference to agricultural lands and forests and will comply with the prescribed distance from urban areas. Spatial planning will further take on board nature conservation aspects in terms of cultural heritage and landscape.
- Should the projects be implemented on protected areas or natural heritage areas, due attention will be given to delivering the integrity and connectivity between the Natura 2000 areas and preventing negative impacts on qualifying species and habitat types, as well as preventing deterioration of the natural values which qualified them as eligible, and preventing the negative effects that compromise the objectives of protected areas.

#### 2.7.3.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

Support in the form of grants is planned.

#### 2.7.3.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

The projects will be listed in the National Programme for the Development of Public Transport Infrastructure. Based on the model transport data and baselines of strategic environmental assessment, the following two projects have been identified as major and are expected to meet the ex-ante conditionalities criteria.

ID	Project	Type of work	Scope	Funding source	Amount
1	Draženci - Gruškovje	Construction of the missing motorway section on the TEN-T network	13 km	CF	EUR 247.10 million
2	Increased capacity of the Basin II navigation channel in the Port of Koper	Deepening of the navigation channel	Deepening by 1.5 m	CF	EUR 15.00 million

#### 2.7.3.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.7.3.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of reporting
7.3.3	Total length of newly built roads	km	2013	13	Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning	Second year after the realised investment
7.3.	Depth of the	m	2013	16.0	Ministry of	Second year

4	navigation channel				Infrastructure and Spatial Planning	after the realised investment
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#### 2.7.4. Specific provisions for the ESF, where applicable

Not relevant.

#### 2.7.5. Performance framework

Type of indicator (implementation step, financial, output or result indicator)	ID	Identification of indicator or implementation step	Measurement unit, where applicable	Fund	Category of regions	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Source of data	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where applicable
Output indicator	7.1.3	Increased capacity of the Basin II navigation channel in the Port of Koper	In million tonnes	CF		15.8	18	Monitoring	
Funding sources		expenditure	In EUR million	CF	Whole of Slovenia	59.1	153.1	Monitoring	
				ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	4.5	39	Monitoring	

#### 2.7.6. Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention area. CF									
Table 1: Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanism		Table 6: ESF secondary theme <sup>48</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
024	153.1 million	01	153.1 million	07	153.1 million	07		08	
029	57.5 million	01	57.5 million	07	57.5 million	07		08	
039	12.5 million	01	12.5 million	07	12.5 million	07		08	

<sup>48</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Article 9 (1) to (7) CPR.

Fund and intervention area. ERDF									
Table 1: Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanism		Table 6: ESF secondary theme <sup>49</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
020	39.67 million	07	39.67 million	07		07		08	

**2.7.7. Where appropriate, a summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of the authorities involved in the management and control of the programmes and beneficiaries**

In terms of the measures under priority axis 2.7 Development of infrastructure and sustainable mobility measures in the period 2014-2020 in the transport sector, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning will act as the intermediate body and the beneficiary at the same time. The OP covers the measures under the priority axis that will be implemented by the said ministry in the 2014-2020 period by the ESI Funds support.

The investments are proposed to be funded by the CF (investments in rail infrastructure, missing motorway links, investments in port infrastructure) and by the ERDF (state roads connected to the TEN-T network) and continue the investment cycle launched in the previous period. The project development and management system has not changed, meaning that in the case of projects where the country acts as the investor, project development and management remain under the responsibility of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning.

The transport policy areas that will be proposed by the ministry for ESI Funds support in the period 2014-2020 remain the same as in the 2007-2013 programming period, while the number of measures and the funds made available have altogether decreased.

That being said, the country estimates that the ministry already has a sufficient staff capacity and structure, and identifies key tasks of the ministry in terms of building administrative capacity to deliver the 2014-2020 cohesion policy as follows:

- Keep the qualified staff (technical assistance staff) involved in the 2007-2013 cohesion policy implementation to pursue the measures in the 2014-2020 period and
- In view of the changes of priority areas and the amount of available funds carry out staff reallocations or recruit new staff (technical assistance), particularly in the area of sustainable mobility implementation.

<sup>49</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Article 9 (1) to (7) CPR.

## 2.8. Promoting employment and supporting transnational labour mobility

Labour market measures will be implemented across the whole of Slovenia as well as individually in both cohesion regions. Given the fact certain labour market measures respond to people's needs irrespective of their place of residence, such measures will be carried out in both cohesion regions with more funds being allocated to the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija or to those cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija areas with a higher unemployment rate. The areas characterised by a particularly high unemployment rate, faced with specific structural challenges and threatened by unfavourable labour market changes will be provided with tailor-made labour market measures. The cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija will see measures being implemented based on the Youth Employment Initiative. Regardless of which cohesion regions is being referred to, strong emphasis will be placed on support to employment projects at the regional level where tailor-made projects tackling specific challenges will be carried out on the initiative of the regions themselves.

### 2.8.1. Access to employment for job-seekers and inactive people, including the long-term unemployed and people far from the labour market, also through local employment initiatives and support for labour mobility

#### Specific objective 1: Increase employability of job-seekers and their integration into the labour market

The abovementioned specific objective will be achieved through the inclusion of the key target groups in labour market measures. As is evident from the statistical data given in the Partnership Agreement, this investment priority merits due attention against the backdrop of high unemployment rates and persistently decreasing labour force participation rates. In comparison to other EU flag states, long-term unemployment in Slovenia has increased at a faster pace, whereas the shares of less-educated unemployed individuals and older unemployed people are persistently high, and labour force participation of older workers remains at low levels. Current situation underlines a strong need for an intensive participation of target groups in individual training and employment programmes and other labour market measures as well as for increasing positive outcomes of the measures. The objective is not only inclusion into measures but also the provision of adequate measures which are adapted to the target groups. Specific emphasis will be given to targeted measures to eliminate the obstacles which hinder the employment of target groups.

The following results are expected in the context of the abovementioned specific objective:

- Greater share of the employed job-seekers participating in labour market measures

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.8.1.

	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
8.1.1	Share of participants in employment upon closure of the	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number of participants (total)	20	50	share		60	Monitoring	Once a year

	employment initiative									
			Participants above 55 years of age		30%	share		7,200 (40 %)		
			Less-educated participants		50 %	share		10,800 (60 %)		
8.1.2		Zahodna Slovenija	Number of participants (total)	20	50	share		60	Monitoring	Once a year
			Participants above 55 years of age		30 %	share		4,800 (40 %)		
			Less-educated participants		50 %	share		7,200 (60 %)		
8.1.3	Share of participants in employment upon closure of the employment initiative	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number of participants (total)	20	23	share		30	Monitoring	Once a year
			Participants above 55 years of age		10 %	share		4,500 (15 %)		
			Less-educated participants		20 %	share		7,500 (25 %)		
8.1.4		Zahodna Slovenija	Number of participants (total)	20	23	share		30	Monitoring	Once a year
			Participants above 55 years of age		10 %	share		3,000 (15 %)		
			Less-educated participants		20 %	share		5,000 (25 %)		

			ants							
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## Specific objective 2: Effective services and brokerage between labour market supply and demand in Slovenia and the European labour market

Further strengthening of services provided by the labour market institutions will play an important role in the achievement of specific objective 1, the implementation of labour market measures as well as in brokerage between labour market supply and demand in Slovenia and the European labour market. Slovenian labour market is characterised by structural imbalances resulting also from inadequate competences of the labour force. To achieve this specific objective we should support projects at national and regional level to identify and analyse current needs and short/medium-term outlook in the labour market. We should also provide system development and coordination of supply and demand and the establishment or strengthening of appropriate structures that connect the key players in the field, including the social partners. Measures to achieve this specific objective will be the basis for the inclusion of target groups into priority axis 10.

Measures to ensure mobility within the European labour market (EURES) and the improvement and implementation of services and programmes, aimed at job-seekers and employers, will also contribute to a better functioning of the labour market at national and EU level.

In the context of this specific objective the following result is expected:

- established and operational systems and structures for the implementation of effective services and brokerage between labour market supply and demand in Slovenia and the European labour market

Table x: Specific result indicators for specific objective 2 under investment priority 2.8.1.

	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
8.1.5	Number of treated CVs under EURES activities	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number	20	13,340		2014	18,560	Monitoring	Once a year
8.1.6		Zahodna Slovenija	Number		9,660			13,440	Monitoring	Once a year
8.1.7	Number of employments under jobs brokered under mobility schemes	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number	Not applicable	0		2014	174	Monitoring	Once a year
8.1.8		Zahodna Slovenija	Number		0			126	Monitoring	Once a year

#### 2.8.1.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

##### 2.8.1.1.1. *Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

The investment priority seeks to provide targeted support for the unemployed and job-seekers, such as long-term unemployed, particularly older people and less-educated persons, in order to enhance their employability and at the same time help them in their exercise of job seeking as well as in preserving their jobs. Focus will be also be given to workers who are in the process of losing their jobs, particularly older workers.

The planned actions are only a part of the labour market measures carried out by the beneficiaries, such as the Employment Service of Slovenia and other relevant institutions which have the status of beneficiaries according to the legislation or selection procedures.

Slovenia will particularly support the following actions under specific objective 1 under this investment priority:

- measures fostering activity of target groups in the labour market on the one hand, and on the other stimulating employers to provide jobs to these persons either by creating new ones or offering them existing ones. Upgrading of skills and competences aligned to labour market and target group needs and in connection with later employment initiatives targeting these groups combined with other actions will particularly be supported
- measures making up for a system which promotes enhanced activity of older people, in particular of those threatened to be made redundant or become long-term unemployed
- measures fostering development employment projects at the regional and local level and other innovative projects in this field (participation in green economy projects which feature training activities, support to local initiatives such as cooperatives and social enterprises)

Slovenia will particularly support the following actions under specific objective 2 of the investment priority:

- measures allowing efficient, and especially short-term or medium-term prediction and identification of competence needs which will guarantee an efficient reconciliation of labour market demand and supply
- measures preventing undeclared employment and work through strengthening the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia and through awareness-raising activities and measures which also prevent misuse in employment
- measures supporting projects which raise the quality of services and actions in the labour market and reinforce the labour market institutions in their cooperation, in particular while providing support to the unemployed, job-seekers and employers (firms) to reconcile the labour market demand and supply
- support to the establishment and operation of a national coordination office to deliver EURES services as well as develop and participate in cross-border and transnational programmes and foster mobility

Implementation of actions under this investment priority will take into account initiatives in other areas, such as competitiveness of firms, entrepreneurship, regional development, technology, environment and rural development, lifelong learning and social inclusion.

Target groups: Unemployed persons and job-seekers, especially older, less-educated and long-term unemployed.

Beneficiaries: Labour market institutions such as the Employment Service of Slovenia and other relevant institutions, which are identified as beneficiaries in accordance with the legislation or the selection process

#### 2.8.1.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

Horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4 will apply to the selection of future actions. Furthermore, the following principle will also apply:

- priority will be given to areas with higher unemployment rates
- priority will be given to projects that demonstrate innovation in relation to the involvement of target groups in the labour market (new methods and approaches of the labour market measures)
- priority will be given to projects that involve key stakeholders
- priority will be given to projects which match labour market supply and demand
- projects contributing to the exchange of experiences, results and good practices at the regional, national and transnational level

#### 2.8.1.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

Financial instruments are not planned.

#### 2.8.1.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not planned.

#### 2.8.1.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.8.1.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
8.110	Number of target groups participating in employment initiatives	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	18,390	Monitoring	Once a year
	Participants above 55 years of age	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	3,600		Once a year
	Less-educated participants	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	3,600		Once a year
8.111	Number of target groups participating in employment initiatives	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	12,500	Monitoring	Once a year
	Participants above 55 years of age	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	2,400	Monitoring	Once a year

	Less-educated participants	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	2,400	Monitoring	Once a year
8.112	Number of target groups participating in education or training	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	30,600	Monitoring	Once a year
	Participants above 55 years of age	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	6,000		Once a year
	Less-educated participants	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	6,000		Once a year
8.113	Number of target groups participating in education or training	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	20,400	Monitoring	Once a year
	Participants above 55 years of age	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	4,000		Once a year
	Less-educated participants	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	4,000		Once a year
8.114	Number of projects to improve labour market services	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	5	Monitoring	Once a year
8.115	Number of projects to improve labour market services	Number		Zahodna Slovenija	13	Monitoring	Once a year
8.116	Number of contacts with job-seekers (information services, counselling and advice, etc., EURES activities)	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	58,000	Monitoring	Once a year
8.117		Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	42,000	Monitoring	Once a year
8.118	Number of contacts with employers	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	10,440	Monitoring	Once a year
8.119	Number of job-seekers participating in mobility schemes	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	7,560	Monitoring	Once a year
8.120	Number of job-seekers in mobility schemes	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	406	Monitoring	Once a year
8.121		Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	294	Monitoring	Once a year

**2.8.2. Sustainable integration into the labour market of young people, in particular those not in employment, education or training, including young people at risk of social exclusion and young people from marginalised communities, including through the implementation of the Youth Guarantee**

**Specific objective 1: Reduce youth unemployment**

Young people belonging to the 15-29 age group represent a particularly pressing issue as the crisis period has hit them most by deteriorating their labour market conditions. Employment opportunities have not only shrunk for the less-educated but even those with higher level of education face the scary reality of practically no jobs being offered. The youth labour participation rate fell sharply from 38.4 % in 2008 to mere 27.3 % in 2012, whereas recorded unemployment rate stood at 10.4 % in 2008 and 20.6 % in 2012. Slovenia therefore opted to design the Youth Guarantee scheme in line with the EU initiatives. The scheme ensures that every young person between the age of 15 and 29 will be offered a job (including apprenticeships), workplace training, integration into formal education or a shorter form of institutional or practical training, namely within four months of registration in the register of unemployed persons at the Employment Service of Slovenia. In addition to the scheme Slovenia also confirmed the implementation plan for 2014 and 2015, which will – in collaboration with key stakeholders, including youth organisations – complement the manner of how to provide qualitative labour market measures and services in order to reduce youth unemployment, namely by the end of the programming period.

The following result will be achieved under this specific objective:

- Greater share of employed out of those young people participating in labour market measures

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.8.2., specific objective 1

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
8.2.1	Share of young people in employment after closure of employment initiative	Vzhodna Slovenija	share	20	55	share	2011	2,300 (60 % of 3,800)	Monitoring	Once a year
8.2.2		Zahodna Slovenija	Number of participants		55			3,200 (60 % of 5,300)		
8.2.3	Share of young people in employment after completing education or training	Vzhodna Slovenija	share	20	25	share	2011	3,900 (40 % of 9,800)	Monitoring	Once a year
8.2.4		Zahodna Slovenija	share		25			3,400 (40 % of 8,400)		

## Specific objective 2: Reduce youth unemployment in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija

The specific objective seeks to contribute to addressing the issue of youth unemployment in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija, the young being aged up to and including 29 years. The cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija is considered eligible to the Youth Employment Initiative funds in accordance with the ESF regulation.

The following result will be achieved under the specific objective:

- Greater share of employed out of those young people in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija participating in labour market measures

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.8.2., specific objective 2

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2017)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
CO 11	Number of young people in employment immediately after closure of the employment initiative	Vzhodna Slovenija	share	20	55	number		1,600 (60 % of 2,700)	Monitoring	Once a year

### 2.8.2.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.8.2.1.1. *Description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

The following actions will be supported under this investment priority:

- actions promoting youth employment, including first jobs, traineeships and apprenticeships
- actions promoting education and training for unemployed youth to enhance their employability
- actions fostering inter-generational knowledge transfer through mentoring
- actions promoting entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship
- actions providing information about opportunities in the labour market and fostering the development of lifelong career orientation for school-age youth
- actions supporting and developing active citizenship of young people
- actions supporting the development of new forms of employment and self-employment of young people in response to societal challenges (e.g. in the framework of sustainable communities, self-supply projects, exploitation of natural potentials to get added value in rural areas, youth work, etc.)
- actions supporting development of specialised labour market services tailored to meet young people's needs

The planned actions under the **Youth Employment Initiative**, specific objective 2 are part of the Youth Guarantee scheme which has been designed to facilitate the achievement of higher youth employment rates. The scheme is implemented by the institutions which have been recognised as beneficiaries according to the legislation or selection procedure. Under specific objective 2 Slovenia will particularly support the actions encouraging the young to find work on the one hand, and on the other stimulating employers to provide jobs to these persons either by creating new ones or offering them existing ones.

Target groups: Young people up to the age 29 who are unemployed, including long-term unemployed, those in education, and those who are not employed nor in education or training.

Beneficiaries: Labour market institutions, such as the the Employment Service of Slovenia, department responsible for youth and other relevant institutions, which are identified as beneficiaries in accordance with the legislation or selection process

#### 2.8.2.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

Horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4 will apply to the selection of future actions. Furthermore, the following principle will also apply:

- priority will be given to areas with higher unemployment rates
- priority will be given to projects that demonstrate innovation in relation to the participation of target groups in the labour market (new methods and approaches of labour market measures)
- priority will be given to projects that involve key stakeholders
- projects that will contribute to the exchange of experiences, results and good practices at regional, national and transnational level

#### 2.8.2.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

Financial instruments are not planned.

#### 2.8.2.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not planned.

#### 2.8.2.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.8.2., specific objective 1

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
8.2.6	Number of young participants in employment initiatives	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	3,800	Monitoring	Once a year
8.2.7		Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	5,300	Monitoring	Once a year
8.2.8	Number of young participants in education or training	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	11,852	Monitoring	Once a year
8.2.9		Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	9,768	Monitoring	Once a year

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.8.2., specific objective 2

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2017)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
8.2.10	Number of young participants in education or training	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number of participants (total)	Not applicable	0	Number	2014	2,700	Monitoring	Once a year

### 2.8.3. Adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change

#### Specific objective: Provide quality work organisation, working environment and services for adaptation of workers to labour market change

The abovementioned specific objective will be achieved through the support for development of services to enhance adaptability of workers and provide quality work organisation and working environment throughout the lifecycle while responding to the specific needs of workers, entrepreneurs and enterprises. The investment priority should in particular support longer working lives (the labour force participation rate of older persons in Slovenia is the lowest in the European Union) while contributing to the productivity of older persons. It will also affect sick leave by reducing its occurrence. Specific attention under this investment priority will be given to the employed, aged between 30 and 50 years, which face stress and burnout in the workplace, also due to the reconciliation of professional, family and private life. Cooperation with social partners and other institutions, which provide safe and healthy working environment, will also be of key importance for the realisation of the abovementioned objective.

The results in this area will be the following:

- quality work organisation and working environment
- increased labour force participation rate of older people

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.7.3.

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2017)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
8.3.1	Number of enterprises that successfully adapted to change	Vzhodna Slovenija		Not applicable	0	Number	2014	116	Monitoring	Once a year
8.3.2		Zahodna Slovenija			0			84	Monitoring	Once a year

### 2.8.3.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

#### 2.8.3.1.1. *Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

The investment priority will provide targeted support for workers, entrepreneurs and enterprises. The planned actions are part of the labour market services and measures implemented by the respective labour market institutions which are recognised as beneficiaries in accordance with the legislation and selection procedures (e.g. social partners).

Under this investment priority Slovenia will support actions aimed at:

- adapting jobs, introducing forms of work responding to societal and demographic challenges (e.g. greening of jobs to reduce environmental impact and increase material and energy efficiency), modern trends of job creation and encouraging social responsibility of firms
- ensuring healthy and safe working environment
- supporting the reconciliation of professional, family and private lives throughout the entire lifecycle of an individual
- development of programmes to plan the transition from work to retirement
- promotion of health-friendly improvements in working environment and organisation of work and awareness-raising about health at workplace
- firmer cooperation between enterprises and public institutions, social partners in the labour market with a view of providing support to adaptation to change

Special attention will be dedicated to making the working environment for older people and the disabled aligned with their needs and to promoting joint projects of social partners in this area. Actions seeking adaptation or training of workers to provide efficient transfer of knowledge between generations and making them ready for smooth transitions into the labour market at the sectoral level will be combined with lifelong learning measures (e.g. lifelong career orientation, centres of competence for employed persons). The actions likewise encompass initiatives to match labour market demand and supply in the form of joint projects of social partners and labour market service providers.

Slovenia will also support projects aimed at strengthening institutions in the implementation of the abovementioned actions and in their cooperation efforts. The measures will be planned and implemented in close collaboration with social partners and professionals in this area.

Target groups: workers, entrepreneurs and enterprises

Beneficiaries: respective labour market institutions which are recognised as beneficiaries in accordance with the legislation and selection procedures (e.g. social partners)

#### 2.8.3.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

Horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4 will apply to the selection of future actions. Furthermore, the following principle will also apply:

- priority will be given to projects that involve key stakeholders and contribute to the integration of social partners

- priority will be given to projects that contribute to increase the flexibility and competitiveness of enterprises and employees
- priority will be given to projects that contribute to the promotion of flexible forms of work organisation
- priority will be given to projects that contribute to the exchange of experiences, results and good practices at the regional, national and transnational level

#### 2.8.3.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

Financial instruments are not planned.

#### 2.8.3.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not planned.

#### 2.8.3.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.8.3.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Sklad	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
8.3.3	Number of projects fully or partially implemented by social partners or non-governmental organisations	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	12	Monitoring	Once a year
8.3.4				Zahodna Slovenija	8		
8.3.5	Number of participating social partners	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	7	Monitoring	Once a year
8.3.3	Number of participating social partners	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	3	Monitoring	Once a year

#### 2.8.4. **Specific provisions for the ESF, where applicable**

Transnational partners to implement joint programmes contributing to increased employment and employability will be sought in the framework of the respective investment priorities under the priority axis. If possible, Slovenia will join the countries that will propose cooperation activities and will provide support to the development of own mobility schemes.

Like in the previous programming period support will be given to social innovations that increase the added value of programmes. Joint projects of social partners and labour market service providers will particularly merit attention in making a contribution to the achievement of the set objective.

Actions of investment priorities under this priority axis will complement the actions of other priority axes and resources will be earmarked for co-financing the delivery of objectives under the so-called common platform.

### 2.8.5. Performance framework

Type of indicator (implementation step, financial, output or result indicator)	ID	Identification of indicator or implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Data source	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where applicable
Output	8.110	Number of target groups participating in employment initiatives	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	9,200	18,390	Monitoring	
Output	8.111	Number of target groups participating in employment initiatives	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	6,100	12,250	Monitoring	
Output	8.2.8	Number of young participants in education or training	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	5,900	11,852	Monitoring	
Output	8.2.9	Number of young participants in education or training	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	4,880	9,768	Monitoring	
Input		Resources	In EUR million	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	102	204	Monitoring	
					Zahodna Slovenija	95.5	191	Monitoring	

### 2.8.6. Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention field									
Table 7: Dimension 1 Intervention field		Table 8: Dimension 2 Form of finance		Table 9: Dimension 3 Territory		Table 10: Dimension 6 Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 11: Dimension 7 ESF secondary theme <sup>50</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
102 Access to employment for job-seekers and inactive people, including the	118 million	01	118 million	07		07		08	

<sup>50</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Art. 9(1) to (7) CPR

long-term unemployed and people far from the labour market, also through local employment initiatives and support for labour mobility									
103 Sustainable integration into the labour market of young people, in particular those not in employment, education or training, including young people at risk of social exclusion and young people from marginalised communities, including through the implementation of the Youth Guarantee	64 million	01	64 million	07		07		08	
104 Self-employment, entrepreneurship and business creation including innovative micro, small and medium sized enterprises	41 million	01	41 million	07		07		03	41 million
105 Equality between men and women in all areas, including in access to employment, career progression, reconciliation of work and private life and promotion of equal pay for equal work	7 million	01	2 million	07		07		07	2 million
106 Adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change	20 million	01	18 million	07		07		08	
107 Active and	7	01	5 million	07		07		08	

healthy ageing	million								
108 Modernisation of labour market institutions, such as public and private employment services, and improving the matching of labour market needs, including through actions that enhance transnational labour mobility as well as through mobility schemes and better cooperation between institutions and relevant stakeholders	30 million	01	30 million	07		07		08	
103 Sustainable integration into the labour market of young people, in particular those not in employment, education or training, including young people at risk of social exclusion and young people from marginalised communities, including through the implementation of the Youth Guarantee	9.2 million	01	9.2 million	07	9.2 million	07	9.2 million		

**2.8.7. Where appropriate, a summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of programmes**

Not relevant.

**2.9. Social inclusion and reduction of poverty risks, active ageing and health**

Slovenia belongs to the EU Member States recording below-average at-risk-of-poverty rates and social exclusion rates. However, over the past few years the country has been faced a persistently negative trend with the risk sharply growing at a more rapid pace than in other

states. Risk of poverty has been witnessed by almost all socio-economic groups in the last two years, but has particularly affected large families, older citizens, and, last but not least, children<sup>51</sup>. According to last available data for 2011, the at-risk-of-poverty rate stood at 13.5 %, in the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija equalling 10.7 % and in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija 16.1 %. In the period 2008-2011 the at-risk-of-poverty rate was indeed higher in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija, but the difference between both cohesion regions has shrunk, as the rate has persistently been growing in the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija, i.e. by 2.1 %<sup>52</sup>, whereas it grew by mere 0.5 % in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija.

Pursuing the fifth flagship initiative of the Union Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth (EU2020) and adopting the National Reform Programme, Slovenia committed itself in 2010 to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (the figure involves the persons below the national poverty threshold, the number of persons experiencing severe material deprivation and the number of persons living in households with low work intensity, in 2008 standing at 361,000 persons and decreasing to 320,000 persons in 2020). Last data reveal that Slovenia shares the same fate as certain other Member States, as it has witnessed the number of poor and socially excluded persons jump considerably, standing at 392,000 in 2012. This made Slovenia move further away from the target.

Data in the area of social exclusion and poverty thus call for immediate and necessary action under priority axis, and Slovenia will prepare national programmes to address the deteriorating situation in both cohesion regions. Both cohesion regions require the provision of equality access to social inclusion measures and programmes.

Both the European Social Fund and the European Regional Development Fund will finance investment priorities under the priority axis, as delivery of the objective of poverty and social exclusion reduction will be achieved by key actions under the European Social Fund, i.e. access to social assistance services, integration of healthcare and social services, social activation measures, development of integrated pathways to the labour market, capacity building and enhancement of support structures to support social enterprises, as well as actions under the European Regional Development Fund, i.e. investments into healthcare and social infrastructure and targeted investments into infrastructure which support the transition from institutional care to community-based services. Integration of actions both under the European Social Fund and the European Regional Development Fund will deliver synergies and an integrated approach to combating social exclusion.

#### **2.9.1. Active inclusion, including with a view to promoting equal opportunities and active participation, and improving employability**

##### **Specific objective: Increase inclusion of persons from target groups into social inclusion and activation programmes**

In order to fulfil the objective of reducing the number people at risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020, the key levers lie in inclusion, activating and improving employability of the inactive, long-term unemployed and long-term recipients of social assistance in cash (minimum income). Development of social and employment programmes will be fully supported and will focus on the target groups, in addition the programmes of social inclusion will also be intended for target or vulnerable groups who are furthest from the labour market (e.g., long-term recipients of social assistance in cash, people who have a variety of problems or a combination

<sup>51</sup> IMAD, Development Report, p.178, ([http://www.umar.gov.si/fileadmin/user\\_upload/publikacije/pr/2013/POR\\_2013s.pdf](http://www.umar.gov.si/fileadmin/user_upload/publikacije/pr/2013/POR_2013s.pdf)).

<sup>52</sup> SURS, Income and poverty indicators by cohesion regions, ([http://www.stat.si/novica\\_prikazi.aspx?id=5609](http://www.stat.si/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=5609))

of problems, which makes them inactive). In addition, the programmes of social inclusion will also be intended for target groups in need of additional incentive programmes and programmes for capacity building and empowerment, social rehabilitation programmes and various training and the acquisition of competences programmes. Attention will be paid to the transition within and between programmes and transition from programmes to the labour market or employment in social enterprises, as well as follow-up and providing support for people who will be involved in social activation programmes and who will transit from the programmes into employment.

We will promote the development of social innovation in the field of social activation, inclusion and empowerment of people with a high risk of poverty or social exclusion, and integration and transitions between programmes of social inclusion, social activation, activation of employment, vocational rehabilitation and social entrepreneurship.

In terms of prevention of social exclusion of children and adolescents, especially those who face problems growing up, and with a view to preventing the intergenerational transmission of poverty and social exclusion of children and adolescents living in jobless households or households with low labour intensity, we will direct appropriate social activation programmes to cover all family members, namely with various activities, and not only adult who are passive recipients of social assistance in cash.

Supported projects under the investment priority pursue the following results:

- Increase participation rates of persons from target groups in social inclusion and activation programmes
- Reduce the number of long-term recipients of social assistance in cash (minimum income)

*Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.9.1.*

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator or	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
CR05	Participants from target groups engaged in job-seeking, education/training, gaining qualification, or are in employment upon leaving the programme	Vzhodna Slovenija	Total	20	0	Number		6,000	Monitoring	Once a year
			Men		0	Number		3,000		
			Women		0	Number		3,000		
		Zahodna Slovenija	Total		0	Number		4,000	Monitoring	Once a year
			Men		0	Number		2,000		
			Women		0	Number		2,000		

#### 2.9.1.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

##### 2.9.1.1.1. *A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

Support under the investment priority will target the inclusion of people furthest from the labour market into programmes of social inclusion, employment and social activation and empowerment, capability and competence building in the target or vulnerable groups. Examples of actions include:

- Employment and social activation programmes for specific categories of persons who are furthest from the labour market, especially for long-term unemployed, the long-term recipients of social transfers and for inactive people. These programmes will be based on new integrated approaches (inclusion of the social, educational, employment and health elements) and will be tailored to individual categories of users.
- Programmes of social inclusion, social rehabilitation, empowerment and building skills and social competences of the employment capital for people from the target groups before entry into the labour market or before searching for a job and during the initial period of employment.
- Prevention programmes for families with children in jobless households of households with low labour participation (involvement of adult members and children in activities) as well as programmes to increase the social capital of children and young people with fewer opportunities and from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- Promote the integration of young people, who have dropped out of school, into society, further education, training and employment.

The abovementioned measures will complement each other and will integrate with employment programmes, lifelong learning programmes and the promotion of social entrepreneurship (mainly the promotion of transfer of individuals from the social activation programmes in the employment in social enterprises).

Target groups: headline target groups are the long-term unemployed and long-term recipients of social assistance in cash (minimum income), families with low labour intensity, youth and children from less supportive environments, target groups and individuals at risk of social exclusion.

Beneficiaries: the relevant institutions that are recognised as beneficiaries in accordance with the legislation or selection procedures, e.g. NGOs, municipalities, institutions and their communities, the Employment Service of Slovenia, providers of social security services and their communities, adult education centres, educational institutions, inter-company education centres, youth centres, social enterprises, employment centres, private organisations and different public-private partnerships.

##### 2.9.1.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection*

Additional selection criteria will be subsequently laid down under the investment priority alongside horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4. Priority will be given to providers of social activation, which will include the long-term unemployed, long-term recipients of social assistance in cash (minimum income) and inactive as well as the providers of comprehensive social activation programmes for families with children in jobless households or households with low labour participation. Priority will be given the providers of social activation programmes in relation to measures under investment priority 2.9.2, particularly measures

aimed at fostering the development of community services and forms of assistance in the field of long-term care.

In addition to the horizontal principles that are defined in section 1.1.4., additional selection principles will also apply:

- priority will be given to projects that contribute to the development of service activities and non-governmental sector
- priority will be given to projects that contribute to the promotion of social entrepreneurship and job creation
- priority will be given to projects that will be implemented in areas with higher levels of long-term recipients of social assistance
- priority will be given to projects that demonstrate innovation in relation to the involvement of target groups in the labour market (new methods and approaches of labour market measures)
- priority will be given to projects that involve key stakeholders
- priority will be given to projects that contribute to the exchange of experiences, results and good practices at regional, national and transnational level

#### 2.9.1.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

Financial instruments are not planned.

#### 2.9.1.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not planned.

#### 2.9.1.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.8.1.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
9.1.1.	<b>Number of participants</b>	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	13,200	Monitoring	Once a year
9.1.2.	Number of participants	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	8,800	Monitoring	Once a year
9.1.3.	Number of employments (MK)	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	20	Monitoring	Once a year

### 2.9.2. **Enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high-quality services, including health care and social services of general interest**

#### **Specific objective 1: Improve access to social and healthcare services and support the transition from institutional to community-based care**

In the field of long-term care Slovenia needs to accelerate the development of community-based services that are less developed and occur less than the institutional forms of care and assistance. In order to increase the involvement in the community-based forms of long-term care we should encourage the development of different forms of assistance at home, day care and short-term accommodation, promote deinstitutionalisation in the field of mental health, integrate social and health services at the primary level (link social and health services of

assistance at home) in comprehensive, integrated services, and enable the development of personal assistance to disabled persons who need permanent assistance and accompaniment for their inclusion in society. With appropriate assistance and support we could enable people to remain in their community for as long as possible and to enable those in institutions (e.g. people with long-term mental health problems, terminally ill), to return to their local environment and community.

Demographic changes will result in increased needs for different forms of social and healthcare services in the years to come, which calls for an immediate change towards modernisation of services and networks of social and healthcare service providers, also and mainly in relation to the design of new community-based forms of assistance and support and the development of integrated social and health-care services (e.g. community-based services for dementia). These actions will, on the one hand, facilitate access to quality, varied, tailor-made and affordable services in tune with various groups' needs, and on the other rationalise social and healthcare services and pave the way for financial sustainability of both systems.

In the framework of this specific objective the following results are foreseen:

- More rapid and integrated development of community-based services (social and healthcare) to be provided in the area of long-term care, including the development of services that advocate deinstitutionalisation.
- Modernisation of social and healthcare service provider networks

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.9.2., specific objective 1

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
9.2.1.	Number of participants in new forms of care or supported in their independent life upon closure of projects	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number	Not applicable			2014	2,500	Monitoring	Once a year
		Zahodna Slovenija					2014	2,000		

**Specific objective 2: Improve access to preventive healthcare and social programmes to promote health and active life**

The aging population and the rise in chronic diseases (such as dementia) will require the development of specific targeted programmes, both for the population that will be directly affected by the disease as well as for the population that will daily face such categories of persons or will treat them.

The rise in the years of healthy and active life means that people can work actively for a longer period of time, they can be actively involved in society and less often in need of curative health services as well as social services; they require long-term care in later stages. The basis for this is the strengthening of a healthy and active lifestyle throughout their life, and adaptation and awareness-raising of social structures about the specific needs of the elderly population.

Currently, most healthcare and social services aim at solving various disease and social problems and hardships, but in the future we will need to pay more attention to preventive and promotional measures, particularly in the area of prevention and early detection of chronic diseases and promote active and healthy lifestyle throughout life as well as raising awareness of adapting living conditions of this population and the general social acceptance of it. Activities with the aim of extending the healthy, active years of life should address all generations, not just the elderly, and should be based on proven effective concepts and examples of good practice, interdisciplinary approaches and local partnerships involving the users.

Results:

- Reduced share of individuals with risk factors for chronic diseases and improve health literacy.
- Greater share of those included in active and healthy life style.

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.8.2., specific objective 2

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
9.2.5.	Share of adult population in Slovenia, who are physically active according to the guidelines	Vzhodna Slovenija	Share		60		2012	68	Monitoring	Once a year
9.2.6.	Share of adult population in Slovenia, who are physically active according to the guidelines	Zahodna Slovenija	Share		60		2012	68	Monitoring	Once a year
9.2.7.	Share of those who consume recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	Vzhodna Slovenija	Share		39		2012	45	Monitoring	Once a year
9.2.8.	Share of those who consume recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	Zahodna Slovenija	Share		39		2012	45	Monitoring	Once a year
9.2.9.	Share of excessive drinkers	Vzhodna Slovenija	Share		9.9		2012	9	Monitoring	Once a year
9.2.10.	Share of excessive drinkers	Zahodna Slovenija	Share		9.9		2012	9	Monitoring	Once a year
9.2.11.	Share of population responding to screening programmes	Vzhodna Slovenija	Share		60		2013	70	Monitoring	Once a year
9.2.12.	Share of the population responding to screening programmes	Zahodna Slovenija	Share		60		2013	70	Monitoring	Once a year

### 2.9.2.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

#### 2.9.2.1.1. *A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

This investment priorities will support various measures intended primarily for the development of community-based social and healthcare services in the field of long-term care, development and implementation of effective models for the modernisation of social and healthcare services and prevention measures to promote a healthy and active lifestyle with an emphasis on prevention of chronic diseases and social aspects of treating persons with chronic age-specific diseases and specific signs of aging.

Examples of measures under the first objective are:

- Reform of the existing network of homes, carrying out institutional care for the elderly into a network of community-based care for the elderly. Modernisation of existing networks in the field of healthcare and social care in relation with the creation of new forms of community-based assistance and support for the development of integrated healthcare and social services (e.g. development of community-based services for dementia).
- Establishing a network of day care centres and intergenerational centres and other services carried out in the community.

Target groups: different groups of individuals in need of long-term assistance and care, people suffering from permanent mental health problems, terminally ill, social care service users, social care and healthcare service providers, etc.

Beneficiaries: institutions which have been recognised as beneficiaries according to the legislation or appropriate selection procedures, such as public providers of social care and healthcare and their communities, social partners, NGOs, local communities, various service providers, social enterprises, youth service, private organisations and different public-private partnerships.

Examples of measures under objective 2:

- development of innovative population programmes of strengthening health and active lifestyle and preventing diseases, including launch of public health campaigns
- development of holistic approaches and counselling programmes on how to abandon health-threatening behaviours of individuals, education of care providers and awareness-raising activities targeting the users

Target groups: the entire population, especially the population with risk factors for chronic diseases and vulnerable groups.

Beneficiaries: institutions which have been recognised as beneficiaries according to the legislation or appropriate selection procedures, such as public providers of social care and healthcare and their communities, NGOs, educational institutes, local communities, various service providers, private organisations and different public-private partnerships.

2.9.2.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

If relevant, further selection criteria will be subsequently laid down under the investment priority alongside horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4.

2.9.2.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

Financial instruments are not planned.

2.9.2.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not planned.

2.9.2.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.9.2.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
9.213	Number of participants in projects	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	5,000	Monitoring	Once a year
9.214	Number of participants in projects	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	4,000	Monitoring	Once a year
9.215	Number of participants in projects of healthy and active lifestyle*	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	160,000	Monitoring	Once a year
9.216		Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	140,000	Monitoring	Once a year
9.217	Regional centres of community-based	Number	ESS	Vzhodna Slovenija	7	Monitoring	Once a year
9.218	services supporting individuals undergoing transition from the institutional setting to community-based alternatives			Zahodna Slovenija	7		Once a year
9.219	Regional personal assistance services	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	6	Monitoring	Once a year
9.220				Zahodna Slovenija	6		Once a year
9.221	Models of integrated care	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	4	Monitoring	Once a year
9.222				Zahodna Slovenija	4		Once a year
9.223	Networks of service providers in the field of palliative care, community-based care and dementia tackling	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	3	Monitoring	Once a year
9.224				Zahodna Slovenija	3		Once a year
9.225	Qualified providers of preventive and public healthcare programmes	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	300	Monitoring	Once a year
9.226				Zahodna Slovenija	200		Once a year
9.227	Participation in public healthcare programmes	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	10,000	Monitoring	Once a year
9.228				Zahodna Slovenija	10,000		Once a year

\*Value of the indicator depends on the amount of financial resources for this aim.

**2.9.3. Investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting social inclusion through improved access to social, cultural and recreational services and the transition from institutional to community-based services**

**Specific objective: Set up infrastructure to facilitate transition from institutional to community-based services**

The objective will be achieved through investments into infrastructure encompassing social and healthcare services that will be either designed anew or modernised. The investments will therefore first and foremost target the renovation or remodelling of the infrastructure of institutional care providers' network, construction or acquisition of a network of apartments or housing units to provide accommodation for persons relying on constant assistance of others in the scope of community-based support, establishment of infrastructure providing care and health services at a distance, including the capacities catering for the elderly needs. Specific emphasis will be given to synergies of investment into infrastructure which will address numerous various user groups and tackling their housing situation and social innovation.

The following result is expected to be delivered:

- Provided housing units or apartments for relocating individuals from institutional settings

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.9.3.

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value <sup>53</sup> (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
9.3.1	Number of individuals relocated from an institutional setting to a housing unit or apartment in a community setting	Vzhodna Slovenija	<b>Number</b>	0		2014	500	Monitoring	Annual report
9.3.2		Zahodna Slovenija		<b>0</b>			500		

<sup>53</sup> In case of the ERDF or the CF the target values can be quantitative or qualitative.

### 2.9.3.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

#### 2.9.3.1.1. *A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, identification:*

The investment priority will support infrastructure facilitating the process of deinstitutionalisation, supporting the development of community-based forms of social and healthcare services and assistance.

Investments under the investment priority are as follows:

- modernisation of the network of nursing homes or their transformation into centres providing different services (not only institution-based but also community-based)
- construction or acquisition of a network of apartments and housing units for the implementation of deinstitutionalisation in the field of disability and mental health
- support to daily and intergenerational centres with integrated social and health services as well as various social innovations (e.g. the inclusion of housing cooperatives)

Target groups: various groups in need of long-term assistance and care, healthcare and social service users, social enterprises.

Beneficiaries: providers of social and healthcare services and their communities, enterprises, social enterprises, non-profit cooperatives, local communities, public-private partnerships, public and private organisations.

#### 2.9.3.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

If relevant, further selection criteria will be subsequently laid down under the investment priority alongside horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4. Priority will be given to projects with synergy effects which will address numerous target groups of users or which will include several integrated services for users.

#### 2.9.3.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

Financial instruments are not planned.

#### 2.9.3.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not planned.

#### 2.9.3.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.9.3.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
9.3.3.	Number of housing units and apartments intended for persons previously placed in an institutional setting	Number	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	80	Monitoring	Once a year
9.3.4.	Number of housing units and apartments intended for persons previously placed in	Number	ERDF	Zahodna Slovenija	80	Monitoring	Once a year

an institutional setting							
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#### 2.9.4. Promoting social entrepreneurship and vocational integration in social enterprises and the social and solidarity economy in order to facilitate access to employment

##### Specific objective: Increase the scope of activity and employment rate in the social entrepreneurship sector

The specific objective will be pursued by actions boosting the creation of jobs in the social entrepreneurship sector enhancing its potentials leading to economic growth, poverty reduction and support to social protection and healthcare services. Efficient supportive environment will be created through training and adaptation of the existing support networks targeting entrepreneurship development and regional development for social entrepreneurship. Support for social enterprise activities and networking will be provided also through the development of networks and incubators of social entrepreneurship. Furthermore, groups deemed socially vulnerable will be included in the social entrepreneurship projects.

The actions and social entrepreneurship development are interconnected with the actions stimulating competitiveness where ERDF-funded and adjusted financial instruments will be made available (e.g. micro-credit). The common result will translate in the increased share in the GDP accounted for by the social entrepreneurship. Actions and the development of social entrepreneurship are closely linked with actions under specific objective 1 – Greater inclusion of individuals from target groups in social inclusion and activation programmes, which will contribute to reducing social exclusion and poverty.

The following result is expected under the investment priority concerned:

- More employees in social enterprises and a wider scope of activities

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.9.4.

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
9.4.1.	Number of persons employed after	Vzhodna Slovenija		0	Number	2014	1,200	MDDSZ	Annual monitoring
9.4.2.	closure of initiative	Zahodna Slovenija		0			800		

##### 2.9.4.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

###### 2.9.4.1.1. Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:

The support within the investment priority will target the following measures:

- support scheme which encompasses training and education programmes, mentoring and counselling programmes targeting all social entrepreneurship-related stakeholders, networking, promotion, etc.
- integration of vulnerable groups in social enterprises (providing information, motivating and giving support to individuals from vulnerable groups in their work integration in

social enterprises or in work training integration for members of individual vulnerable groups)

- development of activities and creation of jobs in the existing or new social enterprises with a view of providing target groups with community-based care services, especially in relation to investment priority 2.9.2.

Emphasis will be put on the integration and support to social entrepreneurship projects in relation to the modernisation and development of new social security and healthcare services, creation of green jobs and social innovation.

Target groups: individuals, vulnerable groups and social enterprises.

Beneficiaries: social enterprises, support network (e.g. regional development agencies, VEM points, NGOs, social partners, chambers and associations and other development institutions at the regional level) and social innovation practitioners and promoters.

#### 2.9.4.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

Other principles will be taken on board alongside horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4 giving advantage to the social enterprises or their consortia that will:

- provide and safeguard jobs even after the end of the support period
- have a clear analysis depicting the real needs and potentials on both, the demand and the supply side
- be founded by vulnerable groups which will subsequently dictate the eligibility criteria (type and amount)

#### 2.9.4.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

No financial instruments are planned under the investment priority, however, social entrepreneurship-adjusted financial instruments will be identified in the scope of priority axis 2.

#### 2.9.4.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not planned.

#### 2.9.4.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: output indicators for investment priority 2.9.4.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
9.4.3.	Number of participants (from vulnerable groups)	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	4,500	Monitoring	Once a year
9.4.4.				Zahodna Slovenija	4,500		Once a year

#### 2.9.5. **Specific provisions for the ESF, where applicable**

Just as in the programming period 2007-2013 support will be given to the development of social innovation, particularly of programmes that combine social and employment activation and creation of jobs in social enterprises or integration in job training targeting individuals from vulnerable groups which adds value to the programme.

Actions under priority axis will be combined with the measures in the field of entrepreneurship, sustainable energy use, employment and social inclusion.

### 2.9.6. Performance framework

Type of indicator (implementation step, financial, output or result indicator)	ID	Identification of indicator or implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Data source	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where applicable
Output	91.1.	Number of participants	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	6,000	12,000	Monitoring	
Output	91.2.	Number of participants	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	4,000	8,000	Monitoring	
Input	F1	<b>Resources</b>	In EUR million	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	40.13	80.26	Monitoring	
	F1				Zahodna Slovenija	32.49	64.98	Monitoring	

### 2.9.7. Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention field									
Table 7: Dimension 1 Intervention field		Table 8: Dimension 2 Form of finance		Table 9: Dimension 3 Territory		Table 10: Dimension 6 Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 11: Dimension 7 ESF secondary theme <sup>54</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
109 Active inclusion, including with a view to promoting equal opportunities and active participation, and improving employability	90 million	01	90 million	07	0	07		06	90 million
112 Enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high-quality	30 million	01	30 million	07	0	07		08	

<sup>54</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Art. 9 (1) to (7) CPR

services, including health care and social services of general interest									
113 Promoting social entrepreneurship and vocational integration in social enterprises and the social and solidarity economy in order to facilitate access to employment	25 million	01	25 million	07		07		08	
005 Other social infrastructure contributing to regional and local development	45 million	01	45 million	07		07		08	

**2.9.8. Where appropriate, a summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of programmes**

Not relevant.

**2.10. Knowledge, skills and lifelong learning to enhance employability**

The needs analysis, which arises from the Partnership Agreement, the Council Recommendation on the National Reform Programme of Slovenia for 2013 and the Position of the European Commission services, identifies low participation rate of older adults in lifelong learning and also the fact that the less-educated and less-skilled face greater difficulties in integrating into the labour market and society. Young people are late in the inclusion into the labour market, often lacking practical experience, the mismatch between the labour market and education makes it impossible to facilitate the transition into employment, and the education system itself lacks response to the labour market needs. The deterioration performance in reading literacy, lack of general and vocational competences and the decreasing interest for vocational and technical education highlight the necessity for action in this area.

The measures targeting knowledge growth, capacity building and advocating lifelong learning for enhancing employability, and receiving support from the European Investment Funds will be implemented in both cohesion regions. In doing so, the national approach should ensure adaptation of measures to target groups that we address. In relation to the territorial aspect, the ESF and the ERDF funds will be disbursed over the entire territory of Slovenia, by taking into account the development of the region. Regarding the level of education the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija is characterised by poor educational structure in comparison with the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija. The cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija also faces a lower rate of adult participation in lifelong learning. Due to poor development the extent of provided funds is greater for the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija, allowing for greater investment in human resources and thus making up for the developmental lag.

### **2.10.1. Enhancing equal access to lifelong learning for all age groups in formal, non-formal and informal settings, upgrading the knowledge, skills and competences of the workforce, and promoting flexible learning pathways including through career guidance and validation of acquired competences**

#### **Specific objective 1: Improve vocational and general competences of individuals, especially of young people, older and less-educated**

Regardless of the fact that the participation of adults in lifelong learning in Slovenia in both cohesion regions is, according to Eurostat data, above the EU average, data demonstrate a below-average involvement of those with a lower level of education and the elderly, the latter being also more vulnerable in terms of coping with the changes in the labour market. These groups should be encouraged to engage in lifelong learning programmes and consequently improve their situation in the labour market, namely through relevant, personalised and group-tailored actions.

Without investment in lifelong learning and responsiveness of the education system and with the changed structure of labour market demand the gap between the demand and supply of knowledge will increase. Therefore, we will in particular support those measures which will provide support for acquiring knowledge, skills, general and vocational competences that individuals need for integrating into society and the labour market, including the development of digital competences. Analyses show that the decrease in the life cycle of competences and the rapidly evolving technological advances result in such competences being out of date, which is especially true for knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies. Therefore, activities regarding education and training will aim at enhancing vocational and technical competence of individuals, which are needed in the labour market, and training. As evident from the needs analysis under the Partnership Agreement, young enter the labour market relatively late which results in them acquiring work experience at a later stage. Therefore the education system should be linked to a greater extent to the labour market or potential employers, as this is the only way for young people to be faster and more effectively connected with local and regional environment. Measures of practical training with employers, scholarship schemes, apprenticeships, etc. will contribute to a more efficient connection of the two systems. At the same time, it is necessary to take appropriate measures to enhance the capacity of young people by enhancing their competences that are relevant for the labour market<sup>55</sup> and which young people do not possess, according to the achievements in PISA 2012 (PISA Creative problem solving), such as lack of competence in solving the so-called problem tasks.

Responsiveness and openness of education and training systems can be brought about only by a high-quality system that increases competence of individuals, which are important for successful integration into the labour market and in contemporary society. In comparison with the EU, Slovenia has a low rate of drop outs, but this is not the only indicator of the quality of the education system. The measurement of general competences under the international surveys (e.g. PISA) shows that in the individuals with poor achievement already at the beginning of their schooling face difficulties also in later schooling and inclusion in lifelong learning. In the field of general key competences (reading, mathematics, science literacy, etc.), Slovenia does not meet the EU targets. We should, thus, invest additional resources to improve the results or the measures that will enable the improvement of the situation, with professional staff

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<sup>55</sup> Mladi in trg dela, 2013.

providing education and training having the key role. We should also ensure appropriate innovative teaching and learning environments for the implementation of innovative new pedagogical strategies for raising general and vocational competences, for collaboration of schools with the environment and for assessing and assuring the quality of the educational system and educational institutions and other learning environments. With an upgraded approach, methodology and results achieved in the previous financial period 2007-2013 we will achieve opening up education for learners.

In the 2007-2013 programming period support was primarily earmarked for the development and implementation of new educational programmes in support of practical training with employers, including support and motivation for employers to train students in companies. The new measures will continue with the programmes that have proven successful. An important segment of and responsive potential for the acquisition of practical skills, experience and competences is also the youth/non-governmental sector where the existing programmes need to be upgraded or new ones developed. At the same time social partners, whose role is of key importance in determining labour market needs, will also be included.

Data on the enrolment in vocational training programmes show that the number of students enrolled is decreasing if compared to other programmes. Thus, attention should be focused on improving the attractiveness of vocational education and training, which will contribute to reducing disparities between labour market needs and competences of individuals. Attractiveness of vocational education is directly related to various factors, such as income levels, working conditions and opportunities posed by the demand of employers for certain occupations and technological potential of schools that are lagging behind in comparison with companies. Improving demand of employers for personnel should be encouraged through additional investments in the introduction of the system of apprenticeship, which should be introduced, first and foremost, in cooperation with social partners (e.g. rare occupations, master of schools, etc.). A gradually-introduced apprenticeship system is to contribute, on the one hand, to the reduction of the mismatch between labour market needs and competences, the development of personalised workplace competences, while helping to improve the attractiveness of vocational education. In parallel with the introduction of the apprenticeship system the curricula and professional standards and catalogues that will provide adequate support for the implementation of the measures should be supplemented.

Results:

- improved general and vocational competences of target groups
- greater integration of the education system with the labour market

Table x: Specific result indicators for specific objective 1 under investment priority 2.10.1.

ID-objective	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator or used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
101	Number of individuals with acquired competences (basic,	Vzhodna Slovenija	number	19	0	Number	2014	26,167	Monitoring	Once a year

1012	vocational, digital competences) – individual training is considered	Zahodna Slovenija			0		2014	23,563	Monitoring	Once a year
1013	Number of older people with acquired competences (basic, vocational, digital competences)	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number		0	number	2014	16,160	Monitoring	Once a year
1014		Zahodna Slovenija						14,800	Monitoring	Once a year
1015	Number of young people with enhanced general and vocational competences (young participants in programmes to improve competences, measurement after completion!)	Vzhodna Slovenija			0		2014	26,500	Monitoring	Once a year
1016		Zahodna Slovenija			0			23,500	Monitoring	Once a year
1017	Share of professional employees with acquired competences applied at work); individuals who attend the training	Vzhodna Slovenija	percentage		0	percentage	2014	80	Monitoring	Once a year
1018		Zahodna Slovenija			0			80	Monitoring	Once a year
1019	Share of schools participating in projects and implementing open innovative learning environment	Vzhodna Slovenija	percentage		0	percentage	2014	100	Monitoring	Once a year
10120		Zahodna Slovenija			0			100	Monitoring	Once a year

N.B.: the abovementioned indicators by individual region will be laid down in detail in the next OP preparation phase.

### Specific objective 2: Improve competences to reduce mismatch with regard to labour market needs and jobs

Slovenia should tackle the gap between human resources skills and labour market needs, as recommended by the European Commission in the document Position of the Commission Services. Labour market needs change constantly which calls for improvement of the flexibility of all those individuals/employees who require additional qualifications to improve their competences in line with the needs for jobs.

Activities will thus target specialisation and training programmes in the context of public programmes that are designed to improve, expand or enhance vocational competences or acquisition of new professional qualifications to meet labour market needs. Such activities, which were not subject to cofunding under the 2007-2013 programming period, represent one of the important aspects of reducing mismatch between labour market needs and skills and should thus be implemented as a priority under the financial perspective 2014-2020.

For carrying out the activities we will use the already-developed and, if necessary, upgraded infrastructure/equipment of business education centres – training centres – the Business Education Centre (MIC), which was developed in the 2007-2013 programming period, and competence centres.

Results:

- improved competences of individuals/employees to reduce mismatch between labour market needs and jobs
- enhanced qualification of individuals to meet labour market needs

Table x: Specific result indicators for specific objective 2 under investment priority 2.10.1.

ID-objective	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator or used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
10121	Number of participants in lifelong learning, who have successfully completed training	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number		0	Number	2014	24.000	Monitoring	Once a year
10122		Zahodna Slovenija			0			16.000		
10123	Number of older participants in lifelong learning, who have successfully completed training	Vzhodna Slovenija			0		2014	4.800	Monitoring	Once a year
10124		Zahodna Slovenija			0			3.200		
10125	Number of individuals with acquired additional qualification (specialisation, further training)	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number		0	Number	2014	9.139	Monitoring	Once a year
10126		Zahodna Slovenija			0			6.101		

### Specific objective 3: Support in making career or occupation decisions, through quality counselling and educational services

Changes in the labour market, reflected in the frequency of changing jobs, prolonging work activity and continuous competence development, also result in the growing need for career counselling and information advisory services for all of the groups of working age population. Career counselling should be accessible to everyone. Specific measures will be implemented primarily for the less-educated, older people and other vulnerable groups who are less

motivated to improve their position, the latter resulting in low participation in lifelong learning. With the availability of counselling and information systems and appropriate promotion, these groups should be identified and demand for such groups should be enhanced. Such groups should also be assisted in finding other opportunities, which would increase or improved their employment opportunities. Counselling should be provided both in the inclusion into education and training, as well as during training and education and in the evaluation and recognition of the acquired knowledge, skills and competences. Counselling and career guidance is of key importance for re-activation, reduction of social exclusion, with the measures contributing to the improvement of general and vocational competences, increased employability and improved situation in the labour market.

In the context of the measures of improving career decisions we should enforce and upgrade career centres for students who require tailored approaches to plan and design career guidance in high quality academic path and consequently facilitate the integration into the labour market. We should also develop new models of lifelong career guidance for employees, competence centres and build a system of recognition and identification of non-formal and informal learning. We should enhance the skills of mentors involved in the practical implementation of education and training programmes, as experience has shown that mentors are crucial for high-quality counselling, education, introduction into work and transfer of knowledge.

The measures will increase the number of persons participating in educational and career counselling services and improve the service system for information counselling activities. Identification and validation of non-formal and informal knowledge will result in greater inclusion of individuals in the education and training system and improve employment opportunities for individuals.

Career counselling for the target group of unemployed will be supported through measures under priority axis 8, while these measures include career counselling for those included in the education system, the elderly and the less-educated.

Results:

- improved counselling services and structures for the identification and inclusion of individuals into the education and training system
- improved service system for information counselling activities, which will enable greater involvement of individuals in the education and training system and employment opportunities for individuals
- more effective identification and validation of non-formal and informal knowledge

Table x: Specific result indicators for specific objective 3 under investment priority 2.10.1.

ID-objective	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit for indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
10127	Share of adults who, after counselling, got employed or participated	Vzhodna Slovenija	percentage		0	percentage	2013	70	Monitoring	Once a year

10128	in formal or non-formal education and training or acquisition of additional qualification	Zahodna Slovenija			0			70		
10129	Percentage of students participating in career	Vzhodna Slovenija	Percentage		15	percentage	2013	30	Monitoring	Once a year
10130	centre activities	Zahodna Slovenija			15			30		Once a year

#### 2.10.1.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.10.1.1.1. *Description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate:*

Specific objective 1 **Improve vocational and general competences of individuals, especially young people, older and less educated** will support measures that will focus on:

- Education and training to improve general competences (e.g. the ability to plan, work independently, analytical thinking, and thus various types of literacy) and vocational competences to match labour market needs, digital literacy and to raise the level of education, especially of the older and the less-educated. For school-age youth special emphasis will be given to projects/programmes that will strengthen certain competences, namely in the context of enhancing various types of literacy (especially reading literacy, ICT, etc.), such as problem-solving, creativity, entrepreneurship, etc. Improving competences will be evaluated by international comparison.
- Implementation of regional scholarship schemes and scholarships for deficit and specialised professions.
- Practical training and work-related vocational and professional education to support integration of the education system and the labour market, including apprenticeship.
- Strengthening the professional capital of professionals in various fields of education and training, including inter-sectoral mobility between different levels of education. The measures will address the qualifications of the professional staff, who will, in the context of enhancing the competences of the pupils, development critical and creative thinking, development of analytical skills, entrepreneurship, teamwork, learning to learn, digital capabilities and contribute to enhancing the general key competences (reading, mathematics, science literacy).
- Development of innovative open learning environments with the active participation of all stakeholders, through which innovative educational organisations will ensure greater creativity and literacy of individuals (pupils and students) and will be evaluated by international comparison.
- Implementing programmes for cooperation of schools and other education and training institutions with the environment and cooperation with social partners in the preparation and development of mobility models and their implementation with a view of enhancing general and vocational competences of individuals.

- Increasing the attractiveness and competitiveness of the vocational and professional education and training through the promotion of promising professions.

Target groups: mostly young people (pupils, students, apprentices), the less-educated, older people, professionals in education and training systems, social partners or users of support measures to improve the quality and efficiency of education and training systems and learning environments.

Potential beneficiaries: ministries, the Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship Fund, Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Vocational Education and Training (CPI), Slovenian Institute for Adult Education (ACS), NGOs, chambers or other institutions which have been recognised as beneficiaries in accordance with the legislation or appropriate selection procedures.

Specific objective 2 **Improve competences to reduce mismatch with regard to labour market needs and jobs** will support measures that will focus on:

- Promoting investment in human resources in companies and training of employees, especially in the micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (employee training associated with investments, the promotion of tripartite funds for training, competence centres, etc.).
- The implementation of vocational training and specialisation in the context of public programmes, including improving mobility between areas of work (such as insurance in economics, metallurgy in mechanical engineering, car electricity in car-servicing activities).

Target groups: employees or individuals in need of additional qualifications to meet labour market needs and workplace needs, companies.

Beneficiaries: ministries, the Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship Fund, regional development institutions, companies or other institutions which have been recognised as beneficiaries in accordance with the legislation or appropriate selection procedures.

Specific objective 3 **Support for making career or occupation decisions, through quality counselling and educational services** will support measures that will focus on:

- counselling to support individuals in improving their career and occupation decisions, which is intended to provide guidance in vocational education, training and skills acquisition, as well as career centres in the field of higher education
- Enhancing the qualification of mentors for quality counselling and educational services.
- Development of human resources functions within companies, career guidance for employees.
- Identification and recognition of non-formal and informal learning, skills and competences that the individual needs for successful integration into the labour market, society or in further education and training.

Target groups: individuals (particularly older, less-educated and young people), companies, students, employees, NGOs.

Beneficiaries: ministries, Employment Service of Slovenia, Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship Fund, Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Vocational Education and Training (CPI), Slovenian Institute for Adult Education (ACS), schools, regional development institutions, youth service, universities and independent higher education

institutions which have been recognised as beneficiaries in accordance with the legislation or appropriate selection procedures.

2.10.1.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

The horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4 shall apply. The target groups identified under investment priority represent the basic principle for the inclusion of individuals into the measures. The implementation of measures, related to career guidance, require linkage of career counselling with various target groups. Priority will be given to projects that involve key stakeholders.

2.10.1.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

No financial instruments are planned.

2.10.1.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not planned.

2.10.1.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Result indicators for investment priority 2.10.1.  
Specific objective 3

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
10131	Number of participants in programmes to obtain basic, vocational and digital competence, and to raise educational level	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	31,631	Monitoring	Once a year
10132				Zahodna Slovenija	29,679		Once a year
10133	Number of older participants in programmes to obtain basic, vocational and digital competence, and to raise educational level (of all the participants)	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	19,985	Monitoring	Once a year
10134				Zahodna Slovenija	19,081		Once a year
10135	Number of young participants in programmes for connecting schools with the environment, and for enhancing general and vocational competences	Number		Vzhodna Slovenija	26,500	Monitoring	Once a year
10136				Zahodna Slovenija	23,500		Once a year
10137	Number of schools implementing open and innovative learning environments and participating in projects	Number		Vzhodna Slovenija	670	Monitoring	Once a year
10138				Zahodna Slovenija	610		Once a year

10139	Number of professional staff participating in programmes to enhance the quality and efficiency of education and training; participants in training	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	31,324	Monitoring	Once a year
10140				Zahodna Slovenija	24,296		Once a year
10141	Number of participants in programmes linking education and the labour market (practical training through work, scholarships, etc.)	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	18,560	Monitoring	Once a year
10142				Zahodna Slovenija	17,040		Once a year

### Specific objective 2

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
10143	Number of employees participating in training programmes	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	30,000	Monitoring	Once a year
10144				Zahodna Slovenija	20,000		
10145	Participants above the age of 50			Vzhodna Slovenija	6,000		Once a year
10146				Zahodna Slovenija	4,000		
10147	Number of participants in additional qualification programmes	number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	10,147	Monitoring	Once a year
10148				Zahodna Slovenija	6,773		

### Specific objective 3

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
10149	Number of participating mentors	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	2,700	Monitoring	Once a year
10150				Zahodna Slovenija	1,800		
10151	Number of participants in counselling activities to improve career decision (number of participants regardless of the number of counselling activities)	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	35,800	Monitoring	Once a year
10152				Zahodna Slovenija	44,200		

### **2.10.2. Improving the quality and efficiency of, and access to, tertiary and equivalent education with a view to increasing participation and attainment levels, especially for disadvantaged groups**

Despite the fact that the involvement of young people in tertiary education in Slovenia stands at a high level, which means that the system of higher education is open, the quality and responsiveness of higher education to labour market needs is not fully adequate. We should improve the responsiveness of higher education, particularly in relation to labour market needs and employability opportunities of graduates. Higher education is poorly developed in regards to the cooperation with the economy, public sector, research sector and regional and local environment, with the flow of personnel between these subsystems being very insufficient. Practical and research training of students is also scarce. In order to improve the quality we should – unlike the 2007-2013 programming period, which primarily supported urgent structural reform of higher education and reform of programmes in line with the Bologna reform – upgrade systemic reform with the corresponding improvement in institutional practices, especially in terms of cooperation of the higher education system with the environment through the innovative of educational paths. In the field of higher education we should ensure a uniform policy in both cohesion regions, given that the problems, relating to the responsiveness and quality, are identical in both regions. The funds will be allocated for the improvement of international mobility, especially for students from socially disadvantaged environments.

#### **Specific objective: Stronger match between higher education and labour market to enhance employability**

Data on the mismatch of labour market needs and graduate qualifications require adequate changes in graduate competences (e.g. creativity, entrepreneurship, etc.). This can be achieved through the introduction of innovative learning environments, models and methods based on new technologies and the development of digital competences of university teachers and students as well as the use and development of learning material databases. The new study programmes which were formally reformed in the 2007-2013 programming period in line with the Bologna study programmes should be upgraded with current and relevant content as well as the development of general and specific competences of graduates that are responsive to labour market needs and the environment. We should thus establish better cooperation of higher education with the economy, public sector, research sector and regional and local environment, especially with an increased flow of personnel between these systems. Due to the interdependence between the educational system and the labour market we should invest in setting up a system of monitoring the employability of graduates, which is a valuable source of information to predict labour market needs.

Despite the high level of involvement of young people in tertiary education, the international mobility of Slovenian students/graduates is at a low level. We should thus implement measures that will open up higher education to the international environment as this will ensure that graduates are equipped with the appropriate skills for operating in today's global social and economic environment. This can be achieved by increasing the mobility of Slovenian students and higher education staff within the exchanges with foreign higher education institutions, with greater involvement of foreign higher education teachers in the teaching process in the Slovenian higher education institutions and the development of strategic partnerships of Slovenian and foreign higher education institutions. For improving mobility, the complementary funding of mobility under the programme ERASMUS+, which is the largest programme that supports mobility, should be supplemented with additional funding under the European

Structural and Investment Funds, with a focus on promoting the mobility of students coming from socially disadvantaged environments.

Results:

- increased mobility of students from less privileged backgrounds and higher education staff
- introduction of new, innovative teaching methods
- graduate competences more tailored to labour market needs

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.10.2.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and objective	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
1021	Share of students from less-privileged background participating in mobility programmes	Percentage	Vzhodna Slovenija		0	Percentage		10	Monitoring	Once a year
1022			Zahodna Slovenija					10		
1023	Number higher education institutions with adopted measures to enhance the quality of teaching and learning	Number	Vzhodna Slovenija		0	Number		5	Monitoring	Once a year
1024			Zahodna Slovenija					4		
1025	Share of study programmes which include innovative approaches	Percentage	Vzhodna Slovenija		0	Percentage		55	Monitoring	Once a year
1026			Zahodna Slovenija					45		

#### 2.10.2.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.10.2.1.1. *Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

The specific objective relating to higher education and the labour market to enhance employability will provide support to measures focused on:

- improving international mobility of Slovenian students, especially those from less privileged backgrounds, through foreign exchange visits, of Slovenian higher education teaching staff visiting foreign higher education institutions and of foreign higher education teaching staff visiting Slovenian higher education institutions
- enhancing collaboration of Slovenian and foreign higher education institutions, in particular in the design of joint study programmes and strategic partnerships
- modernising study programmes and joint study programmes
- Development and implementation of innovative learning environments and improving the competences of higher education stakeholders to support quality education system. Support to the introduction of new teaching methods, technologies, project and research work of students, group and practical work of students, tutoring system, etc.
- Improving cooperation of higher education with the environment. We will promote projects focusing on the cooperation of higher education institutions with the economy and public sectors, social partners and NGOs to obtain informal competences.
- Establishing a system for systematic monitoring of graduates' employability.

Target groups: undergraduate and postgraduate students, universities and independent higher education institutes, national and foreign experts, higher education teaching staff.

Beneficiaries: Slovenian Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (NAKVIS), Slovene Human Resources and Scholarship Fund, The Centre of the Republic of Slovenia for Mobility and European Educational and Training Programmes (CMEPIUS) or other institutions which have been recognised as beneficiaries in accordance with the legislation or appropriate selection procedures.

#### 2.10.2.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection of operations*

Horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4 will apply to the selection of future actions. Priority will be given to projects which will include the key stakeholders.

#### 2.10.2.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

Financial instruments are not planned.

#### 2.10.2.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not planned.

#### 2.10.2.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.10.2.

ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value [1](2023)	Data source	Frequency of monitoring
1027	Number of members of foreign higher education teaching staff visiting Slovenian higher education institutions	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	200	Monitoring	Once a year
1028				Zahodna Slovenija	200		
1029	Number of Slovenian students	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	742	Monitoring	Once a year

10210	on foreign exchange visits			Zahodna Slovenija	658	ng	
10211	Number of participants in programmes for linking education with social and (non)economic environment	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	2.385	Monitoring	Once a year
10212				Zahodna Slovenija	2.115		

N.B.: abovementioned indicators by individual region will be laid down in detail in the next OP preparation phase.

### 2.10.3. Investing in skills, education and lifelong learning by developing education infrastructure

#### Specific objective: Improve competences and achievements of young people through the use of ICT in the classroom

Investments in the development of a modern, more efficient, more accessible and safer education infrastructure and further development of e-services and e-content will help improve the quality and efficiency of education and training and, in turn, individual's ability to adapt to the changing labour market demands that increasingly call for enhanced ICT skills. The learning and teaching process based on innovative approaches and ICT solutions will bring motivation and activate its users – pupils and primary school children, while at the same time, the increased use of ICT by teachers will improve school-age children's access to the knowledge and skills. In addition to improving general competences (reading literacy) new competences will be developed which will also boost competitiveness and qualifications of education providers. Advanced ICT infrastructure is the sine qua non for greater use of e-learning and innovative pedagogical e-services and e-content whereby bringing together different stakeholders and developing new business models is likewise important.<sup>56</sup> Data show that Slovenia is heavily lagging behind when it comes to ICT infrastructure within the education system. Thus, resources should be targeted at providing the main infrastructure bases for the application of innovative learning and teaching materials which will contribute to better results achieved by pupils, to enhanced creativity, problem-solving, etc. High-performance optical connections of educational institutions, modern wireless networks, cloud computing in education, upgrading the service, storage, HPC and GRID infrastructure will result in the development of e-services and e-content in education and increase the use of modern ICT-supported approaches.

The measures will facilitate greater use of ICT in classrooms by teachers, which will improve the general and vocational competences and learning achievements of students and pupils.

Result:

Improved competences and achievements of young people by greater **use of ICT in the classroom**

<sup>56</sup> Opening up Education, [http://ec.europa.eu/education/news/doc/openingcom\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/education/news/doc/openingcom_en.pdf)

Table 3: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.10.3.

ID-objective	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement unit	Common output indicator or used as basis	Baseline value	Measurement unit for baseline and objective	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Frequency of reporting
1031	Percentage of primary school teachers using ICT in the classroom more 25 % of the time	Vzhodna Slovenija	percentage		40	percentage	2014	55	ICT in Education County Profile: Slovenia, European Commission, MIZŠ	Once a year
1032		Zahodna Slovenija						55		
1033	Percentage of secondary school teachers using ICT in the classroom more than 25 % of the time	Vzhodna Slovenija	percentage		51		2014	65	ICT in Education County Profile: Slovenia, European Commission, MIZŠ	Once a year
1034		Zahodna Slovenija						65		Once a year

### 2.10.3.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.10.3.1.1. *Description of types and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, identification:*

The specific objective **Improve competences and achievements of young people through greater use of ICT in the classroom** will support measures focused on:

- providing the appropriate entities for ICT take-up, constructing wireless networks at educational institutions and developing optical network infrastructure for the purposes of education, science and culture
- upgrading cloud computing, services, storage, HPC and GRID and other network and optical infrastructure of educational, academic and research spheres for organisations active in the area of education, culture and research
- development of e-services and e-content and technologies to support the roll-out of new approaches in the field of education (e-school bag, e-textbooks, online classrooms, educational TV, multimedia services, language sources and technologies, etc.), research

Target groups: young people (pupils, students) and professional staff

Beneficiaries: ministries, educational institutions, public institutes in the area of culture, Slovenian academic and education network and other institutions which have been recognised as beneficiaries according to the legislation of appropriate selection procedure.

**2.10.3.1.2. The guiding principles for the selection of operations**

Horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4 will apply to the selection of future actions. Investments should be financially sustainable and have resources provided after completion of the projects (maintenance).

**2.10.3.1.3. The planned use of financial instruments**

Financial instruments are not planned.

**2.10.3.1.4. The planned use of major projects**

Major projects are not planned.

**2.10.3.1.5. Output indicators**

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.10.3.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
1035	Ratio: number of pupils/ICT users connected to the Internet	Number	ERDF		5	Monitoring	Once a year
1036	Ratio: number of teachers/ICT users connected to the Internet	Number	ERDF		1.5	Monitoring	Once a year
1037	Percentage of higher education institutions newly connected to wireless network	percentage	ERDF		100	Monitoring	Once a year
1038							
1039	Number of new advanced GRID, HPC centres	Number			3	Monitoring	Once a year
	Number of new e-services	Number	ERDF		15	Monitoring	
10310	Number of new e-contents (e-textbooks, e-materials, etc.)	Number	ERDF		51	Monitoring	Once a year
10311	Number of new connections to advanced networks	Number	ERDF		800	Monitoring	Once a year

**2.10.4. Specific provisions for the ESF, where applicable**

The investment priority seeking promotion of lifelong learning will see efforts made in search for appropriate transnational partners for the implementation of joint programmes that help increase the participation rate in lifelong learning. If possible, Slovenia will join the countries

that will put on table the relevant initiatives therefor. Experience shows that Slovenia is too small in size to take initiatives for intensive transnational cooperation on its own.

Just as in the previous programming period, lifelong learning will give extensive support to social innovations that will add value to the programme.

The actions of investment priorities under the priority axis concerned will complement the actions of other priority axes by contributing to their objectives, i.e. enhanced competitiveness, application of research and innovations, productivity and improved resource efficiency as well as the labour market. The measures encompassing investments in human resources that will be identified by individual areas under Smart Specialisation Strategy and will link with measures encompassing investments in technology, research, innovation and entrepreneurship will particularly be underlined. Synergies will be attained for co-financing the delivery of objectives under the so-called common platform.

#### 2.10.5. Performance framework

Type of indicator (implementation step, financial, output or result indicator)	ID	Identification of indicator or implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Data source	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where applicable
Output	101311	Number of participants in programmes to obtain basic, vocational and digital competence, and to raise educational level	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	18,768	31,631	Monitoring	
	Zahodna Slovenija				16,932	29,679			
Output	101433	Number of employees participating in training programmes	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	9,000	30,000	Monitoring	
	Zahodna Slovenija				6,000	20,000			
Output	101411	Number of participants in programmes linking education and the labour market (practical training through work, scholarships, etc.)	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	9,568	18,560	Monitoring	
	Zahodna Slovenija				8,832	17,040			

Output	10147	Number of participants in additional qualification programmes	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	5,925	10,147	Monitoring	
	10148				Zahodna Slovenija	3,955	6,773		
input		Resources	EUR million	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	75,5	116,8	Monitoring	
					Zahodna Slovenija	59.5	92		

### 2.10.6. Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention area		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 11: ESF Dimension 7 Secondary theme <sup>57</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
048 ICT: Other types of ICT infrastructure/large-scale computer resources/equipment (including e-infrastructure, data centres and sensors; also where embedded in other infrastructure such as research facilities, environmental and social infrastructure)	20,023,290.67	01	20,023,290.67	07		07		08	
117 Enhancing equal access to lifelong learning for all age groups in formal, non-formal and informal settings, upgrading the knowledge, skills and competences of the workforce, and promoting flexible learning pathways including through career guidance and validation of acquired	176,885,094	01	176,885,094	07		07		08	

<sup>57</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Art. 9 (1) to (7) CPR

competences								
116 Improving the quality and efficiency of, and access to, tertiary and equivalent education with a view to increasing participation and attainment levels, especially for disadvantaged groups	32,111,665.06	01	32,111,665.06	07		07		08

**2.10.7. Where appropriate, a summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of programmes**

Not relevant.

**2.11. Rule of law, enhancing institutional capacity, efficient public administration, support to the development of NGOs and capacity building of social partners**

In the framework of this priority axis certain national programmes relating to justice have already been prepared – Justice strategy 2020<sup>58</sup> (the strategy for human resources management in justice by 2020 is also being prepared), programme for internal control of public finances (Strategy on Public Internal Financial Control 2011-2015), also national programmes, relating to public administration, which will contribute to enhancing the efficiency of public administration and the competence of non-governmental organisations, will be prepared.

The actions in the field of justice are directly related to the performance of the courts of first instance as their efficiency actually depends on the quality and speed of passing legal decisions. 62 % of all the courts of first instance are located in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija, while 38 % of the courts of first instance are located in the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija. The key for the division of support among the two cohesion regions is, therefore, proportionate to the distribution of the courts of first instance among the two regions, namely 62 % of resources is allocated to the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija and 38 % of resources is allocated to the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija. The performance of the courts of first instance is essential for the performance of the judicial system as over 80 % of all judicial proceedings take place at first instance. This is why the performance of the courts of first instance has an essential if not predominant impact on the selected indicators.

The actions for the modernisation of public administration are targeted at enterprises and citizens in the whole of Slovenia. These actions will, therefore, be implemented with a unified approach in both cohesion regions simultaneously. The Strategy on Public Internal Financial Control 2011-2015<sup>59</sup> and the Development strategy for public administration 2014-2020, which is being drafted, do not foresee separate actions for the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija and the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija. Thus, a national approach makes more sense as it contributes to an even distribution of outputs. The actions for the quality in public

<sup>58</sup> [http://www.mp.gov.si/fileadmin/mp.gov.si/pageuploads/mp.gov.si/zakonodaja/120803\\_Strategija\\_Pravosodje\\_2020.pdf](http://www.mp.gov.si/fileadmin/mp.gov.si/pageuploads/mp.gov.si/zakonodaja/120803_Strategija_Pravosodje_2020.pdf)

<sup>59</sup> [http://www.unp.gov.si/fileadmin/unp.gov.si/pageuploads/zakonske\\_podlage/predpisi\\_slo/Strategija\\_razvoja\\_NNJF\\_od\\_2011\\_do\\_2015.doc](http://www.unp.gov.si/fileadmin/unp.gov.si/pageuploads/zakonske_podlage/predpisi_slo/Strategija_razvoja_NNJF_od_2011_do_2015.doc)

administration will have a profound impact on the efficiency of management, transparency, comprehensiveness and responsibility within public administration (mainly regarding the use of public resources).

The actions for the development of NGOs and capacity building of social partners will be implemented in the whole of Slovenia with a unified approach for both cohesion regions. Monitoring the on-going financial perspective showed that the non-governmental organisations in the central area of Slovenia (Ljubljana and its outskirts) reach a higher level of development. NGOs of the remaining part of the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija and in the area of the entire cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija still demonstrate a low level of development in the field of civil dialogue, provision of services as well as the visibility of their operation.

**2.11.1. Investment in institutional capacity and in the efficiency of public administrations and public services at the national, regional and local levels with a view to reforms, better regulation and good governance**

Support will be allocated to actions for enhancing the rule of law and the improvement of the judicial and administrative system as well as enhancing the quality of services throughout public administration. The actions of this investment priority will pursue the following specific objectives:

**Specific objective 1: Enhance efficiency of the judicial system**

The objective focuses on the needs of the Republic of Slovenia for the improvement of efficiency, level of vocational competence as well as transparency of the judicial system and the rule of law, namely as a precondition for establishing better conditions of economic growth and the competitiveness of enterprises, which will directly impact and raise the level of financial discipline, growth and development of SMEs and, thus, strengthen the trust of the potential foreign investors.

In the framework of this objective we will achieve the following results:

- shortening the expected time of solving civil and commercial litigious cases and increasing the share of solved cases in the field of commercial crime
- reducing the number of cases pending before the court
- greater efficiency, level of vocational competence and transparency of the judicial system by raising the level of specialisation of the contents under the competence of judicial authorities

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.11.1., specific objective 1

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement Unit for Indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline Value	Measurement Unit for Baseline and Target	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023),	Source of Data	Frequency of reporting
111 1	Average expected time to solve civil and commercial litigious cases	Vzhodna Slovenija (62 %)	months	Not applicable	12.5	months	2012	7	<a href="#">Judicial Statistics</a>	Once a year
111 2		Zahodna Slovenija (38 %)						7		
111 3	Number of cases pending before the	Vzhodna Slovenija (62 %)	Number	Not applicable	356,256 (including pending	Number	2012	155.000	<a href="#">Judicial Statistics</a> <a href="#">Supreme</a>	Once a year

1114	court	Zahodna Slovenija (38 %)			cases within Central Document Authentication Department )			95.000	<u>Court of the Republic of Slovenia</u>	
1115	Number of centralised business processes in justice administration	Vzhodna Slovenija (62 %)	Number	Not applicable	2	Number	2012	4	<u>Monitoring</u>	<i>Once a year</i>
		Zahodna Slovenija (38 %)						3		
1116										

## Specific objective 2: Efficient, accessible and transparent public administration

The objective of reforming the public administration is to enhance the internal efficiency of operations by optimising business processes and the provision and development of quality services. We will reduce operating costs by increasing the level of computerization and by interoperable links of the main data sources of the public sector as well as increasing the share of electronic services use in relation to traditional physical channels. Increasing the share of the use of electronic services will be achieved on the one hand by offering quality services (applicability, efficiency, attractiveness and accessibility in one place) and on the other hand by continuous stimulation of the demand for such services (promotion, highlighting advantages, raising the level of confidence). Transparency will be improved by publishing open data and services on the functioning and the processes of all public administration institutions and the organisations which are mainly state-owned. Modern approaches of cloud computing and the planned platform will have a significant impact on the demand for modern and innovative solutions for the national as well as the European ICT industry. By introducing a single reference architecture and careful planning of data layer we will attain a higher level of integration of databases. In the framework of this objective we will continue with the simplifications of the legislative framework, especially in the normatively most burdensome areas for business entities and citizens.

In the framework of this objective we will achieve the following two results:

- reduced legislative burdens
- reduced operating costs
- improved business and regulatory environment, greater transparency and lower public administration costs

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.11.1., specific objective 2

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement Unit for Indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline Value	Measurement Unit for Baseline and Target	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of reporting
	Legislative burdens/year	Vzhodna Slovenija	EUR	Not applicable	763.20 million	EUR	2013	535.20 million	<u>Monitoring</u>	<i>Once a year</i>

		Zahodna Slovenija			676.8 million	EUR	2013	474.80 million		
	Operating costs	Vzhodna Slovenija	EUR	Not applicable	18 million	EUR	2013	8.1 million	Monitoring	Once a year
		Zahodna Slovenija			16 million	EUR	2013	7.2 million		

### Specific objective 3: Enhance institutional capacity of public administration

Actions for effective human resource management, implementation and upgrading the quality systems and control systems will contribute to greater institutional capacity in public administration. Such actions will facilitate transparent, comprehensive and effective management of administrative processes, staff development, their knowledge, skills and innovation. In the long run these actions will contribute to the development of efficient, modern and cost-effective public administration.

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement Unit for Indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline Value	Measurement Unit for Baseline and Target	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of reporting
11111	Number of public authority bodies with an implemented quality system (CAF)	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number	Not applicable	36	Number	2013	100	Monitoring	Once a year
11112		Zahodna Slovenija			26	Number	2013	119		
11113	Number of qualified civil servants	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number	Not applicable	3,674	Number	2013	4,240	Monitoring	Once a year
11114		Zahodna Slovenija			3,259	Number	2013	3,760		

#### 2.11.1.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.11.1.1.1. *A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate:*

To realise the objective of strengthening the rule of law and optimising the functioning of the judicial system the activities will include:

- optimisation of solving enforcement cases and related matters to eliminate bottlenecks, namely through the renovation of the business process, through organisational measures, with the selected speeding-up tools as well as training for the entire spectre

of stakeholders. The programme of actions will include optimisation of resolving enforcement cases, including in the proceedings directly in court, as well as those located with enforcement agents, namely with the selected tools for faster enforcement, organisational measures and the competence-oriented tools to eliminate bottlenecks within the entire enforcement procedure. The action will develop a competency model for the training of all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the enforcement proceedings.

- Improvement of the execution of procedures as a result of insolvency of companies and the functioning of the mechanisms of court and extra-judicial settlement of disputes and promoting the mechanisms of systemic deleverage also through faster processing (fast track procedures) of the settlement of civil and commercial litigious cases as well as investing in the training of stakeholders. Actions will include the optimisation of business processes in the courts, investing in speeding-up tools of business processes to solve civil commercial and litigious cases.
- Alternative methods of settling disputes between business entities. The actions will promote development and implementation of effective models, tailored to the content of the disputes and specialist forms of alternative settlement of disputes, by promoting the model of specific competences of stakeholders for effective settlement and further business of economic entities.
- Actions for efficient detection and prosecution of commercial crime and corruption as well as mechanisms of deprivation of property of illegal origin by optimising legislative and organisational structures, investing in human resources development in the wider area of prosecution of commercial crime and optimisation of processes.
- Planning a more efficient functioning of the judicial system and establishment of the mechanisms for measuring the identification of the un-optimality in the individual judicial authorities. The actions will focus on areas related to speeding-up (fast track) the settlement procedures with the aim of relieving officials (triage) in areas designed to optimise the network of judicial authorities and mobility, including officials and the staff, as well as the transfer of competences to lower levels in order to optimise the efficiency of intellectual capital of judicial officers.

Target groups: judicial authorities, national and foreign business entities and citizens.

The beneficiary for the implementation of actions is the Ministry of Justice with the judicial authorities and the Ministry of Finance with the bodies affiliated to the ministry.

The implementation will take place also through direct approval of projects/programmes.

To realise the objective of efficient, accessible and transparent public administration, the following actions will be implemented, namely in the field of:

- **BETTER LEGISLATION, DEREGULATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES:** The programme of measures to eliminate legislative obstacles, measures to improve regulations and the simplification of the processes, the introduction of assessing the effects of the regulations with the appropriate computerized support and training of civil servants in the field of sensible regulations, the introduction of systematic implementation of evaluations of adopted legislation, the introduction of a wise deregulation of the activities and professions, establishment of a central IT system to support administrative operation.
- **INTEROPERABILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND OPEN DATA:** Actions that will raise the level of interoperability among specific substantive solutions at the technical, organisational and semantic level, with the help of the standard common building blocks, tools and services, with the consolidation of the fundamental data registers and ensuring

adequate accessibility to data, transparency and interoperable connectivity with other registers. An important aspect in the context of these actions will also be to ensure cross-border interoperability which will facilitate operation and enhance the mobility in the internal market and facilitate access to foreign markets, as well as the establishment of systemic operational mechanisms to ensure cyber security. The introduction of cloud computing and the establishment of architecture and platform for a new generation of e-services that will significantly upgrade the existing e-services and provide conditions for the development of a new generation of innovative e-services, which will enhance the IT capacity of public administration, economic entities and the country as a whole.

To realise the objective of enhancing institutional capacity of public administration, the following actions will be implemented, namely in the field of:

- **QUALITY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:** The development and strengthening of inspection services with an emphasis on coordinated action of these services with appropriate ICT support, implementation and upgrade of quality systems and monitoring the achievement of the set objectives and outcomes with the introduction of tools, standards, self-assessment and ICT support. Development, strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of internal audits of budget users and the overall system of internal control of public finances in the Republic with the adequate IT support.
- **HUMAN RESOURCES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:** Upgrading human resources management by creating a competence model in public administration, which will allow the identification of key competences for groups of jobs and workplaces and by providing a methodology for determining civil servants' competence. For the identification and assessment of required competences of civil servants we will train assessors of competences while ensuring appropriate ICT support. We will also train civil servants at all levels in the areas that will be identified in the analysis of training needs in relation to the identified key competences. These measures will enable more transparent, comprehensive and effective management of staffing procedures (employment, performance management, training, talent development, etc.). These measures will also contribute to a better application of employees' knowledge and skills. In the long run these measures will also contribute the the development of efficient, modern and cost-effective public administration.

The target groups are national and foreign business entities, citizens and public administration. The beneficiaries for the implementation of the actions are ministries (the actions relate to the whole of Slovenia).

#### *2.11.1.1.2. The guiding principles for the selection*

In addition to the horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4., this investment priority will:

- Support, under specific objective 1, those actions which contribute to establishing conditions to enhance the competitiveness of the economy, a healthy business environment for SMEs as well as a healthy economic climate for the inflow of foreign investments as well as actions which contribute to the shortening of judicial proceedings.
- In selecting actions for specific objective 2, take into account the coherence of the actions with strategic plans and statutory requirements, financial savings for the users and providers of services, the principles of complementarity, reuse and transparency as well as the possibility of public-private partnership.

#### *2.11.1.1.3. The planned use of financial instruments*

Financial instruments are not foreseen.

2.11.1.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not foreseen.

2.11.1.1.5. *Output indicator*

Table x: Output indicator for investment priority 2.11.1.

ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
11115	Number of participants in education/training in justice administration	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	2,000	<i>Monitoring</i>	Once a year
11116		Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	760		Once a year
11117	Number of participants in education/training in public administration	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	4,240		Once a year
11118		Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	3,760		
11119	Number of upgraded business processes in justice administration	Months	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	7	<a href="#">Judicial Statistics Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia</a>	Once a year
11120		Months	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	7	<a href="#">Judicial Statistics Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia</a>	Once a year
11121	Number of projects targeting public administrations or public services at the national, regional or local level	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	6	Monitoring	Once a year
11122		Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	10	Monitoring	Once a year
11123	Number of implemented projects to improve the judicial system	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	8	Monitoring	Once a year
11124	Number of implemented projects to improve the judicial system	Number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	12	Monitoring	Once a year

**2.11.2. Capacity building for all stakeholders delivering education, lifelong learning, training and employment and social policies, including through sectoral and territorial pacts to mobilise for reform at the national, regional and local levels**

Support will be allocated to actions for strengthening the development of the non-governmental sector and capacity building of social partners.

**Specific objective 1: Capacity building of NGOs to participate in the elaboration and implementation of policies**

In Slovenia, there is a range of support services that were supported by the ESF<sup>60</sup> in the 2007-2013 period (horizontal and content networks as well as regional hubs), their task being the provision of comprehensive support services for non-governmental organisations with a view of integration and cooperation and facilitating access to information, advice, training, mentoring, mentorship and incubation.

Non-governmental organisations are key for capacity building. NGOs provide specialised services tailored to target groups (NGOs in the field of culture, social affairs, environment, etc.). NGOs are important actors in the preparation and reforming public policies.

Based on the completed evaluation of the measures implemented in the 2007-2013 financial perspective we will build on existing capacity, and where relevant, develop new capacities, with a major focus on strengthening sectoral and cross-sectoral cooperation, raising the level of expertise and professionalism to carry out specialised services and advocacy, especially in light of participatory governance.

Part of the funds will be dedicated to the “Fund for NGOs”, which will support projects that will contribute to achieving the objectives of other relevant priority axes.

Expected results of this investment priority are:

- increased capacity of NGOs to participate in the elaboration and implementation of policies
- greater number of NGOs that provide services financed under public funds
- higher revenues of NGOs from public sources
- increased self-sustainability of NGOs
- greater number of employees in the NGO sector

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.11.2., specific objective 1

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement Unit for Indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline Value	Measurement Unit for Baseline and Target	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of reporting
1121	Additional professional personnel with acquired skills and knowledge	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number		6,335	Number	2012	7,135	Monitoring project reports	Two-year reporting
1122		Zahodna Slovenija			9,500			11,000		
1123	Number of established cross-sectoral partnerships as a result of training and counselling	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number		0	Number	2012	20	Monitoring project reports	Two-year reporting
1124		Zahodna Slovenija						40		
1125	Number of employees on the basis of hours worked in the NGO	Vzhodna Slovenija	Number		2,812	Number	2012	3,400	Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records	Two-year reporting
1126		Zahodna Slovenija			4,217			5,100		

<sup>60</sup> The Ministry of the Interior is implementing a public procurement to contract the evaluation of the carried-out measures under the financial perspective 2007-2013. The public procurement procedure is foreseen to be closed in July 2014.

									and Related Services (AJPES)	
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### Specific objective 2: Capacity building of social partners

Support under capacity building of social partners will focus on the promotion of the adequate participation of social partners under the ESF actions in the form of training, networking and strengthening social dialogue. It will also focus on activities which are implemented jointly by social partners.

Improved social dialogue will be the result of specific objective 2.

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.11.2., specific objective 2

ID	Indicator	Category of region	Measurement Unit for Indicator	Common output indicator used as basis	Baseline Value	Measurement Unit for Baseline and Target	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of reporting
1127	Perception of the quality of communication between social partners	Vzhodna Slovenija	Percentage	Not applicable			2014	Higher level	Monitoring	Three-year reporting
1128		Zahodna Slovenija			Higher level					

#### 2.11.2.1. Actions to be supported under the investment priority

2.11.2.1.1. *A description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate:*

Under this investment priority we will continue implementing and upgrading support services for NGOs with a view of long-term development and effective participation of non-governmental organisations in the elaboration and implementation of public policies. Measures to promote supportive environment for non-governmental organisations will be aimed at enhancing the expertise and professionalism as well as strengthening sectoral and cross-sectoral cooperation and advocacy.

Comprehensive support services for non-governmental organisations will consist of the following measures:

- **PROMOTING PROFESSIONALISM AND SECTORAL AND CROSS-SECTORAL COOPERATION:** counselling and mentoring related to identified specialised areas where NGOs demonstrate potential (sharing the knowledge by the experienced NGO practitioners, new forms of cooperation, such as collaboration/co-working, coaching, job-shadowing, etc.).
- **IMPROVING COMPETENCES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF NGOs:** Providing tailored training courses for the transfer of individual public services to NGOs and capacity building for strategic management and business development of organisations, as well as strengthening the skills of advocacy and lobbying, etc.
- **PROMOTION ADVOCACY:** Providing professional advocacy with the aim of efficient cooperation in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of public policies

- PROVIDING AN INTEGRATED IT SUPPORT in order to provide all necessary data for the growth and development of NGOs in one place.

In the implementation of the already-developed and the upgrade of new services, greater efficiency, focus and quality will be provided. The measures will be tailored to the national and regional level and the individual sectoral policies (social affairs, culture, environment, etc.).

Target groups:

Non-governmental organisations in all stages of development (formation, initial operation, growth and development); and in the context of global grants individuals, women, young people, marginalised groups, socially disadvantaged and excluded, vulnerable groups, etc.

Beneficiaries:

Non-governmental organisations

To realise the objective of **capacity building of social partners**, the actions, which will contribute to the below-mentioned, will be supported:

- improvement of social dialogue through education, exchange of experiences, promoting the cooperation with the private sector, non-governmental organisations and public institutions

#### 2.11.2.1.2. *The guiding principles for the selection*

The guiding principles for the selection will be the horizontal principles identified under section 1.1.4 and:

- geographical coverage taking into account the need for greater concentration of services
- complementarity of services among providers
- increased adaptability of services to users' needs (tailor made)

Basic criteria for the allocation of funds:

- relevance of strategic and specific objectives set by support organisations/networks and the principles for cooperate with NGOs and other sectors – demonstrated capacity to strengthen cooperation and integration at various levels
- quality of the project in terms of direct and indirect impact on the strengthening of NGOs and the wider environment in which the network operates
- integrity and innovation of planned services and processes
- financial sustainable project construction
- capacity to implement the project
- quality of training supply, which should be reflected in the defined aim, objectives and expected results of training, programme and methodology of training, the definition of complementary activities to ensure continuous learning and transfer of knowledge/skills into practice, references of trainers

When selecting projects under global grants we will especially focus on the consistent integration of horizontal principles. Where applicable, selection of projects for capacity building of social partners will give priority to projects which will be implemented in cooperation with public institutions and NGOs.

#### 2.11.2.1.3. *The planned use of financial instruments*

Financial instruments are not foreseen.

#### 2.11.2.1.4. *The planned use of major projects*

Major projects are not foreseen.

#### 2.11.2.1.5. *Output indicators*

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.11.2.

ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
11128	Number of projects implemented by non-governmental organisations	number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	10	Monitoring	Once a year
11129		number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	20	Monitoring	Once a year
11130	Number of projects implemented by social partners	number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	3	Monitoring	Two-year reporting
11131		number	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija	5	Monitoring	Two-year reporting

#### 2.11.3. **Specific provisions for the ESF, where applicable**

The priority axis will focus on finding innovative solutions for efficient judicial system, i.e. in the field of optimising the settlement of enforcement-related cases, improving enforcement of insolvency proceedings in companies, alternative methods of settlement of disputes between economic entities, effective detection and prosecution of economic crime and corruption.

In the context of transnational cooperation in the field of justice Slovenia will continue with its efforts to include projects the initiators of which are other Member States.

All these activities will create a series of synergy effects in various areas impacting the establishment of conditions for enhancing the competitiveness of the economy and a healthy business environment for SMEs.

Actions under specific objective 2 will substantively contribute to the development of the economy and enhancing competitiveness. Deregulation will enhance the mobility and flexibility of labour force within the single European market which will in turn facilitate the functioning of the internal market which will have a positive impact on the economy. All the mentioned activities will create a series of synergies in various areas through enhancing the flexibility of the labour market, reducing grey economy and undeclared work and, consequently, enhancing the competitiveness of the Slovenian economy.

Open data of the public sector can have a major effect on innovation within society. Regular publication of up-to-date, quality and reliable public administration data provide enterprises and citizens with a good basis for the development of new innovative services and products. The social potential of innovation is inseparably related to the technological development and, consequently, the competitiveness of mainly small and medium-sized enterprises.

Open data also provide a new basis and a new incentive for various researches which to a great extent depend on the quality and exhaustiveness of the used data sources. Through a new paradigm of opening up of the public sector data (open by default), these sources spread greatly – in relation to their depth as well as width – which also provide opportunities for exhaustive cross-border data-based researches. Through active inclusion in these processes we can take advantage of the valuable development opportunities, improve cross-border interoperability of data and processes, enhance economic competitiveness and trust by the citizens.

Open data are an extremely important tool also for non-governmental organisations, namely for the implementation of independent control over the efficiency and responsible use of budgetary resources, for the cooperation in the formation of sustainable public policies, focused on the preservation of the environment, reducing the impact on climate change, energy efficiency and the efficiency of transport routes. The actions “Interoperability, transparency and open data” have a great impact on social innovation and transnational cooperation as well as ensuring synergies under the majority of the thematic objectives.

#### 2.11.4. Performance framework

Indicator type (Implementation step, financial, output or, where appropriate, result indicator)	ID	Definition of the indicator or implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Source of data	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where appropriate
Outcome indicator	Specific objective 1	Number of implemented projects to enhance the efficiency of the judicial system	Number	ESF ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	3	8	Monitoring	
					Zahodna Slovenija	4	12		
Outcome indicator		Number of projects targeting public administrations or public services at national, regional or local level	Number	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	2	6	Monitoring	Projects will be implemented in both regions at the same time, the data, therefore, applies to both regions – the indicator is set for the projects which are being
					Zahodna Slovenija	4	10	Monitoring	

									implem ed (and not projects which are concluded).
Input		Resources	EUR million		Vzhod na Sloven ija	7	19.30		
					Zahod na Sloven ija	11.04	30.69		

### 2.11.5. Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 11: ESF Dimension 7 Secondary theme <sup>61</sup>	
Code	€ amount	code	€ amount	code	amount	code	€ amount	€ amount	code
119 Investment in institutional capacity and in the efficiency of public administrations and public services at the national, regional and local levels with a view to reforms, better regulation and good governance	52	01	52	07		07		08	
120 Capacity building for all stakeholders delivering education, lifelong learning, training and	10	01	10	07		07		08	

<sup>61</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Art. 9(1) to (7) CPR

employment and social policies, including through sectoral and territorial pacts to mobilise for reform at the national, regional and local levels									
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**2.11.6. Where appropriate, a summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of the authorities involved in the management and control of the programmes**

Not relevant.

**2.12. Technical assistance**

*N.B: The content of this priority axis is included in the IT system as Annex 3.*

The aim of Technical assistance under objective Investing in growth and jobs is to ensure efficient implementation of the operational programme or individual priority axes and actions. The activities, which will be implemented under Technical assistance, will enhance the visibility of the programme and its integral parts, the quality of implementation, monitoring and control of the implementation and the provision of greater coordination among partners.

In the programming period 2014-2020 Technical assistance funds will direct fund administrative capacity at the level of public administration (ministries, government offices, public funds, public institutes, public agencies and other entities involved in the implementation of Cohesion Policy in the Republic of Slovenia).

**Specific objective**

- Efficient management and implementation of the system for the use of European Cohesion Policy funds in the Republic of Slovenia

Table x: Specific result indicators for investment priority 2.12.1.

ID	Title	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
12.1	Proportion of the growth of the public which assesses the impact of the EU Cohesion Policy in Slovenia as positive	Share	0	2014	3 %	Public opinion survey	Once a year

2.12.1.1. Actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives

2.12.1.1.1. *A description of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives*

To realise the specific objective and the identified results this investment priority will support the following actions:

- **Efficient management, administration and implementation of the programme**

Slovenia will use Technical assistance funds to implement the below-given activities and thus form programmes (employment, education/training, studies and evaluation, IT systems, support actions and information and communication) which will contribute to better and more efficient implementation of European Cohesion Policy Funds.

In the implementation of EU Cohesion Policy in the 2007-2013 programming period, Slovenia faced difficulties/problems regarding the implementation of administrative checks, on-the-spot checks and controls of delegated tasks and the tasks other players. Therefore, in the financial perspective 2014-2020 Slovenia will give specific attention to strengthening administrative capacity, namely:

- with the provision of adequate employment opportunities in areas where bottlenecks pertaining to implementation have already been identified in the programming period 2007-2013
- by capacity building of the employees working in the field of Fund implementation (ERDF, ESF and CF)
- through education and training (a training programme will be prepared) for employees as well as beneficiaries to ensure smooth Fund implementation (ERDF, ESF and CF)
- by strengthening the models of human resource management which will also improve the provision of services
- by strengthening measures to ensure a smooth implementation process
- with the introduction of a continuous process of quality assessment and quality management (implementation of evaluations, etc.) based on predefined criteria (standards) and performance indicators

RECRUITMENT OF STAFF:

Slovenia has been allocated about 22 % less funds under the European Cohesion Policy for the 2014-2020 financial period compared to the period 2007-2013. Regardless of this fact, Slovenia will focus on retaining a stable and experienced staffing structure, while making every effort to improve the structure of jobs in terms of their responsibilities; the staffing structure will remain similar in order to secure the smooth implementation of Cohesion Policy also in the new programming period, especially under additional tasks that will result in the above-average workload for administrative staff. This is a condition to introduce simplifications for the beneficiaries and in light of the fact that both 2014 and 2015 will see the two programming periods being implemented at the same time (the 2007-2013 period will close only at the end of 2015 owing to the n+2 rule and the 2014-2020 period will be closed by the end of 2023 in line with the n+3 rule). Slovenia will also strive to improve the stability of job structure (reduce the fluctuation of jobs) in the field of European Cohesion Policy implementation.

Slovenia has prepared an analysis of staffing needs to perform the tasks of European Structural and Investment Funds implementation in the programming period 2014-2020, namely for the recruitment of personnel under Technical assistance funds of the objective Investing in growth

and jobs, which is based on the experience of the existing model of the implementation structure for the programming period 2007-2013 and on the concept provided for the period 2014-2020.

The Cohesion Policy funds per employee per year are considered as one of the main indicators of the workload.

Bases for the estimate of total jobs envisaged:

1. Comparison of similar contents of the 11 thematic objectives with the 2007-2013 operational programmes' contents which helps identify TA costs per particular Fund:
  - OP ETID: average Cohesion Policy funds per employee per year – EUR 2,500,000
  - OP SRDP: average Cohesion Policy funds per employee per year – EUR 2,000,000
  - OP HRD: average Cohesion Policy funds per employee per year – EUR 1,000,000
  - The bodies carrying out centrally the horizontal functions are the Managing Authority, Audit Authority and Certifying Authority.
2. The amount of funds by investment priorities by particular Fund for the 2014-2020 programming period for the ESF, the ERDF and the CF.
3. Estimation of the total number of envisaged jobs was made on the basis of the above two sets of data.
4. Estimation of total jobs at the bodies carrying out centrally the horizontal functions (the Managing Authority, Audit Authority and Certifying Authority) was made on the basis of the 2007-2013 relevant data and on the basis of the scope of functions and responsibilities of these bodies stemming from the relevant cohesion legislation package and a longer programming period.

Table: Envisaged funding of jobs by TA funds under the objective Investing in growth and jobs by Funds in the 2014-2020 period

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Envisaged number of jobs under TA</b>	<b>Cohesion Policy staff (shift of the funding source from the national budget to the TA)</b>	<b>Total</b>
ERDF	104	36	140
ESF	110	57	167
CF	176	94	270
<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>577</b>

According to rough estimates of total number of staff working in the area of the European Cohesion Policy, the figure will amount to about 600 (ministries, public funds, public institutes and public agencies involved in the implementation of Cohesion Policy in the Republic of Slovenia), of which about 60 % of the staff will deal with contract management and administration, 20 % of them will perform controls, while the remaining 20 % of the staff will be engaged in other activities (e.g. preparation of instruments for the absorption of Cohesion Policy funds, management of internal units that are responsible for coordination of work and activities within the relevant bodies involved in the implementation of Cohesion Policy, public procurement, calls for proposals, project investment documentation development, work at "system" bodies (e.g. public procurement system etc.), etc.) The number and allocation of jobs funded by ESI Funds represents an indicative framework that is subject to change, namely the

subsequent changes in the implementing structure and organisation. This is decided by the Managing Authority.

The key areas where employments will be supported, in addition to other areas, are:

- management and administration
- monitoring and evaluating implementation
- control of the implementation

#### EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Under Technical assistance Slovenia will focus on enhancing the administrative capacity with an on-going implementation of education and training, particularly in the key areas where the greatest risks were detected in the programming period 2007-2013 (accounting, bookkeeping, general implementation of Cohesion Policy, public procurement, state aid, management verification) with the aim of improving the competences of the employees. Training and education will be tailor-made and will cater to different target groups with specific needs in individual areas essential for the implementation of the European Cohesion Policy. TA funds for education and training will be allocated mainly at the level of public administration (ministries, public funds, public institutes, public agencies playing any role within the framework of Cohesion Policy), and in certain cases also to other stakeholders involved in the implementation of Cohesion Policy in the Republic of Slovenia.

The envisaged activities will be identified under the Framework training plan for the 2014-2020 programming period, drafted by the Managing Authority together with other operators in the field of education.

This action will focus on carrying out education and training activities to improve the competences of the individuals who are included in implementation of the programme. On the basis of the difficulties identified under financial perspective 2007-2013 and with the objective of meeting the individual criteria of ex-ante conditionalities, education and training activities will pertain to the following areas:

- **Public procurement:** Public procurement is one of the key areas in the absorption of European Cohesion Policy funds. This is why Slovenia will focus on the training targeted at general aspects as well as green and innovative (pre-commercial) public procurement. It is foreseen that in June 2014 the Managing Authority and the Ministry of Finance will prepared an Action plan for greater efficiency of the public procurement system. The plan will identify the difficulties pertaining to public procurement as well as the foreseen measures (e.g. training, sample contract documentation, staff manning, etc.) which will contribute to a more efficient implementation of public procurements. Based on the findings the Managing Authority, assisted by the Ministry of Finance, will organise various level trainings and education in key areas, namely for all the target groups. In addition to such training and education the individuals, included in the implementation of European Cohesion Policy, will also attend the standard trainings organised by various institutions.
- **State aid:** Education and training in the field of state aid and de minimis aid will be carried out at various levels. The first envisaged training is training in the framework of EU institutions which traditionally carry out education in the field of state aid for various purposes (e.g. EIPA). Such seminars are to be attended by the representatives of the Managing Authority, Certifying Authority, Audit Authority and Intermediate Bodies as well as other individuals involved in Cohesion Policy implementation. In addition to this, the Ministry of Finance will organise several seminars per year in the field of state aid and de minimis aid in relation to European Cohesion Policy implementation (with specific

emphasis on new or reformed rules, de minimis aids and notification and reporting on state aid). On its dedicated website the Ministry of Finance will publish up-to-date novelties pertaining to state aid and de minimis aid as well as all the rules and answers to frequently asked questions.

- **Control (MA, IB, BSO, MF-PA):** The financial perspective 2007-2013 identified lack of knowledge in the field of Intermediate Bodies' management verifications or controls carried out by the Intermediate Bodies. This is why Slovenia will focus on reducing the number of irregularities in implementation as well as other necessary trainings to improve individuals' competences in various areas which also include control. Such trainings will also be targeted at other individuals involved in Cohesion Policy implementation.

Specific attention will be given to training of regional and local level partners with the aim of improving the coordination and complementarity of the use of EU and other funds as well as the promotion of the preparation and implementation of joint projects and approaches.

For final beneficiaries we envisage funding training, especially information days before and during the publication of the call for proposals targeted at beneficiaries, as well as training in the areas where difficulties are identified (e.g. public procurement).

Technical assistance will also finance activities which are carried out outside the beneficiary areas insofar as these activities prove beneficiary for the eligible area (e.g. training abroad, exchange of best practices, etc.).

#### STUDIES AND EVALUATIONS:

This set will support activities which will contribute to a more effective and faster implementation of greater quality of the operational programme which will also be of greater quality. Support will be targeted at drawing up studies, evaluations, researches, assessments, expert opinions and reports on the implementation of the operational programme and the preparation of project and investment documentation, implementing plans and other activities with the objective of gathering better and more accurate feasibility assessments of individual instruments, projects, their impacts on various factors, (investment) value, other impacts and risks as well as time required for implementation. The funds will also be used for drawing up adequate expert bases for project implementation (e.g. improvements of the cadastral register). The funds will be used for the organisation of workshops and/or events to disseminate results of the studies and evaluations. This set also includes the services of outsources.

#### IT SYSTEMS:

Investment will mainly be targeted at the solutions which will have a significant impact on the de-bureaucratisation of the processes and on enhancing transparency as well as on the efficiency and simplifications for the beneficiaries and the individuals who are included in the management and implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy (e.g. single data entry, etc.). With the funds under this set we will also introduce the appropriate changes which will ensure consistency of e-services with EC requirements. This will improve the monitoring and control in the framework of the EU Cohesion Policy implementation and also simplify the acquiring of the needed data for all the participants. Greater connectivity of databases will also enhance reporting for all user levels. This set will also fund the upgrade and connection of the existing IT systems and databases, purchase and rent of licenses, software and hardware for these IT systems as well as the support for other relevant activities which are needed for an efficient and

linked functioning of the included IT systems in accordance with the regulations and best practices in the field of IT technology.

#### INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION:

The effectiveness of a comprehensive and integrated approach to ESI Funds absorption depends to a large extent on the wider understanding by various publics. Inclusion of various publics into the implementation of EU Cohesion Policy in the Republic of Slovenia is thus essential. The comprehensive communication of the opportunities, conditions and methods of ESI funds allocation in Slovenia as well as informing the wider public on the impacts and results of Cohesion Policy implementation in Slovenia is also of great importance. The actions, which will be supported under this set, will be identified under the relevant Information and Communication Strategy on Structural and Investment Funds in 2014-2020 programming period which will be in line with the 2014-2020 Regulations provisions.

On the basis of the experiences gained during the previous perspective the information and communication activities will include:

- organisation of and participation at various events
- dissemination and promotion of the outcomes of a greater integration of the ESI Funds and other EU funding programmes (e.g. Horizon 2020)
- establishment, upgrade and maintenance of the web portal, the use of social networks and the implementation of viral promotion
- preparation of printed, electronic material and printing promotional products with the objective of enhancing the visibility of EU Cohesion Policy with the public
- information and advertising (radio and television advertisements, notices, announcements, preparation and design, production and broadcasting of radio and TV shows) or hiring advertising agencies for the purpose of media buying
- evaluations and public opinion polling in the field of information and communication
- establishment and functioning of an information centre for EU Cohesion Policy which includes the rental of premises including all necessary equipment and the inclusion of external experts
- other activities identified during the implementation of the programme as activities facilitating the realisation of the set objectives

#### SUPPORT ACTIONS:

The activities will establish material and technical conditions, and intellectual, administrative capacity of stakeholders for the efficient use of European Cohesion Policy funds.

The funds will be ring-fenced also for support actions, such as:

- lease, maintenance, purchase, depreciation and management of office areas
- lease, maintenance, purchase and depreciation of office equipment
- lease, maintenance, purchase and depreciation of computers, hardware and software
- lease, maintenance, purchase and depreciation of licenses
- purchase of office supplies
- organisation of working sessions, meetings, monitoring committees, etc.
- on-the-spot checks
- external services (e.g. translation services, etc.)
- legal, financial and other counselling
- other activities to support effective implementation of European Cohesion Policy

In addition to the content of the operational programme and the horizontal issues, Technical assistance will also finance activities related to closing the 2007-2013 programming period and the preparations for the programming period 2021-2027.

Technical assistance will also finance other costs incurred on an “ad hoc” basis during the implementation of the programming period 2014-2020.

The defined (system) actions at the central level (government and public administration) will be, as a rule, financed under Technical assistance, while similar actions at lower levels (especially at the beneficiary level) will generally be financed under the individual priority axes or the project itself.

#### 2.12.1.1.2. Output indicators that will contribute to the results

Table x: Output indicators for investment priority 2.12.1.

ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
1211	Number of organised events	Number	60	Monitoring	Once a year
1212	Number of organised seminars, workshop and trainings	Number	150	Monitoring	Once a year
1213	Growth of reach of web activities*	Share	5	Monitoring	Once a year

#### 2.12.2. Categories of intervention

Fund and intervention area		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 11: ESF Dimension 7 Secondary theme <sup>62</sup>	
Table 1: Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 11: ESF Dimension 7 Secondary theme <sup>62</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
121 Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection	81.83 million	01	81.83 million	07	81.83 million	07		08	
122 Evaluation and studies	5 million	01	5 million	07	4.5 million	07		08	
123 Information and communication	2.7 million	01	2.7 million	07	2.7 million	07		08	

<sup>62</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Art. 9(1) to (7) CPR

Fund and intervention area ERDF									
Table 1: Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 11: ESF Dimension 7 Secondary theme <sup>63</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
121 Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection	14.11 million	01	14.11 million	07	14.11 million	07		08	
122 Evaluation and studies	2 million	01	2 million	07	2 million	07		08	
123 Information and communication	1.05 million	01	1.05 million	07	1.05 million	07		08	

Fund and intervention area ESF									
Table 1: Intervention field		Table 2: Form of finance		Table 3: Territory		Table 4: Territorial delivery mechanisms		Table 11: ESF Dimension 7 Secondary theme <sup>64</sup>	
Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount	Code	€ amount
121 Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection	9.07 million	01	9.07 million	07	9.07 million	07		08	
122 Evaluation and studies	0.6 million	01	0.6 million	07	0.6 million	07		08	
123 Information and communication	3.19 million	01	3.19 million	07	3.19 million	07		08	

<sup>63</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Art. 9(1) to (7) CPR

<sup>64</sup> This aims, inter alia, at obtaining quantified information on the contribution of the ESF to the thematic objectives referred to in Art. 9(1) to (7) CPR

### 3. THE FINANCING PLAN OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

#### 3.1. Table specifying for each year, in accordance with Articles 53, 110 and 111 of the CPR, the amount of the total financial appropriation envisaged for the support for each of the Funds

Tabele 17

Fund	Category of region	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	
		Main allocation	Performance reserve (6%)	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve										
ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	109,733,4 41.90	7,004,262. 25	111,930,3 45.47	7,144,490. 14	114,170,9 18.45	7,287,505. 43	116,455,8 62.02	7,433,352. 90	118,786,4 64.68	7,582,114. 77	121,163,6 32.23	7,733,848. 87	123,588,1 54.59	7,888,605. 61	815,828,8 19.34	52,074,17 9.97
	Zahodna Slovenija	63,891,14 2.31	4,078,158. 02	65,170,26 6.77	4,159,804. 26	66,474,81 5.71	4,243,073. 34	67,805,20 0.65	4,327,991. 53	69,162,16 9.43	4,414,606. 56	70,546,24 9.61	4,502,952. 10	71,957,90 2.00	4,593,057. 57	475,007,7 46.48	30,319,64 3.38
	<b>Total</b>	173,624,5 84.21	11,082,42 0.27	177,100,6 12.24	11,304,29 4.40	180,645,7 34.16	11,530,57 8.77	184,261,0 62.67	11,761,34 4.43	187,948,6 34.11	11,996,72 1.33	191,709,8 81.84	12,236,80 0.97	195,546,0 56.59	12,481,66 3.18	1,290,836, 565.82	82,393,82 3.35
ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	46,646,27 1.47	2,977,421. 58	47,580,14 6.86	3,037,030. 65	48,532,58 5.54	3,097,824. 61	49,503,88 5.60	3,159,822. 48	50,494,59 4.74	3,223,059. 24	51,505,09 8.02	3,287,559. 45	52,535,73 1.21	3,353,344. 55	346,798,3 13.44	22,136,06 2.56
	Zahodna Slovenija	42,371,26 8.63	2,704,549. 06	43,219,55 7.19	2,758,695. 14	44,084,70 6.76	2,813,917. 45	44,966,99 0.20	2,870,233. 42	45,866,90 3.51	2,927,674. 69	46,784,79 6.52	2,986,263. 61	47,720,97 4.85	3,046,019. 67	315,015,1 97.66	20,107,35 3.04
	<b>Total</b>	89,017,54 0.10	5,681,970. 64	90,799,70 4.05	5,795,725. 79	92,617,29 2.30	5,911,742. 06	94,470,87 5.80	6,030,055. 90	96,361,49 8.25	6,150,733. 93	98,289,89 4.54	6,273,823. 06	100,256,7 06.06	6,399,364. 22	661,813,5 11.10	42,243,41 5.60
Special allocation for YEI	Vzhodna Slovenija	5,175,020. 00		4,036,516. 00												9,211,536. 00	
CF	Not relevant	101,141,4 52.22	6,455,837. 38	103,599,7 10.80	6,612,747. 50	106,067,9 71.64	6,770,296. 06	108,366,4 03.05	6,917,004. 45	110,509,3 14.28	7,053,786. 02	112,895,8 53.21	7,206,118. 29	114,902,6 21.89	7,334,209. 91	757,483,3 27.09	48,349,99 9.61
<b>Total</b>		368,958,5 96.53	23,220,22 8.29	375,536,5 43.09	23,712,76 7.69	379,330,9 98.10	24,212,61 6.89	387,098,3 41.52	24,708,40 4.78	394,819,4 46.64	25,201,24 1.28	402,895,6 29.59	25,716,74 2.32	410,705,3 84.54	26,215,23 7.31	2,719,344, 940.01	172,987,2 38.56

**3.2. Financial plan of the operational programme specifying, for the whole programming period, for the operational programme and for each priority axis, the amount of the total financial appropriation of the support from each of the Funds and the national co-financing**

Table xa: Financial plan of the operational programme

Priority	Fund	Category of region	Basis for the calculation of the Union support  (Total eligible cost or public eligible cost)	Union support	National counterpart	Indicative breakdown of the national counterpart		Total funding	Co-financing rate	For information EIB contribution	Main allocation (total funding less the performance reserve)		Performance reserve		Share of the performance reserve (Union support) of the total Union support to the priority axis
						National public funding	National private funding				Union support	National counterpart	Union support	National counterpart	
				(a)	(b) = (c) + (d)	(c)	(d)	(e) = (a) + (b)	(f) = (a)/(e) (2)	(g)	(h)=(a)-(j)	(i) = (b) - (k)	(j)	(k)= (b) * ((j)/(a))	(l) = (j)/(a) *100
Priority axis 1	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		264,124,627.35	66,031,156.84			330,155,784.19	0.80		248,277,149.71	62,069,287.43	15,847,477.64	3,961,869.41	6
	ERDF	Zahodna Slovenija		216,114,534.09	54,028,633.52			270,143,167.61	0.80		203,147,662.04	50,786,915.51	12,966,872.05	3,241,718.01	6
Priority axis 2	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		30,000,0	7,500,000.			37,500,0	0.80		28,200,0	7,050,0	1,800,000.00	450,00	6

				00.00	00			00.00			00.00	00.00		0.00	
	ERDF	Zahodna Slovenija		20,018,2 77.30	5,004,569. 32			25,022,8 46.62	0.80		18,817,1 80.66	4,704,2 95.17	1,201,09 6.64	300,27 4.16	6
Priority axis 3	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		373,921, 307.20	93,480,32 6.80			467,401, 634.00	0.80		351,486, 028.77	87,871, 507.19	22,435,2 78.43	5,608,8 19.61	6
	ERDF	Zahodna Slovenija		176,157, 113.37	44,039.27 8,34			220,196, 391.71	0.80		165,587, 686.57	41,396, 921.64	10,569,4 26.80	2,642,3 56.70	6
Priority axis 4	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		10,014,1 52.02	2,503,538. 01			12,517,6 90.03	0.80		9,413,30 2.90	2,353,3 25.73	600,849. 12	150,21 2.28	6
		Zahodna Slovenija		11,010,0 52.51	2,752,513. 13			13,762,5 65.64	0.80		10,349,4 49.36	2,587,3 62.34	660,603. 15	165,15 0.79	6
	Cohesion Fund			260,607, 798.40	45,989,61 1.48			306,597, 409.88	0.85		244,971, 330.49	43,230, 234.79	15,636,4 67.90	2,759,3 76.69	
Priority axis 5	Cohesion Fund	Not relevant		53,021,9 32.11	9,356,811. 55			62,378,7 43.66	0.85		49,840,6 16.18	8,795,4 02.86	3,181,31 5.93	561,40 8.69	6
	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		30,000,0 00.00	7,500,000. 00			37,500,0 00.00	0.80		28,200,0 00.00	7,050,0 00.00	1,800,00 0.00	450,00 0.00	6
Priority axis 6	Cohesion Fund			269,111, 315.81	47,490,23 2.20			316,601, 548.01	0.85		252,964, 636.86	44,640, 818.27	16,146,6 78.95	2,849,4 13.93	
	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		85,125,3 60.49	21,281,34 0.12			106,406, 700.61	0.80		80,017,8 38.86	20,004, 459.72	5,107,52 1.63	1,276,8 80.41	6
		Zahodna Slovenija		51,999,9	12,999,99			64,999,9	0.80		48,879,9	12,219,	2,380,08 1.21	779,99	6

				96.65	9.16			95.81			96.85	999.21		9.95	
Priority axis 7	Cohesion Fund	Not relevant		223,092,280.39	39,369,225.95			262,461,506.34	0.85		209,706,743.57	37,007,072.39	13,385,536.82	2,362,153.56	6
	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		39,668,020.17	9,917,005.04			49,585,025.22	0.80		37,287,938.96	9,321,984.74	2,380,081.21	595,020.30	6
	CEF	Not relevant		159,787,792.00	28,197,845.65			187,985,637.65			159,787,792.00				
Priority axis 8	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija		146,770,526.76	36,692,631.69			183,463,158.45	0.80		137,964,295.16	34,491,073.79	8,806,231.61	2,201,557.90	6
		Zahodna Slovenija		140,966,075.65	35,241,518.91			176,207,594.56	0.80		132,508,111.11	33,127,027.78	8,457,964.54	2,114,491.13	6
		Vzhodna Slovenija		9,211.536.00	2,302,884.00			11,514,420.00	0.80		9,211,536.00				
Priority axis 9	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija		80,265,223.81	20,066,305.95			100,331,529.77	0.80		75,449,310.38	18,862,327.60	4,815,913.43	1,203,978.36	6
		Zahodna Slovenija		64,984,361.12	16,246,090.28			81,230,451.39	0.80		61,085,299.45	15,271,324.86	3,899,061.67	974,765.42	6
	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		25,035,380.06	6,258,845.02			31,294,225.08	0.80		23,533,257.26	5,883,314.31	1,502,122.80	375,530.70	6
		Zahodna Slovenija		20,018,277.30	5,004,569.32			25,022,846.62	0.80		18,817,180.66	4,704,295.17	1,201,096.64	300,274.16	6
Priority axis 10	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija		116,815,	29,203,93			146,019,	0.80		109,806,	27,451,	7,008,944.58	1,752,2	6

				743.00	5.75			678.75			798.42	699.61		36.15	
		Zahodna Slovenija		92,181,0 16.06	23,045,25 4.02			115,226, 270.08	0.80		86,650,1 55.10	21,662, 538.77	5,530,86 0.96	1,382,7 15.24	6
	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		10,014,1 52.02	2,503,538. 01			12,517,6 90.03	0.80		9,413,30 2.90	2,353,3 25.73	600,849. 12	150,21 2.28	6
		Zahodna Slovenija		10,009,1 38.65	2,502,284. 66			12,511,4 23.31	0.80		9,408,59 0.33	2,352,1 47.58	600,548. 32	150,13 7.08	6
<i>Priority axis 11</i>	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija		25,082,8 82.44	6,270,720. 61			31,353,6 03.05	0.80		23,577,9 09.50	5,894,4 77.37	1,504,97 2.95	376,24 3.24	6
		Zahodna Slovenija		36,991,0 97.87	9,247,774. 47			46,238,8 72.34			34,771,6 32.00	8,692,9 08.00	2,219,46 5.87	554,86 6.47	6
<b>Total</b>				<b>3,052,11 9,970.61</b>	<b>692,028,4 39.81</b>			<b>3,744,1 48,410. 42</b>			<b>2,879,13 2,732.06</b>	<b>650,506 ,733.42</b>	<b>172,987, 238.56</b>	<b>41,521, 706.39</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Technical assistance</i>	ESF	Less developed		9,072,15 6.79	2,268,039. 20			11,340,1 95.99	0.80		9,072,15 6.79				
Total	ESF	More developed		3,795,88 6.50	948,971.6 2			4,744,85 8.12	0.80		3,795,88 6.50				
Total	ERDF	Less developed		14,112,2 43.89	3,528,060. 97			17,640,3 04.86	0.80		14,112,2 43.89				
Total	ERDF	More developed		3,050,26 5.93	762,566.4 8			3,812,83 2.41	0.80		3,050,26 5.93				

	CF			89,537,0 36.30	15,800.65 3,46			105,337, 689.76	0.85		89,537,0 36.30				
Total TA				119,567, 589.41	23,308.29 1,73			142,875, 881.14			119,567, 589.41				
<b>Grand total</b>				<b>3,171,68 7,560.02</b>	<b>715,336,7 31.54</b>			<b>3,887,0 24,291. 56</b>			<b>2,998,70 0,321.47</b>	<b>650,506 ,733.42</b>	<b>172,987, 238.56</b>	<b>41,521, 706.39</b>	

Table 18 B: The division of the allocation of the priority axis (or part of the priority axis) dedicated to the Youth Employment Initiative between ESF and YEI specific allocation, and between different categories of regions for the ESF and the determination of the co-financing rate for the YEI

Fund	Category of region	Basis for the calculation of the Union support	Union support (a)	National counterpart	Indicative breakdown of the national counterpart		Total funding	Co-financing rate
		(Total eligible cost or public eligible cost)		(b) = (c) + (d)	National public funding (c)	National private funding (d) (1)	(e) = (a) + (b)	(f) = (a)/(e) (2)
YEI specific allocation	Vzhodna Slovenija	9,211,536.00	9,211,536.00	0	0	0	9,211,536.00	100 %
ESF matching support	Vzhodna Slovenija	9,211,536.00	9,211,536.00	2,302,884.00		0	11,514,420.00	80 %

### 3.3. Breakdown of the financial plan of the operational programme by priority axis, Fund, category of region and thematic objective for the ERDF, ESF and the Cohesion Fund

Table 18C Breakdown of the financial plan of the operational programme by priority axis, Fund, category of region and thematic objective for the ERDF, ESF and the Cohesion Fund (Article 87 (d) (ii) CPR)

Priority axis	Fund	Category of region	Thematic objective	Union support	National counterpart	Total funding
2.1. International competitiveness of research, innovation and technological development in accordance with smart specialisation for enhanced competitiveness and greening the economy	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	264,124,627.35	66,031,156.84	330,155,784.19
	ERDF	Zahodna Slovenija		216,114,534.09	54,028,633.52	270,143,167.61
2.2. Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technology	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technology	30,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	37,500,000.00
		Zahodna Slovenija		20,018,277.30	5,004,569.32	25,022,846.62
2.3. Dynamic and competitive entrepreneurship for green economic growth	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija	Competitiveness of SMEs	373,921,307.20	93,480,326.80	467,401,634.00
	ERDF	Zahodna Slovenija		176,157,113.37	44,039,278.34	220,196,391.71
2.4. Sustainable use and generation of energy and smart grids	CF	Not applicable	Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	260,607,798.40	45,989,611.48	306,597,409.88
	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		10,014,152.02	2,503,538.01	12,517,690.03
	ERDF	Zahodna Slovenija		11,010,052.51	2,752,513.13	13,762,565.64
2.5. Climate change adaptation	CF	Not applicable	Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	53,021,932.11	9,356,811.55	62,378,743.66
	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		30,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	37,500,000.00
2.6. Improvement of the environmental and biodiversity status	CF	Not applicable	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	269,111,315.81	47,490,232.20	316,601,548.01
	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		85,125,360.49	21,281,340.12	106,406,700.61

	ERDF	Zahodna Slovenija		51,999,996.65	12,999,999.16	64,999,995.81
2.7. Construction of infrastructure and actions to promote sustainable mobility	CF	Not applicable	Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures	223,092,280.39	39,369,225.95	262,461,506.34
	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		39,668,020.17	9,917,005.04	49,585,025.22
	CEF	Not applicable		159,787,792.00	28,197,845.65	187,985,637.65
2.8. Stimulation of employment and transnational labour mobility	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility	146,770,526.76	36,692,631.69	184,463,158.45
	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija		140,966,075.65	35,241,518.91	176,207,594.56
	YEI	Vzhodna Slovenija		9,211,536.00	2,302,884.00	11,514,420.00
2.9. Social inclusion and reduction of poverty risks, active ageing and health	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination	80,265,223.81	20,066,305.95	100,331,529.77
	ESF	Zahodna Slovenija		64,984,361.12	16,246,090.28	81,230,451.39
	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		25,035,380.06	6,258,845.02	31,294,225.08
		Zahodna Slovenija		20,018,277.30	5,004,569.32	25,022,846.62
2.10. Knowledge, skills and lifelong learning to increase employability	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning	116,815,743.00	29,203,935.75	146,019,678.75
		Zahodna Slovenija		92,181,016.06	23,045,254.02	115,226,270.08
	ERDF	Vzhodna Slovenija		10,014,152.02	2,503,538.01	12,517,690.03
		Zahodna Slovenija		10,009,138.65	2,502,284.66	12,511,423.31
2.11. Rule of law, enhancing institutional capacity, efficient public administration and support to the development of NGOs	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija	Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration	25,082,882.44	6,270,720.61	31,353,603.05
		Zahodna Slovenija		36,991,097.87	9,247,774.47	46,238,872.33
2.10. Technical assistance	CF	Not applicable		89,537,036.30	15,800,653.46	105,337,689.76
	ERDF	Vzhodna		14,112,243.89	3,528,060.97	17,640,304.86

		Slovenija			
		Zahodna Slovenija		3,050,265.93	762,566.48
	ESF	Vzhodna Slovenija		9,072,156.79	2,268,039.20
		Zahodna Slovenija		3,795,886.50	948,971.62
<b>Total</b>				<b>3,171,687,560.01</b>	<b>715,336,731.55</b>
					<b>3,887,024,291.56</b>

Table 19: The indicative amount of support to be used for climate change objectives (Article 24 (5) CPR)

Thematic objective	The indicative amount of support to be used for climate change objectives (EUR)	Share of the total allocation to the operational programme (%)
(1) Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	68,000,000.00	2.5
(3) Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs	108,400,000.00	3.99
(4) Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	261,112,480.21	9.60
(5) Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	83,021,932.11	3.05
(6) Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	19,631,994.40	0.72
(7) Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures	66,236,912.16	2.44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>606,403,318.88</b>	<b>22.30</b>

#### 4. INTEGRATED APPROACH TO TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

Slovenia's urban network is polycentric in structure, the framework of which consists of centres, which are, topologically speaking, small and medium-sized cities and which represent an important support to their functional hinterlands. Slovenia is also characterized by a relatively high degree of suburbanization. Furthermore, Slovenia is characterized by a large number of small settlements (almost 6,000) with up to 90 % of all settlements having less than 500 inhabitants and only 7 cities having over 20,000 inhabitants, which together account for about a quarter of the total population.

In the context of ensuring a balanced territorial development it is important to strengthen the (international) competitiveness of urban centres and at the same time improve the quality of life in such centres. On the other hand it is also important to strengthen regional centres outside the major urban areas which play an important role in ensuring (new) jobs and facilitate access to public services at the regional level. Medium- and small-sized Slovenian towns represent a comparative advantage in terms of quality of life, intertwining of the natural and urban environment and integration with the rural hinterland. The potential of urban areas provides opportunities for the development of cities and also represents an advantage to improve the competitiveness of Slovenian regions.

In Slovenia, the regional development potential is not fully taken advantage of; therefore, this programming period will put greater emphasis on coordinated actions between the national and regional levels, which will be based on the intersection between the development documents at the national and regional level. In regions we will promote development based on the comparative advantages of regions (geographical, cultural, natural, economic and social). This programming period will also give emphasis to the promotion of functional integration of regions and the development of joint projects and initiatives to achieve synergies in several regions simultaneously.

The OECD Territorial Review for Slovenia (2011) states that it is essential to exploit the comparative advantages of all 12 statistical regions (development specialization), and improve their economic situation. Although the region Osrednjeslovenska contributes most to the economic development of Slovenia, it is essential to stimulate economic growth and development in other regions, where endogenous territorial challenges remain unused, namely with the aim of increasing economic growth. Labour mobility and accessibility to urban centres should be improved. Natural resources should be used effectively (e.g. efficient use of land for economic development). We need to address the dispersion of human capital and innovation potential of regions, which would in turn enhance productivity. The latter is also related to education, the efficiency of the innovation system and the organizational and social innovations.

For the period 2014-2020, regions are preparing regional development programmes which will be the basis for the conclusion of the agreements on the development of regions. The latter will identify the key projects that will contribute to addressing the identified challenges and needs of each NUTS 3 region. The projects/actions, which will be included in the agreement on the development of regions, will be eligible to a direct approval to be awarded funds under the Operational Programme. Such projects/actions will have to meet the requirements regarding their integrity and will, if they are approved, contribute to the achievement of relevant specific objectives within each investment priority.

#### **4.1. Where appropriate, the approach to the use of community-led local development instruments and the principles for identifying the areas where it will be implemented**

The basic approach for this chapter is defined in the Partnership Agreement under section 3.1.1. Below, this part of the text is supplemented with the solutions that pertain to this Operational Programme.

#### **4.2. Arrangements for sustainable urban development**

Urban areas play an important role in economy, namely as the centres of connections, innovations, creativity and services. Increased flow of capital and commerce enhances the flow of people, goods, services and ideas. The productivity rate of urban areas is generally higher, however, in recent years, Slovenian cities have been stagnating. At the moment the structure of the Slovenian urban system is modified by the strengthening and enhancement of certain functional areas of larger centres which is a consequence of the rising daily migrations in the direction of the motorway network, mainly with passenger cars, and heavy suburbanization which increases carbon footprint, defects the quality of the air in cities and enhances the pressures on space, *inter alia* also on the quality of agricultural land. This shall result in greater population density around certain larger centres as well as worsening of the state of the more remote areas and the urban centres of these areas, the provision of services of public interest is diminishing and emissions are increasing as a result of the growth of passenger and transit motor traffic.

In Slovenia sustainable urban development will be supported through the Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI) mechanism. In the framework of this instrument, projects that combine actions from at least two, but possibly also more, investment priorities, will be implemented. These include investment priorities relating to 2.4.1 and 2.4.4 (energy efficiency and sustainable mobility), 2.6.4 (renovation of rural brownfield sites), and possibly also to 3 (promoting entrepreneurship), 5 (climate change adaptation) 9 (social inclusion) as well as 10.1 and 10.4 (lifelong learning). The project supported under ITI will also be able to pursue the realization of the objectives which are identified in the framework of those priority axes targeting research and development, entrepreneurship, employment and social inclusion, lifelong learning, preservation of cultural heritage and climate change.

The guidelines for the preparation of the strategy and project selection criteria will be developed within the ministry responsible for urban development. The body responsible for the preparation and implementation of the strategy is the urban municipality. After obtaining a favourable opinion from the MA and the ministry responsible for urban development (intermediate body), urban municipalities shall adopt the strategy. Following the adoption of the strategy (one or more municipalities jointly) the MA, intermediate body and the urban municipality shall sign an agreement which will define the tasks of the competent authorities within the urban areas. On the basis of this agreement, urban municipalities shall be responsible for the selection of projects<sup>65</sup>, depending on their qualification, as well as for the implementation and supervision of project implementation. Urban municipalities shall submit the selected projects for approval to the intermediate body and the MA. With the latter two the urban municipalities shall conclude an agreement on the implementation of the projects to be supported under ITI. The projects shall meet the aforementioned criteria and will have to address with identified issues in an integrated manner, irrespective of whether they address the issues of an individual part of the city or the entire urban

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<sup>65</sup> The proposed projects need to be included in the implementation of the strategy.

area. For each supported (project) the expected results, outputs and the envisaged funding to carry out the activities, will be identified as well as the contribution of the project to the realization of the objectives under each priority axis. The MA and the intermediate body shall set up a system that will prevent allocating support to the same project under different calls for proposals.

The eligibility criterion of urban areas to use the funds in the framework of sustainable urban development will relate to whether the urban area meets the eligibility criteria, identified under the PA, and whether the urban area has adopted a comprehensive strategy of sustainable development (hereinafter: strategy), which is to include the key economic, environmental, climate, demographic and social challenges and objectives that are essential for sustainable urban development. Following the adoption of the strategy (one or more municipalities jointly) by the City Council and obtaining a favourable opinion from the managing authority and the ministry responsible for urban development (intermediate body), the selected cities will propose projects<sup>66</sup> in the framework of implementing the strategy, namely in the form of an annex to the strategy, and conclude an agreement with the managing authority and the intermediate body on the implementation of projects that will be supported under ITI. For each supported (project) the expected results, outputs and the envisaged funding to carry out the activities, will be identified as well as the contribution of the project to the realization of the objectives under each priority axis.

Table x: the indicative amount of the ERDF support for sustainable urban integrated actions and the indicative allocation of ESF support for integrated actions:

Fund	Indicative amount of the ERDF support for sustainable urban development and the indicative allocation of the ESF support for integrated actions	Share of column 2 of the total allocation of the Fund to the operational programme
Total ERDF	EUR 107 million	6.2 %
Total ESF	Not specified	Not specified
TOTAL ERDF+ESF	EUR 107 million	6.2 %

Note: The table includes amounts of priority axis 4 (EUR 21 million) and priority axis 6 (EUR 86 million)

#### **4.3. Where appropriate, the approach to the use of Integrated Territorial Investment**

As defined in chapter 3.1.2 of the Partnership Agreement, Slovenia decided to use the mechanism of Integrated Territorial Investments for sustainable urban development. The approach is defined under section 4.2 of this document.

#### **4.4. Arrangements for macro-regional and transnational actions with beneficiaries located in at least one other Member State**

Activities of international cooperation with the beneficiaries outside the Republic of Slovenia are not foreseen in the operational programme at this stage. Any new circumstances, such as the adoption of macro-regional strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian macro-region and the Alpine macro-region can provide the strategic bases for the application of Article 70 of the CPR, Mo. 1303/2013.

<sup>66</sup> The proposed projects need to be included in the implementation of the strategy.

**4.5. Where Member States and regions participate in macro-regional strategies and sea-basin strategies, subject to the needs of the programme area as identified by the Member State, the contribution of the planned interventions to such strategies**

Slovenia will participate in the implementation of three EU macro-regional strategies (which already exist or are being established), namely the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative, Danube and Alpine. The coordination of the activities of implementing the macro-regional strategies takes place at the level of National Focal Points (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and priority areas coordinators (PAC) of the macro-regional strategies.

The post-2014 period foresees a strengthened role of inter-ministerial coordination of macro-regional strategies in the framework of the inter-ministerial committee in the context of which all the ESI Funds will be treated, namely with the objective of complementarity and greater synergies (chapter 2.1 of the PA). As a priority, the contributions to the implementation of the EU macro-regional strategies will be coordinated and assessed in the framework of the OP ECP and the programmes under the European Territorial Cooperation objective (ETC). The competence for the implementation of the OP ECP and all the ETC programmes lies within one institution, namely the Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy, which will significantly improve the coordination of the Funds.

As a priority the following priorities of EU macro-regional strategies were taken into account when drafting the OP:

- **Strengthening research, technological development and innovation**  
Support will be given to the activities which comply with the Smart Specialisation Strategy.
- **Water management, environmental risks and preserving biodiversity:**  
Investments, supported under priority axis 2.5 and 2.6, will directly contribute to the second pillar of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.  
In the framework of the EUSDR emphasis will be given to further cooperation in joint implementation of the management plan for the Danube region. The latter is implemented under the auspices of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) and the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC). The integration of activities of implementing international cooperation with the work of the ISRBC is an example of a successful international cooperation which we will strive to upgrade, taking into account the Sava river basin water management plan.  
Good practice will be transferred also into the JJMRS in the Adriatic river basins. Support to activities of the Strategy for the Danube Region is foreseen, namely to accelerate the implementation of REACH regulation with regard to the substitution of hazardous chemicals and the WHO Resolution regarding obsolete pesticides and other obsolete chemicals. We will further combined measures in this segment with measures related to flood mitigation (especially green infrastructure) that are planned in the framework of thematic objective 5 and measures that will be implemented within the framework of activities designed to improve biodiversity.
- **Environmental protection and resource efficiency**  
Investments will be supported under priority axis 2.5 and 2.6. In light of the final establishment of the Natura 200 sites management system, support will be given projects for the establishment of green infrastructure in synergy with anti-flood measures and the

measures to improve the hydro-morphological status of waters as part of comprehensive measures in the Natura 2000 sites.

- **To improve mobility and multimodality – road, rail and air links**

Slovenia will continue with its active role in the implementation of the targeted projects of the priority area EUSDR “To improve mobility and multimodality – road, rail and air links” which is coordinated by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning. Slovenia will continue with its leading role in the field of mobility as identified under the Action Plan (SEC(2010) 1489 of 8 December 2010). Specific attention in the framework of EUSAIR will be given to linking ports within the Northern Adriatic area (Venice – Trieste – Koper – Rijeka), navigational safety, inter-modality and linking ports with the hinterlands, including the secondary links. The latter will also increase accessibility and enhance the attractiveness of the area with natural and cultural potentials as well as enhance the tourist offer.

## 5. THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS MOST AFFECTED BY POVERTY OR TARGET GROUPS AT HIGHEST RISK OF DISCRIMINATION OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION, WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

### 5.1. Geographical areas most affected by poverty/target groups at highest risk of discrimination

In recent years, following the beginning of the economic crisis, the risk of poverty and/or social exclusion has been on the rise throughout Slovenia – in 2009 it stood at 17.1 % and rose to 19.7 % in 2012. Data show that the risk is on the rise in both cohesion regions. In the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija the risk-of-poverty rate and/or social exclusion has risen from 20.3 % in 2009 to 22.5 % in 2012. In the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija the at-risk-of-poverty rate and/or social exclusion has risen from 13.6 % to 16.5 %. Even though the rise has been rising faster in the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija, the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija is still marked by a significantly greater risk than the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija. For the geographically smaller areas than NUTS II Eurostat does not publish data which would be based on this indicator. We must, therefore, rely on the data, which are collected by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. As the at-risk-of-poverty rate is the highest in the households with no active working members, it is wise to rely on the data on registered unemployment of the Slovenian statistical regions, especially the data on long-term unemployment rates. In Slovenia social transfers have a relatively grave impact on the lowering of the at-risk-of-poverty rate as it stands higher than the EU average. It is therefore also wise to rely on the data on the number or share of the recipients of social assistance in cash in the individual regions.

According to SURS the registered unemployment rate in Slovenia in 2012 stood at 12.0 % on average while the rate of registered long-term unemployment stood at 6.0 %. The differences between cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija and Vzhodna Slovenija are significant: while both unemployment rates in all statistical regions within the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija are below the national average, the registered unemployment rate and the rate of registered long-term unemployment in all statistical regions of cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija – with the exception of the region Notranjsko-kraška – are above the Slovene average. Of greatest projection is the region Pomurska with the registered unemployment rate standing at 17.3 % and long-term unemployment rate standing at 10.3 %. However, this is also the region with a strong positive trend as the unemployment rate decreased by approximately 9 % if compared to the previous year while it increased in majority of other regions. The data on recipients of social assistance demonstrate a similar situation. In Slovenia in 2011 there were 41.9 % of recipients of social assistance per 1000

inhabitants, with the statistical regions, falling in the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija, being below the national average while the majority of the statistical regions, in the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija, above the average. The majority of the recipients of social assistance per 1000 inhabitants fall within the region Pomurska (66.2), followed by Podravska (63.6), Zasavska (60.8) and Savinjska (57.2); also Koroška (49.3) and Spodnjeposavska (48) are well above the Slovenian average. The above-given data show that almost the entire area of the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija is marked by above-average poverty rate and that it is impossible to single out individual regions.

Regarding poverty risk at the NUTS 2 level Slovenia disposes with the Eurostat data. For the NUTS 3 level Slovenia has access to its own data (SORS) however the data refer to long-term unemployment. Slovenia does not have access to the relevant data for the NUTS 4 level and the poverty risk at NUTS 4 level thus cannot be precisely defined.

## 5.2. The strategy of the operational programme to address the specific needs of geographical areas/target groups most affected by poverty

The priority axis of the operational programme pertaining to *social inclusion and reduction of poverty, active ageing and health* – especially for programmes for active inclusion and promotion of social entrepreneurship – foresees a greater amount of the resources under the European Social Fund, aimed at reducing poverty and social exclusion, for the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija than for the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija. In the current financial breakdown a greater amount of the ESF resources for social integration under this priority axis are ring-fenced for the cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija (56.2 % of the total ESF funding) which will allow for greater funding of programmes and actions in these areas, which will contribute to improving the situation of vulnerable groups most affected by poverty. The Youth Employment Initiative, which will address the youth unemployment issue, will be exclusively implemented in cohesion region Vzhodna Slovenija under the priority axis *Stimulation of employment and transnational mobility of workers*.

## 6. SPECIFIC NEEDS OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS WHICH SUFFER FROM SEVERE AND PERMANENT NATURAL OR DEMOGRAPHIC HANDICAPS

Not relevant.

## 7. AUTHORITIES AND BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT, CONTROL AND AUDIT AND THE ROLE OF RELEVANT PARTNERS

### 7.1. Identification of the relevant authorities and bodies

Authority/body	Institution	Responsible person
Managing authority	Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy	State Secretary
Certifying authority	Ministry of Finance, National Fund	Head of the Department for the management of EU Funds
Audit authority	Ministry of Finance, Budget Supervision Office (BSO)	Director
Paying authority	Ministry of Finance, National Fund	Head of the Department for the management of EU Funds

A more detailed presentation of the relevant authorities for the implementation of the Operational Programme is given in the Partnership Agreement<sup>67</sup> under chapter 2.1.a.

## **7.2. Involvement of relevant partners**

### **7.2.1. Role of relevant partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the operational programme**

Involvement of relevant partners – the key element for the implementation of the Europe 2020 Strategy – in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the OP is in line with the European code of conduct on partnership in the framework of the ESI Funds<sup>68</sup> (European Code of Conduct).

#### Involvement of partners in the preparation of the OP

In line with the multilevel governance approach (Article 5 of the General Regulation) Slovenia established partnership with the competent regional and local authorities and involved them in the preparation of the OP.

The responsibility for the preparation of the OP lies with the Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy (GODC). The preparation process involved all the relevant ministries with which GODC coordinated the selection of thematic objectives and investment priorities and the content of the proposed actions which are the subject of funding. In addition to the ministries also other groups of stakeholder as defined by Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013 were involved in the process of OP preparation, namely in accordance with the European Code of Conduct. Ministries and other public authorities were involved in the preparation process from mid-2012 onwards with a view of identifying key development needs and potentials and setting specific objectives to be achieved by Slovenia through the ESI Funds implementation.

The following partners were actively involved in the preparation process (coordination took place directly at meetings, public consultations, events and in writing):

- cohesion region development councils (established in 2013; representatives of municipalities, regional development agencies, non-governmental sector and economic partners)
- working group of the Office of the Republic Slovenia for Youth to monitor the placement of youth in the OP and PA
- special ad hoc working group consisting of representatives of trade unions and employers (established under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council)
- special ad hoc group of representatives of non-governmental organizations (selection of 17 members was held through the procedure carried out by the NGO umbrella organization – a network of Slovenian non-governmental organizations CNVOS)
- representatives of 12 regional development agencies

When selecting partners, who were involved in the preparation process, the criteria of representativeness and thematic areas were taken into account.

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<sup>67</sup> CCI2014SI16M8PA001

<sup>68</sup> [http://www.mou.gr/elibrary/EC240\\_code\\_of\\_conduct\\_07012014\\_L74\\_EN.pdf](http://www.mou.gr/elibrary/EC240_code_of_conduct_07012014_L74_EN.pdf)

In five workshops, which took place in spring 2013, the stakeholders helped identify the starting points which were prepared by the relevant ministries. In this way, stakeholders helped identify the key needs and challenges which served as a basis for the selection of the OP investment priorities. On the basis of this process, the authority, drafting the OP, presented in September 2013 the first elements of the operational programme and forwarded it to the general public for public consultation, as well as the first informal draft of the OP, which was prepared in the second half of January 2014. Stakeholders were given the opportunity to express their views on the orientations and content at several public events with three public consultations focusing on the Partnership Agreement and the OP. The entities, drafting the ex-ante evaluation and the environmental impact assessment, invited the interested stakeholders to participate by using the mailing lists. In March and April 2014 several working meetings were conducted with ministries as well as with the representatives of the regional level, namely with representatives of the cohesion region development councils and regional development agencies.

The content of the OP changed on the basis of the contributions from the public consultation and the conducted coordination meetings, and developed by amending the content and concretisation of the proposed actions on the basis of experience, ideas and illustrations of examples of bad/good practices that were presented by various groups of stakeholder. Thus, on the basis of contributions from different stakeholders, the content of the OP was supplemented with a new priority axis dedicated to investment for the construction of broadband connections; also an additional investment priority devoted to capacity building for all stakeholders was included. Based on the comments of stakeholders from both cohesion regions the breakdown changed in such a manner that the resources for sustainable mobility in urban centres and the implementation of actions for urban renewal increased. Many of the stakeholders' comments were related to the expansion of the range of beneficiaries, which was for the most part taken into account by the authority, drafting the document.

A broader public consultation about the content of all strategic documents, including the operational programme, was launched in early 2013. A detailed list of the entities, having the opportunity to participate in the drafting process, is given in Annex 1.

The stakeholders' key comment, especially by the representatives of the regional and local level, is that the financial breakdown foresees too much of the ERDF resources being earmarked for investment in RDI and competitiveness, and that more resources should be earmarked for the construction of new infrastructure in various fields. Certain groups of stakeholders are also critical of the fact that the document does not explicitly highlight certain sectors (e.g. tourism, wood processing industry, cultural heritage) and of the decision that the period 2014-2020 does not foresee investment in sport and recreation infrastructure. Representatives of environmental non-governmental organizations are critical of the proposed breakdown of funding under priority axis 7, especially in the sense that in the period 2014-2020 Slovenia should not continue to invest in the motorway network but in the areas that have been neglected in the previous period despite the fact that they are environmentally more acceptable. A lot of criticism was put on the selection of the number of cities which will implement projects under the mechanism of integrated territorial investments, as representatives of the stakeholders at the regional level believe that the range of such cities is too narrow. Also, certain groups of stakeholders do not agree with the decision that the CLLD mechanism is not supported by the ERDF and the ESF.

#### Involvement of partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the OP

For monitoring the OP, a Monitoring Committee will be established (Committee), namely in line with Article 47 of the General Regulation. The tasks of the Committee are defined under Article 49 of the

General Regulation. The Committee will comprise of the representatives of the managing authority, certifying authority, audit authority, paying authority and representatives of the partners in accordance with Article 5 of the General Regulation (representatives of regional and local authorities and other public authorities, economic and social partners and bodies representing civil society, such as environmental partners, non-governmental organizations, and bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, gender equality and non-discrimination). Pursuant to Article 47 the Committee will be established no later than three months after receipt of the decision of the European Commission on the adoption of the programme.

In line with the European Code of Conduct, the partners will be actively involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the OP by participating in the Monitoring Committee (in line with Article 48 CPR). As members of the Committee, partners will participate in the identification of the selection criteria for the selection of projects/actions in the context of the OP, monitoring the achievement of its objectives and outcomes, studying and approving the annual and final reports on implementation, participate in the treatment and confirmation of any amendments to the OP; they will also be able to propose to the managing authority amendments to the OP with the aim of improving the management and implementation of the latter.

With a view of developing the potential in terms of the contribution to the partnership efficiency as well as to better achieve the objectives of European Cohesion Policy and ensuring complementarities and synergies between the individual ESI Funds, a segment of the technical assistance funds will be earmarked for strengthening the capacity of partners, mainly in the form of dedicated workshops, training and dissemination of examples of best practices.

#### **7.2.2. For ESF: Global grants**

Under priority axis 10 the actions will, *inter alia*, also be targeted at non-governmental organization projects as “Non-governmental Organization Fund”. The funds will be earmarked for small projects scheme for non-governmental organizations also for thematic areas of other priority axes. In light of the small amount of the funds for the individual beneficiary the process of application and reporting will be simplified.

#### **7.2.3. For ESF where appropriate: Earmarking for capacity building**

The actions under priority axis 11 Rule of law, enhancing institutional capacity, efficient and development of NGOs in the framework of the investment priority for institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration and public services to ensure reforms, better legislation and good governance, will be targeted at strengthening non-governmental organizations.

The actions under priority axis 8 Stimulation of employment and transnational mobility of workers in the framework of the investment priority 8.3 Adaptation of workers, enterprises and enterprise owners to changes, will be targeted at joint projects of social partners, enterprises and other institutions in the labour market with the objective of providing support in the adaptation to changes.

Together with the Non-governmental Organization Fund, the non-governmental sector and the social partners will be allocated 1.4 % of the ESF funds. The non-governmental sector and the social partners will also be eligible to other ESF actions.

## 8. COORDINATION BETWEEN FUNDS, THE EAFRD, THE EMFF AND OTHER UNION AND NATIONAL FUNDING INSTRUMENTS, AND WITH THE EIB

The general description of the manner of ensuring coordinated financing between the ESI Funds is described in the Partnership Agreement under section 2.1. This chapter presents in detail the manner of linking ESI Funds to other relevant EU funds by thematic objectives. The chapter does not repeat the links to the mechanism of coordinating operation or the links to the macro-regional strategies (defined in chapter 4.4 and in the Partnership Agreement, chapter 3.1.4).

### Priority axis 1:

- The key links to ensure complementarity are foreseen in the field of the **Horizon 2020** programme. In close cooperation of the MA with the National Focal Points for the individual areas of the Horizon 2020 programme and with the help of external experts we will establish a mechanism which will allow for the coordination in the preparation of the programmes/calls for proposals and the selection of projects which will be supported under the ERDF funds.
- The opportunities to link the actions of this priority axis will also lie in the framework of **LIFE** programme, especially the demonstration projects in the field of eco-innovations, innovative technologies, etc.
- In the framework of this priority axis there is also complementarity with the programmes which will be supported under the ERDF funds and the **Marie Curie** programme. In the approval of the proposals for projects/calls for proposals/programmes we will, therefore, follow the principle of case-by-case approval and thus provide the adequate synergies. Links and complementarity of this field will be provided in the framework of the **ERASMUS programmes**.
- The funding with the help of the EIB funds will be possible if the adequate proposals to finance the research infrastructure will be prepared.

### Priority axis 3:

- The promotion of entrepreneurship and growth and development of enterprises is related to the adequate supporting environment and the development of adequate competences of the entrepreneurs as well as their employees. Attaining the objectives in the field of growth and development of enterprises under this priority axis will be strengthened through financing actions under the ERDF (cross-financing) as well as actions supported under the ESF. In this way we will enhance the competence of enterprises to improve their productivity and competitiveness. The complementarity of actions will be provided also in the field of entrepreneurial activity which will be financed under EAFRD and EMFF.
- The implementation of this priority axis will be linked with other sources of financing under the ESI Funds, mainly through the **COSME** programme where complementarity of support on a case-by-case basis will be provided.
- We will also ensure links with the new **Programme for employment and social innovations** through which will complement actions which are meant for the promotion and strengthening of social entrepreneurship.

### Priority axis 4:

- Complementarity of financing under the ESI Funds will be provided through other sources in the field of renewable sources, which will be implemented by various national financial institutions through a joint platform.
- The EIB funds represent a possible source of financing should a need arise, namely on the basis of a gap analysis for this area (e.g. JESSICA).

- To reduce air pollution in the region of Zasavje as well as in other cities with high levels of air pollution, an integrated project in the framework of LIFE programme will be prepared.

**Priority axis 5:**

- The EIB funds represent a possible source of financing should a need arise, namely on the basis of a gap analysis for this area and if this is possible in light of the situation of public finances.
- The opportunities for integrating the actions of this priority axis, mainly in non-construction anti-flood measures, will arise also within integrated projects of LIFE programme.

**Priority axis 6:**

- The opportunities for linking the actions of this priority axis also lie within the programme LIFE, mainly in the field of energy efficiency and preservation of biodiversity. The opportunities for additional synergies also lie in the linking of actions under this priority axis, priority axis 5 and LIFE programme within integrated LIFE projects.
- The EIB funds represent a possible source of financing of actions/projects under this priority axis should a need arise, namely on the basis of a gap analysis for this area (for infrastructure as well as urban renovation/development) and if this is possible in light of the situation of public finances.

**Priority axis 7:**

- The opportunities for linking the actions of this priority axis also lie within the CEF programme, especially in the field of railway infrastructure to remove bottlenecks in the core TEN-T network, for actions in the field of motorways of the sea and port infrastructure and safety measures on the highways of the TEN-T networks.
- The EIB funds represent a possible source of financing of actions/projects under this priority axis should a need arise, namely on the basis of a gap analysis for this area for infrastructure and if this is possible in light of the situation of public finances.

**Priority axis 8: Employment**

- Complementarity of actions will be provided with activities under the **European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation**. The MA will primarily provide consistency between the projects to be supported from the said programme and projects co-financed from the European Social Fund in the field of employment and working conditions.
- With the aim of ensuring complementarity, the actions, which are designed to promote transnational labour mobility, will be coordinated and complemented with the activities to be undertaken within the framework of the EURES axis of the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation.
- The complementarity of actions will be provided with activities in the framework of the **European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (2014-2020)**, should Slovenia participate in such activities.
- In the framework of this priority axis these actions will be linked, namely to provide complementarity, with the EU lifelong learning programme mainly in the fields which are covered by the sub-programmes **Leonardo da Vinci** and **Gruntvig**. The MA will cooperate with the relevant institutions at the national level responsible for these programmes and the responsible operators in ministries in order to ensure adequate links and complementarity of the supported actions. For the field, pertaining to young people, we will also ensure links between the sub-programmes **Comenius** and **Erasmus**. The MA will cooperate with the responsible national authorities in this field and thus promote the establishment of links and synergies. The assessment of the projects regarding the connections in this area is included

in the selection of projects and the assessment process. Where relevant, the process will also include external experts.

#### **Priority axis 9:**

- The MA will work closely with the relevant institutions to ensure complementarity of actions under this priority axis with the activities to be implemented under the **Fund for European aid to the most deprived**. Through providing non-financial support to the most deprived, the Fund will contribute to the elimination of the worst forms of poverty.
- Complementarity of actions will be provided with activities under the **European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation**. The MA will primarily provide consistency between the projects to be supported from the said programme and projects co-financed from the European Social Fund in the field of social protection, social inclusion and the reduction and prevention of poverty. The MA will also provide adequate collaboration between those implementing support schemes for social enterprises within the priority axis of the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation for micro-credit and social entrepreneurship with micro-credit providers. Synergies will also be provided with actions under OP priority axis for entrepreneurship.

#### **Priority axis 10**

- In the framework of this priority axis actions will be linked with the EU lifelong learning programme, mainly in the fields which are covered by the sub-programmes **Leonardo da Vinci** and **Gruntvig**. The MA will cooperate with the relevant institutions at the national level responsible for these programmes and the responsible operators in ministries in order to ensure adequate links and complementarity of the supported actions.
- With the aim of developing demanding competences which are needed for the promotion and support to research and innovation as well as commercialization of research achievements, the actions of this priority axis will be linked to the actions which are supported in the framework of priority axis 1. Complementarity with the actions in the areas which we will support under the **Horizon 2020** programme will also be provided. The links under this programme will also be ensured between the actions which we will support under priority axis 1 and 3 and the priority axis which focuses on education.

#### **Priority axis 11**

- Target groups of the **Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)** are applicants for international protection, those who have already acquired the status (refugees), third country nationals and their families. Within AMIF the Ministry of the Interior, acting as the responsible authority (MA), will finance projects for integration of these target groups into the Slovenian society, except for the field of active employment policy which is not in our jurisdiction. The latter will be implemented by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. The representatives of the MA and the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities are members of the inter-ministerial working group and the Monitoring Committee to monitor the Funds in the field of internal security and migration (ISF and AMIF), thus providing complementarity of the two funding sources.

### **9. EX-ANTE CONDITIONALITIES**

#### **9.1. Identification of applicable ex-ante conditionalities and assessment of their fulfilment**

See Table 24 given in Annex 1.

## 9.2. A description of the actions to fulfil the ex-ante conditionalities, the responsible bodies and a timetable for such actions

See Tables 25 and 26 given in Annex 2.

### 10. REDUCTION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN FOR BENEFICIARIES

In accordance with the EC draft template the Member State may – in case it prepares only one operational programme – describe the content of this section only in the Partnership Agreement. This description is given in the Partnership Agreement under section 2.6. In areas where we identified a lack of administrative capacity of the individuals, included in the implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy, we will prepare and implement training in the framework of actions financed under technical assistance.

### 11. HORIZONTAL PRINCIPLES

#### 11.1. Sustainable development

The common approach to the integration of the principle of sustainable development into the selection of projects is presented in the Partnership Agreement under section 1.5.3.

The shift towards a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy will be supported horizontally in all priority axes of the operational programme and vertically in certain priority axes.

The priority axes of this operational programme which directly contribute to strengthening the environmental component of sustainable development are as follows:

- **Sustainable use and generation of energy and smart grids:** priority in selecting investments in the framework of this investment priority will be given to the projects that will, in addition to reducing GHG emissions to the greatest possible extent, also contribute to the improvement of air quality especially in cities or other areas which face poor air quality.
- **Climate change adaptation:** as a priority and notably in the scope of non-structural measures, support will be given to projects that yield synergy effects in terms of flood protection, nature protection and improvement of the hydro-morphological status of waters.
- **Preserving and protecting the environment and biodiversity:** the priority axis brings together actions that will reduce pressures on the environment (reduce waste volumes and prevent waste generation, reduce pressures on waters) and contribute to the development of areas enjoying protection regime through the preservation of biodiversity.

The vertical approach to integrating the environmental component of sustainable development will also be taken into account under the priority axis **Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures**. The bulk of the funds available under this priority axis will be ring-fenced for investments in rail infrastructure, helping to enhance the attractiveness and competitiveness of this mode of transportation for freight and passenger transport, and contributing, in the long run, to the reduction of GHG emissions.

The environmental component of sustainable development will be integrated as a cross-cutting theme in other priority axes as well, namely:

- **International competitiveness of research, innovation and technological development in accordance with smart specialisation for enhanced competitiveness and greening of the economy:** in line with the orientations of the Smart Specialisation Strategy the actions of this priority axis will contribute to finding solutions for the key societal challenges (sustainable

energy, sustainable mobility, sustainable construction, resource efficiency, health, food and environment, inclusive and safe society).

- **Dynamic and competitive entrepreneurship for green economic growth:** the priority axis will establish a link between the key societal challenges identified in the Smart Specialisation Strategy by giving special attention to the actions promoting material and energy efficiency through horizontal criteria as well as specific sets of support for this aim.
- **Stimulation of employment and transnational mobility of workers:** special training programmes will be developed for the purpose of meeting the needs for specific knowledge in the field of renewables, energy renovation, local food self-supply, protection of nature and biodiversity, waste management, etc.
- **Knowledge, skills and lifelong learning to increase employability:** programmes will be developed to allow an appropriate educational structure for successful tackling of societal challenges identified in the Smart Specialisation Strategy and creation of added value chains in the context of green growth from the aspect of pursuing long term development and identifying labour market needs.

### 11.2. Equal opportunities and non-discrimination

The main approach to implementing the principle of equal opportunities and non-discrimination is presented in the Partnership Agreement under section 1.5.2. Equal opportunities and non-discrimination will be respected at the level of the operational programme irrespective of different personal characteristics (e.g. age, disability, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation) horizontally through mainstreaming the principle of non-discrimination and equal opportunities and vertically through actions under individual priority axes.

The mechanisms for implementation of the horizontal principle of equal opportunities and non-discrimination are as follows:

- **Managing Authority administrative capacity:** provision of training and capacity building for the persons responsible for administering the Funds to ensure the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and non-discrimination.
- **Support structure:** establishment of a support structure/authority that will provide guidance and support for the implementation of the horizontal principle of equal opportunities and non-discrimination under the operational programme. The support structure will also cover the area of gender equality and will be embedded in the management and implementation.
- **Involvement of authorities and experts in the field of non-discrimination:** the representatives of authorities responsible for non-discrimination and the equal opportunities policy, as well as experts in this field will be included in the monitoring committees for the Funds and the operational programme.
- **Monitoring of indicators:** where possible or available, the data and indicators will also be monitored in terms of different personal characteristics.

### 11.3. Equality between men and women

The main approach to ensuring the principle of equality between men and women is presented in the Partnership Agreement under section 1.5.2. Equality between men and women will be respected at the level of the operational programme horizontally through gender mainstreaming and vertically through actions under individual priority axes.

Implementation of the horizontal principle of gender equality will be ensured in accordance with the Cohesion Policy objectives concerning promotion of gender equality at all levels of implementation, monitoring and evaluation through the following mechanisms:

- **Managing Authority administrative capacity:** provision of training and capacity building for the persons responsible for administering the Funds to promote gender equality and gender mainstreaming, including the aspect of gender budgeting.
- **Support structure:** establishment of a support structure/authority that will provide guidance and support for the implementation of gender equality under the operational programme. The support structure will also cover the area of equal opportunities and non-discrimination and will be embedded in the management and implementation.
- **Involvement of authorities and experts in the field of gender equality:** the representatives of authorities responsible for promotion of gender equality, as well as experts in the field of gender equality will be included in the monitoring committees for the Funds and the operational programme.
- **Monitoring of indicators:** in addition to providing data, gathered separately for men and women, the financial indicators, output indicators and result indicators will take into account the gender aspect to the greatest possible extent.
- **Gender-balanced representation:** balanced representation of men and women will be ensured in the monitoring committees for the Funds and the operational programme.

## 12. SEPARATE ELEMENTS – PRESENTED AS ANNEXES IN PRINTED DOCUMENT VERSION

### 12.1. A list of major projects for which the implementation is planned during the programming period

Table 27: List of major projects

Title	Planned time of notification/submission of the major project application to the Commission (year, quarter)	Planned start of implementation (year, quarter)	Planned completion date of implementation (year quarter)	Investment priority	Priority axis
Upgrade of the system for monitoring and analysing the water environment in Slovenia (BOBER) <sup>69</sup>	2014, third quarter	2014, third quarter	2017, second quarter	Supporting investment for adaptation to climate change, including ecosystem-based approaches	Climate change adaptation
Upgrading of regional waste management centre Ljubljana <sup>70</sup>	2014, third quarter (NB: the then Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning submitted the application to the MA on 7 August 2006, the MA submitted the application to the EC on 29 August 2006)	2014, third quarter	2017, third quarter	Investing in the waste sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis and to address needs, identified by	Preserving and protecting the environment and biodiversity

<sup>69</sup> The project will be split in two phases. The second phase will be implemented in the 2014-2020 period.

<sup>70</sup> The project will be split in two phases. The second phase will be implemented in the 2014-2020 period.

				the Member States, for investment going beyond those requirements	
Motorway section on TEN-T network A4: Draženci – international border crossing Gruškovje	2014, third quarter	2014, fourth quarter	2018, first quarter	<b>Supporting a multimodal Single</b> European Transport Area by investing in the TEN-T	Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures
Upgrading of the rail line Zidani most - Celje	2016, first quarter	2016, second quarter	2018, fourth quarter	<b>Supporting a multimodal Single</b> European Transport Area by investing in the TEN-T	Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures
Arrangement of a hub through upgrade and modernisation of the Pragersko railway station	2016, first quarter	2016, fourth quarter	2020, fourth quarter	<b>Supporting a multimodal Single</b> European Transport Area by investing in the TEN-T	Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures

## 12.2. The performance framework of the operational programme

### 12.3. List of relevant partners involved in the preparation of the operational programme

#### LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

Where official English translations of the names of stakeholders exist they are given in brackets.

#### Chambers

Gospodarska zbornica Slovenije (*Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia*)

KNSS – Neodvisnost (*Confederation of New Trade Unions of Slovenia (KNSS-Neodvisnost)*)

Konfederacija sindikatov 90 Slovenije (*Confederation of Trade Unions '90 of Slovenia*)

Konfederacija sindikatov javnega sektorja Slovenije (*Confederation of Public Sector Trade Unions of Slovenia*)

Konfederacija sindikatov Pergam (*Confederation of Trade Unions of Slovenia Pergam*)

Obrtno-podjetniška zbornica Slovenije (OZS) (*Chamber of Craft and Small Business of Slovenia*)

Sindikata kmetijstva in živilske industrije Slovenije (*Trade Union of Agriculture and Food Industry of Slovenia*)  
Sindikata lesarstva Slovenije (*Wood Processing Industry Trade Union of Slovenia*)  
SZS ALTERNATIVA (*Slovenian Federation of Trade Unions*)  
Trgovinska zbornica Slovenije (*Slovenian Chamber of Commerce*)  
Zadružna zveza Slovenije (*Cooperatives Association of Slovenia*)  
Združenje delodajalcev obrti in podjetnikov Slovenije (*Association of Employers in Craft and Small Business of Slovenia*)  
Združenje delodajalcev Slovenije (*Association of Employers of Slovenia*)  
ZDSS SOLIDARNOST (*Association of Workers Trade Unions of Slovenia – Solidarity*)  
Zveza SABS  
Zveza svobodnih sindikatov Slovenije (*Association of Free Trade Unions of Slovenia*)

### **Thematic networks**

Društvo za izobraževanje za tretje življenjsko obdobje  
Društvo za razvoj slovenskega podeželja  
Inštitut za politike prostora (*Institute for Spatial Policies*)  
Inštitut za raziskave in razvoj 'UTRIP' (*Institute for Research and Development "Utrip"*)  
Mreža za podeželje (*Slovenian Rural Network*)  
Notranjski ekološki center (*Notranjska Ecological Centre*)  
Sloga, Platforma NVO za razvojno sodelovanje in humanitarno pomoč (*Slovenian NGDO platform for development cooperation and humanitarian aid - SLOGA*)  
Slovenska filantropija, združenje za promocijo prostovoljstva (*Slovene Philanthropy, Association for promotion of voluntary work*)  
Slovenska zveza za tobačno kontrolo in javno zdravje (*Slovenian coalition for tobacco control*)  
Slovensko združenje za zmanjševanje škodljivih posledic drog – DrogArt  
Umanotera, slovenska fundacija za trajnostni razvoj (*Umanotera, The Slovenian Foundation for Sustainable Development*)  
Umetniško društvo Fičo Balet  
UMI – Univerzum Minerva  
Zveza za šport otrok in mladine Slovenije  
Zveza za tehnično kulturo Slovenije (*Association for Technical Culture of Slovenia*)

### **Horizontal regional hubs**

BOREO regionalno stičišče NVO v Notranjsko-kraški regiji  
CNVOS (*Centre for Information Service, Co-operation and Development of NGOs – CNVOS*)  
Društvo Geoss - Stičišče NVO osrednje Slovenije (*Association GEOSS - Central Slovenian regional hub for NGOs*)  
Društvo za razvijanje prostovoljnega dela Novo mesto (*Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo mesto*)  
Društvo za razvoj in varovanje Geoss-a (*Association for the development and protection of GEOSS*)  
IPAK Inštitut za simbolno analizo in razvoj informacijskih tehnologij (*Institute IPAK Institute for Symbolic Analysis and Development of Information Technologies*)  
Lokalna razvojna fundacija za Pomurje (*Local Development Foundation for Pomurje region*)  
Sklad dela Zasavje (*Labour Fund Zasavje*)  
Središče Rotunda, primorski družbeni center  
Ustanova fundacija BIT Planota  
Ustanova lokalna razvojna fundacija Posavja  
Ustanova lokalna razvojna fundacija za Pomurje (LRF za Pomurje) (*Local Development Foundation for Pomurje region*)

Zavod O, zavod škofjeloške mladine  
Zavod PIP (*Institute PIP "LAW INFORMATION HELP"*)  
Zveza društev Mladinski center Postojna  
Zveza športnih društev Ravne na Koroškem

### **Student organisations**

Študentska organizacija Slovenije (*Student Organisation of Slovenia*)  
Študentska organizacija Univerze na Primorskem (*Student Organization of University of Primorska*)  
Študentska organizacija Univerze v Ljubljani (*Student Organisation of the University of Ljubljana*)  
Študentska organizacija Univerze v Mariboru (*Student Organisation of University of Maribor*)  
Zveza študentskih klubov Slovenije (*Student Clubs Association of Slovenia*)

### **Professional organisations**

Andragoški center Slovenije (*Slovenian institute for Adult Education*)  
Biotehniški center Naklo (*Biotechnical Centre Naklo*)  
Centre for eGovernance Development for South East Europe (SEE)  
CIZA Zavod za razvoj podeželja Ljubljana (*CIZA, Institute for Rural Development Ljubljana*)  
Društvo ekonomistov Maribor (*Maribor Economists Society*)  
Ekonomski inštitut Maribor d.o.o., Center razvoja človeških virov (*Economic Institute Maribor d.o.o., Human Resource Development Centre*)  
Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije (*Slovenian Forestry Institute*)  
Inštitut Jožef Štefan (*Jožef Stefan Institute*)  
Inštitut Republike Slovenije za socialno varstvo (*Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia*)  
Inštitut za ekonomska raziskovanja (*Institute for Economic Research*)  
Inštitut za energetiko Energis (*Energy Institute Energis*)  
Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja (*Institute for Ethnic Studies*)  
Inštitut za trajnostni razvoj (*Institute for Sustainable Development*)  
Inštitut za varovanje zdravja (*Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia*)  
Inštitut za vode (*Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia*)  
IRDO - Inštitut za razvoj družbene odgovornosti (*IRDO - Institute for the Development of Social Responsibility*)  
Kemijski inštitut Slovenije (*Institute of Chemistry Slovenia*)  
Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije (*Agricultural institute of Slovenia*)  
Notarska zbornica Slovenije (*Slovene Notariat*)  
Okoljsko raziskovalni zavod (*Environmental Research Institute*)  
Pedagoški inštitut (*Educational Research Institute*)  
Univerza na Primorskem (*University of Primorska*)  
Univerza v Ljubljani (*University of Ljubljana*)  
Univerza v Mariboru (*University of Maribor*)  
Univerza v Novi Gorici (*University of Nova Gorica*)  
Urbanistični inštitut (*Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia*)  
Zavod za gradbeništvo Slovenije (*Slovenian National Building and Civil Engineering Institute*)  
Zavod Republike Slovenije za varstvo narave (*Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation*)  
Zbornica za arhitekturo in prostor Slovenije (*Chamber of architecture and Environmental Planning of Slovenia*)  
Zveza ekonomistov Slovenije (*Union of Economists of Slovenia*)  
Zveza geografov Slovenije (*Association of Slovenian Geographers*)

## **Regional energy agencies**

Energetska agencija Podravje (*Energy Agency of Podravje*)  
Goriška lokalna energetska agencija (*Goriška Local Energy Agency*)  
Lokalna energetska agencija Dolenjske, Posavja in Bele Krajine (*Local Energy Agency of Dolenjska, Posavje and Bela Krajina*)  
Lokalna energetska agencija Gorenjske (Local energy agency of Gorenjska)  
Lokalna energetska agencija za Pomurje (Local Energy Agency Pomurje)  
Lokalna energetska agentura Spodnje Podravje (*Local Energy Agency Spodnje Podravje*)  
Zavod energetska agencija za Savinjsko, Šaleško in Koroško, KSENA Velenje (*Energy Agency of Savinjska, Šaleška and Koroška Region, KSENA Velenje*)

## **Municipalities**

Urban Municipality of Celje  
Urban Municipality of Velenje  
Municipality of Brežice  
Municipality of Miklavž na Dravskem polju  
Municipality of Selnica ob Dravi  
Skupnost občin Slovenije (*Association of Municipalities and Towns of Slovenia*)  
Združenje občin Slovenije (*Association of Municipalities of Slovenia*)  
Združenje mestnih občin Slovenije (*Association of Urban Municipalities of Slovenia*)

## **Regional development agencies**

BSC, d.o.o. – regionalna razvojna agencija Gorenjske (*BSC. L.t.d. – Regional Development Agency of Gorenjska*)  
Idrijsko – Cerkljanska razvojna agencija d.o.o. (*Development Agency of Idrija and Cerkno*)  
Mariborska razvojna agencija (*Maribor Development Agency*)  
Območna razvojna agencija Krasa in Brkinov (*Regional Development Agency of Karst and Brkini*)  
Posoški razvojni center (*Soča Valley Development Centre*)  
Prleška razvojna agencija (*Development Agency of Prlekija*)  
Razvojna agencija Savinjske regije, d.o.o. (*Development Agency Savinja*)  
Razvojna agencija Sora, d.o.o. (*Development Agency Sora*)  
Razvojna agencija Zgornje Gorenjske (*Development agency of upper Gorenjska region*)  
Razvojni center Divača (*Development Centre of Divača*)  
Razvojni center Novo mesto (*Development Centre of Novo mesto*)  
Razvojni center R&S Celje, d.o.o. (*Development Centre R&S Celje*)  
Razvojni center Srca Slovenije (*Development Centre of the Heart of Slovenia*)  
Regionalna razvojna agencija Celje, d.o.o. (*Regional Development Agency Celje*)  
Regionalna razvojna agencija ICRA, d.o.o. Idrija (*Regional Development Agency ICRA, Idrija*)  
Regionalna razvojna agencija Ljubljanske urbane regije (*Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region*)  
Regionalna razvojna agencija Mura (*Regional Development Agency Mura*)  
Regionalna razvojna agencija Notranjsko-kraške regije, d.o.o. (*Inner-Karst Region Regional Development Agency, d.o.o.*)  
Regionalna razvojna agencija Posavje (*Regional Development Agency Posavje*)  
Regionalna razvojna agencija ROD Ajdovščina (*Regional Development Agency Ajdovščina*)  
Regionalna razvojna agencija Severne Primorske, d.o.o. (*Northern Primorska Regional Development Agency Ltd*)

Regionalna razvojna agencija za Koroško, d.o.o. (*RDA Koroška Ltd., Regional Development Agency for Koroška*)

Regionalne razvojne agencije Zahodne kohezijske regije (*Regional development agencies of the cohesion region Zahodna Slovenija*)

Regionalni center za razvoj Zagorje (*Regional Development Centre Zagorje*)

Regionalni center za razvoj Zasavje (*Regional Development Centre Zasavje*)

Regionalni razvojni center Koper (*Regional Development Centre Koper*)

Združenje regionalnih razvojnih agencij (*Association of regional development agencies*)

ZRS Bistra Ptuj (SRC Bistra Ptuj)

### **Local action groups**

Lokalna akcijska skupina Dolenjska in Bela krajina (Local Action Group Dolenjska and Bela krajina)

Lokalna akcijska skupina Društvo za razvoj podeželja med Snežnikom in Nanosom (*LAG Society for Rural Development of the Land between Snežnik and Nanos*)

### **Enterprises**

2PR distribucija, storitve, trgovina in zastopanje d.o.o.

3 PORT d.o.o.

360ECM d.o.o.

3D med, proizvodnja, trgovina, izobraževanje in druge storitve, d.o.o.

3fs

A&M OBJEKTI razvoj energetsko učinkovitih mobilnih objektov d.o.o.

ABC RENT A CAR, Avtomobiliske in turistične storitve, izvoz-uvoz, d.o.o.

AC SIS načrtovanje proizvodnih procesov d.o.o.

ADLAB RAZVOJ, razvoj, svetovanje in trgovina, d.o.o.

AGRORUŠE PROIZVODNJA, TRGOVINA IN STORITVE D.O.O.

Airnamics, napredni mehatronski sistemi, d.o.o.

Akvami, celovita oskrba akvarijev d.o.o.

ALMAPEK, trgovina, servis in proizvodnja, d.o.o.

Alpineon d.o.o.

AMEBIS

AMTEK D.O.O. aranžerstvo, materiali, tehnika, ekonomija, komerciala ter zunanjetrgovinske storitve  
Nova Gorica

ANIGMOTEH, podjetje za raziskave in razvoj, d.o.o.

ANIMACEL, biotehnologija d.o.o.

Anovu, razvoj in prodaja telekomunikacijskih storitev d.o.o.

Apida d.o.o.

ARKO PODJETJE ZA PROIZVODNJO MERILNIH INSTRUMENTOV D.O.O.

AS-CAL, raziskave in razvoj, d.o.o.

ASCALAB, informacijske rešitve in razvoj d.o.o.

Aurora 3M+ razvoj energijsko varčnih ogrevalnih sistemov d.o.o.

AVENTA PLUS, družba za informacijske storitve, d.o.o.

Avtenta, d.o.o. (*Avtenta, advanced business solutions, d.o.o.*)

BALTAZAR LABS, računalniško programiranje, d.o.o.

BCS, optimizacija poslovanja, d.o.o.

BGS ELEKTRIKA, PROIZVODNJA, MONTAŽA, PROJEKTIRANJE IN INŽENIRING D.O.O.

BIA SEPARATIONS Podjetje za separacijske tehnologije d.o.o. (*BIA, Laboratory and process equipment company Ltd.*)

BILBAN, servis fotokopirnih strojev Canon, fotokopiranje, razmnož., biro oprema in papirnica Kranj, d.o.o.

BIOSISTEMIKA d.o.o.  
Brest - Pohišstvo  
BRIHTEJA, inovativne IT rešitve, d.o.o.  
BUSINESS SOLUTIONS RAČUNALNIKI, INFORMATIKA IN OBDELAVA PODATKOV D.O.O.  
BuyITC inovativne internet rešitve d.o.o.  
CalypsoCrystal, luksuzni izdelki, d.o.o.  
CELL/TRY, podjetje za razvoj testnih celičnih sistemov d.o.o.  
Cepter razvoj, rešitve, optimizacija d.o.o.  
CGS plus d.o.o.  
CME ORODJARSTVO, proizvodnja, trgovina in storitve d.o.o.  
Codemonkee informacijske rešitve d.o.o.  
COMLAND  
COSYLAB, LABORATORIJ ZA KONTROLNE SISTEME D.D. (*Cosylab, d. d., Control System Laboratory*)  
COTII, proizvodnja, trgovina, storitve, d.o.o.  
CREA d.o.o.  
CREATIM RŽIŠNIK PERC d.o.o.  
CREATOORLABS razvoj spletnih in mobilnih aplikacij d.o.o.  
CREATRIKS, kreativne komunikacije, d.o.o.  
DATALAB Tehnologije d.d.  
DELION d.o.o.  
DIAMAT IZDELAVA IN OBNOVA DIAMANTNEGA ORODJA D.O.O.  
Drugi vid razvoj informacijskih rešitev d.o.o.  
Družba za posredovanje - DNK ANALIZE d.o.o.  
DUKIN, razvoj ekološke opreme d.o.o.  
DULC, strojne instalacije in inženiring, d.o.o.  
E.T.C. Elektro trgovinski center d.o.o.  
E.VIZIJA, računalniško programiranje, svetovanje in druge s tem povezane dejavnosti, d.o.o.  
ECOSPLET digitalne storitve d.o.o.  
EFORMA, spletno oglaševanje in informacijske rešitve, d.o.o.  
eIUS svetovanje, komunikacije in informatika d.o.o.  
EKI proizvodnja elektromehanskih komponent, d.o.o., Črnomelj (*Eki, Electro Mechanical Components*)  
ELAPHE, PODJETJE ZA RAZVOJ IN PRODAJO ELEKTRIČNIH VOZIL TER ENERGIJSKIH VIROV D.O.O.  
ELEKTRONIKA BORAK proizvodnja, storitve, trgovina d.o.o.  
ELEKTROSERVISI, d.d.  
ELSAELDORADO, razvoj novih tehnologij, d.o.o.  
EMONA RAZVOJNI CENTER ZA PREHRANO d.o.o.  
EMONEC KAFE, proizvodnja in trgovina d.o.o, Koper  
Energ+, trgovina, proizvodnja in storitve d.o.o.  
ENERTUS Projektiranje in izvedba energetskega sistemov ter druge strokovne dejavnosti d.o.o.  
ENOS LNG  
ESENCIONAT, proizvodnja in razvoj d.o.o.  
E-SENZOR, razvoj, proizvodnja in trženje, d.o.o.  
ESPONCE, informacijske storitve, d.o.o.  
E-TE-CO komunikacijske storitve d.o.o.  
EVORO, informacijske in tehnološke rešitve, d.o.o.  
EVSIS, storitve in oprema, d.o.o.  
FALCOPA trgovina in storitve d.o.o.  
FARMICOM FARMACEVTSKA DRUŽBA D.O.O.  
Fieldo, spletne storitve in svetovanje d.o.o.  
Futura DDB d.o.o.  
G & G, RAZISKAVE IN RAZVOJ, d.o.o.

GAMA  
 GDi GISDATA d.o.o., Ljubljana  
 GENIALIS, informacijske tehnologije, d.o.o.  
 GENIS  
 GG  
 Gigodesign  
 Gorenje gospodinjski aparati, d.d.  
 Gorenje, d.d.  
 GR8 EKO INOVACIJE, zelene informacijske tehnologije, d.o.o.  
 GROSIST PRO, projektiranje, oprema in proizvodi za gostinstvo d.o.o.  
 HIDRAVLIKA ARHAR, proizvodnja elektrohidravličnih strojev in naprav, d.o.o.  
 Hidria d.o.o.  
 HME, tehnični inženiring, d.o.o.  
 HomeOgarden, proizvodnja in trženje homeopatskih sredstev za rastiline d.o.o.  
 HOSTKO, internet storitve, d.o.o.  
 HPE STORITVE, TRGOVINA, PROIZVODNJA, D.O.O.  
 HSI inovativne in tehnične rešitve d.o.o.  
 I 13-TECH, energetski inženiring, d.o.o.  
 IB-PROCADD ENGINEERING, CONSULTING, CAD/CAM, D.O.O., LJUBLJANA  
 ILKON, inštitut za les in konstrukcije, d.o.o.  
 IN SILICO d.o.o., razvoj aplikativnih tehnologij  
 INCEPTO, družba za oglaševanje, svetovanje in druge storitve d.o.o.  
 INEA d.o.o.  
 INES PODJETJE ZA PROIZVODNJO, KOOPERACIJO, TRGOVINO IN STORITVE D.O.O.  
 INETA  
 Informatizacija, energetika, avtomatizacija, d.o.o. (*Informatization, Energy Engineering, Automation, d.o.o.*)  
 Intercer  
 IPMIT d.o.o.  
 IPS D.O.O. LJUBLJANA PODJETJE ZA INŽENIRING, PROIZVODNJO IN STORITVE  
 Iskra Sistemi, d.d.  
 ISKRA-RELEJI TOVARNA RELEJEV D.D.  
 ISKRATEL, TELEKOMUNIKACIJSKI SISTEMI, D.O.O., KRANJ  
 IT KLINIKA, informatika in svetovanje, d.o.o.  
 IZDELOVANJE IN POPRAVILO GLASBENIH INSTRUMENTOV ANTON ŠKRABL s.p. (*Manufacture and restoration of organs, harmoniums and others instruments Anton ŠKRABL, s.p.*)  
 Jazon d.o.o.  
 JEROPLAST, proizvodnja in inženiring d.o.o.  
 JETSKIPRODUCTION, proizvodnja, trgovina in storitve d.o.o.  
 K.M.K. BOX, PROIZVODNJA EMBALAŽE IN TRGOVINA, D.O.O.  
 KADRING d. o. o.  
 KAIJ PROIZVODNJA, TRGOVINA, EXPORT-IMPORT, D.O.O.  
 KERN, ORODJARSKÉ TEHNOLOGIJE D.O.O. (*Kern, Tool Technology*)  
 Kinestica, razvoj naprednih robotskih in merilnih sistemov d.o.o.  
 Klikla d.o.o.  
 KOBAN Proizvodnja in trgovina d.o.o.  
 KOMPANI, strojne inštalacije, posredništvo, trgovina in svetovanje, d.o.o.  
 KOMUNAPROJEKT DRUŽBA ZA PROJEKTIRANJE, URBANIZEM, INŽENIRING IN POSREDOVANJE D.D.  
 KOOFR, raziskave in razvoj d.o.o.  
 KOPA Računalniški inženiring d.d. (*KOPA computer engineering, d.d.*)  
 KOPS PROIZVODNJA, proizvodnja pločevinastih izdelkov d.o.o.

KOVINARSTVO BUČAR DRAGO BUČAR S.P.  
KOVINSKA BLED, kovinsko predelovalne storitve d.d.  
KOVINSKA GALANTERIJA PETERKA ANTON S.P.  
KOVINSKI IZDELKI HRASST d.o.o.  
KRASOPREMA, TOVARNA POHIŠTVA D.O.O.  
KROVSTVO PETROVIČ PODJETJE ZA TRGOVINO IN STORITVE D.O.O.  
LENTIS, mobilne komunikacije, d.o.o.  
LKR proizvodnja, trgovina in storitve d.o.o.  
LOTRIČ d.o.o.  
LUCIFER, proizvodnja čokolade in čokoladnih izdelkov, d.o.o.  
M MOBIL, PROIZVODNJA MOBILNIH HIŠ D.O.O.  
M.TRADE STORITVE IN TRGOVINA GORNJA RADGONA D.O.O.  
MAGNETI LJUBLJANA Podjetje za proizvodnjo magnetnih materialov d.d.  
Mangee d.o.o.  
Marand d.o.o.  
MARGENTO R&D d.o.o.  
Medius  
MELAMIN kemična tovarna d.d., Kočevje  
MERC obdelava kovin, CNC tehnika in posredništvo d.o.o.  
METRONIK d.o.o.  
MG-SOFT d.o.o.  
MiDS , inteligentno reševanje življenj d.o.o.  
MikroCaps proizvodnja kemikalij in kemičnih izdelkov d.o.o.  
MIKROGRAFIJA trgovina d.o.o.  
MITTA PROCESI, krivljenje cevi, MITJA ŽIBRET s.p.  
MIZARSTVO FLORJANČIČ ROMAN S.P.  
MIZARSTVO JANEZ DOLINAR S.P.  
MODRI PLANET, družba za tehnološki razvoj, zajemanje in obdelavo podatkov, d.o.o.  
MycoMedica, proizvodnja d.o.o.  
Net informatika d.o.o.  
Nets d.o.o. podjetje za storitve (*NETS, company for services, d.o.o., Kranj*)  
Nigrad d.d.  
NORKA GUMITEHNIČNI IZDELKI, PROIZVODNJA, GRADBENIŠTVO, TRGOVINA, STORITVE D.O.O.  
Nova Vizija d.d.  
NubeGo raziskave in razvoj d.o.o.  
OMAPLAST RECIKLAŽA PLASTIKE D.O.O.  
Oolup  
OPTILAB d.o.o. informacijske tehnologije in poslovne storitve (*OPTILAB d.o.o., information technology and business services*)  
Optomotive, mehatronika d.o.o.  
ORTOTIP, razvoj, svetovanje, proizvodnja, d.o.o.  
Palsit  
Paralaksa  
PARSEK, informacijske tehnologije, d.o.o.  
PEC SISTEMI d.o.o.  
PIKAS d.o.o.  
PIPISTREL PODJETJE ZA ALTERNATIVNO LETALSTVO D.O.O. AJDOVŠČINA  
PODKRIŽNIK, specialna strojna industrija, d.o.o.  
POLYCOM PREDELAVA PLASTIČNIH MAS IN ORODJARSTVO ŠKOFJA LOKA D.O.O.  
Ponika, raziskave in razvoj, d.o.o.  
PRAETOR d.o.o.

Premogovnik Velenje, d.d.  
PRETOK IDEJE, poslovne komunikacije, d.o.o.  
PRIMAT TOVARNA KOVINSKE OPREME D.D.  
PROGMBH d.o.o., Poslovne storitve  
Prosub d.o.o.  
RAČUNOVODSTVO TUŠEK, podjetje za računovodstvo, svetovanje in proizvodnjo, d.o.o.  
RC IRC Celje, d.o.o.  
REC, raziskave in razvoj, d.o.o.  
RELIDEA, multimedijske storitve, d.o.o.  
REPLIKATEH, napredne tehnologije, d.o.o.  
REPRO - MS 03 d.o.o.  
RESEVO, raziskave in razvoj, d.o.o.  
Result d.o.o.  
ROBOTICS  
ROBOTINA, Podjetje za inženiring, marketing, trgovino in proizvodnjo d.o.o.  
ROKMAR, IZDELAVA STROJEV IN PREPARATOV ZA SLADOLED IN SLAŠČICE D.O.O.  
RR & CO. d.o.o.  
SAFE COVER trgovina d.o.o.  
SALVIOL svetovanje d.o.o.  
SENČILA CAPRIS D.O.O. IZDELAVA IN MONTAŽA SENČIL  
SENČILA SENICA, MATEJ SENICA S.P.  
SENSILAB farmacevtska družba d.o.o.  
SETRAN PLUS, proizvodnja in trgovina, d.o.o.  
SEVEN REFRACTORIES, proizvodnja in trgovina ognjevdružne keramike d.o.o.  
SIMBILAB laboratorijske rešitve d.o.o.  
SIMTRO ENERGIJA proizvodnja energije, storitve in svetovanje d.o.o.  
SIRIUS MARIBOR, DRUŽBA ZA STORITVE D.O.O.  
SLATIN proizvodnja in trgovina d.o.o.  
SL-KING d.o.o., Ljubljana  
SMART COM d.o.o.  
SMARTEH RAZISKAVE IN RAZVOJ PROCESNE OPREME D.O.O.  
SMARTPA, pametni produkti d.o.o.  
SON - IZDELAVA STROJEV, ORODIJ IN NAPRAV D.O.O. VINICA  
SONCE.NET d.o.o.  
SPD savinjske pekovske dobrote d.o.o.  
SPIN Inforamcijski inženiring d.o.o.  
SRC d.o.o.  
ST SODNIK, proizvodnja in mehanska obdelava kovin, d.o.o.  
STEKLARSTVO IN GRADBENIŠTVO ISMET HAMZIČ S.P.  
STORITVE S KMETIJSKO MEHANIZACIJO IN GRADBENE STORITVE, ROBERT POHARIČ S.P.  
ST-TREND, inženiring in proizvodnja strojne opreme, d.o.o.  
Studi Miklavc  
SUNHOLIDAYS, turizem in storitve d.o.o., Ljubljana  
SVEA INŽENIRING Podjetje za inženiring in poslovne storitve d.o.o.  
ŠPICA INTERNATIONAL d.o.o. Ljubljana  
TAJFUN LIV, proizvodnja in razvoj d.o.o.  
TEKASO, mobilne aplikacije, d.o.o.  
TEKOMA FERDINAND MARGUČ S.P.  
Teletech d.o.o.  
Terra Nullius, skupina za spletno kreativnost d.o.o.  
TESNILA GK proizvodnja in trženje izdelkov iz gume d.o.o.

TESNILA PROIZVODNJA IN ZASTOPANJE TRZIN D.O.O.  
TEVELUKS, Razvoj in projektiranje industrijske opreme, d.o.o.  
TINA proizvodnja, predelava in trgovina z živili d.o.o.  
TOM88, informacijski inženiring d.o.o.  
TRIBAR, dizajn, inovacije in razvoj, d.o.o.  
TRON ELEKTRONIKA, trgovina in posredovanje d.o.o.  
U2G, svetovanje in organiziranje, d.o.o.  
UNISTAR LC d.o.o.  
VALHER OGREVALNA TEHNIKA TOMAŽ VALHER S.P.  
VAMAR, PROIZVODNJA, TRGOVINA IN STORITVE D.O.O.  
VAUKAN POSREDNIŠTVO, TRGOVINA IN STORITVE D.O.O.  
VEKTON okoljski inženiring d.o.o. (*Vekton Environmental Engineering LLC*)  
VEPLAS VELENJSKA PLASTIKA d.d.  
VideoBiz, razvoj sodobnih tehnologij d.o.o.  
VI-JA proizvodnja trgovina in storitve d.o.o.  
VLS  
VORTEKS, raziskave in razvoj d.o.o.  
VSENET MARKETING, informacijske in oglaševalske storitve, d.o.o.  
VUČKOVIČ ALEKSANDER S.P. - SPLOŠNA MEHANIČNA DELA  
VZMETI BABOSEK BRANKO S.P.  
WEBER MARINE, navtično podjetje, d.o.o.  
WVTERM D.O.O.  
XLAB d.o.o.  
Založba Rokus Klett d. o. o.  
ZapTeh, informacijske tehnologije, d.o.o.  
Zootfly d.o.o.  
ZT  
ŽAGA - ZORA PROIZVODNJA IN TRGOVINA D.O.O.  
ŽAGANJE IN PREDELAVA LESA IN PREVOZI MARKO DOLENC S.P.

### **Business environment**

Center za prenos tehnologij in inovacij (*Centre for Technology Transfer and Innovation*)  
Inkubator Sežana (*Sežana incubator*)  
IRP-Inštitut za razvoj podjetništva (*Institute for Entrepreneurship Development*)  
Ljubljanski univerzitetni inkubator (*Ljubljana University Incubator*)  
Pomurski tehnološki park, d.o.o. (*Pomurje Technology Park LLC*)  
Primorski tehnološki park (*Primorska Technology Park*)  
RCR (*Zasavje Regional Development Centre*)  
SAŠA inkubator, družba za podjetniško in poslovno svetovanje d.o.o.  
Štajerski tehnološki park d.o.o. (*Styrian Technology Park LLC*)  
Tehnološki park Ljubljana (*Technology Park Ljubljana*)  
UIP Univerzitetni razvojni center in inkubator Primorske (*University development center and university incubator of Primorska Ltd*)  
Univerzitetni inkubator Savinjske regije, zavod  
Zavod tehnološka mreža ICT (*ICT Technology Network*)

### **Financial institutions**

Družbe tveganega kapitala (*Venture Capital Companies*)  
Gazela - Dnevnik  
SID banka (*SID Bank*)

Združenje bank Slovenije (*Bank Association of Slovenia*)

### **Competence centres**

B & B izobraževanje in usposabljanje d.o.o. (*B&B education and training*)

COMTRADE PROGRAMSKE REŠITVE D.O.O.

ČAS - Zasebna šola za varnostno izobraževanje d.o.o.

ENGROTUŠ podjetje za trgovino, d.d.

FARMADENT trgovina, proizvodnja in storitve d.o.o.

FUNDACIJA ZA IZBOLJŠANJE ZAPOSILITVENIH MOŽNOSTI PRIZMA, USTANOVA

GIGODESIGN, oblikovanje in komunikacije, d.o.o. (*GIGODESIGN, design+communications*)

GNEZDO d.o.o., sonaravna gradnja in svetovanje

GOSPODARSKA ZBORNICA DOLENJSKE IN BELE KRAJINE (*Chamber of Commerce of Dolenjska and Bela krajina*)

INLES Proizvodnja, trženje in inženiring, d.d.

INŠTITUT ZA CELULOZO IN PAPIR (*Pulp and Paper Institute*)

INTEREUROPA, Globalni logistični servis, delniška družba (*Intereuropa, Global Logistics Service, Ltd. Co.*)

KOVINOPLASTIKA LOŽ, INDUSTRIJA KOVINSKIH IN PLASTIČNIH IZDELKOV D.D.

PIVOVARNA LAŠKO, delniška družba

ROBOTI CELOTNE STORITVE, DRUŽBA ZA PROIZVODNJO, TRGOVINO, POSREDNIŠTVO, NAJEM, GRADBENIŠTVO IN RAZISKOVANJE D.O.O.

SGS SLOVENIJA d.o.o. - Podjetje za kontrolo blaga

STEKLARNA HRASTNIK, DRUŽBA ZA PROIZVODNJO STEKLENIH IZDELKOV, D.D.

TELSIMA D.O.O., STORITVENO PODJETJE

UNIJA RAČUNOVODSKA HIŠA D.D.

### **Public sector**

Agencija RS za kmetijske trge in razvoj podeželja (*Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development*)

Agencija RS za okolje (*Slovenian Environment Agency*)

Centre for eGovernance Development for South East Europe (SEE)

CIZA Zavod za razvoj podeželja Ljubljana (*CIZA, Institute for Rural Development Ljubljana*)

CMEPIUS (*Centre of the Republic of Slovenia for Mobility and European Educational and Training Programmes (CMEPIUS)*)

Ekonomski inštitut Maribor d.o.o., Center razvoja človeških virov (*Economic Institute Maribor d.o.o., Human Resource Development Centre*)

Inštitut RS za socialno varstvo (*Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia*)

Inštitut za ekonomska raziskovanja (*Institute for Economic Research*)

Inštitut za energetiko Energis (*Energy Institute Energis*)

Inštitut za politike prostora (*Institute for Spatial Policies*)

Inštitut za varovanje zdravja (*Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia*)

Inštitut za vode (*Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia*)

IRDO - Inštitut za razvoj družbene odgovornosti (*IRDO - Institute for the Development of Social Responsibility*)

Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost (*Slovenian Research Agency*)

Javni sklad za razvoj kadrov in štipendije (*Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship Fund*)

Javni zavod Park Škocjanske jame (Škocjan Caves Park Public Service Agency)

Okoljsko raziskovalni zavod (*Environmental Research Institute*)

Pedagoški inštitut (*Educational Research Institute*)  
Podjetniški sklad (*Slovene Enterprise Fund*)  
Slovenski regionalno razvojni sklad (*Slovenian Regional Development Fund*)  
SPIRIT (*SPIRIT Slovenia - Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Development, Investment and Tourism*)  
Statistični Urad RS (*Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia*)  
Svet za znanost in tehnologijo (*Science and Technology Council of the Republic of Slovenia*)  
Šola za ravnatelje (*National School of Leadership in Education*)  
Uprava RS za varno hrano, veterinarstvo in varstvo rastlin (*Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection*)  
Urad RS za kemikalije (*Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia*)  
Urad za intelektualno lastnino (*Slovenian Intellectual Property Office*)  
Urad za makroekonomske analize in razvoj (*Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development*)  
Urad za mladino (*Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth*)  
Urad za razvoj izobraževanja (*Education Development Office*)  
Urbanistični inštitut RS (*Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia*)  
Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije (*Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia*)  
Zavod za varstvo narave RS (*Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation*)  
Zavod za zaposlovanje Slovenije (*Employment Service of Slovenia*)  
Zveza za šport otrok in mladine Slovenije  
Zveza za tehnično kulturo Slovenije (*Association for Technical Culture of Slovenia*)

### **Non-governmental sector**

Brez izgovora Slovenija (*No Excuse Slovenia*)  
BŠD LOGATEC  
Center za izobraževanje in kulturo Trebnje  
Društvo ekologi brez meja (*Ecologists Without Borders Association*)  
Društvo oblikovalcev Slovenije (*Designers Society of Slovenia*)  
Društvo za marketing Slovenije (*Slovenian Marketing Association*)  
Društvo za oblikovanje SOTO (*Society for Textile and Fashion Design SOTO*)  
Društvo za sodobni ples (*Contemporary Dance Association Slovenia*)  
Društvo Ženski lobi Slovenije (*Women's Lobby of Slovenia*)  
Državlјanska pobuda za Integralno zeleno Slovenijo (*Citizens' Initiative for Integral Green Slovenia*)  
EIC UNIVERZUM M  
Ekvilib Inštitut, Mreža za družbeno odgovornost Slovenije (*Network for Social Responsibility Slovenia*)  
Fundacija Tramp  
Inženirska zbornica Slovenija (*Slovenian Chamber of Engineers*)  
Kmetijsko gozdarska zbornica (*Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia*)  
Ljudska univerza Jesenice (*People's University of Jesenice*)  
MINVOS (EIC Univerzum Minerva Maribor)  
Mirovni inštitut (*The Peace Institute*)  
Mladinski svet Slovenije (*National Youth Council of Slovenia*)  
Mreža MaMa (*Youth Network MaMa*)  
Mreža Plan B za Slovenijo (*Plan B - Initiative for a Sustainable Development*)  
Mreža za prostor  
Mreža Za sodobni ples (*Contemporary Dance Network Slovenia*)  
Muzej za arhitekturo in oblikovanje (*Museum of Architecture and Design*)  
Obrtno podjetniška zbornica- Odbor za znanost in tehnologijo (*Chamber of Craft and Small Business of Slovenia – Science and Technology Committee*)

Pekinpah (PEKINPAH Association)  
Planinska zveza Slovenije (*Alpine Association of Slovenia*)  
Regionalni center za okolje (*Regional Environmental Center*)  
Slovenska filantropija - Združenje za promocijo prostovoljstva (*Slovene Philanthropy, Association for promotion of voluntary work*)  
Slovenska kolesarska mreža (*Slovenian Cyclists' Network*)  
Slovenska univerza za tretje življenjsko obdobje (*Third Age University of Slovenia*)  
Slovensko združenje elektroenergetikov CIGRÉ – CIRED (*Slovenian forum of electric power engineers CIGRÉ – CIRED*)  
Socialna zbornica Slovenije (*Social Chamber of Slovenia*)  
SOTO Društvo za oblikovanje (*Society for Textile and Fashion Design SOTO*)  
Veterinarska zbornica (*Veterinary Chamber of Slovenia*)  
Zagovornik načela enakosti (*The Advocate of the Principle of Equality*)  
Zavod Dravus  
Zavod e-Oblak (*EuroCloud Slovenia*)  
Zavod Nefiks  
Zavod O, zavod škofjeloške mladine  
Zavod Ypsilon  
Zavod za medgeneracijsko povezovanje  
Zavod za umetnost, marketing, promocijo in investiranje (*Institute for Art, Marketing, Promotion and Investment*)  
Zbornica varnosti in zdravja pri delu (*Occupational Safety and Health Chamber*)  
Zbornica za arhitekturo (*Chamber of Architecture*)  
Zbornica zdravstvene in babiške nege (*Chamber of medical and midwifery care of Slovenia*)  
Zdravniška zbornica (*Medical Chamber of Slovenia*)  
Združenje Manager (*The Managers' Association of Slovenia*)  
Združenje športnih centrov Slovenije (*Sport Center Association of Slovenia*)  
Zveza društev upokojencev Slovenije (*Slovene Federation of Pensioners' Associations*)  
Zveza ekonomistov Slovenije (*Union of Economists of Slovenia*)  
Zveza ljudskih univerz Slovenije (*Association of Slovenian Adult Education Centres*)  
Zveza tabornikov Slovenije (*Scout Association of Slovenia*)  
Ženski lobi Slovenije (*Women's Lobby of Slovenia*)

### **Research and higher education institutions**

Biotehniška fakulteta, UL (*Biotechnical Faculty, University of Ljubljana*)  
Centralna tehniška knjižnica Univerze v Ljubljani (*Central Technological Library at the University of Ljubljana*)  
Ekonomska fakulteta, UL (*Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana*)  
Fakulteta za družbene vede, UL (*Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana*)  
Fakulteta za elektrotehniko, računalništvo in informatiko, UM (*Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Maribor*)  
Fakulteta za elektrotehniko, UM (*Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Maribor*)  
Fakulteta za farmacijo, UL (*Faculty of Pharmacy Research, University of Ljubljana*)  
Fakulteta za kemijo in kemijsko tehnologijo, UL (*Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, University of Ljubljana*)  
Fakulteta za kmetijstvo in biosistemske vede, UM (*Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences, University of Maribor*)  
Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko, UL (*Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana*)  
Fakulteta za naravoslovje in matematiko, UM (*Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Maribor*)  
Fakulteta za organizacijske vede, UM (*Faculty of Organizational Sciences, University of Maribor*)

Fakulteta za pomorstvo in promet, UL (*Faculty of Maritime Studies and Transport, University of Ljubljana*)  
Fakulteta za strojništvo, UL (*Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Ljubljana*)  
Filozofska fakulteta, UL (*Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana*)  
Inštitut Jožef Štefan (*Jožef Stefan Institute*)  
Inštitut za kovinske materiale in tehnologijo (*Institute of Metals and Technology*)  
Inštitut za novejšo zgodovino (*Institute of Contemporary History*)  
Medicinska fakulteta, UL (*Faculty of Medicine, University of Ljubljana*)  
Medicinska fakulteta, UM (*Faculty of Medicine, University of Maribor*)  
Morska Biološka postaja Piran (*Marine Biology Station Piran*)  
Nacionalni inštitut za biologijo (*National Institute of Biology*)  
Naravoslovnotehniška fakulteta, UL (*Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering, University of Ljubljana*)  
Onkološki inštitut Ljubljana (*Institute of Oncology Ljubljana*)  
Pravna fakulteta, UL (*Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana*)  
Psihiatrična klinika Ljubljana (*Psychiatric Clinic Ljubljana*)  
Raziskovalni inštitut za socialno ekonomijo (*Research Institute for Social Studies*)  
SAZU (Znanstveno raziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti) (*SASA (Science Research Center of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts)*)  
Šolski center Nova Gorica (*School Centre Nova Gorica*)  
Šolski center Velenje (*School Centre Velenje*)  
Univerza na Primorskem (*University of Primorska*)  
Univerza v Novi Gorici (*University of Nova Gorica*)  
Univerzitetni klinični center Ljubljana (*University Medical Centre Ljubljana*)  
Univerzitetni klinični center Maribor (*University Medical Centre Maribor*)  
Urbanistični inštitut Slovenije (*Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia*)  
Veterinarska fakulteta, UL (*Veterinary Faculty, University of Ljubljana*)  
Visoka šola za tehnologijo polimere (*Polymer Technology College*)  
Zavod za gradbeništvo Slovenije (*Slovenian National Building and Civil Engineering Institute*)  
Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Maribor (*Institute of Public Health Maribor*)

ELES d.o.o. (*ELES, Ltd., Electricity Transmission System Operator*)

CAAP

Intercer

CEED Slovenija (*CEED Slovenia*)

Snaut

TECES & KC-SURE

GFS Inštitut

Temma-X

Qollective

zavod APGA

Zavod TM ICT (*ICT Technology Network*)

TECES & KC-SURE

JZ Regijsko študijsko središče

Razvojna zadruga eTRI

Skupnost socialnih zavodov Slovenije (*Association of Social Institutions of Slovenia*)

Zavod za novodobno izobraževanje (*Institute for New Age Education*)

EZTS GO (*EGTC GO*)

## 12.4. Performance framework of the operational programme

### Methodology for determining the performance framework

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.1. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS OF RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SMART SPECIALISATION FOR ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS AND GREENING THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	1		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	<p>More efficient use of the existing research infrastructure facilities and competences for a better national and international cooperation within the knowledge triangle</p> <p>Increased share of innovation-active enterprises</p>		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	<p>Enterprises cooperating with supported research institutions</p> <p>Number of supported enterprises which introduced new or improved products or services</p>		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	26		
<b>4. Definition</b>	Monitoring – annual implementation reports		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	Records based on reports of beneficiaries		
<b>6. Data source</b>	own		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Number		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	88 (40%)
		E	48 (55%)
		W	40 (45%)
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	20 + 200 (20 for supported enterprises in cooperation with RI; 200 for introduction of new product)
		E	120 (55%)
		W	100 (45%)
<b>9. Financial resources</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	EUR 79.6 million (40%)
		E	EUR 43.78 million (55%)
		W	EUR 35.82 million (45%)
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	EUR 199 million
		E	EUR 109.45 million (55%)
		W	EUR 89.55 million (45%)
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and targets and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expertise used and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation</b>	<p>It is estimated that, considering the delays in the launching of the operational programme, in 2018 the realized share of supported enterprises which cooperate with supported research institutions and introduce new or improved products or services will be 40% The target value of the indicator is calculated by dividing the amount of funds allocated for measures to attain this indicator by the unit cost. The unit cost is defined on the basis of similar operations in the period 2007-2013. The fact that operations planned for 2014-2020 will have less participants than those in 2007-2013 has also been taken into consideration, in compliance with recommendations on aggregation of funds and projects, in particular in the area of smart specialisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measures to support cooperation with research institutions will focus on 20 enterprises.</li> <li>- Measures to support enterprises which introduced new or improved products to the market will be provided to at least 200 enterprises which are introducing technological or non-technological innovations which result in new or improved products (services on the market).</li> </ul> <p>This evaluation is based on the following assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The process of smart specialization shows the need to focus on specific areas where Slovenia enjoys a comparative advantage.</li> <li>- Supported will be those enterprises that develop products and services with a clear market potential and are capable of providing also own funds for the realization of their projects.</li> </ul>		

	The assessment may prove to be unfounded if the above assumptions turn out to be incorrect.
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework, and explanation of the share calculation method</b>	Share of funds allocated to operations to meet target values of output indicators, defined under the performance framework, will be 70% (EUR 199 million of EUR 285 million → for 2.1.2). The amount of EUR 199 is the sum of support for RDI in large enterprises and SMEs – the aim of this support is commercialisation of knowledge, expressed in products/services on the market. The remaining 30% will be used to assist enterprises in their shift to a low-carbon economy (with emphasis on efficient production processes, not products on the market).
<b>Information on the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework, set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b>	The mechanism to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework is annual monitoring of performance on the basis of implementation reports.

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.1. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS OF RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SMART SPECIALISATION FOR ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS AND GREENING THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	1		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	More efficient use of the existing research infrastructure facilities and knowledge and competences for a better national and international cooperation within the knowledge triangle.		
	Increased share of innovation-active enterprises		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	Enterprises cooperating with supported research institutions		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	26		
<b>4. Definition</b>	/		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	/		
<b>6. Data source</b>	Monitoring		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Number		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	<b>40</b>
		E	<b>15</b>
		W	<b>25</b>
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	<b>100</b>
		E	<b>40</b>
		W	<b>60</b>
<b>9. Financial resources</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	EUR 78 million
		E	EUR 28.86 million
		W	EUR 49.14 million
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	EUR 100 million
		E	EUR 40 million

	W	EUR 60 million
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expertise used and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation</b>	<p>The target value of the indicator of 100 enterprises that cooperate with supported research institutions is calculated by taking into consideration the results of similar operations carried out in the 2007-2013 programming period. In the past years Slovenia has developed and focused its capacities into various forms of knowledge centres (centres of excellence, competence centres, etc.); within these centres more than 70 links between enterprises and research institutions have been established. In the financial perspective 2014-2020 we will support those knowledge centres that will show breakthrough research potential internationally. If we consider the evaluated number of applications for Horizon 2020, and the establishment and operation of the multidisciplinary science centre, it is realistic to expect that we will achieve the target value of 40 enterprises cooperating with research institutions by 2018, and that by 2023 there will be 100 such enterprises.</p> <p>This assessment may prove to be unfounded if the assumptions below :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving framework conditions for innovations;</li> <li>• strengthening the pool of human resources for science, technology and innovations;</li> <li>• enhancing innovations for the business sector;</li> <li>• strengthening connections within the innovations system;</li> <li>• increasing internationalisation of RD activities and innovations</li> <li>• Increased share of innovation-active enterprises</li> </ul> <p>turn out to be wrong.</p>	
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework, and explanation of the share calculation method</b>	<p>On the basis of strategic documents, completed analyses, evaluations and recommendations it is clear that connections between science and economy, that is research institutions and enterprises, are of paramount importance for any individual country's greater competitiveness and innovativeness. In the 2007-2013 programming period Slovenia used part of the funds for connecting these two spheres; this resulted in concrete cooperations, which in the previous periods were extremely rare. We wish to boost the positive effects of these cooperations also in the period 2014-2020 by increasing the level and the quality of cooperation between research organisations and enterprises. For this reason the prevalent part of funds will be used for supporting such cooperation which, as proven by good practice abroad, brings about long-lasting effects.</p> <p>Approximately 60% of funds are earmarked for actions to be carried out to achieve targets relating to the performance indicator " number of enterprises cooperating with supported research institutions". The target values of performance indicator will be met by carrying out the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- supporting knowledge centres for improving international competitiveness and excellence of research that will represent a platform for cooperation and searching for synergies between the business sector and research organisations (51% of envisaged funds),</li> <li>- efficient inclusion in international research programmes, including the Horizon 2020 programme (2% of envisaged funds),</li> <li>- building of the Science Centre that will have three components (demonstration building, sustainable building, house of experiments) that will be complementary and will connect science, people and business within a single facility. the Science Centre will be a facility for demonstrating new technologies and promoting their use (7% of envisaged funds).</li> </ul>	
<b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework, set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b>	<p>Performance indicators for this priority investment will be monitored in compliance with monitoring and evaluation guidelines issued by the Managing Authority (MA)</p> <p>The target values of indicators will be monitored once a year through the appropriate information system that will allow to keep track of how target values are attained in the planned periods. Monitoring of results in terms of quantity and quality will help to bring to light difficulties and prepare measures for their elimination.</p> <p>The achieving of target values of indicators will also be monitored through annual reports, and controlled in compliance with co-financing agreements.</p>	

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.2. ENHANCING ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES, FACILITATING THEIR GREATER USE AND INCREASING THEIR QUALITY</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	2		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	Access to broadband electronic communications services in "white areas"		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	Number of broadband connections in at least 100 Mb/s speed range		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	/		
<b>4. Definition</b>	/		
<b>5. Data source</b>	Slovenian Surveying and Mapping Authority (GURS) / Slovenian Agency for Communication Networks and Services (AKOS)		
<b>6. Methodology note</b>	/		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Number		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>26,000</b>
		<b>E</b>	<b>15,600</b>
		<b>W</b>	<b>10,400</b>
	<b>2023</b>	<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>52,000</b>
		<b>E</b>	<b>31,200</b>
		<b>W</b>	<b>20,800</b>
<b>9. Financial resources</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Slovenia</b>	EUR 25 million
		<b>E</b>	EUR 15 million
		<b>W</b>	EUR 10 million
	<b>2023</b>	<b>Slovenia</b>	EUR 50 million
		<b>E</b>	EUR 30 million
		<b>W</b>	EUR 20 million
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.</b>	<p>In order to meet the objectives of the Digital Agenda Slovenia must assure broadband coverage on the totality of its territory. It is estimated that approximately 260,000 households are without broadband electronic communication services in areas where providers do not provide such services and also show no economic interest for broadband investments. The target value of 52,000 new broadband connections of at least 100 Mb/s has been calculated by taking into consideration planned financial resources and anticipated cost of construction per broadband connection. The European Investment Bank assessment on the total investment requirement to reach the Digital Agenda broadband targets is EUR 1,200 per connection. This assessment is line with the evaluation of the International Communication Union, which considers the number of inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. Under the 2007-2013 Financial Perspective two public tenders for provision of broadband were carried out and broadband was provided to 29,454 households (73,316 people).</p> <p>The target value of the indicator will be achieved when broadband infrastructure is constructed in all local communities in areas where broadband services are yet not accessible because of complex terrain and remoteness, and where providers show no economic interest for broadband investments. In order to precisely define areas where providers do not provide broadband and also show no economic interest for broadband investments the status of coverage with broadband will be assessed and coverage maps prepared.</p> <p>This assessment may prove to be unfounded if the assumptions below turn out to be wrong: anticipated cost of construction of the infrastructure, interest shown by private investors and local communities, extent of possible administrative barriers.</p>		

<p><b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework, and explanation of the share calculation method</b></p>	<p>Actions to be carried out to achieve the target value of 52,000 new broadband connections of at least 100 Mb/s will be allocated 100% of funds. We plan to provide 26,000 connections by 2018, and further 26,000 connections by 2020, for a total of EUR 50 million; of which EUR 30 million for the Eastern region and EUR 20 million for the Western region.</p> <p>Within the open broadband network will be constructed backbone and access broadband networks, providing electronic communication services to all interested end users. These networks are intended to enable further expansion and organic growth, and thus attract investments from private entities.</p>
<p><b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework, set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b></p>	<p>Performance indicators for this priority investment will be monitored in compliance with monitoring and evaluation guidelines issued by the Managing Authority (MA). The target values of indicators will be monitored once a year through an adequate information system allowing the monitoring of the target value achievement per planned period. Monitoring of results in terms of quantity and quality will help to bring to light difficulties and prepare measures for their elimination.</p> <p>Achievement of target values of indicators will also be monitored through annual reports and regularly checked in compliance with co-financing agreements.</p>

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.3. DYNAMIC AND COMPETITIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR GREEN ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	3		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	Increasing the early –stage entrepreneurial activity index and increasing sales revenue in supported enterprises Better integration of Slovenian SMEs into international trade? international markets?		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	Number of supported enterprises		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	1		
<b>4. Definition</b>	/		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	Records based on reports		
<b>6. Data source</b>	Monitoring		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Number		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	2872 (40%)
		E	1580 (55%)
		W	1292 (45%)
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	7,180
		E	3949 (55%)
		W	3231 (45%)
<b>9. Financial resources</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	EUR 185.6 million (40%)
		E	EUR 102.08 million (55%)
		W	EUR 83.52 million (45%)
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	EUR 464 million
		E	EUR 255 million (55%)
		W	EUR 209 million (45%)
<b>DATA FOR PER THE FORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.</b>	<p>It is estimated that, considering the delays in the launching of the operational programme, in 2018 the realized share of supported enterprises will be 40%. The target value of the indicator is calculated by dividing the amount of funds allocated for measures to attain this indicator by the unit cost. The unit cost is defined on the basis of similar operations in the period 2007-2013. The fact that - because of the inclusion of the area of internationalization and new business models - operations planned for 2014-2020 will have more participants than those in the 2007-2013 programming period has also been taken into consideration, .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measures to support cooperation with research institutions will focus on 1180 enterprises.</li> <li>- Measures to support internationalization will target 6000 enterprises (low-cost measures).</li> </ul> <p>This evaluation is based on the following assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supported will be enterprises with a clear market potential and are capable of providing also own funds for the realization of their projects.</li> <li>- The average project value per enterprise is EUR 64,000.</li> </ul> <p>The assessment may prove to be unfounded if the above assumptions turns out to be wrong.</p>		
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework, and explanation of the share calculation method</b>	<p>Share of funds allocated to operations supporting output indicators, defined under performance framework, will be 84%. Most support within this priority axis is earmarked for SMEs. 16% will be used for services provided by the support environment (supported institutions, etc.)</p>		

<b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework, set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b>	The mechanism to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework is the annual monitoring of performance on the basis of implementation reports.
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<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.4 SUSTAINABLE ENERGY USE AND PRODUCTION, AND INTELLIGENT NETWORKS</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	CF and ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	4		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	Increasing efficient use of energy in the public sector		
	Increasing the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption		
	Increasing efficiency of the electricity system		
	Improving the quality of life through improved air quality in urban areas		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	Reducing the cumulative consumption of primary energy in public buildings		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	32		
<b>4. Definition</b>	/		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	Energy savings are calculated at the level of final energy consumption and include all measures implemented in the public sector (energy-saving restoration of buildings, introduction of energy management systems).		
<b>6. Data source</b>	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP)		
<b>7. Unit</b>	GWh		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	57
		E	
		W	
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	165
		E	
		W	
<b>9. Financial sources (if indicators are set out in the performance framework)</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	EUR 80 million
		E	
		W	
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	EUR 165 million
		E	
		W	
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.</b>	<p>The target value of the indicator is calculated on the basis of data on energy-saving restoration of public buildings in 2007-2013, financed from the Operational Programme for Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development (OP ETID). Considered are: cost of measures, rate of co-financing and type/use of building.</p> <p>This evaluation is based on the following assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• average business use of building,</li> <li>• participation of the private sector to the overall investment is on the rise.</li> </ul> <p>This evaluation may differ for other types of buildings (different use, building valued for its cultural heritage) or for other types of co-financing.</p> <p>The monitoring of achieving the target values of indicators will be done on the basis of specific target savings, defined by applicants in their applications, and included in co-financing agreements signed with beneficiaries (the indicator concerns target savings of completed operations, and not savings actually realized in the current year). In compliance with the public tender and the co-financing agreement the beneficiary is liable? for the implementation of measures and the achievement of target savings. For three years after the completion of the project the beneficiary will have to submit annual reports on savings attained. The Intermediate Body (IB) will assess individual and aggregate attainment of savings with an ex-post analysis. In cases where, in the second year after completion of the project at the latest and in comparable operational conditions, beneficiaries will be unable to attain (at least 90%) of planned savings and will not be able to provide acceptable reasons for this, the IB will make a financial correction and will request recovery of funds paid (in the following amount: 90% minus savings attained).</p>		
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework, and explanation of the share calculation method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• energy efficiency rehabilitation of buildings' envelope (thermal insulation of facades, thermal insulation of attics, replacement of windows and outside doors, thermal insulation of floors),</li> <li>• rehabilitation of heating, cooling, ventilation and air conditioning systems (installation of thermostatic radiator valves, regulation and hydraulic balancing of heating systems, metering and calculation of energy costs on the basis of actual consumption, replacement of district heating substations, improvement of performance of</li> </ul>		

	<p>ventilation equipment, pumps, compressors).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• installation of biomass boilers, heat pumps and solar heating systems for water for domestic and industrial use;</li> <li>• installation of energy-saving lamps, including all operations necessary for replacement of public lighting, optimisation of public lighting and control of electric energy consumption,</li> <li>• automatic monitoring of consumption (energy monitoring) which enables the monitoring of achievement of target values of indicators of investment efficiency, and</li> <li>• introduction of energy management, including e-info points.</li> </ul> <p>All measures will be financed with the same intensity, in the case of several measures (aggregate approach) the intensity may increase.</p>
<p><b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework, set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b></p>	<p>The selection of projects will be done in compliance with previously defined criteria; selected will be those projects whose contribution to achieving the target values of indicators will be the greatest.</p> <p>In line with MA instructions, consistency of monitoring will be insured through electronic database, established to provide on-line information on achieving target values of indicators.</p>

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.5. ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
Fund	CF and ERDF		
Thematic objective	5		
Specific objective(s)	Reduced risk of flooding in significant flood risk areas		
1. Indicator	Population targeted by flood protection measures		
3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)	87		
4. Definition	Reduced damages in case of floods for people whose life, property and economic activity are at risk of flooding		
5. Methodology note	/		
6. Data source	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (MAE)		
7. Unit	Number		
8. Value for the indicator	2018	Slovenia	3,000
		E	
		W	
	2023	Slovenia	38,799
		E	
		W	
9. Financial resources	2018	Slovenia	EUR 10 million (CF), EUR 2 million (ERDF)
		E	
		W	
	2023	Slovenia	EUR 53 million (CF), EUR 30 million (ERDF)
		E	
		W	
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.	<p>Target values of indicators are defined in relation to the number of inhabitants living in areas in the territory of Slovenia where potential significant flood risk exists; such areas are defined in compliance with the EU Floods Directive 2007/60/ES and the Government Decision of 14 February 2013. The target value for 2013 is defined in relation to the number of inhabitants in those areas where measures under the operative programme will be carried out.</p> <p>The value of the milestone is assessed on the basis of comparable projects implemented in the 2007-2013 period, and in due consideration of the fact that projects, for which all investment documents are in the final stage of preparation, will be implemented faster.</p>		
Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework, and explanation of the share calculation method	<p>We anticipate that by the end of 2018, the share of funds allocated to projects through decrees, will be 51% of the EUR 83 million earmarked for this priority axis, considering that all major projects have been prepared in compliance with the adopted national spatial plan. We are already launching calls for proposals for construction projects and land acquisition, which will be financed from PPF in the framework of technical assistance.</p>		
Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework, set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.	<p>Information which will be the basis for monitoring indicators and milestones will be part of the project application. Monitoring of the progress will be done primarily on the basis of monthly reports submitted by beneficiaries, and of yearly reports submitted by municipalities (these will be of essence after the termination of the project). Monitoring will be carried out in compliance with cohesion policy rules for the 2014-2020 programming period.</p>		

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.5. ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	CF and ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	5		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	Reduced risk of flooding in significant flood risk areas		
<b>1. Phases of implementation</b>			
<b>Compliance with spatial planning documents</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	2
		E	
		W	
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	7
		E	
		W	
<b>Preparation of building and investment documents</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	2
		E	
		W	
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	7
		E	
		W	
<b>Building permit issued</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	2
		E	
		W	
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	7
		E	
		W	
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework, and explanation of the share calculation method</b>	We anticipate that by the end of 2018, the share of funds allocated to projects through decrees, will be 51% of the EUR 83 million earmarked for this priority axis, considering that all major projects are prepared in compliance with the adopted national spatial plan. We are already launching calls for proposals for construction projects and land acquisition, which will be financed from the PPF..		
<b>Explanation of the key phases of implementation</b>	Projects to improve flood protection have a long project cycle, as the most demanding phases of the project must be finished before submitting the application: preparation of hydrological studies, adoption of spatial plans, and preparation of designs. After the decree is issued, the next element on the critical path is the public procurement procedure; however, as the documents have already been prepared, we expect considerably less problems than in the 2007-2013 programming period.		

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.6. IMPROVED STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	CF and ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	6		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	Increased security of adequate drinking water supply		
	Reducing emissions into water due to construction of infrastructure for discharge and treatment of urban wastewater		
	Achieving favourable ecological and chemical status of waters		
	Reducing the quantity of municipal waste		
	Improving the status of species and habitat types, in particular those with the worst conservation status, protecting valuable natural features, and providing key ecosystem-related services		
	Revitalizing degraded urban sites and improving the quality of public areas		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	Increased number of inhabitants provided with safe and adequate drinking water		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	020		
<b>4. Definition</b>	Increased number of inhabitants provided with safe and adequate drinking water		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	/		
<b>6. Data source</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (MAE)		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Number		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	10,000
		E	
		W	
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	120,000
		E	
		W	
	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	EUR 30 million
		E	
		W	
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	EUR 245 million
		E	
		W	
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.</b>	<p>The value of the milestone is assessed on the basis of comparable projects implemented in the 2007-2013 period. Taken into consideration are: the time-consuming project cycle and the status of preparedness of both the Financial Perspective 2014-2020 implementing rules, and the projects that will be included in the operational programme. The time taken into consideration is the mean time necessary for the preparation of the application and of the project documents, the time necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure, the time necessary for construction and the time of trial operation (when applicable).</p> <p>Considering that because of the very nature of the project target values of indicators may only be achieved after the project is terminated, this means that the condition for achieving the intermediate value of the indicator by 31 December 2018 is the completion of projects in such an extent that will allow achieving the indicated target value of the indicator. During the financial perspective 2007 -2013, only two projects were implemented in the first six years of the perspective. We may, therefore, assume that implementation in the 2014-2020 period will be improved by one third. On condition, of course, that the currently identified projects will be granted priority consideration under the 2014-2020 financial perspective.</p> <p>The value of the final indicator is assessed on the basis of indicators of already identified projects which are expected to be granted priority consideration.</p>		
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework, and explanation of the share calculation method</b>	<p>We anticipate that by 31 December 2018, the share of finances, allocated for the projects through decrees, will exceed 50%. This assumption is based on experiences from the 2007-2013 financial perspective. On condition, of course, that the currently identified projects will be granted priority consideration under the 2014-2020 financial perspective.</p>		

Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework, set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.	Information which will be the basis for monitoring indicators and milestones will be part of the project application. Monitoring of the progress will be done primarily on the basis of monthly reports submitted by beneficiaries, and of yearly reports submitted by municipalities (these will be of essence after the termination of the project). Monitoring will be carried out in compliance with cohesion policy rules for 2014-2020.
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PRIORITY AXIS	2.6. IMPROVED STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY		
Fund	CF and ERDF		
Thematic objective	6		
Specific objective(s)	<p>Increasing security of adequate drinking water supply</p> <p>Reducing emissions into water due to construction of infrastructure for discharge and treatment of urban wastewater</p> <p>Achieving favourable ecological and chemical status of waters</p> <p>Reducing the quantity of municipal waste</p> <p>Improving the status of species and habitat types, in particular those with the worst conservation status, protecting valuable natural features, and providing key ecosystem-related services</p> <p>Revitalizing degraded urban sites and improving the quality of public areas</p>		
1. Indicator	Total wastewater load generated by agglomerations of more than 2000 p.e., which is treated by a municipal or common treatment plant		
3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)	/		
4. Definition	Total wastewater load generated by agglomerations of more than 2000 p.e., which is treated by a municipal or common treatment plant		
5. Methodology note	/		
6. Data source	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (MAE)		
7. Unit	Number		
8. Value for the indicator	2018	Slovenia	10,000
		E	
		W	
	2023	Slovenia	100,000
		E	
		W	
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.	<p>The value of the milestone is assessed on the basis of comparable projects implemented in the 2007-2013 programming period. Taken into consideration are: the time-consuming project cycle and the status of preparedness of both the Financial Perspective 2014-2020 implementing rules, and the projects that will be included in the operational programme. The time taken into consideration is the mean time necessary for the preparation of the application and of the project documents, the time necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure, the time necessary for construction and the time of trial operation (when applicable). Considering that because of the very nature of the project target values of indicators may only be achieved after the project is terminated, this means that the condition for achieving the intermediate value of the indicator by 31 December 2018 is the completion of projects in such an extent that will allow achieving the indicated target value of the indicator. During the financial perspective 2007 -2013, only two projects were implemented in the first six years of the perspective. We may, therefore, assume that implementation in the 2014-2020 period will be improved by one third. On condition, of course, that the currently identified projects will be granted priority consideration under the 2014-2020 financial perspective.</p> <p>The value of the final indicator is assessed on the basis of indicators of already identified projects which are expected to be granted priority consideration.</p>		
Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework, and explanation of the share calculation method	We anticipate that by 31 December 2018, the share of finances, allocated for the projects through decrees, will exceed 50%. This assumption is based on experiences from the 2007-2013 financial perspective. On condition, of course, that the currently identified projects will be granted priority consideration under the 2014-2020 financial perspective.		

<p><b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework, set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b></p>	<p>Information which will be the basis for monitoring indicators and milestones will be part of the project application. Monitoring of the progress will be done primarily on the basis of monthly reports submitted by beneficiaries, and of yearly reports submitted by municipalities (these will be of essence after the termination of the project). Monitoring will be carried out in compliance with cohesion policy rules for the 2014-2020 programming period.</p>
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<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.6. IMPROVED STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	CF and ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	6		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	<p><b>Increasing security of adequate drinking water supply</b></p> <p><b>Reducing emissions into water due to construction of infrastructure for discharge and treatment of urban wastewater</b></p> <p><b>Achieving favourable ecological and chemical status of waters</b></p> <p><b>Reducing the quantity of deposited municipal waste</b></p> <p><b>Improving the status of species and habitat types, in particular those with the worst conservation status, protecting valuable natural features, and providing key ecosystem-related services</b></p> <p><b>Revitalizing degraded urban sites and improving the quality of public areas</b></p>		
<b>1. Phases of implementation</b>			
Building permit issued	<p><b>2018</b></p> <p><b>2023</b></p>	<p>Slovenia</p> <p>E</p> <p>W</p> <p>Slovenia</p> <p>E</p> <p>W</p>	<p>3</p> <p>11</p>
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework and explanation of the share calculation method.</b>	<p>We anticipate that by 31 December 2018, the share of finances, allocated to the projects through decrees, will exceed 50%. The share of finances, allocated to the projects concluded by 31 December 2018 will depend on individual projects included in the OP. The calculation method is based on experience from the financial perspective 2007-2013.</p>		
<b>Explanation of the key phases of implementation</b>	<p>The project cycle of the operation implementation, which is demanding in terms of timescale, and the state of readiness of the projects envisaged to be included in the OP, have been taken into account. Indicators can be achieved only after the conclusion of the project. On the basis of carrying out identical projects within the financial perspective 2007-2013, we identified the obtaining of the building permit as the key moment in the project cycle which, in terms of timescale, divides the project in two parts. Prior to the issue of the building permit, the risk of the practical completion of the project is considerably higher than after the issue.</p>		

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.7. CONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACTIONS TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	CF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	07		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	Increasing the competitiveness of railway infrastructure		
	Eliminating bottlenecks on the TEN-T Network and insuring TEN-T standards on the whole network		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	Length of the renovated or upgraded railway lines		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>			
<b>4. Definition</b> Basic definition as determined by the data source with exception of a common or mandatory indicator			
<b>5. Methodology note</b>			
<b>6. Data source</b>	SURS		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Million		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	15.8
		E	
		W	
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	18.0
		E	
		W	
<b>9. Financial resources</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	59.1(CH)
		E	4.5 (ERDF)
		W	
	<b>2013</b>	Slovenia	153.1 (CH)
		E	39 (ERDF)
		W	
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.</b>	In the field of investments in the public railway infrastructure, two projects on upgrading the railway infrastructure are taken into account on the TEN-T Network, which will ensure the elimination of bottlenecks and provide axle load standards at the railway section between Zidani Most and Celje. The project has been confirmed through a transport model and provides enhanced throughput capacity of the railway section at the Mediterranean and Baltic-Adriatic corridor.		
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework and explanation of the share calculation method.</b> <b>Output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework, exceed 50% of the funds allocated for a certain priority task.</b>	The envisaged funds earmarked for the implementation of the operations amount to EUR 153,1 million, which is 58,3% of all funds for the "Construction of infrastructure and actions to promote sustainable mobility" priority axis. The target values of indicators are envisaged to be achieved following 2018, when the first operation – Upgrading and modernisation of the railway section between Zidani most and Celje – will be concluded, enhancing the values of the indicator.		

<p><b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b></p>	
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<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.8. STIMULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITY OF WORKERS</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	ESF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	8		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	Increasing employability of job-seekers and encouraging their inclusion in the labour market		
	Providing efficient services and linking supply and demand on the labour market in Slovenia and the EU		
	Reducing unemployment among the young people		
	Reducing unemployment among the young people in Eastern Slovenia		
	Ensuring quality work organisation and work environment and services to help workers adapt to changes in the labour market		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	Number of target groups covered with employment incentives		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	Number of persons included		
<b>4. Definition</b>	Unemployed persons included in the Active employment policy programmes		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	/		
<b>6. Data source</b>	Monitoring		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Number		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	15,300
		<i>E</i>	9,200
		<i>W</i>	6,100
	<b>2023</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	30,640
		<i>E</i>	18,390
		<i>W</i>	12,250
<b>9. Financial resources</b>	<b>2018</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	EUR 197.5 million
		<i>E</i>	EUR 102 million
		<i>W</i>	EUR 95.5 million
	<b>2023</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	EUR 395 million
		<i>E</i>	EUR 204 million
		<i>W</i>	EUR 191 million
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expertise used and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation</b>	Value assessment based on the number of persons included in the programme period 2007-2013 and taking into account average estimated funds needed for an individual incentive (EUR 5,000 per person).		
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework and explanation of the share calculation method.</b>	42% of all funds will be allocated for various employment incentives for unemployed persons and job-seekers.		
<b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b>	Indicators will be monitored annually through information systems (APZ net, ISARR) and reports of the eligible persons.		

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.8. STIMULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITY OF WORKERS</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	ESF		

<b>Thematic objective</b>	<b>8</b>		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	Increasing employability of job-seekers and encouraging their inclusion in the labour market		
	Providing efficient services and linking supply and demand on the labour market in Slovenia and the EU		
	Reducing unemployment among the young people .		
	Reducing unemployment among the young people.		
	Ensuring quality work organisation and work environment and services to help workers adapt to changes in the labour market		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	Number of young people included in training or education		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	Number of persons included		
<b>4. Definition</b>	Persons, included in the actions of training and education (active employment policy (AEP) training and education programmes)		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	/		
<b>6. Data source</b>	Monitoring		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Number		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	10,780
		<i>E</i>	5,900
		<i>W</i>	4,880
	<b>2023</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	21,620
		<i>E</i>	11,852
		<i>W</i>	9,768
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expertise used and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation</b>	Value assessment based on the number of persons included in the programme period 2007-2013 and taking into account average estimated funds needed for an individual training/education per person (EUR 1,500 per person).		
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework and explanation of the share calculation method.</b>	9.2 % of all funds will be allocated for various training and education of unemployed persons and job-seekers, including young people.		
<b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b>	Indicators will be monitored annually through information systems (APZ net, ISARR) and reports of the eligible persons.		

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.9. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REDUCTION OF THE RISK OF POVERTY, ACTIVE AGEING AND HEALTH</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	ESF and ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	9		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	Enhancing social inclusion, activity and employability of persons from target groups		
	Improving access to social and health services, and supporting transition from institutionalized to community forms of care and nursing		
	Enhancing health and active life		
	Setting up infrastructure enabling transition from institutionalized to community services		
	Increasing scope of actions and employment in the social entrepreneurship sector		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	Number of persons included		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	Number of persons included		
<b>4. Definition</b>	Persons included in the actions of social inclusion, activation and training		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	/		
<b>6. Data source</b>	Monitoring		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Number		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	11,000
		<i>E</i>	6,600
		<i>W</i>	4,400
	<b>2023</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	22,000
		<i>E</i>	13,200
		<i>W</i>	8,800
<b>9. Financial resources</b>	<b>2018</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	EUR 46.65 million
		<i>E</i>	EUR 25.15 million
		<i>W</i>	EUR 21.5 million
	<b>2023</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	EUR 96 million
		<i>E</i>	EUR 53 million
		<i>W</i>	EUR 43 million
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.</b>	Value assessment is produced on the basis of implementation of related programmes, implemented in the past years and the necessary finance per person (EUR 4,500 per a person)		
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework and explanation of the share calculation method.</b>	54% of all finance will be allocated for various actions for inclusion of persons in the programmes for social inclusion, activation and training for re-entering the labour market.		
<b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b>	Indicators will be monitored annually through information systems (ISARR) and reports of the eligible persons.		

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.10. EDUCATION, SKILLS AND LIFELONG LEARNING TO INCREASE EMPLOYABILITY</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	ESF and ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	<b>10</b>		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	<p>Enhanced general and professional competences of individuals, in particular the young, the elderly and those with lower level of education</p> <p>Improving competences in order to reduce the gap between the offer and the needs of the labour market and job availability</p> <p>Providing support to career and professional choices of individuals through quality counselling and training services</p> <p>Increasing the matching of higher education system and the labour market, to enable greater employability</p> <p>Increasing competences and improving achievements of young people through greater use of information-communication technologies in classrooms</p>		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	<b>The number of individuals included in the programmes for obtaining basic vocational competences, digital competences and increase in the level of education.</b>		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	/		
<b>4. Definition</b>	/		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	/		
<b>6. Data source</b>	Monitoring		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Number		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	35,700
		<i>E</i>	18,768
		<i>W</i>	16,932
	<b>2023</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	61,310
		<i>E</i>	31,631
		<i>W</i>	29,679
<b>9. Financial resources</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	EUR 135 million
		<i>V</i>	EUR 75.5 million
		<i>Z</i>	EUR 59.5 million
	<b>2023</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	EUR 208.8 million
		<i>E</i>	EUR 116.8 million
		<i>W</i>	EUR 92 million
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.</b>	<p>The target value of the indicator of 61.310 persons included in individual programmes for obtaining basic vocational and digital competences and increase in the level of education is mainly calculated by dividing the amount of funds allocated for measures to attain this indicator by the unit cost. The cost per unit was determined on the assessment made on the basis of the up-to-date inclusions after the operations in the period 2007-2013. To a smaller extent, the target value of the indicator is calculated on the basis of analysis of up-to-date practice, taking into account the number of the persons included and costs for carrying out actions.</p> <p>The value of a milestone at the end of 2018 is defined according to the following key: a whole period was proportionally divided by the years of the OP implementation, with the anticipated start of the operations in 2015 and multiplied with a coefficient of the years of implementation until the end of 2018.</p> <p>These assessments may prove to be inadequate in case of unpredictable events and/or situations such as: a changed socio-economic situation, which has a significant impact on the market prices and costs and, in consequence, on the possibility of carrying out individual actions and individual's ability to include.</p>		
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework and explanation of the share calculation method. Output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework, exceed 50% of</b>	<p>Out of total funds intended to the priority investment, approximately 21% of funds are earmarked for actions, which will be carried out to achieve target values of indicators. By the end of 2018, we plan to realise 35,700 of the included, which represents 65% of the use of funds (EUR 24,440,000) earmarked for achieving target values of indicators. This target Value for the indicator will be achieved by carrying out the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and training to increase general (e.g. ability to plan, perform independently the work, analytical thinking and with this, different types of literacy) and vocational or professional competences for the market needs, to develop digital literacy and increase the level of education, in particular with the</li> </ul>		

<p>the funds allocated for a certain priority task.</p>	<p>elderly and those with a low level of education. Regarding the schooling youth, a special attention will be paid to the projects/programmes which will, within a framework of enhancement of various types of literacy, strengthen competences such as problem solving tasks, creativity, entrepreneurship and similar. The evaluation of raising the level of competences will be based on international comparative analyses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which will provide support in education, learning skills, general and vocational competences that are needed by individuals for integration in the labour market, including development of digital competences.</li> </ul>
<p>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</p>	<p>Performance indicators for this priority investment will be monitored in compliance with monitoring and evaluation guidelines issued by the Managing Authority (MA). The target values of indicators will be monitored once a year through an adequate information system allowing the monitoring of the target value achievement per planned period. Monitoring of results in terms of quantity and quality will help to discover difficulties and prepare measures for their elimination.</p> <p>Achievement of target values of indicators will also be monitored through annual reports and regularly monitored in compliance with co-financing agreements.</p>

<p><b>PRIORITY AXIS</b></p>	<p><b>2.10. EDUCATION, SKILLS AND LIFELONG LEARNING TO INCREASE EMPLOYABILITY</b></p>		
<p>Fund</p>	<p>ESF and ERDF</p>		
<p>Thematic objective</p>	<p>10</p>		
<p>Specific objective(s)</p>	<p>Enhanced general and professional competences of individuals, in particular the young, the elderly and those with lower level of education</p> <p>Improving competences in order to reduce the gap between the offer and the needs of the labour market and job availability</p> <p>Providing support to career and professional choices of individuals through quality counselling and training services</p> <p>Increasing the matching of higher education system and the labour market, to enable greater employability</p> <p>Increasing competences and improving achievements of young people through greater use of information-communication technologies in classrooms</p>		
<p>1. Indicator</p>	<p>Number of people included in the programmes matching the education and labour market (work-based training, grants, inclusion in the apprenticeship system...)</p>		
<p>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</p>	<p>/</p>		
<p>4. Definition</p>	<p>/</p>		
<p>5. Methodology note</p>	<p>/</p>		
<p>6. Data source</p>	<p>Monitoring</p>		
<p>7. Unit</p>	<p>Number</p>		
<p>8. Value for the indicator</p>	<p><b>2018</b></p>	<p>Slovenia</p> <p>E</p> <p>W</p>	<p>18,400</p> <p>9,568</p> <p>8,832</p>
	<p><b>2023</b></p>	<p>Slovenia</p> <p>E</p> <p>W</p>	<p>31,600</p> <p>16,560</p> <p>15,040</p>
<p><b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b></p>			
<p>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.</p>	<p>In the period 2004-2006, with a support provided by the ESF funds, new education and training programmes of secondary vocational and technical education, as well as higher professional-education programmes were created, which are modularly designed, valued by credits and include more work-based training with employers. In the period 2008-2013, with a support provided by the ESF funds, we introduced these programmes at secondary vocational and technical schools and higher vocational colleges. In the period 2008-2014, with a support provided by the ESF funds, we introduced these programmes at secondary vocational and technical schools and higher vocational colleges. In the period 2015-2020 we continue to encourage employers.</p> <p>The target value of the indicator 31,600 is calculated by dividing the amount of funds</p>		

	<p>allocated for measures to attain this indicator by the cost per unit (e.g., the average incentive to employer is EUE 1,000 per a carried out training within the secondary vocational and technical schools or higher technical education and for inclusion of students in apprenticeship system, EUR 1,200 per an apprentice; 4 generations of 400 students will be educated under a three-year education programme. Cost per unit was defined on a price based on the up-to-date inclusions per an operation In the period 2007-2013.</p> <p>The value of a milestone at the end of 2018 is defined according to the following key: a whole period was proportionally divided by the years of the OP implementation, with the anticipated start of the operations in 2015 and multiplied with a coefficient of the years of implementation until the end of 2018.</p> <p>These assessments may prove to be inadequate in case of unpredictable events and/or situations such as: a changed socio-economic situation, which has a significant impact on the market prices and costs and, in consequence, on the possibility of carrying out individual activities and individual's ability to include.</p>
<p><b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework and explanation of the share calculation method</b></p>	<p>Out of total funds intended to the priority investment, approximately 14% of funds are earmarked for actions, which will be carried out to achieve target values of indicators. By the end of 2018, we plan to realise 18,400 of inclusions, which represents 65% of the use of funds (EUR 16,120,000) earmarked for achieving target values of indicators.</p> <p>This target Value for the indicator will be achieved by carrying out the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practical training and work-based vocational and technical training to support matching the education system with labour market, including the apprenticeship.</li> <li>• Effective coherence between the education system and labour market or potential employers.</li> <li>• The pilot apprenticeship system will contribute to reduction of the gap between the needs of the labour market and competences, development of competences adjusted to the job and made vocational education and training more attractive.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b></p>	<p>Performance indicators for this priority investment will be monitored in compliance with monitoring and evaluation guidelines issued by the Managing Authority (MA). The target values of indicators will be monitored once a year through an adequate information system allowing the monitoring of the target value achievement per planned period. Monitoring of results in terms of quantity and quality will help to discover difficulties and prepare measures for their elimination.</p> <p>Achievement of target values of indicators will also be monitored through annual reports and regularly monitored in compliance with co-financing agreements.</p>

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.10. EDUCATION, SKILLS AND LIFELONG LEARNING TO INCREASE EMPLOYABILITY</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	ESF and ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	10		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	<p>Enhanced general and professional competences of individuals, in particular the young, the elderly and those with lower level of education</p> <p>Improving competences in order to reduce the gap between the offer and the needs of the labour market and job availability</p> <p>Providing support to career and professional choices of individuals through quality counselling and training services</p> <p>Increasing the matching of higher education system and the labour market, to enable greater employability</p> <p>Increasing competences and improving achievements of young people through greater use of information-communication technologies in classrooms</p>		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	Number of individuals included in programmes for additional qualification		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	/		
<b>4. Definition</b>	/		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	/		
<b>6. Data source</b>	Monitoring		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Number		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	9,880
		E	5,925
		W	3,955
	<b>2023</b>	Slovenia	16,920
		E	10,147

		W	6,773
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.</b>	<p>The target Value for the indicator 16,920 is calculated by dividing the amount of funds allocated for measures to attain this indicator by the cost per unit (e.g., EUR 910 per participant who is attending training and advanced training programmes, the number of individuals who achieved the qualification and licences considering the funds). Cost per unit was defined on a price based on the up-to-date inclusions per an operation In the period 2007-2013.</p> <p>The value of a milestone at the end of 2018 is defined according to the following key: a whole period was proportionally divided by the years of the OP implementation, with the anticipated start of the operations in 2015 and multiplied with a coefficient of the years of implementation until the end of 2018.</p> <p>These assessments may prove to be inadequate in case of unpredictable events and/or situations such as: a changed socio-economic situation, which has a significant impact on the market prices and costs and, in consequence, on the possibility of carrying out individual activities and individual's ability to include.</p>		
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework and explanation of the share calculation method</b>	<p>Out of total funds intended to the priority investment, approximately 10% of funds are earmarked for actions, which will be carried out to achieve target values of indicators. By the end of 2018, we plan to realise 9,880 of inclusions, which represents 65% of the use of funds (EUR 11,856,000) earmarked for achieving target values of indicators.</p> <p>This target Value for the indicator will be achieved by carrying out the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved competences of individuals/the employed to reduce the gap between the needs of the labour market and job availability.</li> <li>• Human resource development in sports (achievement of synergies between development of the young top staff in the area of sports and the established professionals – coaches, encouragement for development of double career of the top sportsmen and connection of scientific and research work in the area of sports with the professional work of the top coaches in practice).</li> <li>• Promoting investments in human resources in companies and training of employees, in particular in micro, small and medium-sized companies (training of employees connected with investments, promotion of tripartite funds for training, competence centres etc.).</li> <li>• Carrying out further vocational training courses and specialisations in the framework of valid public programmes, including improved mobility between the work fields (e.g. insurance in economy, metallurgy in mechanical engineering, auto electricity in car mechanic activity) ;</li> </ul>		
<b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b>	<p>Performance indicators for this priority investment will be monitored in compliance with monitoring and evaluation guidelines issued by the Managing Authority (MA)</p> <p>The target values of indicators will be monitored once a year through an adequate information system allowing the monitoring of the target value achievement per planned period. Monitoring of results in terms of quantity and quality will help to light difficulties and prepare measures for their elimination.</p> <p>Achievement of target values of indicators will also be monitored through annual reports and regularly monitored in compliance with co-financing agreements.</p>		

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.11. RULE OF LAW, IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY, EFFICIENT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, AND SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT OF NGOS AND ENHANCED CAPACITY OF SOCIAL PARTNERS</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	ESF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	<b>11</b>		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	<b>Effective judicial system</b>		
	<b>An effective , modern and more cost-effective public administration</b>		
	<b>Increasing institutional capacity of the public administration</b>		
	<b>Enhanced capacity of NGOs for participation in preparation and implementation of policies</b>		
	<b>Enhancing the capacities of social partners</b>		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	<b>Number of completed projects for better performance of the judicial system</b>		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>			
<b>4. Definition</b>	Number of completed projects within the framework of achieving a specific objective "Better performance of the judicial system"		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	Monitoring of the indicator will be ensured within the framework of independent judicial supervisory body "2020 Justice Project Council" consisting of high representatives of judicial authorities and the Ministry of Justice. According to its authorisations, the body will supervise the monitoring of implementation of the indicator and, when necessary, adopt adequate corrective measures.		
<b>6. Data source</b>	Monitoring		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Number of projects		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	7
		<i>E</i>	2,66
		<i>W</i>	4,34
	<b>2023</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	20
		<i>E</i>	7,6
		<i>W</i>	12,4
<b>9. Financial resources</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	EUR 18 million
		<i>E</i>	EUR 6,99 million
		<i>W</i>	EUR 11,01 million
	<b>2023</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	EUR 50 million
		<i>E</i>	EUR 19,31 million
		<i>W</i>	EUR 30,69 million
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.</b>	The target value of the indicator is calculated by dividing the amount of funds allocated for measures to attain this indicator with the average cost per unit. Cost per unit was determined on the basis of comparable projects within the programme period 2007-2013, on the basis of up-to-date projects within the framework of optimisation of judicial system from the national funds and on the basis of examples of good practice projects in providing more effective judicial system in other EU Members. For various projects within the framework of the envisaged actions an average cost per unit amounts to EUR 1.5 million. The planned value of the indicator on the basis of assumptions is seven (7) implemented projects in 2018 and 20 implemented projects at the end of the period (in 2023). The assessment is based on the assumption of the current situation in the judicial system in Slovenia. Changes of indicators are possible if the economic situation changes drastically and changed/amended actions would be required to control the effectiveness of the judicial system. Changed situation will be monitored and assessed by the independent judicial supervisory body "2020 Justice Project Council" .		
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework and explanation of the share calculation method</b>	EUR 30 million is earmarked for realisation of the indicator "Number of completed projects for better performance of the judicial system". Realisation of the indicator will be supported by the following actions: optimisation of resolving enforcement and related cases and elimination of bottlenecks with a reform of business process, organisational measures, selected speed-up tools and trainings for the complete spectrum of stakeholders, with a share of 11.7%; improvement of the enforcement of corporate insolvency procedures and the mechanisms of in-court and out-of-court settlements with a share of 13.4% alternative the resolution of disputes among economic entities with a share of 3.3%; a more effective fight against economic crime and corruption with a share of 26%; planning a more effective functioning of the judicial system and setting up mechanisms for measuring the identification of non-optimality with individual judicial bodies, with a share of 45%; Encouraging fair and socially responsible business operation of companies in order to ensure general and special preventive effect before legal disputes arise, with a share of 0.6%. Share		

	of funds, needed for the implementation of the actions was calculated on the basis of the envisaged projects and estimated values of up-to-date projects within the framework of optimisation of judicial system from the national funds and on the basis of examples of good practice projects in providing more Effective judicial system in other EU Members.
<b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b>	A consistent performance framework will be provided with monitoring, carried out by independent judicial supervisory body "2020 Justice Project Council". Implementation of the indicator will be monitored at the level of individual project, separately for each action and in summary terms, for the whole specific objective. "2020 Justice Project Council" will monitor the implementation of the indicators in real time. The Project Council will, regarding its composition, check the credibility of data at the level of the implementation of the indicators.

<b>PRIORITY AXIS</b>	<b>2.11. RULE OF LAW, IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY, EFFICIENT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, AND SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT OF NGOS AND ENHANCED CAPACITY OF SOCIAL PARTNERS</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	ESF and ERDF		
<b>Thematic objective</b>	11		
<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	<b>Effective judicial system</b> <b>An efficient, modern and more cost-effective public administration</b> <b>Increasing institutional capacity of the public administration</b> <b>Enhancing capacity of NGOs for participation in preparation and implementation of policies</b> <b>Enhancing the capacities of social partners</b>		
<b>1. Indicator</b>	Number of projects intended for public administration or public services at national, regional or local levels		
<b>3. Code of common (ERDF and CF) or compulsory indicator (ESF)</b>	14		
<b>4. Definition</b>	/		
<b>5. Methodology note</b>	/		
<b>6. Data source</b>	Monitoring		
<b>7. Unit</b>	Months		
<b>8. Value for the indicator</b>	<b>2018</b>	Slovenia	12
		<i>E</i>	6
		<i>W</i>	6
	<b>2023</b>	<i>Slovenia</i>	16
		<i>E</i>	6
		<i>W</i>	10
<b>DATA FOR THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Data and findings used to assess the value of milestones and target values and the method for the calculation, such as data on unit cost, reference values, standard or past level of implementation, expert advice and conclusions of ex-ante evaluation.</b>	<p>On the basis of the meeting of Secretaries of State, an ad-hoc group was formed within the Ministry of the Interior and the Secretary of State within the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia was tasked with the management of the group. An expert group made a survey of the situation of the projects on the e-contents for the period 2007-2013, prepared sample tables and data collection methodology for planning the projects on e-contents for the period 2014-2020 for all priority axes. After examination of the proposed projects, it grouped the projects according to their contents and thus decreased the value of certain projects and simultaneously also examined compliance of the proposed projects with other EU documents, in particular with the guidelines which were as European Council Decision adopted at the end of October 2013</p> <p>For the achievement of objectives within the framework of the Priority Axis No. 11. , there are 16 projects envisaged (direct approval of operations, eligible entities Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Finance). The estimated values of these projects were prepared on the basis of experience from the past projects of 2007-2013 and they were additionally estimated as regards their contents by the expert group.</p> <p>In the Western part of Slovenia the following projects will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- by the Ministry of the Interior, projects in the area of interoperability, transparency and the open data(5 projects) totalling EUR 11,584,000</li> <li>- by the Ministry of Finance, totalling EUR 1,576,000</li> <li>- by the Ministry of Culture, totalling EUR 2,000,000</li> </ul> <p>In the Eastern part of Slovenia the following projects will be implemented:</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in the area of Legislation, Deregulation and Administrative Procedures, totalling EUR 5.200.000</li> <li>- in the area of Quality in Public Administration, totalling EUR 2,400,000</li> <li>- in the area of Human Resources in Public Administration, totalling EUR 2,240,000</li> </ul>
<b>Information on the share of funds allocated to operations expressed by output indicators and key phases of implementation, defined under performance framework and explanation of the share calculation method</b>	<p>For the realisation of the specific objective of An efficient, modern and more cost-effective public administration and the specific objective of Increasing institutional capacity of the public administration, EUR 25 million, which is 40 % of the available funds of the priority axis.</p> <p>Projects for the reform of public administration are intended for companies and citizens in the whole area of Slovenia, in particular, they include 11 projects under the Ministry of the Interior (EUR 21,424,000), one project under the Ministry of Culture (EUR 2 million) and four projects under the Ministry of Finance (EUR 1,576,000). When determining the milestones in 2018, the start of the project was considered as an already achieved implementation phase of the project.</p>
<b>Information on the application of the methodology and mechanisms to ensure consistency in the functioning of the performance framework set out in the Partnership Agreement in accordance with Article 15(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.</b>	<p>Within the framework of the specific objective of An efficient, modern and more cost-effective public administration and the specific objective of Increasing institutional capacity of the public administration, the projects will be implemented by the method of direct approval of operations . Number of projects intended for public administration or public services at national, regional or local levels will be changed by the relevant ministry, depending on the number of directly approved operations by the management body.</p>