

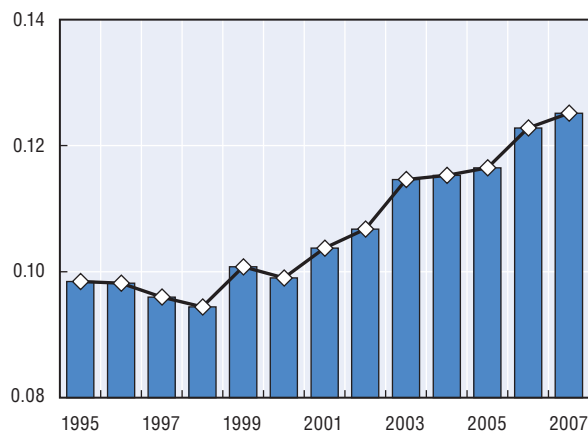
Slovenia

Population and territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 million inhabitants, 20 273 km².
Administrative structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unitary country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ TL2: 2 statistical regions (West Slovenia, East Slovenia). ❖ TL3: 12 unelected statistical regions.³ ❖ 210 municipalities.
Share of sub-national government in total spending/revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spending: 19.4% (2009). ● Revenues: 11.3% (2009).
Concentration and inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interregional inequalities among TL3 Slovenian regions widened during the period 1995-2007, which was typical of economies in transition; however, in comparison to OECD standards, inter-regional disparities remain low by OECD standards. ● Concentration of population and economic activity are relatively low in comparison to other OECD countries.
Key challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Asymmetric impact of globalisation (<i>e.g.</i> recent crisis). ● Poor economic performance and depopulation of peripheral areas.
Objectives of regional policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Balanced regional development.
Legal/institutional framework for regional policy ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Act on the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development (first introduced in 1999, revised in 2005, and revised in 2011).
Urban policy framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No single urban policy document. ● Regulations and national guidelines for local level within spatial planning and development.
Rural policy framework ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rural Development Plan 2007-13.
Major regional policy tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Three operational programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials (OP SRDP). ❖ Operational Programme for Human Resource Development (OP HRD). ❖ Operational Programme for the Development of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure (OP DETI). ● Regional development programmes.
Policy co-ordination at central level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy: managing authority for Cohesion Policy. ● Government Office for Growth and European Affairs: co-ordination among central ministries; in charge of long-term development plans at the national level. ● Ministry of Finance: fiscal relations with sub-national governments.
Multi-level governance between national and sub-national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Associations of municipalities.
Policy co-ordination at regional level (cross-sectoral)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional development programmes.
Policy co-ordination at regional level (geographic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional development agencies. ● Council of Regions (mayors). ● Regional development councils.
Evaluation and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring of regional programmes in the context of EU Cohesion Policy.
Future orientations of regional policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give a contractual dimension to regional development programmes. ● Enhanced role given to Regional development councils.

1. In all EU member countries, the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) is also part of the legal/institutional framework.
2. In all EU member countries, the National Strategic Plan (NSP) (and the regional Rural Development Plans [RDPs] in federalised countries) is a basic rural policy document required by EU Rural Development Programmes. Each member country has the choice of either submitting a single RDP for its entire territory or of breaking down its territory into regions and submitting a set of regional RDPs.
3. The OECD's current territorial database (covering 31 member countries excluding Slovenia) encompasses yearly time-series for around 40 indicators of demography, economic accounts, labour market, social and innovation themes at two sub-national administrative levels: that of large regions (TL2 = some 300 such regions) and small regions (TL3 = approximately 1 800 regions).

Gini index of inequality of GDP per capita across TL2 regions, 1990-2007

Slovenia (TL3)

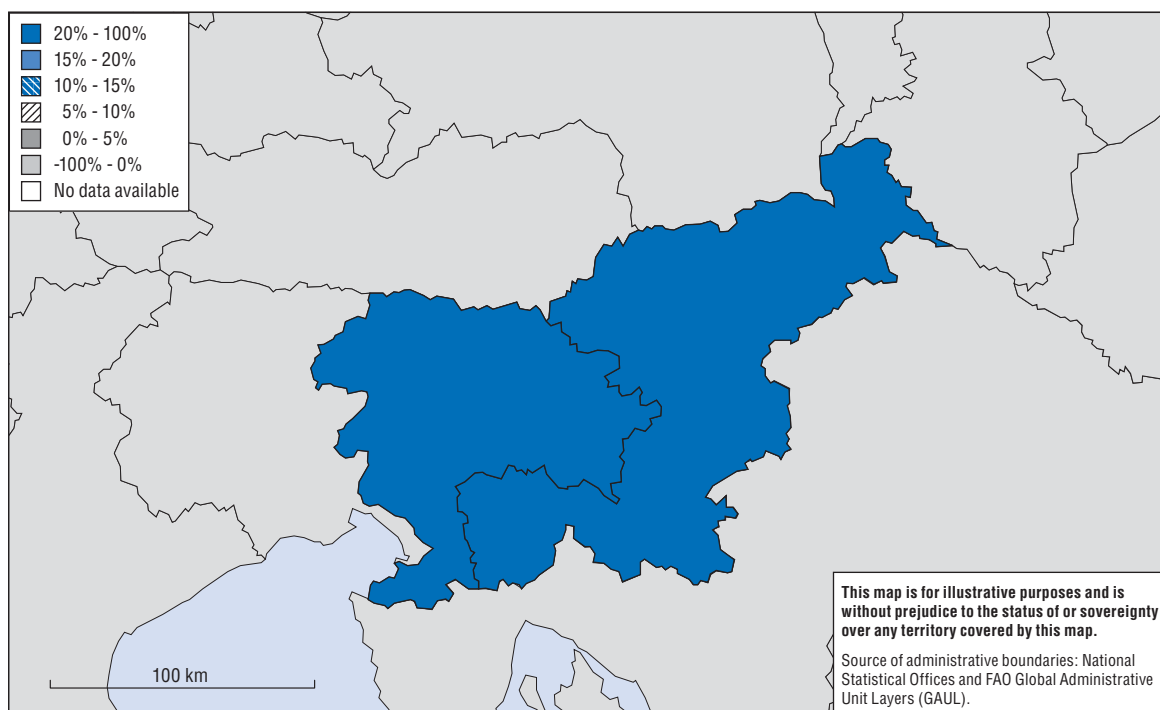


Regional performance in GDP per capita over time, 1990 and 2007

Slovenia (TL3)



Regional contribution (%) to national GDP growth, 1995-2007



Source: Calculations based on OECD Regional Database (2009).

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