The public procurement process in Slovenia is highly transparent
Slovenia stands out as one of the OECD countries that makes the most information about the procurement process available to the public. In addition to the tender notice, the evaluation criteria, the award notice and the contract text, the bidding documents are also made publicly available since 2018.

In Slovenia, very few people consider having a say into what government does
In 2016, only 16.3% of the population considered having a say in what the government does. Despite a 2.9 percentage points increase since 2014, this is the second lowest score of OECD countries and significantly below the OECD average of 36%.

Out of pocket medical expenditure as a share of final household consumption is the lowest across OECD countries
Reaching 2% of final household consumption in 2017 out of pocket medical expenditure in Slovenia is the lowest across OECD member countries. This value has remained stable since 2009 and is significantly below the OECD average of 3.3%.
Fiscal balance* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
-2.2% 2017
-10% -5% 0% +5% +10%
* See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

Government expenditures* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
Slovenia 43.2% 2017
Slovenia 42.4% 2018
20% 30% 40% 50% 60%
* See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

Government investment* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
Slovenia 3.2% 2017
Slovenia 3.8% 2018
0% 2% 4% 6% 8%
* See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

Government gross debt* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
Slovenia 88.8% 2017
Slovenia 82.7% 2018
0% 50% 100% 150% 200% 250%
* SNA definition, see Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

Public Employment
General government employment as % of total employment* (2017)
Slovenia 17.1%
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%
* See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

Civil servants as % of all central administration employees (2018)
Slovenia 100.0%
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Gender equality ...
... in parliament (2019)
Slovenia 24.4%
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) "Women in Politics", 2019

... in ministerial positions (2019)
Slovenia 25.0%
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) "Women in Politics", 2019

Responsibilities of the Centre of Government (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsibility of the Centre of Government</th>
<th>Shared between the Centre of Government and another body</th>
<th>Responsibility of another body</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of Cabinet meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy co-ordination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition planning and management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring of government policy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relations with parliament</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and functions of the Centre of Government
**Human Resource Management**

**Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of a performance-management regime for senior managers</th>
<th>Performance-related pay</th>
<th>Performance agreement with the Minister (at D1)</th>
<th>Performance appraisal system which includes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outcome indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source: OECD (2019) Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management (SHRM)

**Budgeting**

**Gender budgeting index (2018)**

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

**Regulatory governance**

**Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws (2017)**

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 4 (best)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations</th>
<th>Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations</th>
<th>Ex post evaluation of regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys (iREG)

**Public Procurement**

**General government procurement expenditures (2017)**

% of government expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of government expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source: OECD National Accounts

**Mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts of interests among public procurement officials (2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory framework includes a definition of a conflict of interest for public procurement officials</th>
<th>Public procurement officials have to declare ’no conflict of interest’ or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest</th>
<th>Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Average of 17 countries practicing gender budgeting.

* See Notes
The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the processes for developing primary laws initiated by Congress.

Average general government employment, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 24 June 2019.

Core Government Results

Percentage of individuals economically vulnerable* (2015)

- Slovenia: 54.1%
- Average: 35.7%

* A person is considered vulnerable when, if income were to stop suddenly, that person would not have enough readily available financial assets to keep living above the poverty line for at least three months.

Source: OECD Wealth Distribution Database

Having a say in what the government does (2016)

- Slovenia: 16.4%
- Average: 36.8%

Source: European Social Survey

Notes
- Data on public finance and economics and general government employment, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 24 June 2019.
- Fiscal balance as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- Government gross debt is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.
- Regulatory governance indicators: The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the processes for developing primary laws initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).

Government at a Glance 2019

Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparative data on government activities and their results in OECD countries. In many public governance areas it is the only available source of data. It includes, input, process, output and outcome indicators as well as contextual information for each country. Input indicators are on public finance and employment; while processes in the 2019 edition include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory government, public procurement and digital government and open data. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are needed more than ever, given large number of OECD principles and recommendations that countries signed up to need regular monitoring; their relationship to Sustainable Development Goals and the unique position of the OECD in collecting vital information on public governance practices from government officials.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2019 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:
http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2019-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm