Government debt grew and reached over 100% of GDP in 2015 but started to decline in 2016

As GDP growth was negative in both 2009 and 2012, in addition to bank recapitalizations, debt levels, according to the System of National Accounts definition, increased in Slovenia until 2015: while gross government debt in 2007 was 29.1% of GDP, before the international financial crisis, by 2015 it had grown to 102.1% of GDP although started to decline to 97.4% in 2016. At the same time the primary fiscal balance, which is the difference between government revenues and expenditures without net interest payments on debt, reached the equilibrium by 2015, and moved to a surplus of 0.8% in 2016.

Chapter 2. Public finance and economics
- General government debt as a percentage of GDP
- General government primary balance and net interest spending as a percentage of GDP

Slovenia has taken significant steps forward in improving the quality of its regulatory processes

Slovenia strengthened its Better Regulation framework in 2013 by adopting a new single document to reform regulations beyond just looking at administrative burdens. Better regulatory quality is also an overall objective in Slovenia’s Development Strategy 2015-2020. Since 2009, Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) and consultations with outside stakeholders have been mandatory for all primary legislation. Slovenia also continues to build capacity in its public service to perform RIA and stakeholder engagement. However, practical implementation of these regulatory management tools remains a challenge, partially due to insufficient quality oversight.

Chapter 8. Regulatory governance
- Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations
- Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations

Slovenia performs very well on women’s representation in public life

Together with France, Canada and Sweden, Slovenia achieved gender parity in 2017 in cabinet posts, while share of women ministers across OECD countries is 28% on average in 2017. The share of women parliamentarians is also high relative when compared to the OECD average of 28%, reaching 37% in 2017, and women’s share of professional judges in all levels of courts is the highest among all OECD countries, reaching 78% in 2014, compared to the OECD average is 53%.

Chapter 3. Public employment and pay
- Share of women ministers
- Share of women parliamentarians and legislated gender quotas
- Female share of professional judges
Composite indicators on HRM practices in central government (2016)

**Extensive delegation of HRM practices in line ministries**: 0.70 0.64

**Extent of the use of performance assessments in HR decisions**: 0.66 0.64

**Extent of the use of performance related pay**: 0.90 0.66

**Use of separate HRM practices for senior civil servants**: 0.63 0.55

**Collection of administrative data**: 0.91 0.68

Source: OECD (2016) Strategic Human Resources Management Survey

Budgeting

**Performance budgeting practices at the central level of government (2016)**

Slovenia 0.44

Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest

Source: OECD (2016) Survey of Performance Budgeting

Regulatory governance

**Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws** (2014)

- **Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations**: 2.78
- **Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations**: 2.09 2.16 2.05
- **Ex post evaluation of regulations**: 1.18 1.38 1.54

Source: OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG)

Public Procurement

**General government procurement expenditures** (2015)

Slovenia 27.8% 29.1%

Source: OECD National Accounts

**Strategic public procurement - Objectives** (2016)

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- Some procuring entities have developed an internal strategy/policy
- A strategy/policy has been developed at a central level
- A strategy/policy has been rescinded
- There has never been a strategy/policy in place

Source: OECD (2016) Survey on Public Procurement
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.

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 United States, where all primary laws are 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 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.

Notes
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Government at a Glance 2017

Government at a Glance provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector productivity and performance. Indicators on government revenues, expenditures, and employment are presented, alongside key output and outcome data for education, health and justice. Information on key enablers to increase productivity including on digital government, budget procedures, strategic human resource management, open government data and innovative practices are also included. In a context of tight budget constraints in many member countries, good indicators are needed more than ever, in order to help governments make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and to help restore confidence in government institutions.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2017 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2017-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