

02 March 2026

Positive preliminary assessment of the satisfactory fulfilment of milestones and targets related to the fifth payment request submitted by Slovenia on 19 December 2025, transmitted to the Economic and Financial Committee by the European Commission

Executive summary

In accordance with Article 24(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, on 19 December 2025, Slovenia submitted a request for payment for the seventh instalment of the non-repayable support. The payment request was accompanied by the required management declaration and summary of audits.

To support its payment request, Slovenia provided due justification of the satisfactory fulfilment of the 16 milestones and targets of the seventh instalment of the non-repayable support, as set out in Section 2.1.4 of the Council Implementing Decision of 28 July 2021 on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for Slovenia¹.

For one target covering a large number of beneficiaries, in addition to the summary documents and official listings provided by Slovenia, Commission services have assessed a statistically significant sample of individual files. The sample size has been uniformly set at 60, which corresponds to a confidence level of 95% or above in all cases.

In its payment request, Slovenia has confirmed that measures related to previously satisfactorily fulfilled milestones and targets have not been reversed. The Commission does not have evidence of the contrary. Upon receipt of the payment request, the Commission has assessed on a preliminary basis the satisfactory fulfilment of the relevant milestones and targets. Based on the information provided by Slovenia, the Commission has made a positive preliminary assessment of the satisfactory fulfilment of all 16 milestones and targets.

The milestones and targets positively assessed as part of this payment request demonstrate significant steps in the implementation of Slovenia's Recovery and Resilience Plan. They notably highlight the continuation of the reform momentum in key policy areas. This includes, among others, the pension reform and the healthcare reform, as well as a renewables reform promoting renewable energy installations. The milestones and targets also confirm progress towards the completion of investment projects related to civil protection and response to wildfires, flood protection, wastewater management, drinking water supply, sustainable wood processing, and increasing railway infrastructure capacity.

By the transmission of this positive preliminary assessment and in accordance with Article 24(4) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the Commission asks for the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee on the satisfactory fulfilment of the relevant milestones and targets.

¹ 10612/21 ADD 1 as amended by 8390/22 ADD1 to ADD22 and 13615/1/23 REV 1 ADD1 REV1, not yet published.

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Non-repayable support

Number: M3	Related Measure: SI-C[C1]-R[RA]: Reform of the promotion of renewable energy sources in Slovenia		
Name of the Milestone: Entry into force of legal act(s)			
Qualitative Indicator: Provision in the legal act(s) indicating the entry into force			Time: Q4 2024

1. Context:

The objective of the reform is to accelerate the roll-out of renewable technologies in the electricity sector.

Milestone 3 concerns the entry into force of legal act(s) providing for a simple application for connection to the distribution network for self-supply installations of up to 50kW.

Milestone 3 follows the completion of Milestone 1, which concerned the entry into force of the Act on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Energy Sources, and Milestone 2, which concerned the establishment of a single contact point for investors.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the milestone (including all its constitutive elements, as set out in the description of the milestone and of the corresponding measure in the CID Annex) was satisfactorily fulfilled.
2	Copy of Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources	Copy of Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia (<i>Uradni list Republike Slovenije</i>), No. 121/21 on 23 July 2021: Content of the Official Journal Official Journal .
3	Copy of Act Amending the Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources	Copy of Act Amending the Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, (<i>Uradni list Republike Slovenije</i>), No. 102/24 on 3 December 2024: Vsebinska Uradnega lista Uradni list
4	Copy of consolidated text of the Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources and link to publication on the official website of the Legal Information System of the Republic of Slovenia	Copy of consolidated text of the Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources that includes: Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia (<i>Uradni list Republike Slovenije</i>), No. 121/21 on 23 July 2021; Act Amending the Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia (<i>Uradni list Republike Slovenije</i>), No. 102/24 on 3 December 2024 Consolidated text published on the official website of the Legal Information System of the Republic of Slovenia: https://pisrs.si/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO8236

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the milestone.

Entry into force of legal act(s) providing for a simple application procedure for connection to the distribution network for self-supply installations of up to 50kW. Furthermore, in line with the description of the measure, the measure consists in [...] **the entry into force of legal act(s) providing for a simple application for connection to the distribution network.**

The Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources (hereinafter: 'the Act') was adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia on 13 July 2021 and was published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia No. 121/21 on 23 July 2021 (evidence 2). According to its article 97, it entered into force on 7 August 2021.

Subsequently, the Act Amending the Act on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources (hereinafter: 'the amending Act') was adopted by the National Assembly on 22 November 2024 and published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia No. 102/24 on 3 December 2024 (evidence 3). According to its article 18, it entered into force on 18 December 2024.

The Slovenian authorities provided a copy of the consolidated text of the Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources (hereinafter: 'the consolidated Act') which incorporates the text of both the Act and the amending Act (evidence 4). Article 42(2) of the consolidated Act provides that an electricity customer may connect to the distribution network a self-supply installation which does not exceed 50 kW by submitting a "simple application for connection". This provision directly fulfils the milestone requirement by legally establishing a simple application procedure for connection to the distribution network for self-supply installations of up to 50 kW.

The provisions relating to such procedure shall include that:

(i) the distribution operator may issue a decision of rejection or propose different conditions for connection within one month from the receipt of a complete simple application;

Article 42(5) of the consolidated Act stipulates that for self-supply installations whose connection power does not exceed 50 kW, the distribution operator may, within one month of receiving a complete simple application, issue a decision rejecting the connection, due to justified safety concerns or technical incompatibility of system components, or propose different conditions for connection. This provision directly fulfils the milestone requirement that the distribution operator may issue a decision of rejection or propose different conditions for connection within one month from the receipt of a complete simple application.

(ii) if the distribution operator fails to issue such a decision and fails to serve it to the applicant within one month, the applicant automatically acquires the right to connection.

Article 42(6) of the consolidated Act stipulates that if the distribution operator does not issue a decision as referred to in the Article 42 (5) of the consolidated Act and does not serve it to the applicant within one month after the receipt of the complete simple application, it is automatically considered that the final customer has acquired the right to connection to the network. This provision directly fulfils the milestone requirement that the applicant automatically acquires the

right to connection if the distribution operator fails to issue such a decision and serve it to the applicant within one month.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: T30	Related Measure: SI-C3-IE Social and economic resilience to climate-related disasters in the Republic of Slovenia		
Name of the Target: Constructed centre for the training of civil protection and disaster relief units to respond to wildfires			
Quantitative Indicator: Number	Baseline: 0	Target: 1	Time: Q4 2025

1. Context:

The objective of the investment is to support Slovenia's social and economic resilience to wildfires by constructing a centre for the training of the civil protection and disaster relief units to respond to wildfires and ensuring the training of the relevant participants to respond to wildfires.

Target 30 concerns the construction of a centre for the training of civil protection and disaster relief units to respond to wildfires.

Target 30 is the first step of the implementation of the investment. It will be followed by target 31, related to the the training of participants to respond to wildfires.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the target (including the relevant elements of the target, as listed in the description of target and of the corresponding measure in the CID annex) was satisfactorily fulfilled.
2	Handover report of the completed works	Handover report of the completed works for the National Center for Large Wildfires in the Natural Environment Sežana signed by the contractor and the investor on 11 December 2024. The handover report confirms the completion of the construction works and that the inefficiencies detected during the quality control have been accordingly addressed.
3	Usage permit	The usage permit for the National Center for Large Wildfires in the Natural Environment Sežana (No. 35106-68/2024-2560-3) was issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning on 20 December 2024, in line with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Construction Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 199/21, 105/22-ZZNŠPP and no. 133/23). The usage permit is the key document that proves the successful completion of construction projects and the execution of all contracted works.
4	Investment programme	The investment program for the National Center for Large Wildfires in the Natural Environment Sežana (No. 2022-200) was prepared by an external expert in November 2022. The investment programme sets out the details of the investment project and is a key document for obtaining a building permit, and thus for the construction of the infrastructure.
5	Energy performance certificate of the building	The energy performance certificate of the building (No. 2025-866-17-119862) was issued by an external expert on 21

		January 2025, and it sets out the energy specifications of the constructed building.
6	Expert certificate on the primary energy demand	The expert certificate issued on 6 February 2026 by LG Inženiring d.o.o. provides an explanation on the methodology for the calculation of the primary energy demand for a nearly zero-energy building.
7	Copy of the rules on the efficient use of energy in buildings	The Rules on the efficient use of energy in buildings, Official Gazette No. 70/22, 161/22, 129/23, 103/24 and 94/25, adopted by the Minister for Environment and Spatial Planning on 9 May 2022 and entered into force on 4 June 2022, set out the technical requirements for the construction of nearly zero-energy buildings, which must be met to achieve energy efficiency in buildings. The rules are also accessible at: Pravilnik o učinkoviti rabi energije v stavbah (PISRS) .

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the target.

Constructed centre for the training of civil protection and disaster relief units to respond to wildfires.

Chapter 3.2, page 19 of the Investment programme (evidence 4), which is the basis for obtaining a building permit and thus for the implementation of the construction works, sets out the purpose of the constructed centre, which is to ensure the infrastructure conditions for the training of firefighters and other civil protection and disaster relief units to strengthen their preparedness and capability to respond to large fires in natural environments. The handover report signed by the contractor and the investor on 11 December 2024 (evidence 2) demonstrates that the construction works for the National Center for Large Wildfires in the Natural Environment Sežana have been completed on 27 November 2024 and the inefficiencies detected during the quality inspection have been accordingly addressed on 11 December 2024. Following the completion of the construction works, the usage permit (evidence 3), issued on 20 December 2024, further confirms that the centre has been constructed in line with the issued building permit, is operational and is intended for the training of civil protection and disaster relief units.

The centre shall have a primary energy demand of at least 20% lower than that required for a nearly zero-energy building under the national rules on the construction of nearly zero energy buildings.

In line with the expert certificate (evidence 6), the primary energy demand for the centre is calculated as a ratio between the heating required for the operation of the constructed building and the minimum requirements defined for the reference nearly zero-energy building at the same location with the same purpose, as calculated in line with the Rules on the efficient use of energy in buildings (evidence 7), which set out the national rules and the calculation methodology for the construction of nearly zero energy buildings. The energy performance certificate of the building (evidence 5), issued in line with the Rules on the methodology for the preparation and issuing a building energy certificate and the Act on Efficient Energy Use (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 158/20), specifies that the minimum heating requirement for the reference nearly zero-energy building is 25 kWh/m²a, while for the designed and constructed centre the heating

required for its operation is 14.2 kWh/m²a. This represents a primary energy demand of 43.2% lower than the required threshold for a nearly zero-energy building under the mentioned national Rules on the efficient use of energy in buildings.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: M32	Related Measure: SI-C3-IF Reducing flood risks and reducing the risk to other climate-related disasters		
Name of the Milestone: Award of contracts for flood protection projects			
Qualitative Indicator: Communication of awards			Time: Q4 2024

1. Context:

The objective of the investment is to reduce risks of floods by constructing flood protection infrastructure and establishing a national water control centre.

Milestone 32 concerns the award of contracts for six flood protection projects.

Milestone 32 is the first step of the implementation of the investment. It will be followed by target 35 and target 35bis, related to respectively the construction of flood protection infrastructure and the establishment of a national water control centre.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the milestone (including all the constitutive elements, as well as the list of recipients) was satisfactorily fulfilled.
2	Award of contracts for the construction of flood protection infrastructure	Copies of six awarded contracts (no. C2561-24-700008 signed on 3 September 2024, no. C2561-25-540004 signed on 14 February 2025, no. C2561-25-540000 signed on 17 February 2025, no. C2561-25-540013 signed on 20 March 2025, no C2561-24-750001 signed on 12 March 2024, and no. C2561-25-540043 signed on 23 April 2025) for the construction of flood protection infrastructure signed by the Slovenian Water Agency and the respective contractors. For each project a separate public tender was launched, whereby the details on the tender process are indicated in the contracts (Article 1).
3	Project assignment document	Copies of six project assignment documents prepared by the Slovenian Water Agency and included in the individual public tenders for the preparation of the project documentation (no. JN004023/2022-B01, JN004313/2022-W01, JN008221/2022-W01, JN004818/2022-W01, JN004295/2022-W01 and JN006928/2022-W01). The project assignment documents set out the requirements for the contractors to prepare the project documentation, which is crucial for obtaining the building permits and thus for the construction of the infrastructure.

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the milestone.

Award of contracts for 6 flood protection projects.

In accordance with the individual public tenders for the construction of flood protection infrastructure (evidence 2, Article 1 of each of the awarded contracts), six contracts were awarded by the Slovenian Water Agency and signed by the Slovenian Water Agency and the respective contractors for the implementation of six flood protection projects, namely contracts no. C2561-24-700008 signed on 3 September 2024, no. C2561-25-540004 signed on 14 February 2025, no. C2561-25-540000 signed on 17 February 2025, no. C2561-25-540013 signed on 20 March 2025, no. C2561-24-750001 signed on 12 March 2024, and no. C2561-25-540043 signed on 23 April 2025 (evidence 2). As further specified in Article 2 of the awarded contracts (evidence 2), the subject of the contracts is the construction of flood protection infrastructure.

Selection criteria for the tender for the preparation of the project documentation shall include:

a) the requirement that nature-based solution measures and green infrastructure shall be included in the projects,

As specified in the project assignment documents for the individual projects (evidence 3, sub-chapter *Principle of nature-based solutions (NBS)*), which sets out the selection criteria for the tender for the preparation of the project documentation, when planning flood protection measures, the nature-based solutions (NBS) principle has to be taken into account to the maximum extent and the measures should include nature-friendly and green solutions. As further specified in the above-mentioned sub-chapter (evidence 3), the prepared project documentation will need to clearly show and explain how nature-based and green solutions have been included in the individual projects.

b) the requirement that the projects comply with the ‘do no significant harm’ Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01).

As specified in the project assignment documents for the individual projects (evidence 3, sub-chapter *Compliance with the principle of ‘do no significant harm’ to the environmental objectives of the European Union (DNSH)*), which sets out the selection criteria for the tender for the preparation of the project documentation, the individual projects need to be planned and implemented in accordance with the principle of ‘do no significant harm’ set out in Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and need to comply with the Technical Guidance on the application of ‘do no significant harm’ under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation (2021/C58/01). As further specified in the above-mentioned sub-chapter (evidence 3), the compliance with the ‘do no significant harm’ principle will need to be clearly explained in the prepared project documentation.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: T39	Related Measure: SI-C3-IH Urban waste water discharge and treatment projects			
Name of the Target: Number of constructed new waste water systems or reconstructed existing waste water systems				
Quantitative Indicator: Number		Baseline: 0	Target: 5	Time: Q4 2024

1. Context:

The objective of the investment is to contribute towards the good condition of water bodies.

Target 39 concerns the construction of new wastewater systems or the reconstruction of existing wastewater systems.

Target 39 is the second target of the investment, and it follows the completion of milestone 38. It will be followed by target 40 and target 41, related to the construction of at least 15 new wastewater systems or the reconstruction of existing wastewater systems.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the target (including the relevant elements of the target, as listed in the description of target and of the corresponding measure in the CID annex) was satisfactorily fulfilled
2	Usage permit	Copies of eight usage permits issued by the responsible national authority (no. 351-97/2024-6253-9 issued on 15 March 2024, 351-197/2023-6240-6 issued on 4 March 2024, 351-196/2023-6240-7 issued on 4 March 2024, 351-481/2024-6231-2 issued on 19 September 2024, 351-482/2024-6231-2 issued on 19 September 2024, 351-532/2024-6231-4 issued on 14 October 2024, 351-2994/2023-6224-10 issued on 14 December 2023 and 351-885/2024-6203-2 issued on 15 November 2024) for five newly constructed waste water systems. The usage permit is the key document that proves the successful completion of construction projects and the execution of all contracted works.
3	Final report	Copies of five final reports prepared by the investors on 21 October 2024, 26 November 2024, 27 November 2024 and 30 November 2024 upon the completion of the projects in accordance with the awarded contract. The final reports were prepared after the usage permits were obtained and they provide a summary of the implementation of the projects, including on the process, the construction or reconstruction works that have been carried out and the achieved objectives.
4	Copy of the Construction Act	The Construction Act, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 199/21, 105/22-ZZNŠPP 133/23, 85/24 – ZAID-A, 47/25 – odl. US in 75/25, adopted by the Government on 31 December 2021 and entered into force on 1 June 2022, defines the rules and conditions for issuing usage permits: https://pisrs.si/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO8244

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the target.

Construction of new waste water systems or the reconstruction of existing waste water systems.

As specified in the Construction Act (evidence 4), a usage permit must be obtained after the construction works have been completed (Article 80) and all the required conditions for issuing a usage permit (such as the technical inspection and record keeping) have been met (Article 85). Following the completion of the construction works and in line with Articles 9, defining the competences of the authority issuing the permits, and 80 of the of the Construction Act, eight usage permits have been issued for five newly constructed waste water systems (evidence 2). As further substantiated in Section 2 of the final reports (evidence 3), which provide the details on the construction works that have been carried out under the individual projects, all five projects concern the construction of new waste water systems.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: T43	Related Measure: SI-C3-II Drinking water supply and savings projects			
Name of the Target: Number of constructed new drinking water supply systems or reconstructed existing drinking water supply systems				
Quantitative Indicator: Number		Baseline: 0	Target: 5	Time: Q4 2024

1. Context:

The objective of the investment is to address water losses in Slovenia.

Target 43 concerns the construction of new drinking water supply systems or the reconstruction of existing drinking water supply systems.

Target 43 is the second target of the investment, and it follows the completion of milestone 42. It will be followed by target 44 and target 45, related to the construction of at least 15 new drinking water supply systems or the reconstruction of existing drinking water supply systems.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the target (including the relevant elements of the target, as listed in the description of target and of the corresponding measure in the CID annex) was satisfactorily fulfilled
2	Usage permit	Copies of five usage permits issued by the responsible national authorities (no. 351-203/2022-5 issued on 26 October 2022, no. 351-256/2023-6214-6 issued on 14 November 2023, no. 351-751/2022-6253-10 issued on 22 March 2023, no. 351-593/2022-6253-12 issued on 24 November 2022 and no. 351-571/2023-6209-4 issued on 10 November 2023) for five newly constructed drinking water supply systems. The usage permit is the key document that proves the successful completion of construction projects and the execution of all contracted works.
3	Final report	Copies of five final reports prepared by the investor on 27 December 2023, 24 January 2024, 18 January 2024, 20 November 2023 and 31 July 2024 upon the completion of the projects in accordance with the awarded contract. The final reports were prepared after the usage permits were obtained and they provide a summary of the implementation of the projects, including on the process, the construction or reconstruction works that have been completed and the achieved objectives.
4	Copy of the Construction Act	The Construction Act, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 199/21, 105/22-ZZNŠPP 133/23, 85/24 – ZAIID-A, 47/25 – odl. US in 75/25, adopted by the Government on 31 December 2021 and entered into force on 1 June 2022, defines the rules and conditions for issuing usage permits: https://pisrs.si/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO8244

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the target.

Construction of new drinking water supply systems or the reconstruction of existing drinking water supply systems.

As specified in the Construction Act (evidence 4), a usage permit must be obtained after the construction works have been completed (Article 80) and all the required conditions for issuing a usage permit (such as the technical inspection and record keeping) have been met (Article 85). Following the completion of the construction works and in line with Articles 9, defining the competences of the authority issuing the permits, and 80 of the of the Construction Act, five usage permits have been issued for five newly constructed drinking water supply systems (evidence 2). As further substantiated in the final reports (evidence 3), which provide the details on the construction works that have been carried out under the individual projects, all five projects concern the construction of new drinking water supply systems.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: T60	Related Measure: C4.IC Increasing railway infrastructure capacity			
Name of the Target: Length of reconstructed railway lines				
Quantitative Indicator: Number (km)		Baseline: 0	Target: 49	Time: Q2 2025

1. Context:

The objective of this measure is to increase railway infrastructure capacity. The measure consists of upgrading Grosuplje and Domžale railway stations and the reconstruction of 49 kilometers of railway lines on sections Kranj-Jesenice and Ljubljana-Brezovica-Borovnica.

Target 60 requires that 49 kilometres of railway lines have been reconstructed. Target 60 is the fourth and final target of this measure and it follows the completion of milestone 57 (award of contracts for the above-mentioned railway sections), milestone 58, related to an award of contracts to upgrade the Grosuplje and Domžale railway stations and target 59, related to the two upgraded railway stations.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	1.1 Masterplan for executed works for reconstruction of main railway line no. 20 Ljubljana-Jesenice- state border in section Kranj- Podnart, no. 3723_0/2, Slovene railways Engineering Company, February 2022 (<i>Vodilni načrt za objekt Nadgradnja glavne železniške proge št. 20 Ljubljana-Jesenice-d.m. na odseku Kranj-Podnart, SŽ-projektivno podjetje Ljubljana d.d., št. 3723_0/2, februar 2022</i>) 1.2 Masterplan for executed works for reconstruction of main railway line no. 20 Ljubljana-Jesenice- state border in section Kranj- Lesce Bled and Lesce Bled- Jesenice, Tiring d.o.o., June 2022 (<i>Vodilna mapa za Nadgradnjo glavne železniške proge št. 20 na odsekih Kranj-Lesce Bled in Lesce Bled-Jesenice, Tiring d.o.o., junij 2022</i>) 1.3.1 Masterplan for executed works for reconstruction of main railway line no. 20 on section Lesce Bled-Žirovnica TIRING d.o.o., Trzin, Project No 8432, February 2023) Lesce Bled-Žirovnica (TIRING d.o.o., Trzin, Project No 8432, February 2023) (<i>PID: Vodilna mapa za Nadgradnjo glavne železniške proge št. 20 na odseku Lesce Bled-Žirovnica (TIRING d.o.o., Trzin, št. projekta 8432, februar 2023).</i> 1.3.2 Masterplan for executed works for reconstruction of main railway line no. 20 in section Žirovnica- Jesenice No 3733_0/2, Slovene Railways engineering company, Ljubljana, February 2023) (<i>Vodilni načrt za objekt Nadgradnja glavne železniške proge št. 20 Ljubljana-Jesenice-d.m. na odseku Žirovnica-Jesenice, št. 3733_0/2, SŽ-</i>	Master Plan/Map from Project Executed Works (PID) Documentation of the works carried out: the master plan/map summarises key data on the whole project and lists all individual plans and files on the works carried out.

	projektivno podjetje, Ljubljana, February 2023) 1.4 Masterplan for executed works for reconstruction of the main railway line No 50 Ljubljana-Sežana-d.m. on the Ljubljana-Brezovica section, 3738_0/2, July 2022, Slovene Railways engineering company, Ljubljana (<i>Vodilni načrt za objekt Nadgradnja glavne železniške proge št. 50 Ljubljana-Sežana-d.m. na odseku Ljubljana-Brezovica, PID, št. 3738_0/2, julij 2022, SŽ-projektivno podjetje Ljubljana d.d., Ljubljana</i>) 1.5.1 Masterplan for executed works for reconstruction of the main railway line No 50 Ljubljana-Sežana-state border on the section Brezovica-Preserje (SŽ-Project Company Ljubljana d.d., Ljubljana, Plan No 3763, January 2024) (<i>Vodilni načrt za objekt Nadgradnja glavne železniške proge št. 50 Ljubljana-Sežana-d.m. na odseku Brezovica-Preserje (SŽ-projektivno podjetje Ljubljana d.d., Ljubljana, PID, Načrt št 3763_2/1, januar 2024)</i>) 1.5.2 Masterplan for executed works for reconstruction of the main railway line No 50 Ljubljana-Sežana-state border on the section Preserje-Borovnica, (Tiring d.o.o., Trzin, Plan No 846 2024) (<i>Tirne naprave na odseku Preserje-Borovnica (PID Projektna dokumentacija Nadgradnja odseka železniške proge Ljubljana- Divača za medpostajni odsek Preserje- Borovnica, Tiring d.o.o., Načrt 846, March 2024)</i>) 1.5.3 Project plan for the non-level access to the platform at Borovnica railway station (Projekt d.o.o., Nova Gorica, 14806_2/2, October 2024) –<i>Projektni načrt za izvennivojski dostop na peron na železniški postaji Borovnica (Projekt d.o.o. Nova Gorica, načrt 14806_2/2, oktober 2024)</i> 1.5.4 Project plan for the non-level access to the platform at Borovnica railway station (Tiring d.o.o., Trzin, Plan No 844, October 2024) –<i>Projektni načrt za izvennivojski dostop na peron na železniški postaji Borovnica (Tiring d.o.o., Trzin, Plan No 844, oktober 2024)</i>	
2	2.1 EC certificate of verification of the upgrading of part of the railway section Kranj-Podnart from DIS Consulting, independent engineer, no. 2508/6/SG/2022/INF/SLEN/128-ESP-242/V01, 19 August 2022 (<i>Potrnilo ES o verifikaciji (št. 2508/6/SG/2022/INF/SLEN/128-ESP-242/V01), DIS consulting, 19. 8. 2022</i>) 2.2 EC certificate of verification of the upgrading of	EC certificate of verification – certificate of conformity assessment by an independent engineer (verifying design documentation, construction, tests, measurements and final tests) and representing a document certifying that the railway subsystem – e.g. part of the upgrading of railway infrastructure – is designed,

part of the railway section Podnart-Lesce Bled from DIS Consulting, independent engineer no. 2508/6/SG/2023/INF/SLEN/91-ESP-258/V01, 26 April 2023 (<i>Potrdilo ES o verifikaciji/ES Certificate of Verification</i> (št./no. 2508/6/SG/2023/INF/SLEN/91-ESP-258/V01 z dne 26.4. 2023) 2.3 EC certificate of verification of the upgrading of part of the railway section Lesce-Jesenice from DIS Consulting, independent engineer no. Debo/6/SG/2023/INF/SL/62-ESP-246, 28 February 2023 (<i>Potrdilo ES o verifikaciji/ES Certificate of Verification</i> (št./no. Debo/6/SG/2023/INF/SL/62-ESP-246 z dne 28.2. 2023, DIS Consulting) 2.4 EC certificate of verification of the upgrading of part of the railway section Ljubljana-Brezovica from DIS Consulting, independent engineer no. 2508/6/SG/2023/INF/SLEN/121-ESP-244/V01, 20 June 2023 (<i>Potrdilo ES o verifikaciji št. 2508/6/SG/2023/INF/SLEN/121-ESP-244/V01 z dne 20.6.2023, DIS Consulting</i>) 2.5.1 EC certificate of verification Upgrading of parts of the railway sections Brezovica-Preserje and Preserje-Borovnica and parts of the railway station Borovnica from DIS Consulting, independent engineer No 2508/6/SG/2025/INF/SLEN/89/ESP-252/V01 89/ESP-252/V01, 7 May 2025) (<i>Potrdilo ES o verifikaciji Nadgradnja delov železniških odsekov Brezovica- Preserje, Preserje-Borovnica and station Borovnica DIS consulting, št. 2508/6/SG/2025/INF/SLEN/89/ESP-252/V01 89/ESP-252/V01, 7 May 2025, 7.5.2025</i> 2.5.2 EC certificate of verification Upgrading of parts of the railway sections Brezovica-Preserje and Preserje-Borovnica and parts of the railway station Borovnica from DIS Consulting, independent engineer No 2508/6/SG/2025/INF/SLEN/90/ESP-252/V01, 17 November 2025) (<i>Potrdilo ES o verifikaciji Nadgradnja delov železniških odsekov Brezovica- Preserje, Preserje-Borovnica and station Borovnica DIS consulting, št. 2508/6/SG/2025/INF/SLEN/90/ESP-252/V01, 17.11. 2025</i>) 2.5.3 EC certificate of verification Upgrading of parts of the railway sections Brezovica-Preserje and Preserje-Borovnica and parts of the railway station Borovnica, energy subsystem from Bureau Veritas, independent engineer No. 2129/6/SG/2025/ENE/SLEN/013/V01, 20 May 2025). (<i>Potrdilo ES o verifikaciji Nadgradnja delov</i>	constructed and tested in compliance with all applicable technical specifications for interoperability (TSIs) and other EU regulations.
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	<i>železniških odsekov Brezovica- Preserje, Preserje-Borovnica and station Borovnica, Podsystem Energija, Bureau Veritas, št. 2508/6/SG/2025/INF/SLEN/90/ESP-252/V01, z dne 17.11. 2025)</i>	
3	3.1 Certificate of completion of works for the Kranj-Podnart section no. 37500-9/2017/1403, Agency for Infrastructure, 31 August 2022 (<i>Potrdilo o prevzemu del, Direkcija za infrastrukturo (št. 37500-9/2017/1403 z dne 31. 8. 2022)</i>) 3.2 Certificate of completion of works for the Podnart-Lesce Bled section: The Ministry of Infrastructure, Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Infrastructure, has issued a certificate of acceptance of works (No 37500-9/2017/1402, 31 August 2022) (<i>Potrdilo o prevzemu del, Direkcija za infrastrukturo, No 37500-9/2017/1402 z dne 31. 8. 2022)</i>) 3.3. Certificate of completion of works for the Lesce-Jesenice section: The Ministry of Infrastructure, Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Infrastructure, has issued a certificate of acceptance of works, 37500-9/2017/1783, 10 May 2023 (<i>Potrdilo o prevzemu del, Direkcija za infrastrukturo (št. 37500-9/2017/1783 z dne 10. 5. 2023)</i>) 3.4 Certificate of completion of works for the Ljubljana-Brezovica section: The Ministry of Infrastructure, Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Infrastructure, has issued a certificate of acceptance of works, no. 37500-32/2021/503-1801, 30 March 2023 (<i>Potrdilo o prevzemu del, Direkcija za infrastrukturo (št. 37500-32/2021/503-1801 z dne 30.3.2023)</i>) 3.5 Certificate of completion of works for the Brezovica-Borovnica section: The Ministry of Infrastructure, Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Infrastructure, has issued a certificate of acceptance of works (ref. 37500-15/2022/534 of 5 June 2025) (<i>Potrdilo o prevzemu del Direkcija za infrastrukturo (št. 37500-15/2022/534 z dne 5.6.2025).</i>)	Confirmation from the contracting authority to the contractor, issued after the commission's record of acceptance of the completed works – formally certifies that the contractually agreed works have been completed in accordance with the contract and are fit for their intended use. The document specifies the date of acceptance from which the contracting authority formally takes over the works, the warranty period begins to run for the contractor.

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenia authorities cover all constitutive elements of the target.

Reconstructed railway lines Kranj-Jesenice and Ljubljana-Brezovica-Borovnica, together amounting to 49 kilometres.

A total of **49.4 km** of railway lines have been reconstructed composed of **32.9 km on Kranj- Jesenice railway line** (9.4 km on Kranj- Podnart section, 10.7 km on Lesce -Bled section and 12.8 km on Lesce Bled-Žirovnica, Žirovnica-Slovenski Javornik, Slovenski Javornik-Jesenice section) and **16.5 km on Ljubljana- Brezovica- Borovnica railway line** (6.99 km on Ljubljana-Brezovica section and 9.52 km on sections Brezovica-Preserje and Preserje-Borovnica).

The final length of reconstructed railway lines was verified in the following documents for the individual sections:

Section of the Kranj-Jesenice line:

Kranj–Podnart: 9.4 km

In evidence 1.1 the length of the upgraded railway line is indicated on page 5 of the Summary technical report at 9432,723 m. The completion of reconstructed railway lines for this section is certified by an independent engineer under evidence 2.1 and with the certificate of completion of works under evidence 3.1.

Section Podnart - Lesce Bled: 10.7 km

In evidence 1.2, the length of the upgraded railway line is indicated on page 8 of the Summary technical report, where the initial and final sections are indicated. Here, the total length is 9.8km and an additional 0.9km, totalling 10.7km. The completion of the reconstructed railway lines for this section is certified by an independent engineer under evidence 2.2 and with the certificate of completion of works under evidence 3.2.

Section Lesce Bled-Žirovnica, Žirovnica-Slovenski Javornik, Slovenski Javornik-Jesenice: 12.8 km

In evidence 1.3.1 the length of the upgraded railway section Lesce Bled - Žirovnica is indicated on pages 4-5 where the initial and the final sections are indicated, amounting to 5 km, while in the evidence 1.3.2, the length of the upgraded railway line on section Žirovnica- Jesenice is indicated on the page 16 with the initial and final km of section, amounting to 7.8 km. The completion of the reconstructed railway lines for this section is certified by an independent engineer under evidence 2.3 and with certificate of completion of works under evidence 3.3.

Section of line Ljubljana-Brezovica-Borovnica:

Ljubljana-Brezovica: 6.99 Km

In the evidence 1.4 the length of the upgraded railway section Ljubljana- Brezovica is indicated on page 28 where the initial and final km of sections are indicated, amounting to total of 6.99 km. The completion of reconstructed railway lines for this section is certified by the independent engineer under evidence 2.4 and with the certificate of completion of works under evidence 3.4.

Brezovica-Preserje and Preserje-Borovnica: 9.521 km

In evidence Annex 1.5.1 the length of the upgraded section Brezovica-Preserje is indicated on the page 19 amounting to 4.431 km. In evidence 1.5.2 the length of the upgraded section Preserje-Borovnica, is indicated on page 17 amounting to 3.995 km, in evidence 1.5.4 the length of the upgraded section on Borovnica railway station amounting to 1.095 km as visible on the technical map on the page 40 and finally in evidence 1.5.3 on page 5 and 7 the location and characteristics of an underpass on this line are stated. The completion of reconstructed railway lines for the section is certified by the independent engineer under evidence 2.5.1, 2.5.2 and 2.5.3; and with the certificate for acceptance of works in the evidence 3.5.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: M74	Related Measure: SI-C[C5]-I[IC]: Increased Wood Processing to Accelerate the Transition to a Climate-neutral Society		
Name of the Milestone: Grant decisions for projects supporting wood processing			
Qualitative Indicator: Grant decision(s) issued			Time: Q4 2024

1. Context:

The objective of investment is to reinforce the capacity for wood processing in Slovenia. To this end, the investment supports projects in wood processing with the award of grants.

Milestone 74 concerns the award of grants for projects supporting wood processing. The project selection criteria of the call shall include a requirement for compliance with the “do no significant harm” Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01).

Milestone 74 is the first step of the underlying investment, and it will be followed by target 75 and target 76, related to a total of 28 projects for supporting wood processing.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the milestone (including all the constitutive elements) was satisfactorily fulfilled, with appropriate links to the underlying evidence
2	Annex 1	Public call for tender for the support to promote wood processing for a faster transition to a climate-neutral society (Uradni list RS, No. 43/22 of 25 March 2022, available at: https://www.uradni-list.si/_pdf/2022/Ra/r2022043.pdf)
3	Annex 1.2	Amendment to the public call for tender (Uradni list RS, No. 161/22 on 23 December 2022, available at: https://www.uradni-list.si/_pdf/2022/Ra/r2022161.pdf)
4	Annex 2	Tender specifications as published by the Ministry of Economy, Tourism and Sport on 25 March 2022. A copy was provided together with the link to the website. The public tender with the specification is available at: https://www.gov.si/zbirke/javne-objave/javni-razpisa-spodbujanje-vecje-predelave-lesa-za-hitrejsi-prehod-v-podnebno-nevtralno-druzbo-noo-les/
5	Annex 3	List of award decisions issued and recipients
6	Annex 4	63 award decisions issued from list in Annex 3
7	Annex 5	Extracts of the relevant parts of the technical specifications the project proving alignment with the description of the milestone and investment in the CID
8	Annex 6	Extract of relevant parts of the public call for tender regarding the selection criteria that ensure compliance with the DNSH principle and tagging specificities
9	Annex 7	List of projects with the relevant extracts from the application forms containing the details on the compliance with the requirements in the Council Implementing Decision and the DNSH principle
10	Annex 8	Application form 1 for the call for tender with general information from the applicant

11	Annex 9	Declaration form 3 regarding the acceptance of conditions for the application
12	Annex 10	Contract for signature with project beneficiary

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the milestone.

Grant decision(s) issued for projects supporting wood processing

Furthermore, in line with the description of the measure, **this investment consists in projects supporting wood processing with the award of grants.**

The Ministry of Economy, Tourism and Sport of the Republic of Slovenia published a call for tender to promote wood processing for a faster transition to a climate-neutral society on 25 March 2022 (Annex 1). A copy of the call was provided. In addition, the Commission services accessed the link provided by the authorities on 19 December 2025 to verify that the call was indeed published. This check was completed successfully, confirming that the published call was in line with the requirements of this investment. One amendment to the call was published on 23 December 2022 to extend the volume of the call due to the high number of applications (Annex 1.2).

As set out in sub-chapters 3 and 5.2 of the public call for tender (Annex 1) and the sub-chapters 2.4 and 2.6.2 and 2.7 of the tender specifications (Annex 2, Annex 5), the purpose of the call for tender is to harness the development potential of strategic raw material (wood) in revitalising the post-COVID-19 economy and to accelerate the transition to a climate-neutral society by increasing the use of wood-based products made of natural renewable material. Furthermore, it sets out that the objective of the call for tender is to increase the wood-processing capacity in Slovenia and provide co-financing to investments, which will provide facilities for the processing or treatment of wood or for sustainable construction in a material-efficient and environmental-sound manner. Accordingly, this investment finances the establishment of new and the expansion of existing capacities for wood processing.

Slovenia submitted the evidence demonstrating that the Ministry of Economy, Tourism and Sport granted the awards to companies to support 63 projects related to wood-processing (Annex 3, Annex 4). For each supported project, a grant decision was issued to demonstrate that the company has been granted support for projects related to wood-processing (Annex 4). The grant decisions include a reference to the call for tender and confirm that the projects meet the necessary eligibility requirements set out in the tender specifications. In line with the call for tender (Annex 1) and the tender specifications (Annex 2), the financial support granted to companies will enhance projects on wood-processing. As set out in the extracts from the applicants under the call for tender (Annex 7), the projects provide funding for companies in the area of wood-processing regarding the purchase of new equipment or technology, machinery, production buildings, construction of production halls and upgrade of facilities, as well as workshops to promote the use of timber construction in Slovenia. The evidence provided for 63 units (Annex 4) confirmed that the Ministry issued grant decisions for a total of 63 projects to support wood-processing in Slovenia and that each grant decision issued complied with the requirements set out in the tender specifications. In addition, Slovenia submitted the application form (Annex 8), which confirms that the applicant's project implementation is in line with the purpose, objective and subject of the call for tender.

The project selection criteria of the call shall include a requirement for compliance with the “do no significant harm” Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01).

As specified in sub-chapters 5.2 and 17 of the call for tender (Annex 1, Annex 6) and sub-chapters 2.6.2 (point 11) and 2.18 of the tender specifications (Annex 2), applicants are required to comply with the DNSH principle and apply the DNSH technical guidance. The tender specifications further specify that the projects will not be significantly detrimental to the protection and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. The investment is carried out in an area designated for economic use, the use of timber from sustainably managed forests, where harvesting has been carried out in accordance with the forest management plans or in accordance with the national forest management plans, as confirmed in the contract signed with the beneficiaries (Annex 10) The project selection criteria under the call for tender specify that the project implementation must follow the DNSH principle and comply with the DNSH technical guidance. This is further spelled out in sub-chapter 17 of the call for tender, stating that the applicant is required to comply with the DNSH principle, meaning that no economic activities that significantly harm any of the environmental objectives within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/853 are supported or carried out.

The compliance with the DNSH technical guidance is a pre-condition to be eligible to participate in the public tender and the applicants confirmed the compliance with these requirements in the application and declaration forms explicitly (Annex 8, Annex 9).

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: T75	Related Measure: SI-C[C5]-I[IC]: Increased Wood Processing to Accelerate the Transition to a Climate-neutral Society		
Name of the Target: Number of projects for supporting wood processing			
Quantitative Indicator: Number	Baseline: 0	Target: 8	Time: Q2 2025

1. Context:

The objective of investment is to reinforce the capacity for wood processing in Slovenia. The investment will support projects in wood processing.

Target 75 requires the confirmations by the contracting authority accepting the handover record or delivery note or use permit confirming the acceptance of projects in the field of wood processing submitted by the beneficiaries to the contracting authority.

Target 75 is the second step of the underlying investment, and it follows the completion of milestone 74. It will be followed by target 76, related to 28 projects for supporting wood processing.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the target (including all the constitutive elements) was satisfactory fulfilled, with appropriate links to the underlying evidence
2	Annex 1	Confirmation by the contracting authority accepting the use permits, delivery notes, handover records, and land register extracts for 10 projects in the field of wood processing from the beneficiaries, dated 12 January 2026 and signed by the Ministry of Economy, Tourism and Sport.
3	Annex 2	Copies of handover evidence for 10 projects, including use permits, delivery notes, handover records, and land register extracts, dated in the period between 2022-2025 and signed by the contractor and the contracting authority.

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenia authorities cover all constitutive elements of the milestone.

Confirmations by the contracting authority accepting the handover record or delivery note or use permit confirming the acceptance of projects in the field of wood processing submitted by the beneficiaries to the contracting authority. Furthermore, in line with the name of the target, **Number of projects for supporting wood processing.** Furthermore, in line with the goal of the target: **8.**

The Ministry of Economy, Tourism and Sport of the Republic of Slovenia, as the contracting authority to the call for tender under the previous milestone 74, provided an official confirmation (Annex 1) accepting the closure documents from the beneficiaries of ten projects under the call for tender promoting wood processing. This documentation is prepared in line with the national administrative procedure. The official document details the project name, identification number, and type of

closure documents provided. Furthermore, it confirms that the closure documents were received by the Ministry of Economy, Tourism and Sport and that the Ministry assessed and confirmed the adequacy of the closure documents submitted by the beneficiaries. The document confirms that closure documents comply with the requirements for supporting documents set out in the tender specifications and demonstrate that all project implementation activities have been completed.

The call for tender states in sub-chapters 3 and 5.2 of the public call for tender that the investments will support expanding the capacity for processing or treating wood for sustainable construction, using material-efficient and environmentally responsible methods. In line with the objective of the call for tender, the projects supported the expansion of wood-processing capacity in Slovenia. Amongst others, the project beneficiaries acquired or constructed additional equipment or other assets for wood-processing facilities with the awarded grants. The closure documents include handover records, delivery notes, use permits, and land register extracts submitted by the beneficiaries to the contracting authority after the completion of the projects (Annex 2). Where completed projects only included the supply of equipment, beneficiaries provided received delivery notes (Annex 2) or handover records (Annex 2). Where completed projects also included construction, beneficiaries provided the relevant use permit (Annex 2). In addition, one project concerned the purchase of a real estate property together with the purchase of equipment, for which a land register extract was submitted together with the delivery note (Annex 2). The closure documents confirm that the financed project activities fall within the scope of supporting wood processing, as they include constructions, the purchase of property, plants or equipment, as well as of intangible assets or services to enhance productivity in wood processing (Annex 2). For example, this includes construction costs for the extension of wood processing facilities evidenced by handover records, use permits and land register extracts, the supply of equipment or services, such as cutting machinery evidenced by delivery notes, or installation of software for wood processing machinery. The handover evidence provided demonstrates that the financed project activities for the ten projects are in line with the scope of the investment set out in the tender specification. All ten projects under this investment contained the establishment of new or the expansion of existing capacities for wood processing in the period between 2022 and 2025.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: M95	Related Measure: SI-C7-RE, Ensuring cybersecurity	
Name of the Milestone: Legislation enhancing cooperation regarding national cybersecurity		
Qualitative Indicator: Provision in the law indicating the entry into force of the relevant Act		Time: Q2 2025

1. Context:

The objective of this reform is to enhance cooperation between entities within the Slovenian cybersecurity system. The reform involves the establishment of the national cybersecurity legal framework by outlining the roles and responsibilities of the Computer Security Incident Response Teams (hereinafter referred to as “CSIRTs”) and the Government Information Security Office (hereinafter referred to as “GISO”).

Milestone 95 concerns the entry into force of a legal act which defines the roles and responsibilities of the CSIRTs and GISO regarding the exchange of information about incidents or cyber threats or other information in the field of information security.

Milestone 95 is the only milestone of this reform.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the milestone (including all the constitutive elements) was satisfactory fulfilled, with appropriate links to the underlying evidence
2	The Information Security Act, which was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 40/2025 on 4 June 2025 and entered into force on 19 June 2025.	The Information Security Act defines the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in the national cybersecurity system, including the exchange of information about incidents, cyber threats or other information in the field of information security. It also transposes several European Union legal acts, including the NIS 2 Directive, the Cybersecurity Act, and the Cyber Solidarity Act. The National Assembly adopted the Act on 23 May 2025, available at https://pisrs.si/api/datoteke/Download?path=/Prevodi/EN-2025-01-1571.doc

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the milestone.

In line with the qualitative indicator, **provision in the law indicating the entry into force of the relevant Act.**

The Information Security Act (hereinafter referred to as the “Act”) was adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia on 23 May 2025 (page 103 of evidence 2) and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as “Official Gazette”) No. 40/2025 on 4 June 2025. The Act entered into force on 19 June 2025, as set out in its Article 70,

which establishes that it shall enter into force on the fifteenth day following its publication in the Official Gazette. A copy of the Act was provided.

A law shall define the roles and responsibilities of the Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) and the Government Information Security Office (GISO) regarding the exchange of information about incidents or cyber threats or other information in the field of information security. Furthermore, in line with the name of the milestone, **legislation enhancing cooperation regarding national cybersecurity.**

Furthermore, in line with the description of the measure, this **reform consists in the establishment of the national cybersecurity legal framework by defining the roles and responsibilities of the Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) and the Government Information Security Office (GISO).**

Article 5 sub-paragraph 2 of the Act defines a CSIRT as “a team that responds to computer security incidents, receives reports on security breaches, carries out analyses and assists notifying parties in incident handling.” The authority to designate CSIRTs and their competences to address cybersecurity incidents of individual groups of liable entities is, according to Article 13(1), entrusted to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as “Government”). The aforementioned groups of liable entities are listed in Annex 1 and Annex 2 of the Act, which are according to Article 6(1), enclosed as its integral parts. Article 7(1) divides liable entities into essential and important entities. Further clarifying this classification, Article 7(2) identifies essential entities as those listed in Annex 1, while Article 7(3) designates important entities as those outlined in Annex 2.

Within this framework, the Act then delineates the general roles and responsibilities of CSIRTs. Article 15(1) sub-paragraph 1 provides that CSIRTs will monitor and analyse cyber threats, vulnerabilities and incidents at the national level. Furthermore, sub-paragraph 2 of the same Article specifies that CSIRTs will provide early warnings, announcements and dissemination of information on cyber threats, vulnerabilities, and incidents to liable entities, GISO, and other relevant stakeholders. Article 15(4) provides that CSIRTs will submit to GISO weekly and quarterly reports on the performance of their tasks, which include information on all incidents they have handled. Articles 13(3) and 13(4) indicate that CSIRTs will also exchange information with liable entities and other relevant stakeholders through an appropriate, secure, and resilient information and communication infrastructure established by GISO, and will cooperate with it to deploy and use secure information-sharing tools. Lastly, the Government will designate additional responsibilities to a specific CSIRT, as set out in Article 13(1), which will be responsible for coordinated vulnerability disclosure. According to Article 59 sub-paragraph 2, this responsibility is assigned to SI-CERT, which functions as an internal organisational unit of the public infrastructure institute Academic and Research Network of Slovenia. As outlined in Article 17(1), SI-CERT will therefore serve as an intermediary between the person or entity reporting a vulnerability and the provider of the potentially vulnerable information and communication technology (hereinafter referred to as “ICT”) product or service. According to Article 17(5), the coordinator will also submit weekly reports to GISO on the execution of the tasks stipulated in this Article. The Act thus establishes clear roles and responsibilities for CSIRTs and provides a legal framework enabling enhanced cooperation with GISO regarding national cybersecurity.

Article 10(1) establishes GISO as the national competent authority responsible for information security, as outlined in Article 1(1). GISO’s responsibilities are established in 36 sub-paragraphs of Article 10(2). As specified in sub-paragraph 2 of Article 10(2), GISO will be responsible to coordinate the operation of the national information security system. Furthermore, sub-paragraph 3 indicates

that GISO will support all liable entities in the performance of their tasks related to information security. Sub-paragraph 5 establishes that GISO will cooperate with organisations and authorities involved in information security, particularly with CSIRTs, liable entities and other relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, Articles 11(1), 12(1) and 27(2) designate GISO as the National Cybersecurity Coordination Centre (hereinafter referred to as “NCC-SI”), the competent authority for the management of large-scale cybersecurity incidents and crises, and the national cybersecurity certification authority, respectively.

Provisions establishing a legal basis for a structured exchange of information about incidents, or cyber threats, or other information in the field of information security between CSIRTs and GISO are set out in Article 18. Specifically, Article 18(1) mandates GISO to establish appropriate cooperation at the national level with CSIRTs and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that their roles and responsibilities, as defined in the Act, are carried out appropriately. Furthermore, under Article 18(2), the exchange of information on incidents, cyber threats, and near misses between GISO and CSIRTs will take place through a secure national digital platform. An incident is defined in Article 5 sub-paragraph 9 as “an event compromising the availability, authenticity, integrity or confidentiality of stored, transmitted or processed data or of the services offered by, or accessible via, network and information systems.” A cyber threat is defined in sub-paragraph 13 of Article 5 as “any potential circumstance, event or act that could damage, disrupt or otherwise adversely impact network and information systems, the users of such systems and other persons.” A near miss is defined in Article 5 sub-paragraph 52 as an “event that could have compromised the availability, authenticity, integrity or confidentiality of stored, transmitted or processed data or of the services offered by, or accessible via, network and information systems, but that was successfully prevented from materialising or that did not materialise.”

In addition to the exchange of information between CSIRTs and GISO on incidents, cyber threats, and near misses through the national digital platform, Article 34(1) establishes a legal basis for liable entities and other entities (suppliers and providers of ICT products and services) to exchange all other information in the field of information security. This will be achieved by entering into information-sharing arrangements, the establishment of which will be encouraged by GISO in accordance with Article 34(3). Moreover, pursuant to Article 34(4), essential and important entities are required to notify the competent CSIRT and GISO of their involvement in information-sharing arrangements. Additionally, Article 34(5) stipulates that, upon request, CSIRTs and GISO may participate in these arrangements. Article 34(1) provides further clarity on the scope of information that liable entities, CSIRTs, and GISO may exchange in the field of information security. It defines this category to include elements such as “cyber threats, near misses, vulnerabilities, techniques and procedures, indicators of compromise, adversarial tactics, threat-actor-specific details, cybersecurity alerts, and recommendations for configuring cybersecurity tools to detect malicious activities.”

Lastly, the roles and responsibilities of CSIRTs, as set out in Articles 13, 15, 17, and 59, provide for a decentralised operational response to cybersecurity incidents and cyber threats affecting liable entities across Slovenia. This decentralised model is complemented by GISO’s overarching coordination role, which includes ensuring compliance with the Act, managing the secure national digital platform, and aggregating information from all CSIRTs to maintain a comprehensive national cybersecurity situational picture, as provided for in Articles 10, 11, 12, and 27. Taken together, this clearly defined division of tasks, combined with accountability mechanisms, requires all entities within the national cybersecurity system to enhance cooperation.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled

Number: M139	Related measure: SI-C10-RA Structural measures to strengthen the resilience of the labour market		
Name of the Milestone: Entry into force of pension reform legislation			
Qualitative Indicator: Provision in the law indicating its entry into force			Time: Q4 2024

1. Context:

This reform increases the resilience of Slovenian labour market by establishing a permanent crisis short-time work scheme, changing the system of unemployment benefits by removing the incentives to exit labour market early, adopting pension reform legislation and adoption of the Guidelines for the implementation of active labour market policy 2026-2030.

Milestone 139 concerns the entry into force of the amended pension reform legislation, increasing the sustainability and adequacy of the pension system.

Milestone 139 is the final step for the pension reform, after starting the negotiations with the social partners (M137) and reaching the governmental approval (M138). Reform A still includes one uncompleted milestone (M140, Guidelines for the implementation of active labour market policy 2026-2030).

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the milestone (including all the constitutive elements) has been satisfactorily fulfilled.
2	Copy of the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia where the act on Amendments to the Pension and Disability insurance act was published	Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 90/25, published on 18 November 2025.
3	Letter signed by dr. Damjan Kavaš, director of the Institute for Economic Research, dated 19 June 2025	The letter details the work that the independent research institute carried out for the preparation of the law, providing assessment of the impact of the changes in the legislation

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the milestone.

In line with the name of the milestone, **Entry into force of pension reform legislation.**

In line with the qualitative indicator, **provision in the law indicating its entry into force.**

The Act on Amendments to the Pension and Disability Insurance Act (hereinafter referred to as “the pension reform act”) amending the Pension and Disability Insurance Act (ZPIZ-2) was published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 90/25, on. According to its article 166 the pension reform act entered into force on [date of entry into force on 18 November 2025. The pension reform act entered into force fifteen days after its publication, in accordance with Article 167 of this act. Based on Article 166 of the Amending Act, however, most new provisions in the law apply from 1 January 2026.

The legislation shall increase the long-term fiscal sustainability of the pension system and the adequacy of pensions by:

(i) increasing the statutory retirement age and the early retirement age

Article 17 of the pension reform act (Evidence 2) modifies the Article 27 of the Pension and Disability Insurance Act and provides (first subsection) that an insured person acquires the right to an old-age pension at the age of 67 if he or she has completed at least 15 years of insurance, thus increasing the statutory retirement age by two years. In the same article, the early retirement age (defined in Slovenia as the retirement age for persons having completed 40 years of pension qualifying period), is increased from 60 years to 62 years.

As the retirement age is increased, the pension reform act includes exceptions (second, third and fourth subsections of the amended Article 27 of the Pension and Disability Insurance Act for persons close to the retirement i.e., for those born between 1962 and 1967 for whom special provisions apply to avoid an abrupt change in their already acquired rights and legitimate expectations.

Based on the calculations of the Institute of Economic Research (Evidence 3, Figure 5), this change reduces pension expenditure by cca 0.5% of GDP by 2070 compared to the baseline scenario defined in the Ageing Report 2024 (peak impact: cca -0.9 pp of GDP in 2046). Thus, based on the independent Institute's calculations, it improves the sustainability of the pension system while also improving pension adequacy as later retirement results in a longer contribution period, leading to higher accrual rate. **(ii) revising the pensions indexation formula increasing the weight of inflation compared to the wages,**

Article 66 of the pension reform act (Evidence 2) modifies the Article 106 of the Pension and Disability Insurance Act and modifies (second subsection) the 2025 indexation formula (60% weight on wage growth and 40% weight of inflation), to a new formula based on 20% of wage growth and 80% of inflation. The revised Article 106 applies to the indexation of all pensions being paid, not only the new pensions.

Based on the amended article 106 in the Pension and Disability Insurance Act, from 1 January 2026, the indexation is changed to 50 % wage growth and 50 % inflation, thus increasing the weight of inflation. From 1 January 2035 to 31 December 2039 pensions will be indexed on 40 % wage growth and 60 % inflation. From 1 January 2040 to 31 December 2044 pensions will be indexed on 30 % wage growth and 70 % inflation (third subsection of amended Article 106). Every five years after the law is adopted, an evaluation of the change in pension expenditure in GDP will be carried out with the social partners to assess the possible need for further adjustments in the adopted indexation formula (fourth subsection of amended Article 106).

Based on the calculations of the independent Institute of Economic Research (Evidence 3, Figure 8), this change in has significant positive impact, 1.26 pp of GDP by 2070, on the fiscal sustainability.

(iii) increasing the accrual rate and

Article 24 of the pension reform act (Evidence 2) modifies the first subsection of Article 37 of the Pension and Disability Insurance Act and increases the accrual rate to 70% (in 2025, the accrual rate was 63,5%). Similarly to the increase in the retirement age, the increase will fully apply to all persons born after 1968, whereas the accrual rate will increase to a lower level for those close to retirement, as defined in the second to ninth subsections of the amended Article 37 of the Pension and Disability Insurance Act.

The increase in the accrual rate is a measure to ensure the adequacy of pensions, aimed at reducing the negative impact of extending the reference period and the changed pension indexation formula.

(iv) extending the reference period for the calculation of pensions.

Article 20 of the pension reform act (Evidence 2) modifies Article 30 of the Pension and Disability Insurance Act and increases the reference period for the calculation of pensions to 40 years, with the possibility of excluding the 5 least favourable years (third subsection of the amended Article 30). This extends the previous 24-year reference period. Similarly to the increase in the retirement age and accrual rate, the increase will fully apply to all persons born after 1968, whereas for those born between 1962 and 1967, the reference period will increase gradually (sixth subsection of the amended Article 30).

Based on the calculations of the Institute of Economic Research (Evidence 3, Figure 6), the change is expected to reduce the pension expenditure by up to 0.75pp of GDP.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: T143	SI-C10-IC Introducing more flexible working methods adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities in sheltered companies and employment centres			
Name of the Target: Grants for projects supporting more flexible working arrangements for persons with disabilities				
Quantitative Indicator: Number		Baseline: 0	Target: 37	Time: Q2 2025

1. Context:

The objective of the investment is to provide the technical basis for introducing more flexible working methods in sheltered companies and employment centres.

The investment consists in the provision of 37 grants for projects for sheltered companies and employment centres. These shall include trainings, which shall be delivered with a focus on strengthening supporting competences required to introduce more flexible working arrangements for persons with disabilities. The grants result in the plans for development of the business models for employment centres and sheltered enterprises and training of persons with disabilities to improve their skills for benefiting from flexible working arrangements.

Target 143 is the only target of the investment.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Target 143 Summary Document with annexes	The summary document duly justifying how the milestone (including all the constitutive elements) was satisfactorily fulfilled
2	Public call for sheltered companies and employment centres with advisors for introducing more flexible working methods adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities, published by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities on 10 November 2023.	Public call for sheltered companies and employment centres, that was published by Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities on 10 November 2023 in the Official Journal No - 113/2023. The deadline for a submission of applications was 11 December 2023.
3	Extension of the deadline for applications for the Public call for sheltered companies and employment centres with advisors for introducing more flexible working methods adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities, published by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities on 1 December 2023.	The amendment public call extended the deadline for applying for the public call until 10 January 2024. The amended public call was published in the Official Journal No - 121/2023.
4	Extension of the deadline for applications for the Public call for sheltered companies and employment centres with advisors for	The amendment public call extended the deadline for applying for the public call until 31 January 2024. The amended public call

	introducing more flexible working methods adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities, published by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities on 29 December 2023.	was published in the Official Journal No - 135/2023.
5	Announcement of the members of the expert commission and recipients of funding, published by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities on 5 September 2024.	The list of selected recipients of financing with allocated amounts for supporting more flexible working arrangements for persons with disabilities.
6	Confirmation letter, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, 2025.	Confirmation letters for 37 selected projects, issued by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, confirming accepting final reports for projects of beneficiaries, signed between 25 and 27 November 2025.
7	Project Final Reports	37 final project reports for sheltered companies and employment centres: 1: Poslovne storitve Kadiš d.o.o. - IP; 2: IP Posočje d.o.o.; 3: Center Jaspis Celje; 4: SOC-EKO d.o.o. Šentjur; 5: Izobraževalni center Štore d.o.o.; 6: Tevis d.o.o.; 7: SKUPAJ, Zavod za usposabljanje, zaposlovanje in socialno vključenost invalidov, Ljutomer; 8: SŽ-ŽIP, storitve, d.o.o.; 9: AZON IP d.o.o. Ljubljana; 10: IP CENTRAL d.o.o.; 11: Alpacem Inde, d.o.o.; 12: Zavod Radela, Radlje ob Dravi; 13: ZRP Pomelaj, z.o.o.; 14: HTZ Velenje, I.P., d.o.o.; 15: ZAPOSLOTVENI CENTER LIVIA, d.o.o.; 16: PRO ČIS-TEAM d.o.o.; 17: BLISK TRGOVINA IP d.o.o.; 18: Korenika Šalovci; 19: ZC Center BM d.o.o.; 20: Allium z.o.o., so. p.; 21: EKO LOGISTIK d.o.o.; 22: GVS Varovanje d.o.o.; 23: BROLINE d.o.o.; 24: IPIL d.o.o.; 25: PRIMA IP d.o.o.; 26: Jazon d.o.o.; 27: Zavod Jazon; 28: Zavod za razvoj lokalnih skupnosti Hudo dobro, Renkovci; 29: Mozaik dobrot; 30: AMBIT d.o.o. Novo mesto; 31: Kodel d.o.o.; 32: Zaposlitveni center RUJ, Zavod; 33: ZAPOSLOTVENI CENTER Vitis, Zavod Ptuj; 34: Zaposlitveni center Papilot, Posavje; 35: PROCALL d.o.o.; 36: AKUSTIKA GROUP d.o.o.; 37: LEVAS Krško d.o.o.
8	Financing agreements between the beneficiaries and the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities	37 financing agreements between the beneficiaries and the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenia authorities cover all constitutive elements of the target.

Provision of grants to employment centers and sheltered enterprises for projects supporting more flexible working arrangements for persons with disabilities. Furthermore, in line with the goal of the target: 37 grants provided. Furthermore, in line with the measure description the investment consists in awarded grants for projects for sheltered companies and employment centres.

The Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities carried out public calls for sheltered companies and employment centres for introducing more flexible working methods adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities on 10 November 2023 and extended the deadline for applications to reach the desired number of projects (Evidence 2, Evidence 3, Evidence 4). Based on the definition of the eligible participants (Evidence 2, section 6.1, the call was open to legal persons entered in the register of employment centres or in the register of sheltered enterprises in accordance with the Employment Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities Act (UL RS Nos 16/07 – official consolidated text, 87/11, 96/12 – ZPIZ-2, 98/14 and 18/21). The Commission verified during the assessment that all 37 recipients are listed in the register of employment centres or in the register of sheltered enterprises.

The tender documents also specified that the grants were for the purposes of supporting more flexible working arrangements for persons with disabilities. Section 5.3 of the tender documents (Evidence 2) defined the eligible activities such as the analysis of business model and its improvement, training of the disabled employees in line with the purpose of the milestone.

Out of 60 applications received from employment centers and sheltered enterprises, the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities selected 43 projects based on the procedure and the selection criteria defined in the tender documentation (Evidence 2, sections 10.1 and 10.2). The list of selected applicants and funding allocated to these (Evidence 5) was made public on 5 September 2024 in accordance with section 10.3 of the tender document (Evidence 2).

All 37 beneficiaries signed financing contracts with the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (Evidence 8). Article 10 (4) of these contracts details the procedure of payments to the beneficiaries, stating that the Ministry shall carry out checks on the completeness and correctness of the payment request within 30 days of receipt of the payment request, and if it does not reject the request for payment, it shall issue an order for the payment of funds from the State budget. In the confirmation letters (Evidence 6) the Ministry confirms for all 37 projects that the administrative verification of payment applications and all the related evidence of the project activities has been carried out.

37 confirmations from the authorities accepting the final reports (by beneficiaries) demonstrating that the plans for development of the business models were prepared for employment centers and sheltered enterprises and that persons with disabilities were included in the training to improve their skills for benefiting from flexible working arrangements. Furthermore, in line with the measure description [...] These shall include trainings, which shall be delivered with a focus on strengthening supporting competences required to introduce more flexible working arrangements for persons with disabilities.

The final reports by 37 beneficiaries (Evidence 7) were compiled based on the contract of financing between the Ministry of Labour and the beneficiaries of the funds (Evidence 2, Annex I, Article 27). These reports focus on results and confirm that each project included the development of business

models and provide details on the trainings of the disabled persons. These specify, among others, concrete measures undertaken by the beneficiaries to make working arrangements (working environment and forms of working) more flexible and their impact on creating new jobs, a number of disabled people that have received training, the field of trainings and competences supported for disabled people and for employees working with the latter.

The Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities has confirmed through the issued confirmation letters (Evidence 6) the acceptance of projects' final reports (Evidence 7) from 37 beneficiaries – employment centers and sheltered enterprises. The beneficiaries have the status of an employment centre or of a sheltered company and are included in the relevant registers. While 43 projects were initially selected, 37 projects were completed in line with the target.

The 37 confirmation letters from Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities to the beneficiaries (Evidence 6), signed by the Director-General and the responsible case officer, confirm that the Ministry has checked the Project Final Reports, carried out administrative verification of payment applications and checked all the related evidence of the project activities. The confirmation letters also confirm that projects of beneficiaries incorporated (i) an analysis of the state of play of a current business model of a beneficiary, (ii) making of a set of measures for improving the current business model, (iii) making of an individual plan for an updated business model and adaptation of working processes and (iv) advisory for business optimization on the market (Evidence 6, 5th paragraph of a confirmation letter). Furthermore, the confirmation letters confirm that projects included (v) making of individual career plans for employed disabled people, (vi) preparation of a set of targeted training and education programs for persons with disabilities and other employees and (vii) their implementation as well as (viii) provisioning of psycho-social support to disabled people in sheltered companies (Evidence 6, 6th paragraph of a confirmation letter). As confirmed through confirmation letters, 37 project final reports (Evidence 7) provide for every beneficiary concrete measures that underpin each of the eight (i. – viii) group of activities to prepare plans for introducing more flexible working methods adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: T145	Related measure: SI-C10-ID Faster entry of young people into the labour market		
Name of the Target: Financial incentives for employers to hire young people on open-ended contracts.			
Quantitative Indicator: Number	Baseline: 700	Target: 1950	Time: Q4 2024

1. Context:

The objective of the investment is to reduce youth unemployment following the COVID-19 pandemic, putting young people in open-ended (permanent), rather than temporary jobs.

The investment consists in financial incentives for employers to hire young people on open-ended contracts.

Target 145 is the second and last target of the investment, and it follows the completion of target 144, related to a faster entry of young people into the labour market. The investment has a final expected date for implementation by the end of 2024.

Following the completion of this target, in line with the description of the measure in the Council Implementing Decision, Slovenia will complete Investment D: Faster entry of young people into the labour market.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the milestone (including all the constitutive elements) has been satisfactorily fulfilled.
2	2 nd amendment of the public call to employers to implement a project under the Faster entry of young people into the labour market programme by the Employment Service of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as "ESS") from 1 February 2023 as published on 26 October 2023 (classification number 1106-1/2022-111)	By this document, the ESS revised its original public call from 1 February 2023 and extended deadlines for a submission of offers from employers, contracts between the ESS and employers and employment contracts between the employers and employees
3	Third public call to employers to implement a project under the Faster entry of young people into the labour market programme, published by the ESS published on 2 April 2024 (classification number 1106-1/2022-153)	In order to attract additional beneficiaries the ESS published the third public invitation to employers to implement a project under the Faster entry of young people into the labour market programme on 2 April 2024
4	The list of grant contracts with the unique identifier for the contract of the ESS with the young person and the name of employer	The document lists 1434 employment contracts between the ESS and a young person as well as their employers.
5	An example of an employment contract with an individual	An example of an open-ended employment contract between an employer and a person aged 29 or younger.
6	An example of a grant contract with a company	An example of a contract between ESS and a company for a grant for employing a person aged 29 or younger
7	Employment contracts between the employer and the employee	Sample of employment contracts between the employer and the employee to check fulfilment of constitutive elements.

8	Contracts between the ESS and the employer	Sample of contracts between the ESS and the employer to check fulfilment of constitutive elements.
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3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the target.

Number of young people aged 29 or younger who have signed open-ended employment contracts with employers, who were granted 18-month-long subsidies for their employment.

The ESS has published the public invitations to employers to implement a project under the “Faster entry of young people into the labour market programme” on 1 February 2023 (with amendments on 21 September 2023 and second amendment on 26 October 2023 (Evidence 2) and on 2 April 2024 (Evidence 3). Chapter 1 “Subject of the Public Invitation” and Chapter 2 “Objective of the Public Invitation” (Evidence 2, page 3 and Evidence 3, page 5) specify that an employment contract has to be open-ended (permanent). The open-ended employment contact as a condition for a granted 18-month-long subsidy is stipulated also in third paragraph of Article 2 of the template for a contact between the ESS and an employer, which is part of both public invitations.

Chapter 6 “Information about the Target Group” in both public invitations (Evidence 2, page 6 and Evidence 3, page 8) determines that the ESS will include in the project “Faster entry of young people into the labour market” unemployed persons registered in the unemployment register who are aged up to and including 29 years. Chapter 13 “Eligible costs of an implementation of the project” in both calls (Evidence 2, page 13 and Evidence 3, page 15) specifies that an employer should be granted and paid a subsidy for 18 consecutive months for each full month of an employment of a young person.

Following the selection of a random sample of 60 units, Slovenia submitted 60 sets of contracts (all consisting of i) contract between the company and the young person and ii) contract between the company and the ESS in order to verify that all persons were aged 29 or younger, all contracts between the young people and employers were open-ended (permanent), in the subsidies were granted for 18-months-long period and that all contacts were signed. The evidence provided for a sample of 1434 units confirmed that the requirements of the target have been met. In the checked contracts, all persons were aged 29 or younger, all contracts between the young people and employers were open-ended, in all cases subsidies were granted for 18-months-long, all contacts between the employees and employers were signed and all contracts between the Employment Service of Slovenia and employers were signed. Therefore, the target requirements can be considered met, thus exceeding the goal of Target 145 (which was 1250) by 184. Based on this, there is statistical assurance that the target has been met, and all its constitutive elements have been satisfactorily fulfilled.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: T175	Related measure: SI-C13-RC Creating systemic conditions for investment growth			
Name of the Target: Indicator of no calls for bids				
Quantitative Indicator: Number		Baseline: 26	Target: 14	Time: Q4 2024

1. Context:

The objective of the reform is to increase public and private investment by reforming the public procurement system and by simplifying procedures in the area of construction and spatial planning.

Target 175 concerns the reduction of the percentage of public procurement procedures where no call for bids was published (negotiated procedures without prior publication). The target requires this indicator to decrease to 14% or less, as measured by the Single Market and Competitiveness Scoreboard.

Target 175 is the final step in the implementation of the public procurement aspect of this measure together with milestone 177, related to the analysis of public procurement reforms, following the entry into force of the amendment to the Public Procurement Act (milestone 174), the alignment of Slovenia's public procurement databases with the European Commission's database (milestone 178), the operationalisation of the Public Procurement Academy (milestone 179) and the technical assistance to support the implementation of public procurement reforms (milestone 176).

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary Document	Summary document duly justifying how the target was satisfactorily fulfilled.
2	Annex 1 - Single Market and Competitiveness Scoreboard, Country data: Slovenia, 2024	Extract from the Single Market Scoreboard showing the data for the indicator "no calls for bids" (negotiated procedures without publication).
3	Annex 2 - Commission Staff Working Document, 2025 Country Report - Slovenia, 4 June 2025	Supporting evidence analysing the public procurement landscape and competitiveness in Slovenia.

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the target.

The Single Market and Competitiveness Scoreboard indicator for "no calls for bids" shall be reduced to 14 %.

The Council Implementing Decision requires that the Single Market and Competitiveness Scoreboard indicator for "no calls for bids" shall be reduced to 14 %. The evidence provided by the Member State, specifically the extract from the Single Market Scoreboard published by the European Commission (Annex 1) and the data from the national electronic procurement system included in the country report (Annex 2), demonstrates that this indicator has decreased significantly and consistently over time. The percentage of negotiated procedures without prior publication — "no

call for bids” —decreased from a baseline of 26% in 2020 to 10% in 2023 and 8% in 2024. This value is well below the target threshold of 14 %.

This reduction was achieved through reforms to the public procurement framework. The authorities amended the Public Procurement Act, specifically including an ex-ante notification mechanism under which any contracting authority intending to use a negotiated procedure must notify three independent oversight bodies and failure to provide this notification constitutes a punishable offence under the Public Procurement Act, thereby actively discouraging the misuse of this procedure (milestone 174). At the same time, the authorities have made efforts in digitalising the procurement processes and they aligned Slovenia’s public procurement databases with the European Commission’s database and established the regular transmission of the data necessary for the full publication of public procurement indicators in the Single Market Scoreboard (milestone 178). Technical assistance to support the implementation of public procurement reforms has been completed (milestone 176) and some of the recommendations have already been implemented by the Ministry of public administration. Furthermore, the Ministry of Public Administration established the Public Procurement Academy to professionalise civil servants and improve administrative capacity via enhanced training to bidders (Milestone 179).

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled

Number: M177	Related measure: SI-C13-RC Creating systemic conditions for investment growth		
Name of the Milestone: Analysis of public procurement reforms			
Qualitative Indicator: The report is submitted			Time: Q4 2024

1. Context:

The objective of the reform is to increase public and private investment by reforming the public procurement system and by simplifying procedures in the area of construction and spatial planning.

Milestone 177 requires the submission of a report that analyses the impact of these procurement reforms and outlines recommendations for future policy initiatives.

Milestone 177 is the final step in the implementation of the public procurement aspect of this measure together with target 175, related to indicator of no calls for bids, following the entry into force of the amendment to the Public Procurement Act (milestone 174), the alignment of Slovenia's public procurement databases with the European Commission's database (milestone 178), the operationalisation of the Public Procurement Academy (milestone 179) and the technical assistance to support the implementation of public procurement reforms (milestone 176).

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary Document	Summary document duly justifying how the target was satisfactorily fulfilled.
2	Annex 1	Report "Maximising the benefits of effective competition in public procurement in Slovenia", published by the OECD, 29 January 2025
3	Annex 2	Appendix report "Analysis of the recent public procurement reforms in Slovenia", prepared by the OECD for the Ministry of Public Administration, 13 December 2024

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the milestone.

Submission of a report with (i) an analysis of the impact of public procurement reforms and (ii) recommendations for further reforms or policy initiatives.

Slovenia has provided two complementary documents to fulfil this requirement: an independent OECD report titled "Maximising the benefits of effective competition in public procurement in Slovenia" (Annex 1) and a specific Appendix report titled "Analysis of the recent public procurement reforms in Slovenia" (Annex 2).

On the analysis of the impact of reforms, the OECD report (Annex 1) provides a comprehensive assessment of the competition landscape in public procurement in Slovenia. Specifically, Chapter 2 of Annex 1 delivers an in-depth analysis of the state of play of competition in public procurement, disaggregated by region, procurement type, and sector. Furthermore, Chapter 3 of Annex 1 examines the regulatory and institutional frameworks, analysing the potential impediments to competition and the effects of recent reforms in area of public procurement on the market. Complementing this primary analysis, the Appendix report (Annex 2) builds upon the findings of

Annex 1 to provide a detailed analysis specifically focused on the impact of the recent public procurement reforms. This assessment utilises data gathered from the Slovenian e-Procurement systems and interviews with key stakeholders, including the National Review Commission and the Court of Audit of Republic of Slovenia, contracting authorities, economic operators and other stakeholders who provided insights into the Slovenian procurement system. The analysis concludes that while the legislative amendments to the Public Procurement Act have successfully reduced the share of negotiated procedures (Annex 1, Chapter 3), structural challenge in particular on administrative capacity and market fragmentation persist (Annex 1, Chapter 4).

Consequently, the reports identify measures to address these challenges and both submitted reports include a comprehensive set of recommendations. Chapter 5 of the main report (Annex 1) and Chapter 3 of the Appendix report (Annex 2) provide a detailed set of recommendations for further reform and policy initiatives. These include soft measures to improve the capacity of contracting authorities, as well as specific initiatives to accelerate digitalisation, safeguard competition and improve public procurement data governance.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled

Number: M183	Related Measure: Healthcare System Reform
Name of the Milestone: Entry into force of legislation	
Qualitative Indicator: Provisions in the legislation indicating the entry into force	Time: Q4 2024

1. Context:

The reform addresses the quality, accessibility and financial sustainability of the healthcare system in Slovenia. To this aim, a new agency for the monitoring and control of quality in the healthcare system has been established and legislative measures have been taken.

Milestone 183 concerns the entry into force of healthcare-related legislation to ensure the quality, accessibility and financial sustainability of healthcare in Slovenia.

Milestone M183 is the second and last milestone of the reform, and it follows the completion of milestone M182, related to the establishment of an independent body to monitor and control quality in the healthcare system.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Act on Quality Assurance in Healthcare, (<i>Zakon o zagotavljanju kakovosti v zdravstvu (ZZKZ)</i>); published in Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 102/2024, in force since 18 December 2024, in line with Article 48.	Determines the principles of quality in healthcare, the conditions for ensuring a quality system with continuous improvement of quality and patient safety, responsibilities of healthcare providers, responsibilities of patients and other stakeholders in healthcare, duties and responsibilities of the Slovenian Quality Health Care Agency, the evaluation of health technologies and control of the quality system, with the aim of achieving the highest level of patient safety by reducing safety incidents.
2	Health Services Act-N (ZZDej-N)), published in Official Gazette of Slovenia No. 32/2025, in force since 21 May 2025, in line with Article 53.	The Health Services Act-N (ZZDej-N) is a key Slovenian healthcare act that regulates the organization and provision of health services, including public health institutions, healthcare providers, and professionals. The amendments strengthen the public healthcare network by clearly separating public and private services and ensuring that concession holders operate on a non-profit basis. The Act aims to improve accessibility, transparency, and continuity of care, while enhancing working conditions and safeguarding equal access for patients.
3	Act Amending and Supplementing the Health Care and Health Insurance Act (ZZVZZ-T), published in Official Gazette of Slovenia No. 78/2023, in force since 20 July 2023, in line with Article 29.	The Act Amending and Supplementing the Health Care and Health Insurance Act (ZZVZZ-T) introduces major reforms to Slovenia's health insurance system. It abolished complementary health insurance and introduced compulsory health contribution collected by the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia (hereinafter: HIIS) instead. The goal is to make healthcare financing more equitable, improve accessibility, and ensure long-term financial

		sustainability. The Act also strengthens system resilience, professionalizes management, and enhances oversight to protect insured persons and maintain trust in the public healthcare system.
4	Act on Emergency Measures in the Field of Health (ZNUPZ), published in the Official Gazette of Slovenia No. 112/2021 and entered into force on 14 July 2021, in line with Article 47.	It introduces urgent measures to maintain healthcare system functionality during and after the epidemic. It adjusts provisions of several health-related laws, including those on healthcare services, health insurance, public procurement, and staffing, provides legal grounds for exceptional procedures in resource allocation, remuneration, and scholarships for healthcare professions, aims to ensure continuity of care, adequate staffing, and financial stability in the health system during crisis conditions.
5	Amended Rules on compulsory health insurance (POZZ), published in Official Gazette of Slovenia No. 124/2023 and entered into force on 16 December 2023, in line with Article 120.	It is a fundamental by-law that regulates in detail the implementation of compulsory health insurance in Slovenia. They set out the rights and obligations of insured persons, health care providers and the Institute for Health Insurance of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as "HIIS").
6	Act on Emergency Measures to Contain the Spread and Mitigate the Consequences of the Infectious Disease COVID-19 in the Field of Health (ZNUNBZ), published in the Official Gazette of Slovenia No. 141/2022 and entered into force on 8 November 2022, in line with Article 45.	The Act introduces temporary provisions to contain the spread of COVID-19 and reduce its impact on health services, adjusts existing health legislation to allow flexible organization of healthcare activities during the epidemic, establishes mechanisms for resource allocation, staffing adjustments, and financial support to ensure continuity of care, provides a legal basis for exceptional procedures and emergency interventions in the health system.
7	Act on Emergency Measures to Ensure the Stability of the Health System (ZNUZSZS), published in the Official Gazette of Slovenia No. 100/2022 and entered into force on 26 July 2022, in line with Article 25.	The Act introduces urgent measures to address organizational weaknesses and long waiting times in Slovenia's healthcare system, largely caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. It ensures adequate staffing, equipment, and facilities, modifies several healthcare-related laws, and sets temporary provisions to guarantee accessible, quality, and safe healthcare for all citizens.
8	Act on Additional Intervention Measures to Ensure Accessibility in Health Care (ZDIUZDZ), published in the Official Gazette of Slovenia No. 112/2024 and entered into force on 28 December 2024, in line with Article 19.	The Act introduces additional temporary measures to improve access to healthcare services in Slovenia. It extends existing provisions, adjusts several health-related laws, and includes incentives for family medicine, new specializations, and the organization of additional family medicine clinics to address staff shortages and reduce waiting times.
9	Act on intervention measures in the field of health, labour and social affairs and health-related matters (ZIUZDS), published in the Official Gazette of Slovenia No. 136/2023 and entered into force on 31 December 2023, in	The Act introduces measures to eliminate organisational weaknesses of the health system, the long-term consequences of the COVID-19 epidemic on the operation of health care and inadmissible waiting times, and to ensure sufficient and adequate capacities for the stable functioning of the health

	line with Article 67.	system and the efficient implementation of health insurance.
10	Rules on ordering and managing waiting lists and maximum permissible waiting times, published in the Official Gazette of Slovenia No. 60/2024 and entered into force on 1 August 2024, in line with Article 21.	These rules are based on empowerments of the minister responsible for health in Articles 15, 15a and 15b of the Patient Rights Act (ZPacP, Official Gazette of Slovenia No 15/08, 55/17, 177/20 and 100/22). They define: 1. Requirements regarding the determination of the organization of office hours of the healthcare service provider, 2. Access to information on health professionals, 3. The detailed method of scheduling appointments for healthcare services, 4. Procedures for placement on the waiting list and waiting lists management, 5. Valid patient reasons for appointment cancellation, 6. Procedure for rescheduling when cancellation is attributable to the provider, 7. Maximum waiting times by urgency level, 8. Content and method of reporting by providers.
11	Decree on compulsory health insurance service programs, capacities required for its implementation and the scope of funds for 2025, published in Official Gazette of Slovenia No. 78/2023 and entered into force on 1 March 2025, in line with Article 252.	Decree defining the scope of compulsory health insurance service programmes, the capacities required for their implementation, and the allocation of financial resources for the year 2025.
12	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the milestone (including all the constitutive elements, as well as the list of recipients) was satisfactorily fulfilled.

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the milestone.

In line with the name of the milestone, **entry into force of legislation**. Furthermore, in line with the qualitative indicator, **provisions in the legislation indicating their entry into force**. Furthermore, in line with the description of the measure, **the reform consists of the entry into force of the healthcare-related legislation to ensure the quality, accessibility and financial sustainability of healthcare in Slovenia**.

The legislative instruments and amendments to legislative instruments entered into force as indicated in the table below, provisions in the legislation indicate the entry into force:

(Amended) legislation	Entry into force	Provision indicating the entry into force	Evidence number
Act on quality assurance in healthcare	18 December 2024	Article 48	1
Health services act	21 May 2025	Article 53	2
Act amending and supplementing the healthcare and health insurance act	20 July 2023	Article 29	3
Act on emergency measures in the field of	14 July 2021	Article 47	4

health			
Amended rules on compulsory health insurance	16 December 2023	Article 120	5
Act on emergency measures to contain the spread and mitigate the consequences of the infectious disease COVID-19 in the field of health	8 November 2022	Article 45	6
Act on emergency measures to ensure the stability of the health system	26 July 2022	Article 25	7
Act on additional intervention measures to ensure accessibility in healthcare	28 December 2024	Article 19	8
Act on intervention measures in the field of health, labour and social affairs and health-related matters	31 December 2023	Article 67	9
Decree on compulsory health insurance service programs, capacities required for its implementation and the scope of funds for 2025	1 March 2025	Article 252	11
Rules on ordering and managing waiting lists and maximum permissible waiting times	1 August 2024	Article 21	10

The legislation shall include provisions on:

(i) the quality of healthcare by:

- **introducing principles for health quality and safety management;**

The Act on Quality Assurance in Healthcare (evidence 1) was adopted in November 2024 and entered into force on 18 December 2024. Article 4 of the act (evidence 1) introduces seven fundamental quality principles aimed at ensuring health quality and safety management, namely: effectiveness (point 1); performance (point 2); patient-centricity (point 3); timeliness (point 4); safety of medical treatment (point 5); equality (point 6); and healthcare integration (point 7). Furthermore, the mentioned principles establish a standardised quality and safety framework that all healthcare providers (Article 7, paragraph 1) and the Agency for Quality in Healthcare (Article 22, paragraph 1, point 1) have to implement (evidence 1).

- **reviewing the health quality indicators;**

In line with Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Act on quality assurance in healthcare (evidence 1), healthcare providers are tasked to monitor quality indicators and outcomes of treatment with the objective to continuously improve the quality of health care (point 7) and to provide the Agency for Quality in Healthcare with data for the analysis of quality indicators in a manner determined by the agency (point 8).

In line with Article 22 of the act (evidence 1), the agency is responsible for monitoring, defining and analysing the health quality data and indicators, and is specifically tasked to:

- determine quality indicators, methods and criteria for achieving the quality and safety of health care for health care providers (point 6),
- determine the method of transmitting data for the analysis of quality indicators and the method of monitoring quality indicators by health care providers (point 9),
- analyse data from contractors to calculate the value of quality indicators (point 10),
- ensure the publication of the results of monitoring the quality of medical treatment and the experience of patients with medical treatment and other collected indicators of the quality of medical treatment (point 11),
- participate in the establishment of infrastructure for national data monitoring for management and quality management of health care for health care providers (point 12).

The definition of indicators, methods and criteria combined with the review of the data provided by the healthcare providers and contractors to the agency ensures that health quality indicators are consistent over time and across providers.

The legislation shall include provisions on:

(ii) the accessibility of healthcare by:

- **defining the roles of stakeholders in the healthcare system;**

The Act amending the Health Services Act (evidence 2; Articles 18 and 20) defines the roles of directors, medical directors and the Council of public healthcare institutions² ensuring competent and transparent leadership in the public health institutions, which contribute to better accessibility by optimizing organizational process and by clarifying and defining the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the healthcare system, which then helps streamline governance and reduce fragmentation. In addition, Article 8 of the Act amending the Health Services Act amending Article 5 of the Health Services Act (evidence 2) defines the role of the National Institute of Public Health, of the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia, of the Health Council, of the competent chambers or professional associations, and of local self-government communities in the establishment of the network of healthcare providers, which is expected to contribute to improving accessibility of the healthcare services by optimizing organizational processes and by clarifying and defining the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the healthcare system, which helps streamline governance and reduce fragmentation.

- **introducing a network of healthcare providers;**

In order to introduce a network of healthcare providers, in line with Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Act amending the Health Services Act amending Article 5 of the Health Services Act (evidence 2), the Government of the Republic of Slovenia now, upon a proposal from the minister responsible for health, determines the network of the public health service providers at the primary, secondary and tertiary level of health services by health region. When determining the setup of network, the updated criteria set out in Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Act amending the Health Services Act amending Article 4 of the Health Services Act (evidence 2) need to be taken into account. As further defined in Article 8 of the Act amending the Health Services Act amending Article 5 of the Health Services Act (evidence 2), the network of healthcare service providers at primary level should be ensured by the self-governing local community (paragraph 4), while at secondary and tertiary level it should be ensured by the state (paragraph 7). Furthermore, in line with Article 7 of the Act amending the Health Services Act amending Article 4 of the Health Services Act (evidence 2) and with the objective to ensure uninterrupted access to health services, including in the network, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia introduced health regions representing a defined geographically confined area of several neighbouring self-governing local communities.

- **providing financial incentives for family medicine and primary level paediatric clinics;**

In order to address the shortages of family medicine doctors and the deteriorating access to primary healthcare, in July 2021, Article 24 of the Act on Emergency Measures in the Field of Health (evidence 4) introduced financial incentives for increasing the interest of doctors to pursue a specialisation in family medicine, whereby additional financial support is provided to these doctors for the whole duration of the specialisation. The mentioned incentive was extended twice, namely in 2022 when the supplement was also increased (Article 35 of the Act on Emergency Measures to Contain the Spread and Mitigate the Consequences of the Infectious Disease COVID-19 in the Field of Health (evidence 6)), and at the end of 2024, when it was extended until the end of 2026 (Article

² In Slovenia, public healthcare institutions (i.e. healthcare providers) are autonomous not-for-profit public entities established by the state or a municipality to provide healthcare services within the public healthcare network.

11 of the Act on Additional Intervention Measures to Ensure Accessibility in Health Care (evidence 8)). Article 187 of the Decree on compulsory health insurance service programs, capacities required for its implementation and the scope of funds for 2025 (evidence 11) introduces a new payment model for family practices and paediatric clinics at primary level, which includes additional financial incentives for practices which exceed the minimum level of registered patients. If a family medicine or paediatric team has more registered patients than the minimum prescribed, it thus receives a higher payment and a more adequate remuneration of the additional work they have done.

- **revising the management of waiting times;**

Article 9 of the rules on ordering and managing waiting lists and maximum permissible waiting times (evidence 10), regulates that any time slot freed up due to a patient's cancellation is reassigned to another patient on the waiting list, taking into account the urgency of their treatment. Article 7, paragraph 3, of the of the rules on ordering and managing waiting lists and maximum permissible waiting times (evidence 10), specifies the responsibilities of the person authorised for the management of waiting lists, including the responsibility for defining the indicative appointments on the waiting list based on the planned volume of health services per level of urgency, the estimated duration of the health service at the level of the provider or individual health professional, the current number of people waiting per level of urgency, the share of referrals received per level of urgency and the share of cancelled appointments in the previous period. Furthermore, Article 11 of the rules (evidence 10) defines the maximum level of permissible waiting times or each type of healthcare service, according to the degree of urgency. In addition, as an important aspect in the management of waiting times impacting waiting lists and the scheduling of appointments, Article 76 and Article 77 of the Amended rules on compulsory health insurance (evidence 5) redefine the validity of a referral, which is now valid for the entire duration of a treatment at the secondary or tertiary level and not only for one appointment. This reduces the administrative burden in healthcare, in particular for general practitioners who will have more time for the actual treatment of patients and makes waiting lists more transparent as it is now easier to track the actual number of patients waiting for treatment, thereby improving the management of waiting times and reducing waiting times.

- **addressing the staffing management;**

In order to improve the staffing management to enable a better accessibility to healthcare, Article 8, paragraph 7, of the Act amending the Health Services Act amending Article 5 of the Health Services Act (evidence 2) enables public healthcare institutions within network of healthcare providers to provide joint support and healthcare services, more specifically public healthcare institutions and their staff can now formally team up within the regional network to organise shared support services or to jointly deliver healthcare, especially for the provision of joint support matters and health activities. In addition, Article 8, paragraph 8, of the Act amending the Health Services Act (evidence 2) also makes it possible for public healthcare institutions to cooperate contractually to improve integrated healthcare and service accessibility through various agreements that enable occasional or temporary exchanges of staff to, for example, replace temporary absent staff members, handle unexpected increases in workload or ensure a full implementation of a programme. This allows the healthcare institutions to better anticipate the staffing needs and respond to service pressures.

Article 35 of the Act amending the Health Services Act adding Article 51a in the Health Services Act (evidence 2) defines the legal, contractual and scheduling conditions under which healthcare workers in public institutions or with concessionaires must join programs for the provision of continuous healthcare, providing at least 24 hours of service per month (proportionally less for part-time). Article 35 (evidence 2) furthermore introduces the measurement of daily workload for healthcare workers employed in public healthcare institutions, according to the number and complexity of healthcare services performed. The introduction enables systematic measurement of

daily workload, whereby the obtained data will improve staffing management, reveal where work processes can be optimised and strengthen workforce planning.

The legislation shall include provisions on:

(iii) the financial sustainability of healthcare by:

- **revising the procedures for the planning, monitoring and evaluating of health services;**

Article 11 of the Act on Emergency Measures to Ensure the Stability of the Health System (evidence 7) redefines the rules on planning and evaluating health services by enhancing the role of the HIIS in the negotiation process for the preparation of the General Agreement for financing programmes of health services on an annual basis. In line with Article 11, the HIIS is responsible for organizing, coordinating, negotiating with stakeholders and preparing the yearly General Agreement, taking into account the resolution on the National Health Care Plan 2016–2025 (ReNPZV16-25), guidelines for the next year, demographic and macroeconomic trends, and new findings in medicine. In addition, in line with Article 11 the procedure for the preparation of the General Agreement has been revised to better demarcate the responsibilities and ensure a more structured and predictable process for preparing key bases for financing health services.

In order to improve the monitoring of the implementation of the agreed health services, Article 120 of the Decree on compulsory health insurance service programs, capacities required for its implementation and the scope of funds for 2025 (evidence 11), now stipulates more detailed obligations and procedures for healthcare providers to report (for the purposes of implementing, recording and billing health services), submit documents to the central record database for health, and establish cost management by cost centre. Providers now also have to submit to the HIIS a cost and content evaluation of the newly introduced payment model, on the basis of which the HIIS can examine the need for a possible change to the payment model (evidence 11, Article 120, point 28). This helps improve the monitoring role of the HIIS regarding base payments and base capitation fees.

- **transforming the complementary health insurance;**

Prior to the transformation of the complementary health insurance, the majority of the Slovenian population had a private complementary health insurance to cover co-payments where the compulsory (main) health insurance did not cover all the costs of a prescribed treatment, medicine or aid. This complementary co-payment was provided by insurance companies who received the respective contributions from citizens. Following the amendment of the legislation, Article 12 of the Act Amending and Supplementing the Health Care and Health Insurance Act amending Article 40 of the Health Care and Health Insurance Act (evidence 3) now ensures that all health service, including those previously financed with copayments from complementary insurance are covered by the compulsory health insurance and no longer by private insurance companies. It thus abolishes all co-payments and with that the basis for a voluntary complementary health insurance and enables that the compulsory health contribution is now paid by a broader population than under the previous arrangement.

- **adjusting burdens and liability in the payment of compulsory health insurance contributions, while maintaining a broad set of benefits within compulsory health insurance rights;**

With the integration of the voluntary complementary health insurance into the compulsory health insurance (Article 12 of the Act Amending and Supplementing the Health Care and Health Insurance Act amending Article 48 of the Health Care and Health Insurance Act; evidence 3) the insured individuals get full reimbursement for many prescriptions, which were, until Article 12 entered into force, only partially reimbursed, whereby the integration of this voluntary insurance broadened the

base of contributors to also include those who had not taken out the voluntary insurance. In addition, Article 12 introduces exemptions from compulsory health contribution payments, namely that the additional compulsory contribution is paid from the state budget for vulnerable persons, including war veterans and war invalids, persons receiving permanent financial social assistance, and persons who have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection. The reform maintains the broad set of benefits under the compulsory health insurance (Article 3 of the Act Amending and Supplementing the Health Care and Health Insurance Act amending Article 23 of the Health Care and Health Insurance Act).

- **defining the rights under compulsory health insurance;**

The rights under compulsory health insurance are set out in Article 3 of the Act Amending and Supplementing the Health Care and Health Insurance Act amending Article 23 of the Health Care and Health Insurance Act (evidence 3), which redefines the rights taking into consideration the abolishment of the co-payments and their full coverage by the compulsory health insurance. The medical services covered by the compulsory health insurance are defined in Article 3 amending Article 23, paragraph 1 (evidence 3). The clearer definition of rights reduces the ambiguity and different interpretations of the scope of rights and enable better coordination between service planning, the preparation of the annual General Agreement between core stakeholders and the financial framework set by the state. This also improves expenditure predictability and facilitates more efficient management of limited financial resources.

- **strengthening the management and performance of the healthcare system and of the public health institutions;**

In order to strengthen the management and performance of the healthcare system, as well as to make it more accountable and efficient, the HHS has been given a stronger role in managing and overseeing the healthcare system and its authority in managing healthcare contracts, overseeing financial practices, and ensuring compliance has been reinforced. This is ensured by the following provisions:

- Under the Act on Emergency Measures to Ensure the Stability of the Health System (evidence 7, Article 11), the HHS now plays a leading role in drafting and negotiating the annual healthcare agreements with stakeholders, with the approval from the Ministry of Health.
- The Decree on Compulsory Health Insurance service programs, capacities required for its implementation and the scope of funds from 2023 to 2025 (evidence 11, Article 242) mandates that the HHS supervise the implementation of contracts, ensuring that health services are correctly billed based on authentic records.
- The Decree on Compulsory Health Insurance service programs, capacities required for its implementation and the scope of funds from 2023 to 2025 (evidence 11) designates the HHS as an authority that can impose fines for non-compliance with contractual obligations, strengthening accountability.
- The Act amending the Health Services Act (evidence 2, Article 4) grants the HHS a more active role in defining healthcare services and types of activities for which licenses are issued and in suspending payments when a provider's license is revoked.
- The HHS is now a required participant in preparing the public health service network (evidence 2, Act amending the Health Services Act, Article 8) and can request detailed cost reports from public health institutions, including breakdowns per patient (evidence 2, Act amending the Health Services Act, Article 18).
- The HHS has now the power to demand extraordinary audits of public health institutions' financial records to improve fiscal transparency (evidence 2, Act amending the Health Services Act, Article 19).

- The HIIS supervises cost allocation and the reporting of health service costs by concessionaires. Non-compliance can lead to contract termination (evidence 2, Act amending the Health Services Act, Articles 23, 31, and 32).

In addition, in order to strengthen the management and performance of healthcare institutions, the Act amending the Health Services Act introduced new requirements for professional qualifications for directors, medical directors and members of governing boards of public healthcare institutions ensuring competent and transparent leadership in the health care institutions (evidence 2, Article 16 amending Article 28a, paragraph 3 of the Health Services Act, and Article 17 amending Article 29, paragraph 2 of the Health Services Act).

- **defining the requirements for internal audits in public health institutions, including for the auditing of financial statements.**

Article 19 of the Act Amending the Health Services Act amending Article 30a of the Health Services Act (evidence 2), strengthens the governance of public health institutions through an internal audit framework that mandates the following:

- **Qualified Independence:** The Council of the Public Health Institute must appoint a certified state internal auditor (independent of the hospital's management) to conduct audits in strict compliance with public finance laws (paragraph 1).
- **Risk-Based Planning:** Audits must follow an annual plan approved by the board, which must explicitly address key risks identified in the risk register and include a mandatory review of public procurement procedures (to prevent corruption and waste) (paragraph 2).
- **Efficiency and Capacity Checks:** The auditor is required to assess whether the institution acts as a "good manager," specifically by evaluating the utilization of capacities (premises, medical equipment, and personnel) and issuing binding recommendations to fix inefficiencies (paragraph 3).
- **External Oversight:** To ensure accountability, the Ministry of Health or the Health Insurance Institute have the power to demand extraordinary audits or dictate specific audit topics at any time (paragraph 6).

In addition, Article 19, paragraph 5, of the Act Amending the Health Services Act (evidence 2) introduces a regular audit of financial statements, which includes an assessment of the rational use of public funds and an assessment of the criteria for the demarcation between public service and market activity. The amendment thus in overall improves transparency, cost control and the efficiency of public health institutions.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.

Number: T186	Related Measure: SI-C14-IC, Digital transformation of healthcare			
Name of the Target: Health institutions using the central storage of images				
Quantitative Indicator: Number of public health institutions using the central storage of images		Baseline: 0	Target: 9	Time: Q4 2024

1. Context:

The objectives of the investment are to ensure access to harmonised data in healthcare, primarily by integrating new digital services into healthcare, and to promote the use of information technology in healthcare for communication with patients and healthcare workers.

Target 186 concerns the use the central system of access and storage of images by at least nine public health institutions.

Target T186 is the second milestone or target of the investment, and it follows the completion of milestone M185, related to the award of contract for a national telemedicine system. It will be followed by milestone M187, related to the new telemedicine functionalities being available for use to patients and doctors.

2. Evidence provided:

	Name of the evidence	Short description
1	Summary document	Summary document duly justifying how the target (including the relevant elements of the target, as listed in the description of target and of the corresponding measure in the CID annex) was satisfactorily fulfilled
2	Centralised Picture Archiving and Communication System (hereinafter referred to as "C-PACS") operation review reports (testing minutes) and Statements of operationality by nine public health institutions	The reports include signed statements by the legal representatives of all nine public health institutions participating in the preliminary implementation phase of the C-PACS, which attest the successful establishment of the connectivity and operational readiness of the system. The signed statements confirm that each institution has access to the central repository of images and can store and retrieve radiology data.
3	Handover report	The handover report prepared in line with the service contract was signed by the contractor, the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ) on 22 April 2025. The report confirms that the connections to the central system have been enabled, were tested for the use by the end-users (the public health institutions) and are operational.
4	Final project report	The final project report prepared in line with the service contract was signed by the contractor, the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Public Health (hereinafter referred to as "NIJZ") on 23 April 2025. The report confirms that all the activities defined in the contract for the preliminary implementation phase have been carried out by the contractor.
5	Log of the access and storage of images on C-PACS	List of activities on C-PACS system, 12 March – 18 June 2025

3. Analysis:

The justification and substantiating evidence provided by the Slovenian authorities cover all constitutive elements of the target.

At least 9 public health institutions shall use the central system of access and storage of images (PACS). Furthermore, in line with the description of the measure, **the investment consists in the introduction of a central storage of images.**

In line with evidence 3, page 1, at the end of the preliminary implementation phase of the C-PACS project, nine public health institutions have been connected to and use the central system of access and storage of images C-PACS. They store and retrieve radiology images and data from the C-PACS (evidence 3, page 1). The connection to and the usage of the system by nine public health institutions is substantiated by the operation review reports and statements of operationality of the nine public health institutions (evidence 2). In addition, the final project report (evidence 4, page 2) determines that the contractor implemented all the activities for the preliminary implementation phase, including the development, establishment and testing of the central system of access and storage of images, thereby ensuring the successful introduction and usage of the C-PACS. Furthermore, as evidenced through the log of the access and storage of images (evidence 5), at least the nine health institutes are actively using the C-PACS since its establishment.

The Commission services conducted an on-the-spot check on 21 January 2026 to verify whether at least nine public health institutions are using the C-PACS. This check was completed successfully, confirming that the data from the actual system registering the activities in the C-PACS corresponds with the data presented in the log of the access and storage of images (evidence 5), thereby confirming that at least nine public health institutions are using the C-PACS.

4. Commission Preliminary Assessment: Satisfactorily fulfilled.