



2030

**Slovenian Development
Strategy 2030**



Slovenian Development Strategy 2030

Adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on 7 December 2017.

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

330.34(497.4)
308(497.4)

SLOVENIAN development strategy 2030 / [edited by Timotej Šooš ... [et al.] ; translated by Polona Vrabec ; photography Archives of the Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy ... et al.]. - Ljubljana : Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy, 2017

Izv. stv. nasl.: Strategija razvoja Slovenije 2030

ISBN 978-961-93887-8-5
1. Šooš, Timotej, 1986
293230848

ISBN 978-961-93887-8-5



9 789619 388785

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Introduction

In the current era, we are facing numerous challenges and long-term trends with significant consequences. Conditions at home, in the European Union (EU) and around the world have changed dramatically. We are experiencing increased uncertainty and unpredictability and are searching for new development paradigms which take our planet's capacities into account. In addition to dangers, these development challenges also bring numerous opportunities. In order to become a society that understands how to deal with change, uncertainty and challenges, we want to create the conditions for and establish a systemic approach to sustainable development. Therefore, we have placed a high quality of life for all at the centre of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030.

The speed of technological progress has completely changed societal expectations, and at the same time is quickly exceeding society's capacity to adapt to it. Therefore, the paradox of global social progress is becoming increasingly significant, as it brings new opportunities and increased development potentials but simultaneously also constitutes a threat and creates numerous challenges. This raises questions about the future of education, work, the social order, the relationship between the citizen and the state, the response to demographic changes and climate change, and the ensuring of social equality and justice. In such circumstances, the strengthening of the entire society's ability to respond to challenges is crucial.

Since attaining independence, Slovenia has achieved numerous development goals. We have also been a part of some of the most significant international integration processes and become an active international partner in global efforts towards peace and security, respect for human rights, cultural diversity and the rule of law: conscientious response to global challenges and the creation of trends. Slovenia has abundant natural features, is well placed between the Mediterranean, Central and Southeast Europe, and offers numerous opportunities which could be taken even better advantage of through a good strategic approach. Also significant in this respect is our strong national brand ("I Feel Slovenia"), which indicates the country's competitive advantages, orients the development of its functional characteristics and gives it emotional weight and personality.

The primary objective of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 is a **high quality of life for all.**

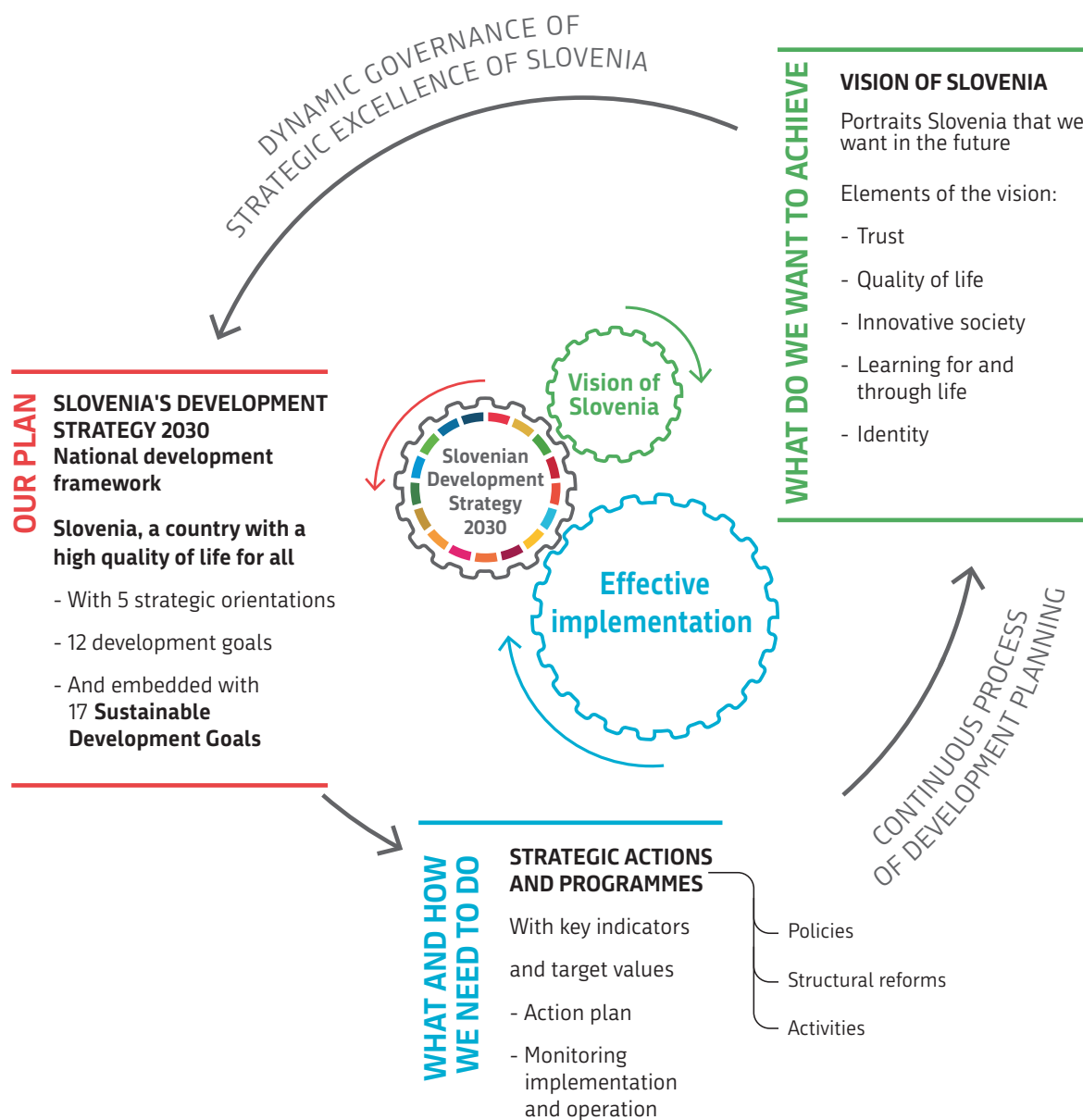
The Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 represents the state's new core development framework (Figure 1) as set out in the Vision of Slovenia, and a review of the current situation and global trends and challenges. The decision to draft a new long-term national development strategy was influenced not only by the changed conditions, but also by the fact that Slovenia's existing strategic development framework, which was set out in the Slovenian Development Strategy 2005–2013, has expired. In designing the developmental paths to a better life for all inhabitants of Slovenia, we are aware of our responsibilities in the global context. The Slovenian Development Strategy 2030, therefore, also includes sustainable development goals in order to implement the global development plan set out in the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (2030 Agenda).

The first section of the document presents an overview of global changes, trends and forecasts, and an analysis of Slovenia's development baselines. The second section sets out the primary objective of the development of Slovenia, with strategic orientations for achieving it. The five strategic orientations for achieving the primary objective will be implemented through operations in various interconnected and interdependent areas, which are reflected in the Strategy's 12 development goals. The third section focuses on Slovenia's development goals. Key areas of operation and performance indicators are defined for each objective. We highlight six key performance indicators which will be used to monitor the achieving of the strategic orientations. In the final section we present the method of implementation of the Strategy and monitoring its effects.

In order to achieve the objectives effectively, it will be vitally important to apply the guidelines consistently, monitor the success of the implementation, take measures in the event of discrepancies and make continuous adjustments to new situations and challenges in Slovenia, the EU and around the world. It is urgently necessary to significantly increase interdependence and coordination between sectoral policies and development stakeholders at various levels, promote inclusive dialogue, establish close links between measures and create a supportive environment for the effective implementation of the Strategy. The Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 is the basis for the comprehensive process of medium-term planning, which foresees the definition of priority tasks and measures which must be designed so that they take fiscal policy into account.

In order to become a society that understands how to deal with change, uncertainty and challenges, we want to create the conditions for and establish a **systemic approach to sustainable development.**

Figure 1: Slovenian development planning model





1. Slovenia's development baselines

The bases for the drafting of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 are the overviews of global changes, trends and forecasts published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Commission, the World Bank and other relevant institutions, and an analysis of Slovenia's development baselines. This follows from regular monitoring of the implementation of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2005–2013, and is compiled on the basis of data from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and other competent authorities and published annually by the Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development as part of the Development Report and other related reports.

Global context

Slovenia's future development will be strongly dependent on its ability to respond and adapt to global trends and challenges. The trends indicate profound changes, particularly in demographics, pressures on ecosystems, and competition for global resources and economic development. Cooperation and connectedness at the global, European and national level, as well as cross-border cooperation, are therefore becoming increasingly important.

The world's population continues to grow, although the population in developed countries is ageing quickly and is already decreasing in some places. Owing to increasing inequality within and between countries, tensions are appearing between generations and among various population groups. In addition to positive gains such as access to public services, infrastructure, energy and other savings, increased urbanisation also brings the risk that the economic divide between the countryside and urban areas will increase and thus contribute to growing inequality. The growth of migration, which is a consequence of growing social changes, inequality, economic underdevelopment, corruption and climate change, further increases pressures on society, the economy and the environment.

The current paradigm of economic growth in combination with the growing global population, particularly in developing countries, and the resulting growing number of consumers with changed consumption habits increases the environmental load. In some places we have already exceeded the planet's capacity, and therefore global competition for resources is also increasing. Pressures on the harmonisation of interests in cross-cutting areas with respect to individual natural resources (water – food – energy – ecosystems) and in the area of the ownership of and access to natural resources are constantly increasing. All of this increases the probability of continued tensions in various parts of the world. From this perspective, achieving the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement is very important.

We are facing a serious structural slowdown of global economic growth; therefore, increasing the growth of productivity, which must be sustainable, is urgently necessary. Future economic development could also be affected by the blocking of international trade agreements, a lack of investment, vulnerable financial markets and gaps between skills and technologies. The fourth industrial revolution, which is characterised by the digital economy and the development of sensors, robotics and artificial intelligence, is creating new models of business, work and jobs, which demands the development of new knowledge and skills and adaptation in numerous areas of economy, society and the environment.

The polarisation of economic and political power increases pressures, while new forms of social conflict are created which are reflected in citizens' increasing distrust of institutions. This is partially a result of the rise and increased power of non-governmental actors such as multinational corporations, global networks and cities. Economic power is tilting towards Asia, which is changing global power relations.

The debate over the future of the EU is also important for Slovenia. It involves negotiations over the new multi-year financial framework for the period after 2020, the strengthening of the economic and monetary union, and equal participation in the areas of the joint foreign and security policy, climate change and migration. Therefore, it is crucial that Slovenia stands for the future of the EU, in the framework of which we will be able to achieve our own development goals.

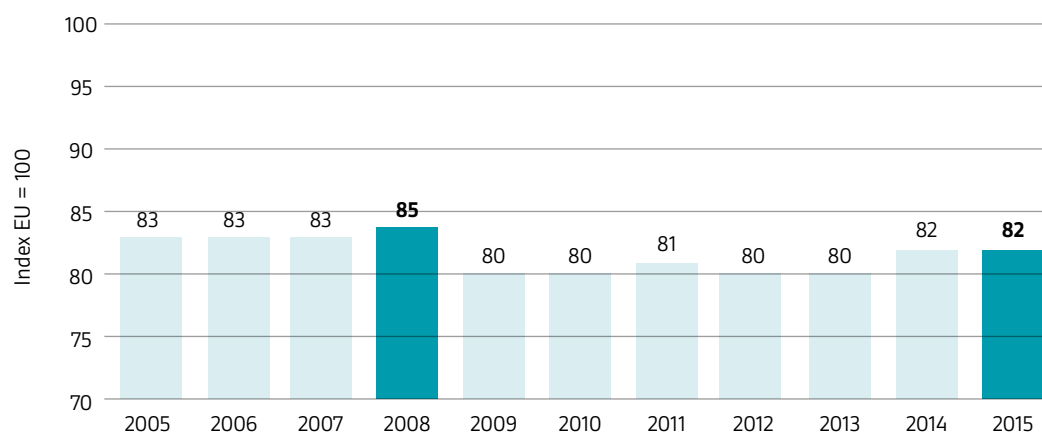
Slovenia

Slovenia is gradually improving in the area of quality of life and economic development, and certain pressures on the environment are also decreasing. Despite this, it still lags considerably behind the most developed countries with regard to economic, social and environmental development, with the development gaps varying from region to region. Further development opportunities are limited by low productivity, insufficient adjustment to demographic changes, continued excessive loading of the environment and a low level of state effectiveness in promoting development. Slovenia's position in the international business and socio-political environments is also exceptionally important for the exploitation of development potentials.

Slovenia achieved a high rate of economic growth in the decade leading up to the outbreak of the economic crisis in 2008, but numerous structural weaknesses (even before the onset of the crisis) indicated the unsustainability of the development model then in place. During the time of the crisis the GDP fell sharply, which significantly affected economic stability and had a negative effect on the wellbeing of the population. After five years, in 2014 Slovenia once again started to catch up to the economically more developed countries – in 2017 the GDP rose for the fourth year in a row. Despite this, according to the most recent data for 2015, Slovenia's level of economic development (measured using GDP per inhabitant by purchasing

power) at 83% of the EU average is still significantly lower than it was at the beginning of the crisis (90% in 2008), and is in fact currently at the 2003 level. The stability of the banking system and public finances, which was destroyed during the crisis, has also returned recently.

Figure 2: **Labour productivity in purchasing power parity, Slovenia**



Source: Eurostat.

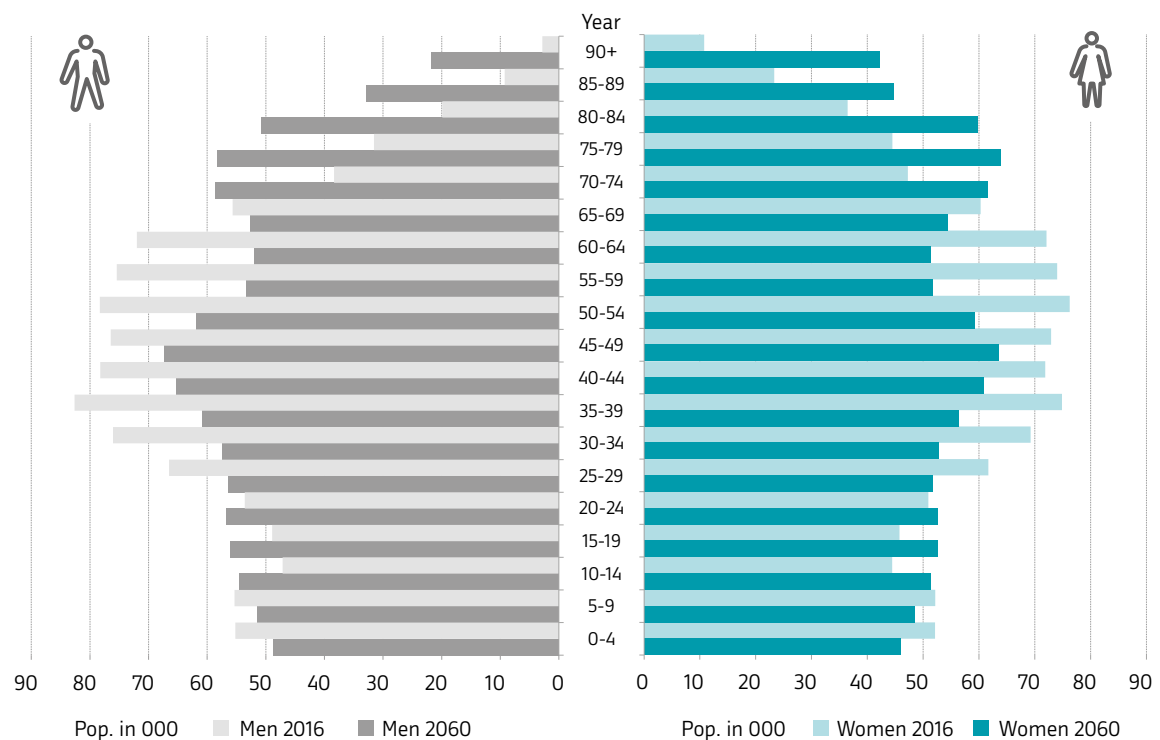
The low level of economic productivity hinders rapid economic progress. Long-term increased productivity is hindered primarily by structural factors. These are associated with human resources, innovative capacity and the level of digitalisation, but also with institutional inefficiencies and an insufficiently supportive business environment. The low level of institutional efficiency is manifested in protracted administrative and judicial procedures, inefficiency of public consumption and public administration, a heavy state regulatory burden and a high level of detected corruption. The level of education of the population has improved considerably, but there are still numerous discrepancies between supply and demand for knowledge and skills on the labour market. In light of the demographic changes, which will among other things require longer working lives for the elderly, and also from the perspective of society's response to global trends, lifelong learning will have to be improved. The unsuitable educational structure of employees, together with the low level of cooperation between the private sector and research institutions, has a detrimental effect on companies' innovation potentials. Slovenia also lags behind in the development of the digital society, which is a result of low levels of investment in the development of digital skills and technologies and the lack of coordinated development of the entire area despite the relatively equal distribution of the high-speed broadband network. Another important factor in economic development is creativity, which among other things arises from the cultural sphere and the creative industries, which are underappreciated in Slovenia and which represent substantial unexploited opportunities.

Along with economic conditions, the financial situation of the population has also been improving since 2014. However, the actual individual consumption per inhabitant, which is an indicator of the standard of living, still lags behind the EU average. In 2015 the levels of risk of social exclusion and poverty also fell, to a level which is higher than at the start of the crisis but lower than the EU average. A challenge remains in reducing the risk of poverty among the elderly, particularly women. On an international scale, income inequality, which is offset by payroll taxes to a greater extent in Slovenia in comparison with other countries, remained low. Gender inequality is similarly low. On the other hand, the segmentation of the labour market increased significantly after the onset of the crisis, which most often hurts young people. Due to the diffusion of public institutions under the concept of polycentric urban development and primarily public funding, access to public services is relatively good, but the present system of funding is unsustainable in the long term, and demands for services are also changing due to demographic changes.

Slovenia is facing demographic changes which will have a significant impact on the development of society and the quality of life in the future. This is indicated by an increase in the number of people older than 65, the low birth rate and the shrinking of the population aged 20-64, which is the current definition of the working-age population. The projections relating to the population indicate that its ageing process will continue to accelerate, and the share of the population over 65 will go from around 19% in 2017 to approximately 30% in 2060. The demographic changes are therefore leading to a relatively rapid reduction in the capacities of the working-age population, which due to the lack of an adequate workforce could also significantly reduce our capacity for rapid economic progress, which is a condition for the continued improvement of the population's standard of living. The demographic changes are also reflected in various ways on the ground. The size of the younger population is increasing primarily in the vicinity of urban areas, while it is decreasing in remote and border areas. Without appropriate measures this trend will continue, which will also result in the reduction of the workforce in remote areas, the abandonment of farming, increased reforestation and security issues, and in cities to increased demand for housing and adjustments to service networks.

The demographic changes are also increasing pressures on the financial sustainability of social protection systems. The current regulation of compulsory social insurance is already insufficient to demand, since the financing of social protection systems requires additional funding from the state budget. With the changing age structure of the population, growing expenditure on pensions, healthcare and long-term care, and an increasing amount of insecure forms of employment, these demands will be even more difficult to meet, and will not be possible to finance sustainably without changes to current regulations. The healthcare system requires a fairly thorough overhaul. With respect to healthy life years, Slovenia lies below the EU average in all age groups and for both sexes. Health indices have improved in recent years, but various lifestyle indicators have worsened, which is reflected in the levels of premature mortality and absence from work. Long-term care in Slovenia has not yet been consolidated into a comprehensive system, and the fragmentation of funding leads to a lack of transparency and inefficient use of resources.

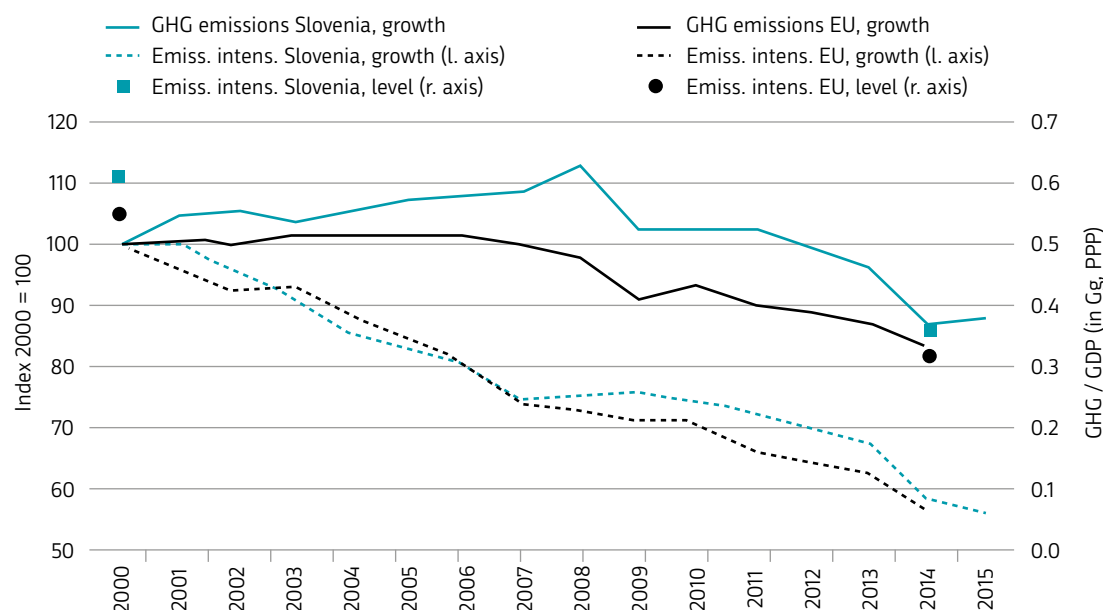
Figure 3: Changes in the age structure of the population 2016 – 2060



Source: 2016: SORS, 2060: EUROPOP 2013.

Positive changes have been achieved in recent years with regard to reducing the environmental load, which continues to be excessive due to the modern lifestyle and production processes employed by Slovenia's inhabitants. Greenhouse gas emissions, which are the cause of one of the largest environmental problems, climate change, fell during the time of reduced economic activity during the crisis, but remain above the EU average in terms of GDP per unit. One particularly thorny environmental issue is that of the increase in transit road traffic and unsustainable mobility in general. Due to lower consumption rates in households and industry, total energy consumption is falling, but remains relatively high in terms of GDP per unit due to the high proportion of energy-intensive activities. The Slovenian economy in comparison with the EU also relies at an above-average level on the consumption of raw materials, which is reflected in its somewhat low material efficiency, and which reduces its competitiveness. In some areas, such as the share of renewable energy sources and the percentage of organic farming, Slovenia is above the EU average. Slovenia also has excellent natural features, coastal and sea resources and a high level of biodiversity, but due to the inappropriate use of natural resources (particularly in the areas of urbanisation, farming and water management) the status of the preservation of species and their ecosystems is deteriorating. Adaptation to climate changes through a transition to a low-carbon circular economy, which will provide economic competitiveness and a good quality of life for the population while preserving natural resources in the long term, requires changing manufacturing and consumption into more sustainable forms.

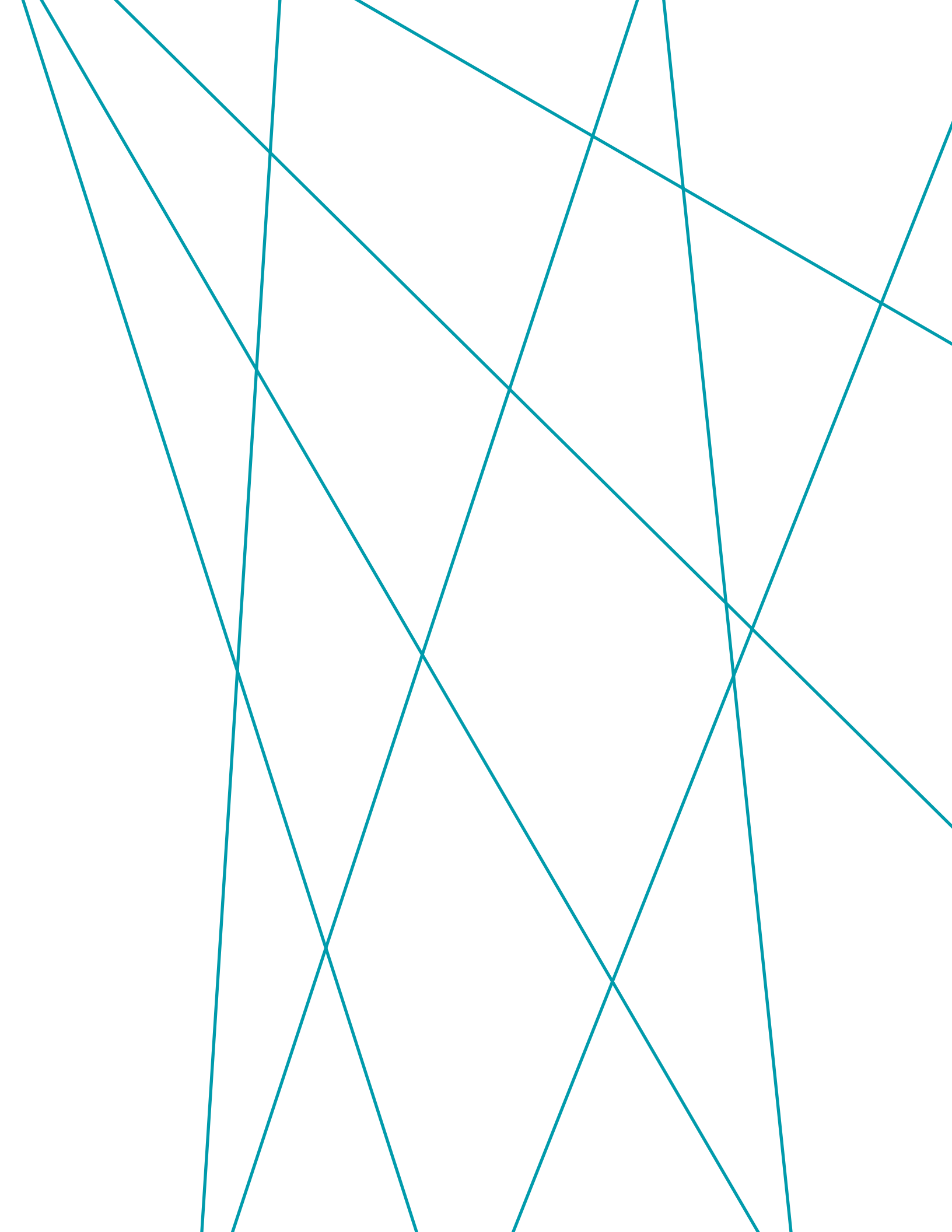
Figure 4: Greenhouse gas emissions and emission intensity – Slovenia and EU*



*Emission intensity is calculated as the ratio between GHG emissions and GDP adjusted for purchasing power parity.
Source: Eurostat; for 2015 preliminary data from ARSO; IMAD calculations.

The spatial planning and building construction system is complicated and inefficient. Spatial planning processes are encumbered at the implementation level by a lack of harmonisation of regulatory policies, which cannot be reconciled in specific projects. Spatial planning is predominated by the partial interests of nominally equal individual stakeholders, which leads to dispersed consumption of resources and capacities. This reduces our capacity to achieve the synergistic effects of various policies and improve the competitiveness of the economy. Spatial development trends indicate a deviation from the planned development orientation, which also affects regional development. They are characterised by high density of the population, jobs, research and development activities and educational organisations, and a highly educated population in the Central Slovenia statistical region. The differences in economic development among the regions in Slovenia are small in comparison with international ones. However, in certain regions, particularly in the eastern part of Slovenia, obstacles to development are significantly higher than the national average. Slovenia could thus achieve faster and more coordinated development through reducing obstacles to development, promoting synergies among sectoral targets and spatial planning measures, and better management of development potentials at the regional and local level.

Security is another important factor that concerns quality of life. Slovenia is one of the safest countries in the world. However, awareness is increasing in Slovenia that security is not something to be taken for granted and that maintaining it requires an integrated internal security system, effective safeguards against natural and other disasters, a strong defence system and active foreign policy. Changes in the international environment are affecting both the EU and Slovenia, which are grappling with global security issues. The current international security environment is becoming increasingly complex, interconnected and unpredictable.





2. Slovenian Development Strategy 2030: **Slovenia, a country with a high quality of life for all**

The Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 is the core development framework, which is based on the guidelines set out in the document Vision of Slovenia, Slovenia's development baselines and international commitments, and trends and challenges at the regional, national, European and global levels. Active implementation is required in order to achieve the objectives of the Strategy.

Vision of Slovenia

The Vision of Slovenia, which was created by its inhabitants in an extensive and inclusive process, describes the vision of the country that we would like to have in the future and is a key factor in determining the country's long-term development orientations.

In harmony with our environment and our era, we have achieved a balanced, high-quality standard of living. By learning throughout our lives, we are well-equipped to take on the biggest challenges. We are innovative and translate ideas into actions. We create positive relationships based on trust and are building a society of solidarity and tolerance. With confidence, we open Slovenia to partners willing to cooperate. We are proud that our cultural uniqueness makes a difference around the world.

The Vision of Slovenia was developed through holding numerous discussions with the inhabitants of Slovenia. The entire text of the Vision is given in Appendix A, and further information is available online at www.slovenija2050.si.

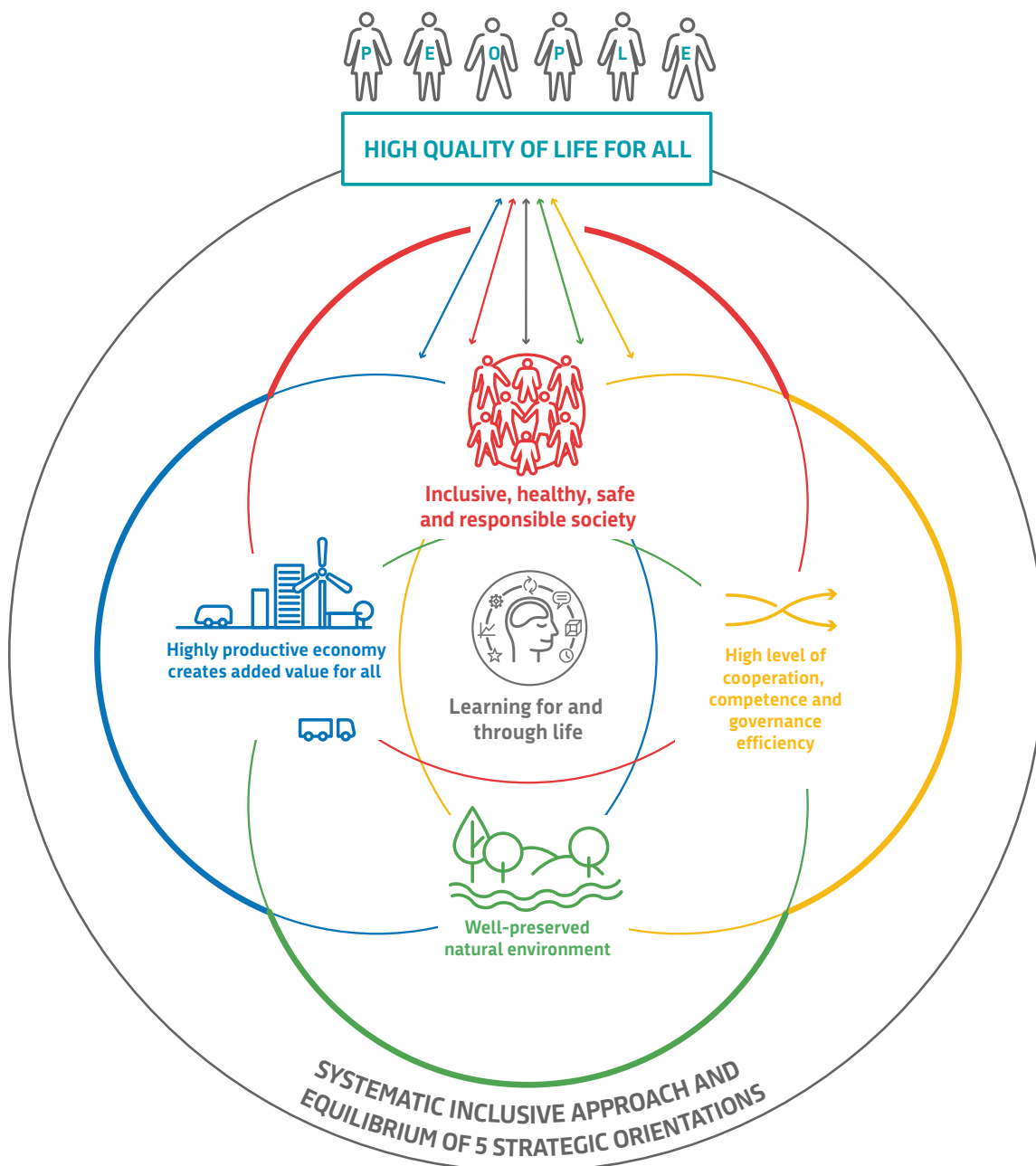
Primary objective of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030

The primary objective of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 is to provide **a high quality of life for all** (Figure 5). This can be achieved through balanced economic, social and environmental development which takes account of the planet's limitations and creates conditions and opportunities for present and future generations. At the level of the individual, a high quality of life is manifested in good opportunities for employment, education and creativity, in a dignified, safe and active life, a healthy and clean environment and inclusion in democratic decision-making and participation in social management.

The state's **strategic orientations** for achieving a high quality of life are:

- an inclusive, healthy, safe and responsible society,
- learning for and through life,
- a highly productive economy that creates added value for all,
- well-preserved natural environment,
- high level of cooperation, competence and governance efficiency.

Figure 5: **Primary objective and strategic orientations**



We will monitor the realisation of the strategic objectives using six key performance indicators, for which target values have been determined.

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
Healthy Life Years	Eurostat	 58.8 years 75% of life expectancy (2015)	64.5 years 80% of forecast life expectancy	62.6 years 80% of life expectancy (2015)
		 57.7 years 69% of life expectancy (2015)	64.5 years 75% of forecast life expectancy	63.3 years 78% of life expectancy (2015)
PISA - Mean Score in Mathematics, Reading and Science	PISA	Ranked in the top quartile of EU countries (2015)	Maintain ranking in top quartile of EU countries	
People at Risk of Social Exclusion	Eurostat	18.4 % (2016)	< 16 %	23.7 % (2015)
GDP per Capita in Purchasing Power Parities	Eurostat	83 Index EU=100 (2015)	EU average in 2030	100 Index EU=100 (2015)
Employment Rate (age 20 to 64)	Eurostat	70.1 % (2016)	> 75 %	71.1 % (2016)
Share of Renewable Energy in Gross Final Energy Consumption	Eurostat	22 % (2015)	27 %	16.7 % (2015)



3. Slovenia's development goals

The five strategic orientations for achieving the primary objective will be implemented through operations in various interconnected and interdependent areas, which are reflected in the Strategy's 12 development goals (Figure 6). Each goal is also linked to the sustainable development goals set out in the 2030 Agenda (a large symbol means a strong connection, a small symbol a weaker one). Key areas which will have to be worked on in order to achieve a high quality of life for all are defined for each development goal. The goals constitute a basis for designing the priority tasks and measures to be implemented by the Slovenian government, regional development stakeholders, local communities and other stakeholders.

Figure 6: **Linking of development goals with strategic orientations**

A high quality of life for all		Inclusive, healthy, safe and responsible society	Highly productive economy that creates added value for all	Learning for and through life	Well-preserved natural environment	High level of cooperation, competence and governance efficiency
Goal 1: Healthy and active life		●		●	●	
Goal 2: Knowledge and skills for a high quality of life and work		●	●	●		
Goal 3: Decent life for all		●				●
Goal 4: Culture and language as main factors of national identity		●		●		
Goal 5: Economic stability			●			●
Goal 6: Competitive and socially responsible entrepreneurial and research sector			●	●		●
Goal 7: Inclusive labour market and high-quality jobs		●	●	●		
Goal 8: Low-carbon circular economy		●	●	●	●	
Goal 9: Sustainable natural resource management		●	●		●	
Goal 10: Trustworthy legal system		●	●			●
Goal 11: Safe and globally responsible Slovenia		●	●		●	●
Goal 12: Effective governance and high-quality public service			●	●		●



HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL



**Inclusive,
healthy, safe
and responsible
society**



**Highly productive
economy that
creates added
value for all**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
GOALS	HEALTHY AND ACTIVE LIFE	KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FOR A HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL	DECENT LIFE FOR ALL	CULTURE AND LANGUAGE AS MAIN FACTORS OF NATIONAL IDENTITY	ECONOMIC STABILITY	COMPETITIVE AND SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE ENTREPRENEURIAL AND RESEARCH SECTOR
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Healthy Life Years Gender Equality Index	Adult Participation in Learning 25–64 years Population aged 25–64 with Tertiary Educational Attainment PISA – Mean Score in Mathematics, Reading and Science	People at Risk of Social Exclusion S80/S20 Income Quintile Share Ratio Personal Experience of Discrimination	Visits to Cultural Events Share of Cultural Events Performed Abroad in Total Number of Cultural Events Open Source Language Resources and Tools in National Repository	GDP per Capita in Purchasing Power Parities General Government Gross Debt	Labour Productivity European Innovation Index The Digital Economy and Society Index – DESI
STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS						
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS						



Learning
for and
through life



Well-preserved
natural
environment



High level of
cooperation,
competence and
governance efficiency

7

**INCLUSIVE
LABOUR MARKET
AND HIGH-QUALITY
JOBS**

8

**LOW-CARBON
CIRCULAR
ECONOMY**

9

**SUSTAINABLE
NATURAL
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT**

10

**TRUSTWORTHY
LEGAL SYSTEM**

11

**SAFE AND
GLOBALLY
RESPONSIBLE
SLOVENIA**

12

**EFFECTIVE
GOVERNANCE AND
HIGH QUALITY
PUBLIC SERVICE**

Employment Rate
(age 20 to 64)

Material
Productivity

Utilised Agricultural
Area

Rule of Law Index

Share of Population
That Reported
Occurrences of
Crime, Violation or
Vandalism in Their
Area

Trust in Public
Institutions

In Work at-Risk-
of-Poverty Rate
(age 18 and over)

Share of Renewable
Energy in Gross
Final Energy
Consumption

Biochemical
Oxygen Demand
in Rivers

Time Needed to
Resolve Civil and
Commercial
Court Cases

Global Peace
Index

Executive Capacity

GDP per
Total Greenhouse
Gas Emissions

Ecological Footprint



1

Healthy and active life

A healthy and active lifestyle throughout one's life cycle is crucial for a high quality of life for all generations. The age structure of Slovenian society is changing, with the proportion of elderly people particularly increasing. The concept of a working life is also changing. Due to migration, society is becoming increasingly diverse. Changing intergenerational relations require closer connections among people, which will result in improved social relations and a focus on the common good. Better opportunities for work-life balance are an important factor of a high-quality family life and allow participation in social processes and leisure time activities throughout one's life. Therefore, the main areas of social development will have to focus on healthcare and the development of knowledge, skills and talents.

Due to the changing age structure of the population, it will be necessary to further increase the empowerment of various age groups and promote longer working lives. Another major challenge for the society of the future is to ensure better health for people throughout their lives, since the ageing of the population also means an increase in chronic diseases. Reducing health inequalities is one of the key challenges in the creation of the conditions for a high quality of life, whereby it will be necessary to improve the health status of the population in all regions, particularly among the elderly, socially marginalised and less-educated populations. In this regard, it will be necessary to improve the healthy eating and exercise habits of children and youths and to establish an effective system of long-term care for people who are unable to perform life activities by themselves. Mental health care will also be important, since it allows people to realise their mental and emotional potentials and successfully grapple with challenges, through which they will be able to contribute to the communities they live in. The preservation of a healthy natural environment, adaptation to climate changes and amelioration of their effects, and changing consumption patterns in order to achieve sustainable consumption, are crucial to people's health and wellbeing.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) adapting social subsystems to the changed age structure of the population, particularly in the area of the labour market and employment relations, social protection systems, migration, healthcare, education, culture, spatial planning and living conditions, and communications and transport infrastructure;
- b) providing access to high-quality and timely healthcare services and long-term care services, providing a high-quality living environment for all social groups and promoting increased residential mobility;
- c) raising awareness and educating inhabitants about the importance of a healthy lifestyle, particularly physical activity and healthy food, controlling risky behaviours, providing care for mental health and preventing disease;

- d) lowering health risks for people arising from environmental pollution and climate change, and by changing consumption patterns that impact the ability to provide a high quality of life for all generations and reducing the environmental load;
- e) managing social diversity and creating opportunities for its acceptance, exchanging knowledge between generations, ensuring equal opportunities and gender equality, providing for independent living, social inclusion and equal access for disabled persons and persons with various functional disabilities;
- f) making it possible to balance work, care obligations and leisure time activities in all life periods.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
Healthy Life Years	Eurostat	 58.8 years 75% of life expectancy (2015)	64.5 years 80% of forecast life expectancy	62.6 years 80% of life expectancy (2015)
		 57.7 years 69% of life expectancy (2015)		
Gender Equality Index	EIGE	68.4 (0–100) (2015)	> 78 (0–100)	66.2 (0–100) (2015)

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:



2

Knowledge and skills for a high quality of life and work

Demographic trends, technological development, digitalisation, growing pressures on the environment and other global megatrends require the continuous acquisition of new knowledge and skills throughout one's entire life cycle. It is therefore important that lifelong learning includes the largest portion of the population as possible, whereby quality and accessibility are crucial, with particular attention paid to disadvantaged groups. An effective and high-quality education system designed to prepare individuals for successful work, a high quality of life and participation in society is the basic condition for a competitive economy and social wellbeing. Young people are increasingly mobile during their school years, as well as after entering the labour market.

The integration of science, education and business is crucial in order to ensure the exchange and transfer of knowledge. The level of education among young people is rising sharply, which is a positive trend from the perspective of providing for the needs of the economy, which is forecasted to generate increasing demands for a highly-educated workforce. However, numerous structural discrepancies remain between workforce supply and demand. These are the consequence of gaps between the acquired knowledge and skills and the various needs of employers, which lead to inefficient workforce allocation. This hinders increased productivity, raises questions about the use of skills, and at the same time creates the risk of a brain-drain. Filling in the gaps in knowledge and skills also contributes to a lower risk of social exclusion.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) treating lifelong learning and training as values that improve creativity, innovativeness, critical thinking, responsibility and entrepreneurship, and including such content in educational programmes at all levels;
- b) developing knowledge and skills for life and work, improving reading, mathematical, digital and financial literacy, promoting global learning and international involvement and empowering inhabitants to use the latest technologies and thus reduce the digital divide;
- c) promoting the concepts of sustainable development, active citizenship and ethicality as educational principles;
- d) ensuring efficiency and quality at all levels of education and developing practical and technical knowledge and skills in order to improve employability;
- e) encouraging lower-educated people and other marginalised groups to participate in education and learning in order to ease the transition onto and survival on the labour market, reducing the risk of social exclusion and providing for a high quality of life;
- f) promoting the development of science and research and linking the education system to the economy in accordance with the needs of the labour market and the development capacities of the individual regions.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
Adult Participation in Learning (25–64 years)	Eurostat, labour force survey (annual)	11.6 % (2016)	19 %	10.8 % (2016)
Population aged 25 to 64 with Tertiary Educational Attainment	Eurostat, labour force survey (annual)	30.4 % (2016)	35 %	30.7 % (2016)
PISA - Mean Score in Mathematics, Reading and Science	PISA	Ranked in the top quartile of EU countries (2015)	Maintain ranking in top quartile of EU countries	

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:

3

Decent life for all

A dignified life for all generations is a responsibility and commitment for all of society, which arises from respect for human dignity. It depends on individual and household income and wealth, access to education, healthcare, culture, a comfortable living environment, quality food and drinking water, energy, a clean and healthy natural environment and personal safety. Slovenia ranks among countries with low income inequality and a relatively low level of poverty, and the effectiveness of social transfers is relatively high. In the face of rapid technological development, demographic and climate changes, preserving a dignified life for all will pose a challenge.

The key to achieving this is to establish conditions in which all people will be able to realise their potentials with dignity, equal rights and responsibility through activities in various areas. In this way we will be able to enjoy the benefits of societal development regardless of our personal circumstances. Therefore, it will be necessary at the same time to deal with the social, economic, environmental, regional and cultural factors that can create inequalities and deepen poverty. The dignified life of all inhabitants also requires the design and promotion of activities intended to overcome poverty and financial deprivation. In addition to social protection systems, the continued increasing of respect, tolerance and cooperation will play a central role in this regard.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) ensuring appropriate income levels in order to ensure a dignified life and reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion;
- b) providing for the safety and security of families and children and creating a supportive environment for deciding to have children;
- c) improving the quality of the living environment, providing access to suitable housing for all generations and providing traffic connections;
- d) maintaining a low level of income and wealth inequality;
- e) creating sustainable social protection systems (pension, healthcare, long-term care);
- f) strengthening cooperation, solidarity and voluntarism, including through the promotion of social innovations;
- g) eliminating all forms of discrimination, particularly through eliminating all forms of violence against girls and women and domestic violence, providing conditions for access to basic goods and through the fight against hate speech and racially motivated violence.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
People at Risk of Social Exclusion	Eurostat	18.4 % (2016)	< 16 %	23.7 % (2015)
S80/S20 Income Quintile Share Ratio	Eurostat	3.6 (2016)	< 3.5	5.2 (2015)
Personal Experience of Discrimination	Eurobarometer	13 % (2015)	< 10 %	21 % (2015)

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:

4

Culture and language as main factors of national identity

National identity is an important factor of social cohesion, and its key components are language and culture. Culture, as a reflection of the conditions, dialogue and relations in society, both forms and reflects the national identity. It contributes to the recognition of our uniqueness and the openness of our society, to the development of creativity, innovativeness and collaboration, and is an important factor in economic and regional development.

Owing to its position at an intersection of cultures, the Slovenian cultural sphere is traditionally diverse. It is characterised by the historical tradition and the local segmentation of the fundamental cultural diversity, with standard literary Slovene serving as the foundation and framework for cultural Sloveneness and the most visible bearer of the collective identity. Slovenia's cultural sphere also includes indigenous national communities and the Roma community, which contributes significantly to the reduction of all forms of intolerance. Access to the Slovene language and culture and the growth in the creative fields is also supported by digitalisation. The country's rich cultural heritage, as a reflection of its values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions, represents a significant development potential. It will also be important to strengthen connections with Slovenes in neighbouring countries and around the world in a global network. The entire Slovenian cultural sphere should be connected in order to enable the utilisation of all cultural, political and economic capacities. We would like to develop the national culture and the Slovene language as determinants of identity, recognition and economic progress.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) developing and preserving the Slovene language and culture, and the cultural and natural heritage;
- b) strengthening the national identity and protecting cultural diversity;
- c) promoting sound management of the cultural heritage based on collaboration among all stakeholders;
- d) promoting cultural activities and through digitalisation, which makes it possible to preserve, provide access to and promote cultural materials;
- e) providing open access to language tools and resources and cultural materials to all, particularly to disabled persons and people with various forms of functional disabilities;
- f) strengthening cooperation between the business and cultural spheres, and promoting creativity and the creative industries and research sciences as a synergy between science and art;
- g) promoting international cultural collaboration, promoting Slovenian culture and sports internationally, making connections with Slovenes across the border and around the world, and developing an effective public diplomacy system in order to increase Slovenia's recognition and reputation around the world.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030
Visits to Cultural Events	SORS, IMAD	6.3 per inhabitant (2015)	8 per inhabitant
Share of Cultural Events Performed Abroad in Total Number of Cultural Events	SORS	2.8 % (2015 estimate) (2015)	3.5 %
Open Source Language Resources and Tools in National Repository	CLARIN SI	79 (2017)	153

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:

5

Economic stability

Economic stability is one of the most important conditions for achieving a high standard of living and a high quality of life. During the crisis, Slovenia experienced a large drop-off in economic activity. The crisis exposed structural weaknesses in the Slovenian economy, in particular problems with competitiveness, management, insufficient distribution of sources of corporate financing, and weaknesses that can be caused by procyclical economic policies. The economic stability of the country and the financial situation of the population have gradually improved only in the last few years.

The basis of economic stability is a successful economy which maintains key macroeconomic balances. Economic growth must be inclusive and green, and must be based on a high level of competitiveness and innovativeness. This will enable sustainable development, which owing to increased balance in all three aspects of development will be more resistant to economic shocks, and at the same time will allow a high level of inclusiveness of the population in creating and sharing, and reduce the environmental load. Inclusive growth also envisages harmonised regional development. The sustainability of public funding is an important part of economic stability, and the business sector requires both access to various sources of funding and a supportive institutional environment.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) promoting sustainable and inclusive economic development which will allow us to decrease the gap with the more developed countries and improve the quality of life for all;
- b) ensure appropriate economic policy responses throughout the economic cycle (anticyclic economic policies);
- c) strengthening the functional regions as developmental and economic units and promoting development based on exploiting development opportunities and transport connections, and improving the functional connections between cities as development axes;
- d) designing sustainable solutions in order to maintain balanced public finances and sustainably reduce public debt;
- e) ensuring the competitiveness of the financial market, particularly the stability and efficiency of the banking system, and the development of the non-banking segments of the financial system.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
GDP per Capita in Purchasing Power Parities	Eurostat	83 Index EU = 100 (2015)	EU average in 2030	100 Index EU = 100 (2015)
General Government Gross Debt	Eurostat	79.7 % GDP (2016)	60 % GDP	83.5 % GDP (2016)

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:

6

Competitive and socially responsible entrepreneurial and research sector

A competitive and socially responsible entrepreneurial and research sector is an essential driver of development. The competitiveness of the Slovenian economy is hampered primarily by value added per employee (productivity). In economic development, a higher level of development is manifested in a higher technological composition of the economy and higher value added per employee due to technological and non-technological innovation. This increases the competitiveness of the economy, while a supportive environment encourages new and higher levels of corporate investment in development and in new, mainly high-quality jobs. This means that by creating products and services with high value added we would not just bridge the development gap with the economically more advanced countries sooner, but through the resulting increase in employment and income would also improve the financial situation of the population. At the same time, an orientation towards environmentally friendly technologies and eco-innovation as a significant factor in the competitiveness of companies helps reduce the environmental load. A globally competitive and highly productive entrepreneurial sector with increased tax revenues also enables the funding of high-quality public services for the population.

The creation of high value added will be supported by innovations, basic and applied research, the promotion of creativity and the exploitation of digital potentials and every opportunity afforded by the fourth industrial revolution. Through this, we also hope to increase the number of fast-growing companies with great potential for creating new and high-quality jobs. Therefore, the state must place research and innovation at the centre of its development policy in order to create a more competitive and responsible entrepreneurial and research sector. In addition, it is necessary to establish a supportive and predictable environment for business and investment, an adequate quality assurance infrastructure, and a modern information and communications infrastructure, and to provide adequate human resources. Attention must also be paid to the particularities of small enterprises. At the same time, it is important for companies and research organisations to take account of the limitations and opportunities provided by the environment and to contribute to the quality of life and the development of society.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) promoting the development of science and research in priority areas and the transfer of research findings in order to support a highly competitive economy, a high quality of life and effective solutions to social issues;
- b) promoting the internationalisation of companies through foreign direct investment and inclusion in global value chains, and through the inclusion of research organisations in the international sphere;
- c) providing a supportive and predictable support environment, systems of standardisation, accreditation and metrology, and through promoting the development of high-tech companies;

- d) developing an environment capable of creating digital trends, supporting new research and technological ideas, a sharing economy and developing globally competitive systemic solutions in the area of smart networks and platforms;
- e) promoting creativity and thereby strengthening cooperation between science and art;
- f) promoting social and environmental responsibility among companies and research organisations;
- g) providing for the effective long-term management of state-owned companies and promoting a state retreat from ownership of companies that do not represent strategic investments.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
Labour Productivity	Eurostat	82 Index EU = 100 (2015)	95 Index EU = 100	100 Index EU = 100 (2015)
European Innovation Index	Eurostat	Ranked among EU strong innovators (2016)	Ranking among EU leading innovators	EU average is among strong innovators (2016)
The Digital Economy and Society Index - DESI	European Commission	17th place in the EU (2017)	Ranking in top third of EU countries according to all five main components of the index	

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:



7

Inclusive labour market and high-quality jobs

The effective operation of the labour market and flexible labour market policy could make a significant contribution to economic development and the quality of life of the population. The labour market in Slovenia has been characterised by segmentation for many years. In order to establish an inclusive labour market and high-quality jobs, it will be necessary to improve flexicurity, which will increase employment, reduce segmentation and allow for the more effective allocation of the workforce. The technological development and digitalisation of society are causing various traditional professions to disappear, and at the same time are introducing new professions and opportunities for work. The transition to a low-carbon circular economy will also create new jobs on the labour market. In these circumstances, it will be crucial to acquire new knowledge and skills in order to bolster the innovativeness, productivity and competitiveness of the economy, which will create the conditions for higher incomes, higher-quality jobs and a more inclusive society. Due to the growth of atypical forms of work and uncertainty on the labour market, it will be particularly important to create high-quality jobs which offer employees an adequate level of legal, economic and social security.

Adjustments on the labour market will also be necessary due to demographic changes. Similarly to the majority of developed countries, Slovenia is also facing a changing age structure of its population, which results in a smaller workforce supply, which in the future could limit possibilities for ensuring and increasing the wellbeing of the population. From the development perspective, it is therefore crucial to increase the employment rate among younger and older age groups, develop suitable skills for life and work and create high-quality jobs for young people entering the labour market, attract and circulate talent, and recognise the potentials and knowledge of immigrants. Since some employees will be facing longer-term exposure to workplace hazards due to longer working lives, in order to prevent occupational diseases, it will be necessary to focus on the creation of safe and healthy working conditions throughout employees' working lives, i.e. on sustainable working lives.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) introducing the concept of sustainable working lives, which allows employees to work longer and retire healthy;
- b) creating high-quality jobs which create high value added, are environmentally responsible and provide conditions for adequate pay and a high-quality work environment;
- c) promoting the increased inclusion of marginalised and underrepresented groups on the labour market;
- d) adapting jobs and the organisation of work to demographic changes, technological developments and climate changes;

- e) improving the secure transparency system and reducing the dangers of unemployment and inactivity, particularly in areas with high unemployment;
- f) promoting employer activities designed to improve employees' physical and mental health, occupational health and safety and make it easier to balance work and care responsibilities;
- g) promoting the employment of both sexes in gender atypical and deficient professions.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
Employment Rate (age 20 to 64)	Eurostat	70.1 % (2016)	> 75 %	71.1 % (2016)
In Work at-Risk-of-Poverty Rate (age 18 and over)	Eurostat EU SILC	6.1 % (2016)	< 5 %	9.5 % (2015)

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:



8

Low-carbon circular economy

The consumption of resources and energy on a global level is continuously increasing, as technological progress has not managed to reduce or eliminate the burden on the environment due to growing populations and increased consumption. The consumption of resources per inhabitant in Slovenia is equal to the EU average. However, Slovenia lies below the EU average in terms of efficiency of consumption of resources and energy, and we are also progressing too slowly in terms of the productivity of carbon consumption. The transition to a low-carbon circular economy is therefore a priority development orientation for the entire economy.

In order to make a successful transition to a low-carbon circular economy, it will be necessary to eliminate the connection between economic growth and growth in the consumption of raw materials and non-renewable energy sources, and the associated increased environmental load. This will not be possible without fundamental changes in consumption and production patterns, improved utilisation of resources which are already integrated into systems (e.g. mobility, the built environment, food supply chains, production chains), preventing the generation of waste, using waste as a source of secondary raw materials and establishing an effective waste management system. The Slovenian economy depends on imports of raw materials; therefore, more difficult access to them could affect us significantly, as Slovenian companies lag behind the EU average in the implementation of measures for a transition to a circular economy. The efficient consumption of raw materials and energy are co-dependent, since strategies for increasing materials efficiency can be just as effective at lowering energy consumption as measures for increasing energy efficiency. A reliable, sustainable and competitive supply of energy is crucial for development, whereby giving priority to energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy sources (RES) is one of the basic principles of the development of the energy sector. One of the key factors for increasing the use of RES is the development of technologies for storing energy and digitalisation of the electricity system (the introduction of a “smart network”). The priority increase in EE and the increased proportion of RES will allow us to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), which is also part of Slovenia’s commitment within the EU’s climate and energy package and the Paris Climate Agreement. Transport is another major source of GHG, therefore Slovenia will exploit innovation potentials in the area of new concepts of mobility, the development of public transport and the optimisation of transit traffic. In order to carry out a faster transition to a low-carbon circular economy it will also be crucial to eliminate legislative and social obstacles and market dysfunction, create an appropriate regulatory environment, incorporate external costs according to the polluter pays principle and to change consumer patterns. The elimination of material loopholes is associated with appropriate logistics for returning raw materials, whereby an adequate transport infrastructure will play an important role.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) breaking the link between economic growth and growth in consumption of resources and GHG emissions, which will be possible through education and including various stakeholders in the transition to a circular economy;
- b) promoting innovation, the use of design and information and communications technologies to develop new business models and products which use raw materials and energy more efficiently and through adaptation to climate change;
- c) replacing fossil fuels through the promotion of EE and the use of RES in all areas of energy use, while harmonising interests in cross-cutting areas: water – food – energy – ecosystems;
- d) ensuring that infrastructure and energy use in transport support the transition to a low-carbon circular economy and allow sustainable mobility, including through the introduction of new concepts of mobility and increasing the share of public passenger transport;
- e) using spatial planning to design nodes for the low-carbon circular economy and development solutions at the regional and local levels.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
Material Productivity	Eurostat	1.79 PPP/kg (2015)	3.5 PPP/kg	2.19 PPP/kg (2015)
Share of Renewable Energy in Gross Final Energy Consumption	Eurostat	22 % (2015)	27 %	16.7 % (2015)
GDP per Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Eurostat, ARSO	2.9 PPP/kg CO ₂ equivalent (2015)	EU average in 2030	3.3 PPP/kg CO ₂ equivalent (2015)

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:

9

Sustainable natural resource management

Ecosystems and their services are crucial to the survival, health and quality of life of present and future generations. Natural resources are the basis of economic development, offer opportunities for new investment and employment, and improve the standard of living and quality of life. As with other types of resources, the increasing or decreasing of the value of natural resources increases or decreases the long-term social benefits or costs. In the last 50 years, due to increased demand for food, water, wood, fibres, minerals, land and fuels, we have changed ecosystems faster and more profoundly than in any other comparable period of human history.

The sustainable protection and planned use of natural resources are critical to the long-term preservation of the quantity and quality of our natural resources, which are one of the key pillars of ensuring a healthy living environment and food production, and carrying out economic activities with high value added and creating high-quality jobs. Among the greatest challenges is the harmonisation of the various legitimate but conflicting interests of individual groups of stakeholders. Furthermore, both the national and global perspectives apply to the sustainable management of natural resources. Slovenia has a wealth of certain natural resources, but despite this it is dependent on imports, and therefore it is also responsible for their effective management outside of its borders.

High-quality natural resources are also essential to ensuring a high level of in-country supply of high-quality food and water, which are strategic goods. In Slovenia, we are facing a long-term decline in the production of various food categories, which increases our vulnerability. Furthermore, agricultural productivity is also heavily dependent on natural conditions, which in recent years has caused production fluctuations and resulting fluctuations in in-country supply. Our dependence will be all the greater due to the negative effect of climate change on food-production systems and the fact that the amount of arable land in Slovenia is decreasing, and also due to urbanisation. In addition to the fact that the agricultural system is dependent on natural resources, farming can also have negative impacts on the environment.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) introducing an ecosystem-based approach to the management of natural resources and by moving past the sectoral way of thinking, among other ways through the timely harmonisation of national and cross-border interests in cross-cutting areas with regard to water – food – energy – ecosystems, which will also have to change and adapt in the future due to the consequences of climate change;
- b) effectively managing surface water and groundwater, coastal and maritime resources, and achieving their good status;
- c) ensuring the sustainable development of forests as ecosystems from the perspective of their ecological, economic and social functions;

- d) preventing excessive pollution of all components of the environment;
- e) preserving a high level of biodiversity and quality of natural features and strengthening ecosystem services;
- f) sustainably managing soil and preserving soil ecosystem services, preventing further soil degradation and rehabilitating degraded soil;
- g) sustainably protecting and preserving high-quality farmland and promoting agricultural practices in order to increase in-country supply with local sustainable supply, particularly the production of organic foods, which have a positive impact on human health;
- h) providing a high-quality living environment along with responsible and effective land use management, priority use of functionally degraded areas, on the basis of harmonised priority and counterbalancing tasks, including in the light of more harmonised regional development;
- i) creating management systems at all levels in order to provide the most effective adaptation to climate changes and the optimal exploitation of the resulting opportunities.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
Utilised Agricultural Area	Eurostat	23.7 % (2016)	> 24 %	40 % (2013)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand in Rivers	ARSO, EEA	1.05 mg O ₂ /l (2015)	< 1 mg O ₂ /l	2.19 mg O ₂ /l (2012)
Ecological Footprint	GFN	4.7 gha/person (2013)	3.8 gha/person	4.9 gha/person (2013)

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:



10

Trustworthy legal system

The legal system is of significant national and strategic importance to the protection of the rights of citizens and economic development and wellbeing, as the operation of all social systems and subsystems is highly dependent on it. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and legal certainty and the rule of law are among the key factors of the quality of a democracy and social development. In order to increase trust in the legal system, it will be necessary to ensure the independence of the judiciary and strengthen the integrity and authority of judicial bodies, which can be created and established only through high-quality and timely judicial decisions. Ensuring the uniformity of judicial practice and ensuring the impartiality and objectivity of the operation of the judiciary will be crucial, whereby it will be essential to prevent potential abuses and to impose zero tolerance for corruption. The important factors for achieving this are a transparent legislative process, clear regulations and enforcement, and effective and high-quality judicial protection.

Therefore, it will be necessary to strive for a legal system that creates a high-quality and effective legal framework. It will be necessary to ensure the transparency and clarity of regulations and monitor their effectiveness. Satisfaction with the judicial system in Slovenia is relatively low in comparison with OECD member states. The functioning of the judicial system from the perspective of access and quality affects citizens' trust in public institutions and the government, so it will be particularly important to maintain the impartiality and independence of the courts. The success of the prosecution of all types of crime, particularly economic crime, and the effectiveness of civil procedures, contribute to improving the business climate, increasing competitiveness and attracting investments.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms, eliminating discrimination and providing equal opportunities at the national, regional and global level;
- b) ensuring uniform judicial practice, effective and uniform carrying out of the duties of the judiciary, and clear procedural and substantive legislation;
- c) preserving the independence of the judiciary and impartial and objective functioning of the judicial system;
- d) ensuring the efficient and transparent conducting of judicial procedures and strengthening the culture of extrajudicial dispute resolution;
- e) preventing, early detection and sanctioning of corrupt behaviours;
- f) carrying out preventive measures designed to reduce the risk of disputes and other anomalies which require state intervention.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
Rule of Law Index	World Justice Project	15th place among the EU 21 (2016)	Ranking in the top half of EU countries	
Time Needed to Resolve Civil and Commercial Court Cases	CEPEJ	277 days (2015)	200 days	244 days (2015)

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:

11

Safe and globally responsible Slovenia

Slovenia is one of the safest countries in the world, which has a positive effect on the quality of life of its inhabitants. Despite this, numerous new challenges are arising which will have to be dealt with quickly in order to maintain Slovenia's security. The increasingly rapid development of information and communications technologies brings benefits for modern society, but at the same time leads to the appearance of new and technologically increasingly sophisticated cyber and hybrid threats, which constitute a real danger to the functioning of both the public and private sectors. The deteriorating of political, environmental, social, economic, security and other conditions around the world can also lead to more frequent and larger disruptions of the public order and terrorist threats in Slovenia. The dynamic changes around the world are also causing changes to the defence of the national border. The rapid development of transport brings new challenges to designing measures for maintaining the safety of road traffic according to the "zero deaths" principle. Another constant source of threat is natural and other disasters, whose intensity and frequency are increasing due to climate change, the excessive environmental load and inappropriate spatial development. It is important to provide for the uninterrupted personal safety of our inhabitants, the protection of property and the environment, and the functioning of critical infrastructure. We will preserve the high level of security of the country and our citizens through monitoring and foreseeing security threats and risks, establishing deterrent and dissuasive capacities and timely and coordinated responses to security risks. The strengthening of connections with local communities and direct contacts with citizens are significant components in the prevention of security events with harmful consequences.

Slovenia is a globally responsible and cooperative country, which must remain its orientation in the future. It participates in international organisations, operations and missions which ensure a stable international environment and human safety, whereby its membership in NATO and the overall foreign and security policy of the EU constitute the primary framework for ensuring the national security of Slovenia. It actively strives to promote peace, security and stability, respect for human rights and international law, and to prevent conflicts and collectively address global challenges such as migration flows, terrorism, climate change and respect for human rights. It contributes to more balanced and just international development and the elimination of poverty and inequality through development cooperation and humanitarian aid.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) providing protection against terrorist and other supranational threats;
- b) providing a high level of security of people and property and the uninterrupted functioning of critical infrastructure;
- c) establishing an integrated and effective system of cyber and information security and responding to hybrid threats;

- d) promoting preventive measures and strengthening capacities for integrated management of natural and other disasters;
- e) ensuring the security of national and EU borders and searching for integrated solutions for effective global management of migration flows through cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination;
- f) ensuring the country's capacities for providing national defence and fulfilling our international obligations;
- g) increasing bilateral and multilateral foreign policy cooperation, expanding our political, economic, cultural and other relations and increasing Slovenia's active role in implementing international peace and security, respecting human rights and international law and achieving sustainable development at the global level, including through international development cooperation and humanitarian aid, which includes official development aid assistance.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
Share of Population That Reported Occurrences of Crime, Violation or Vandalism in Their Area	Eurostat, EU SILC	9.2 % (2015)	< 10 %	13.6 % (2015)
Global Peace Index	Institute for Economics and Peace	5th place among EU countries (2017)	Maintain our ranking among the top 10 countries in the world and top 5 in the EU	

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:



12

Effective governance and high-quality public service

In order to achieve the development goals, public institutions will have to be operated using effective strategic management. The work methods of the public sector are the key to increasing trust among citizens and increasing the competitiveness of the economy. Slovenia's scores in international rankings of institutional competitiveness and the low level of trust in public institutions indicate a need to change the work methods of the individual institutions and of the entire public sector. The dispersal and lack of connections between public sector bodies makes it more difficult to form associations and cooperation between sectors and across different levels of administration, and increases operating costs. Potential exists for better meeting the needs of the population and companies at the level of local government.

Public policy must foresee and respond effectively and above all more quickly to changes and challenges and thus provide high-quality services for citizens and a supportive business climate. In order to take advantage of the development potentials at the regional and local level, it will be crucial to provide adequate support for balanced economic, social and spatial development, which will require suitable administrative organisation and a multilevel dialogue. A higher-quality, more transparent and accountable public sector will also allow for changed work methods using innovative approaches based on creative solutions to challenges, with an emphasis on the introduction of digital solutions. Innovative processes for improving institutions' internal operations will be strengthened. Changing the culture will promote their mutual cooperation and the open and active inclusion of citizens in designing solutions. The development of institutional and social innovations could contribute to increased productivity, improving organisational efficiency and achieving the goals set out in strategic and programme documents. Increased empowerment of people through increased democratisation and access to information and technology can also contribute to the increased efficiency of public institutions and the democracy of the political system. For this reason, Slovenia's public institutions are also subject to increasing controls from various institutional and social structures, which demand accountability and successful implementation of development goals.

We will achieve this goal by:

- a) designing policies and regulations on the basis of goals and priority tasks defined in advance, and systematic monitoring of their implementation and measurement of their effects;
- b) creating a highly developed culture of cooperation and trust among citizens, employees and institutions (including at the level of the state and local government) and new forms of linking content, which will contribute to improved management of public institutions, higher-quality services and harmonised development and spatial planning at the regional level;
- c) building trust in institutions through respect for the principle of "same rules for all", zero tolerance for corruption, transparency of data and services, a stable environment and high-quality regulations;

- d) continuing the development and implementation of the standards of participatory democracy through the consistent inclusion of stakeholders at all levels of developing and monitoring policy, through education about the importance thereof, through empowering citizens, and through access to and openness of databases;
- e) strengthening cooperation and the assumption of responsibility among partners in the social dialogue;
- f) designing user-friendly, accessible, transparent and efficient public services in an inclusive manner with the relevant stakeholders, and at the same time taking advantage of opportunities for digitalisation;
- g) promoting the acquisition and intergenerational exchange of new knowledge and skills through strategically well thought out human resources planning;
- h) promoting innovative forms of management, leadership, policy design and innovation among employees, and the acquisition of new competences, taking responsibility and learning from mistakes;
- i) ensuring the coordinated and consistent strategic management of systems and exploiting the advantages of modern technologies.

Performance indicators:

Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
Trust in Public Institutions	Eurobarometer	– parliament 14 % – government 17 % – local authorities 38 % (2016, autumn survey)	At least half the population trusts public institutions (average of past three surveys)	– parliament 32 % – government 31 % – local authorities 47 % (2016, autumn survey)
Executive Capacity	Bertelsmann Stiftung	4.7 average score on a scale of 1 to 10 (38th out of 41 countries) (2016)	EU average in 2030	6.1 average score on a scale of 1 to 10 25/28 EU (2016)

Linking with the Sustainable Development Goals:





4. Implementation and monitoring of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030

Policy coherence for development

Development policies include a range of development programmes and measures which are interconnected in order to achieve the development goals. They also take account of the international obligations to which Slovenia has committed and which affect the achievement of the development goals. All of this requires integrated development planning, linking and cooperation at various levels and the inclusion of the main stakeholders in the process of planning, implementing and monitoring the harmonised and integrated policies in order to achieve sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda.

The insufficient implementation of strategic documents indicates a need for changes to the management and harmonisation of internal policies, and to the monitoring of their implementation and the achieving of the goals. We need to integrate policies at the national level and to coordinate the establishment of financial and content frameworks. In order to ensure the increased compliance of development policies, in the future it will be necessary to establish better mechanisms of horizontal and multilevel cooperation, linking of content, understanding cross-cutting topics and central planning, and the implementation and monitoring of those policies. The alignment of national and international development goals is similarly important.

Implementation of the strategy

The Slovenian Development Strategy 2030, with its primary objective of “Slovenia, a country with a high quality of life for all” and its twelve development goals is the country’s core development framework, which is supported by sectoral strategies, regional and municipal strategies and programmes and operational measures (Figure 7). Each development goal is accompanied by a definition of the path to its achievement.

Development planning and the drafting of the budget are continuously updated and amended together with the entire system of public finance, and are currently harmonised by way of a joint decree on the basis of the Public Finance Act. The implementation aspect of development planning has been the weak side of all development planning designs effected to date. The successful implementation of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 will require effective

and transparent development planning and the more rational use of public funds, as its primary purpose is to adjust the expenditures structure to national priority development tasks. Experience indicates that development planning and the contents of various development documents and the public finance system have to be approached comprehensively and on an equal footing.

The implementation of the Strategy will be based on medium-term planning, tied to the medium-term fiscal framework and the establishment of a system of implementing documents which have to be codified in and linked to the Public Finance Act. In order to implement Slovenia's development goals, a four-year national development policy programme (NDPP) and a medium-term fiscal strategy will be drawn up, and will be extended annually. The NDPP will include measures and activities based on the goals set out in this Strategy and the corresponding horizontal and sectoral strategic documents. Later, using the OECD's framework for assessing the impacts of the individual scenarios or agreed measures, we will also monitor the achieving of the Strategy's goals and the orientations of development policy up to 2030 or 2050. The framework is composed of four equal and interconnected modules: a basic macroeconomic model, an environmental/energy model, a module for assessing the effects of healthcare measures and a module for assessing the effects of income inequality.

The result of the goal-oriented strategic planning of the budget is a medium-term fiscal framework for implementing the principle of medium-term balance of state budget revenues and expenditure without borrowing. The state budget must reflect the priority tasks of the entire country. Using the proposed tools, a new procedure is being introduced for drafting the state's medium-term macroeconomic policy plans.

Figure 7: **Development document hierarchy**



The body responsible for development has been tasked with heading up the drafting of the NDPP together with the Ministry of Finance and with the active participation of all government departments. We will begin drafting the first programme immediately after the adoption of the Strategy. The harmonisation of the document will be carried out by the Permanent Interdepartmental Working Group for Development Planning. The group operates as a mechanism for horizontal cooperation within the framework of the drafting of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 and other central strategic and implementing documents, and in the harmonisation and monitoring of the implementation of individual measures in the field of development.

The individual development goals include the contents of policies that lie within the remit of various departments; therefore, if the Strategy is to be implemented successfully, the effectiveness of interdepartmental coordination and cooperation will have to be strengthened. The multidimensional complexity of the goals dictates combined efforts towards their implementation and effective coordination among the individual policies. It will also be necessary to strengthen multi-level management mechanisms in order to ensure more harmonised regional development, where spatial planning is one of the most important levers for achieving development synergies. The harmonisation of the sectoral strategic, development and action plans, programmes and activities with the core national development strategy is the responsibility of the parties charged with their development. The body responsible for development will, via interdepartmental coordinating processes, monitor the drafting of the individual sectoral documents and ensure their compliance with the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030. During the process of the drafting of the strategic documents and regulations at the horizontal level and in the individual sectoral areas, increased attention will be paid to an accurate analysis of the situation, the definition of objectives and the assessment of the consequences for different areas of development. Therefore, it will be necessary to improve the level of knowledge in these areas at the level of the governmental departments and systemically introduce a goal-focused approach. At the same time, it will be necessary to develop human resources and establish tools for managing collective knowledge, information and data for analysis and the integrated management of development policies.

Monitoring the achieving of the goals of the Strategy by establishing an uninterrupted strategic approach to development

Two to three main performance indicators are defined for each of the development goals in the Strategy, with input and target values which represent the desired target values. In its annual development report, which includes a broad range of other development indicators in addition to the indicators defined in the Strategy for purposes of analysis, the Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development monitors the achievement of the goals set out in the Slovenian Development Strategy. When feasible and where the data allow it, the indicators are monitored and analysed separately by sex, age group and statistical region.

An uninterrupted strategic approach to development also requires the goal-by-goal monitoring of the implementing plan, which sets out medium-term priority tasks. This will enable the provision of information on the efficacy and success of the use of public funds and will serve as a basis for taking further decisions. The National Development Policy Programme will include the implementation goals of the policies with indicators, on the basis of which it will be possible to monitor changes that affect the achieving of the development goals. We will be able to analyse the achieving of the goals from the point of view of success (were the goals reached?) and efficacy (how much funding was required?).

On the basis of the NDPP, a plan will be drafted in order to analyse the success and efficacy of the achieving of the individual goals for the entire period. The analyses will be conducted by the body responsible for development and the Ministry of Finance, which will to that end increase their professional proficiency or form associations with the appropriate institutions. The government will be briefed once a year on the findings of the analyses, which will be used in the planning of development policies and the use of budget funds.

Due to the long-term nature of the document, the development baselines will change during the period of implementation of the Strategy. Therefore, it will be necessary to continuously analyse the development scenarios and long-term projections at the national and international levels and monitor the forecast trends and threats, and all of this will also have to be taken into account in all future planning of Slovenia's development. In their reports, the responsible bodies at the national level will issue recommendations regarding improvements to the efficiency of the implementation of the goals and any changes required.

Due to the uninterrupted strategic approach to development and the monitoring of the achieving of Slovenia's development goals, the Slovenian government will establish a Development Council, which will include representatives of social partners, the private sector, civil society, professional institutions, regional and local governments and the national government.

Monitoring the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda

The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (2030 Agenda), adopted by the United Nations (UN) in September 2015 and in force from 1 January 2016, is a turnabout in the paradigm of global development, which to date has been based (primarily) on flows of development aid from developed countries to less developed countries. With the 2030 Agenda, 193 countries, including Slovenia, have committed to a plan which sustainably links 17 goals within the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental (Appendix D).

Slovenia has linked the process of planning the realisation of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and monitoring progress of the preparation of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030, which places sustainable economic, social and environmental development at the forefront. This requires close interdepartmental cooperation, an integrated approach by the government and the inclusion of various stakeholders. The coordinator for monitoring the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda at the national level is the body responsible for development. Communication and harmonisation with the ministries and government offices will be carried out by the Permanent Interdepartmental Working Group for Development Planning. The working group allows more effective coordination and an active contribution to the compilation of the central strategic and implementing documents of the Republic of Slovenia and also oversees the inclusion of the 2030 Agenda in draft documents and the transfer of information about the importance of the 2030 Agenda in individual areas. The localisation of the goals and subgoals of the 2030 Agenda allows us to monitor the achieving of the sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda while monitoring the achieving of our own, i.e. national, development goals.

A framework has been set up under the auspices of the UN for the systematic monitoring and review of the programme, which operates at the national, regional and global level and is based on specially designed international indicators supplemented by indicators at the national level. The UN member states are obliged, according to their capacities, priority tasks and circumstances to report on their national reviews of the achieving of the goals of the 2030 Agenda at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF); 22 member states participated in the first round of voluntary national reviews in 2016, and 44 participated in 2017, including Slovenia. Slovenia intends to carry out at least two reviews of the achieving of the goals and subgoals of the 2030 Agenda within the framework of the HLPF by 2030, provisionally in 2023 and 2029.



Appendices

Appendix A: Vision of Slovenia

In harmony with our environment and our era, we have achieved a balanced, high-quality standard of living. By learning throughout our lives, we are well-equipped to take on the biggest challenges. We are innovative and translate ideas into actions. We create positive relationships based on trust and are building a society of solidarity and tolerance. With confidence, we open Slovenia to partners willing to cooperate. We are proud that our cultural uniqueness makes a difference around the world.



In the Slovenia of 2050, we create new success stories. As active citizens and critical thinkers, we contribute to the shaping of society. With its unique development model, Slovenia is just the right size to foster flourishing innovation. By **learning for and through life**, we gain new knowledge and skills and increase our resilience to face new challenges.



Creative individuals are at ease in the nexus of the institutional, social, and technological innovations of our **innovative society**. These innovations help us find solutions for pressing social challenges, such as the rapidly ageing population, inequality, and poverty. The relaxed and understanding living environment attracts successful individuals and enterprises to Slovenia. Their attention is first caught by excellent products and services, and then by high-quality scientific research and creative solutions.



The vital generation of 2050 has left behind the divisions of the past. Today, mutual **trust** is of much greater importance and value. We also have trust in transparent and responsible public institutions. People respect their accessibility and user-friendliness, but first and foremost, their smooth and swift procedures. Excellently supported by an efficient legal system, we waste no time and energy in unproductive disputes. Rules are rules – they apply equally to all. We responsibly honour all intergenerational commitments. We respect the values of solidarity, security, tolerance, cooperation, and peace.



In 2050, Slovenians are a happy people. Our everyday life validates the global prosperity rankings that put Slovenia in a top position. We have a high **quality of life**: we live better, healthier, and longer. Societal and environmental responsibility matter. We respect nature and manage natural resources in a sensible manner. Digital excellence and the circular economy drive our economic development and create new employment opportunities. We have made it – because we are bold, enterprising, and responsible. We highly value our time and devote it to things that bring joy to our lives.



The greatest wealth of this country is its people. Ours is an inclusive and dynamic society. Our **identity** and culture foster cooperation in creating synergies and facing challenges. The Slovene language is a precious asset, and our unique culture is a great inspiration. Through determination, we have risen to prominence in global affairs. Owing to our geographic situation, connections and infrastructure, we are part of a broader international context. In it, we assert ourselves with confidence, adaptability, and perseverance. In exchanges with their homeland, Slovenians living abroad add value to our global network. Slovenia's voice, reputation, and visibility reach far beyond its borders.

Appendix B: Overview of performance indicators

Goal	Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
1	1.1 Healthy Life Years	Eurostat	 58.8 years 75% of life expectancy (2015)	64.5 years 80% of forecast life expectancy	62.6 years 80% of life expectancy (2015)
			 57.7 years 69% of life expectancy (2015)	64.5 years 75% of forecast life expectancy	63.3 years 78% of life expectancy (2015)
	1.2 Gender Equality Index	EIGE	68.4 (0–100) (2015)	> 78 (0–100)	66.2 (0–100) (2015)
2	2.1 Adult Participation in Learning (25–64 years)	Eurostat, labour force survey (annual)	11.6 % (2016)	19 %	10.8 % (2016)
	2.2 Population aged 25 to 64 with Tertiary Educational Attainment	Eurostat, labour force survey (annual)	30.4 % (2016)	35 %	30.7 % (2016)
	2.3 PISA - Mean Score in Mathematics, Reading and Science	PISA	Ranked in the top quartile of EU countries	Maintain ranking in top quartile of EU countries	

Goal	Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
3	3.1 People at Risk of Social Exclusion	Eurostat	18.4 % (2016)	< 16 %	23.7 % (2015)
	3.2 S80/S20 Income Quintile Share Ratio	Eurostat	3.6 (2016)	< 3.5	5.2 (2015)
	3.3 Personal Experience of Discrimination	Eurobarometer	13 % (2015)	< 10 %	21 % (2015)
4	4.1 Visits to Cultural Events	SORS, IMAD	6.3 per inhabitant (2015)	8 per inhabitant	
	4.2 Share of Cultural Events Performed Abroad in Total Number of Cultural Events	SURS	2.8 % (2015 estimate*) (2015)	3.5 %	
	4.3 Open Source Language Resources and Tools in National Repository	CLARIN SI	79 (2017)	153	
5	5.1 GDP per Capita in Purchasing Power Parities	Eurostat	83 Index EU = 100 (2015)	Average in 2030	100 Index EU = 100 (2015)
	5.2 General Government Gross Debt	Eurostat	79.7 % GDP (2016)	60 % GDP	83.5 % GDP (2016)

Goal	Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
6	6.1 Labour Productivity	Eurostat	82 Index EU = 100 (2015)	95 Index EU = 100	100 Index EU = 100 (2015)
	6.2 European Innovation Index	Eurostat	Ranked among EU strong innovators (2016)	Ranking among EU leading innovators	EU average is among strong innovators (2016)
	6.3 The Digital Economy and Society Index - DESI	European Commission	17th place in the EU (2017)	Ranking in top third of EU countries according to all five main components of the index	
7	7.1 Employment Rate (age 20 to 64)	Eurostat	70.1 % (2016)	> 75 %	71.1 % (2016)
	7.2 In Work at-Risk-of-Poverty Rate (age 18 and over)	Eurostat EU SILC	6.1 % (2016)	< 5 %	9.5 % (2015)
8	8.1 Material Productivity	Eurostat	1.79 PPP/kg (2015)	3.5 PPP/kg	2.19 PPP/kg (2015)
	8.2 Share of Renewable Energy in Gross Final Energy Consumption	Eurostat	22% (2015)	27 %	16.7 % (2015)
	8.3 GDP per Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Eurostat, ARSO	2,9 PPP/kg CO ₂ equivalent (2015)	EU average in 2030	3,3 PPP/kg CO ₂ equivalent (2015)

Goal	Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
9	9.1 Utilised Agricultural Area	Eurostat	23.7 % (2016)	> 24 %	40 % (2013)
	9.2 Biochemical Oxygen Demand in Rivers	ARSO, EEA	1.05 mg O ₂ /l (2015)	< 1 mg O ₂ /l	2.19 mg O ₂ /l (2012)
	9.3 Ecological Footprint	GFN	4.7 gha/person (2013)	3.8 gha/person	4.9 gha/person (2013)
10	10.1 Rule of Law Index	World Justice Project	15th place among the EU 21 (2016)	Ranking in the top half of EU countries	
	10.2 Time Needed to Resolve Civil and Commercial Court Cases	CEPEJ	277 days (2015)	200 days	244 days (2015)
11	11.1 Share of Population That Reported Occurrences of Crime, Violation or Vandalism in Their Area	Eurostat, EU SILC	9.2 % (2015)	< 10 %	13.6 % (2015)
	11.2 Global Peace Index	Institute for Economics and Peace	5th place among EU countries (2017)	Maintain our ranking among the top 10 countries in the world and top 5 in the EU	

Goal	Indicator	Source	Baseline value	Target value for 2030	EU average
12	12.1 Trust in Public Institutions	Eurobarometer	– parliament 14 % – government 17 % – local authorities 38 % (2016, autumn survey)	At least half the population trusts public institutions (average of the recent three surveys)	– parliament 32 % – government 31 % – local authorities 47 % (2016, autumn survey)
	12.2 Executive Capacity	Bertelsmann Stiftung	4.7 average score on a scale of 1 to 10 (38th out of 41 countries) (2016)	EU average in 2030	6.1 average score on a scale of 1 to 10 25/28 EU (2016)

Appendix C: The drafting process

The drafting of long-term development documents is a complex and multi-phase process which requires the participation of the widest possible circle of stakeholders, since it is necessary to achieve a consensus regarding the directions of the country's long-term development and strategic orientations. By conducting an inclusive and interactive process, we wish to change the established practice of drafting development documents and encourage cooperation and the taking into account of various points of view. During the drafting process, we found that such methods were very well received and that people want more of this type of cooperation. This approach supports innovative thinking, and through communication with various stakeholders, the individual areas are set into the broader context.

Drafting of the Vision of Slovenia

The designing of a vision is a key step in the drafting of a strategy. The process of drafting the Vision of Slovenia began in the summer of 2015, when the Slovenian government established the interdepartmental Horizontal Group, which was tasked with harmonising the drafting of development documents, preparing the analytical bases and collaborating in the process of selecting strategic priority areas. Another group that was formed is the Group for the Future, which is composed of 14 individuals from various fields. This group was tasked with providing consultancy with regard to the drafting process and nominating participants in a three-day workshop, at which the initial components of the Vision of Slovenia were drafted in November 2015.

A series of interactive events were held throughout Slovenia in 2016, at which the participants discussed the kind of future we want, reviewed the first draft of the Vision, identified potential gaps in the text and searched for content which could improve it; 27 events were held, in which more than 600 individuals participated. The formulation of the Vision and the determination of strategic priority areas and goals also included a public opinion survey on quality of life in Slovenia, in which more than 1000 inhabitants participated. A government conference and a workshop with senior officials from ministries was held on the topic of the content and process of drafting the Vision and the Strategy. Meetings were also held at the ministerial level, at which parallels were defined between the contents of the Vision as emphasised by the inhabitants and the work areas of the ministries.

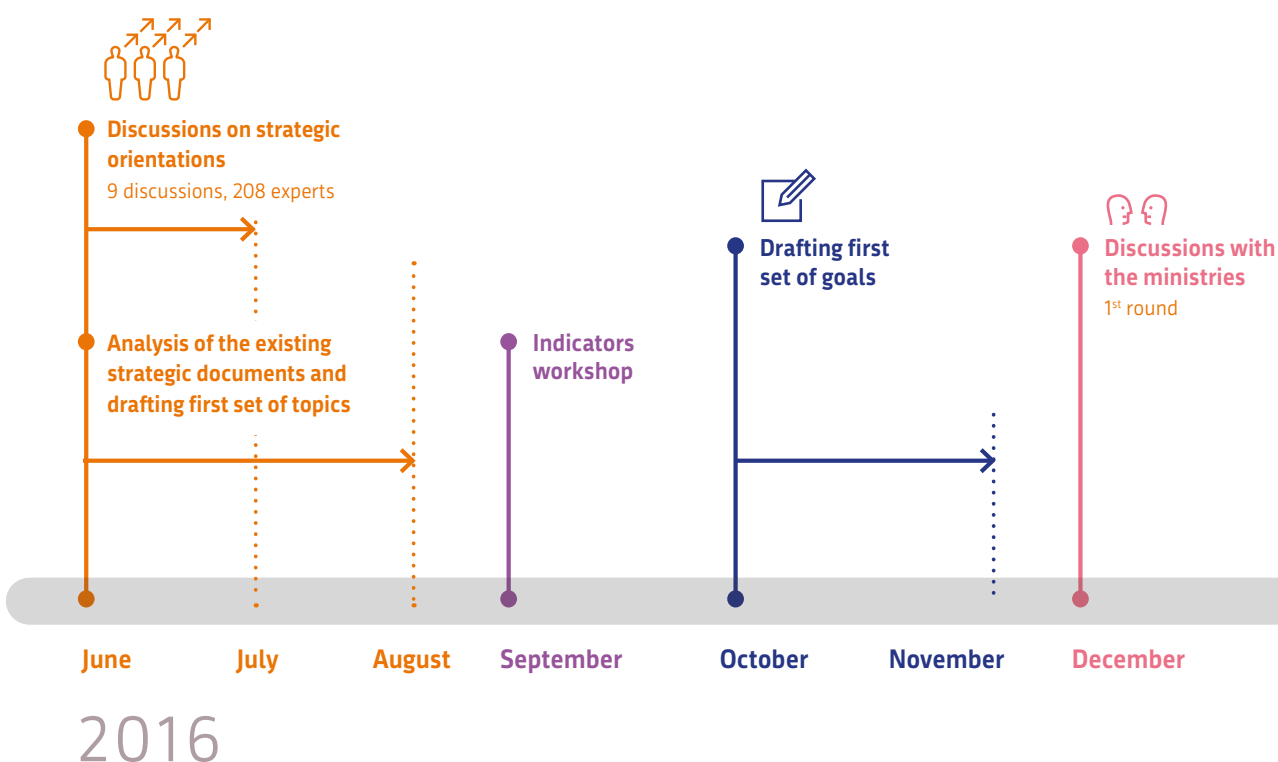
The Vision of Slovenia was presented to the public in February 2017.

Drafting of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030

Alongside the drafting of the Vision, the drafting of the new long-term strategy began during the summer of 2016. Nine topical debates on the individual contents were held in June 2016, in which more than 200 professionals and government officials participated. This was followed by a workshop in September 2016, at which a discussion was held about the first potential range of indicators for monitoring the Strategy. On the basis of the expert discussion, the Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy together with the Ministry of Finance and the Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development compiled the first draft of the strategic orientations and goals of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030. In December 2016 and January 2017, all of the relevant government departments issued opinions on the enclosed document. An interactive conference was held in January 2017 at the level of key government officials, at which views were exchanged on the content of the individual goals and discussions were held about their mutual connections.

The contributions of the departments and participants served as an important basis for the further development of the Strategy. The connections between the individual areas were simultaneously determined through a survey which was sent to professional stakeholders in February 2017. Professional harmonisation was carried out in March and April, followed by the compiling of the first draft of the Strategy, which was sent to the departments for harmonisation in May 2017. Parallel discussions were held regarding the key performance indicators and the placement of sustainable development goals in the strategic document, and regarding the implementation and monitoring of the document. In cooperation with the

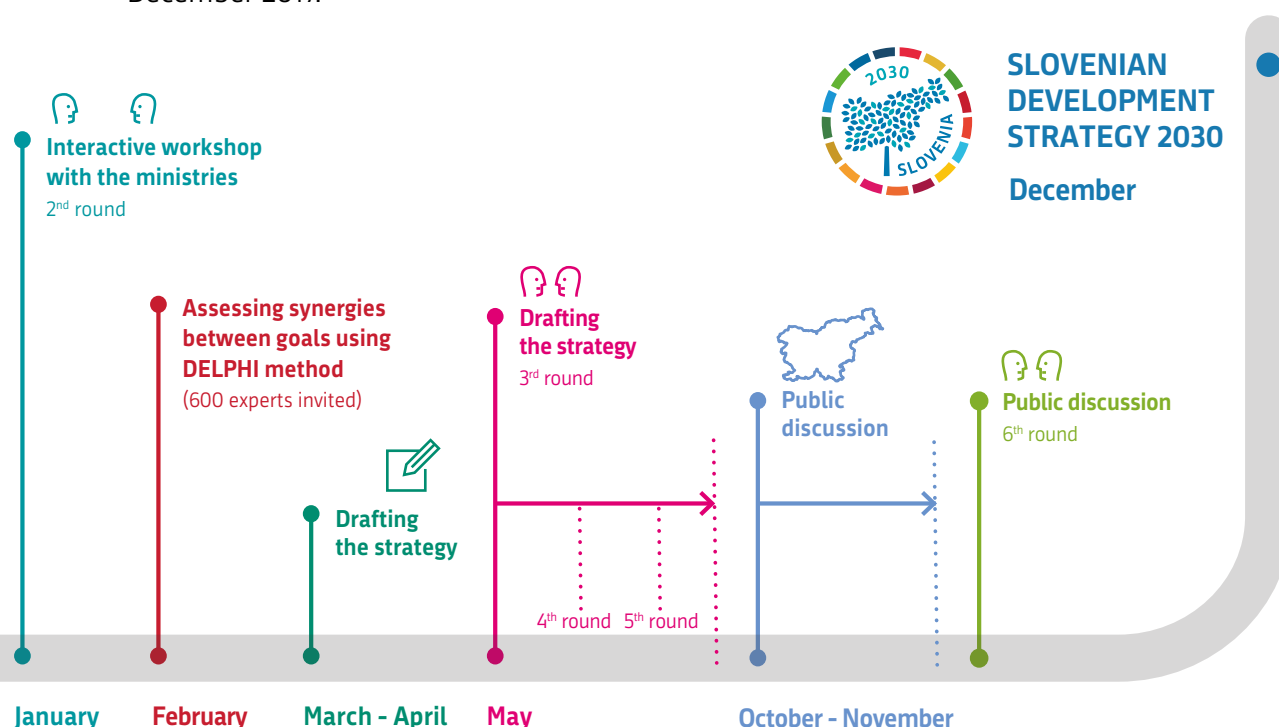
Timeline of the drafting of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030



OECD, an adapted long-term framework for assessing the impacts of the individual scenarios or agreed measures is being prepared, through which we will monitor the achieving of the Strategy's goals.

On the basis of the discussions and the comments received, a second draft of the Strategy was drawn up, which included a proposal for the key performance indicators. The draft was sent to all government departments in July 2017 with a request for the determination of target values for the key performance indicators. After another thorough review of the Strategy together with the indicators and target values, the third draft of the Strategy was discussed on 22 September 2017 by the Permanent Interdepartmental Working Group for Development Planning, which approved the draft with various additional changes.

On 12 October 2017, the Slovenian government was briefed on the draft Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 and found that the materials were interdepartmentally consistent, and adopted a resolution that the document constitutes an appropriate basis for the commencement of public consultation. Public consultation on the draft Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 began on 12 October 2017 and ran through 9 November 2017. During this time we received several contributions from various organisations and interested parties. In addition to the public consultation, several discussions were held with interested stakeholders, who wanted a more detailed presentation of the Strategy and a discussion of the draft document. After the public consultation, the draft Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 and a report on the consultation were drawn up. After a final round of interdepartmental harmonisation, the draft Strategy was discussed by the Slovenian government at its 159th regular session on 7 December 2017.



2017

Appendix D: Sustainable Development Goals



HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL

Linking the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 and

		1	2	3	4
SLOVENIAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY GOALS		A HEALTHY AND ACTIVE LIFESTYLE	KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FOR A HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE AND WORK	A DIGNIFIED LIFE FOR ALL	CULTURE AND LANGUAGE AS THE BASIC DETERMINANTS OF NATIONAL IDENTITY
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS					
	End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture				
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all				
	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls				
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all				
	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all				
	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation				
	Reduce inequality within and among countries				
	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns				
	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*				
	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development				
	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss				
	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels				
	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development				

LEGEND:



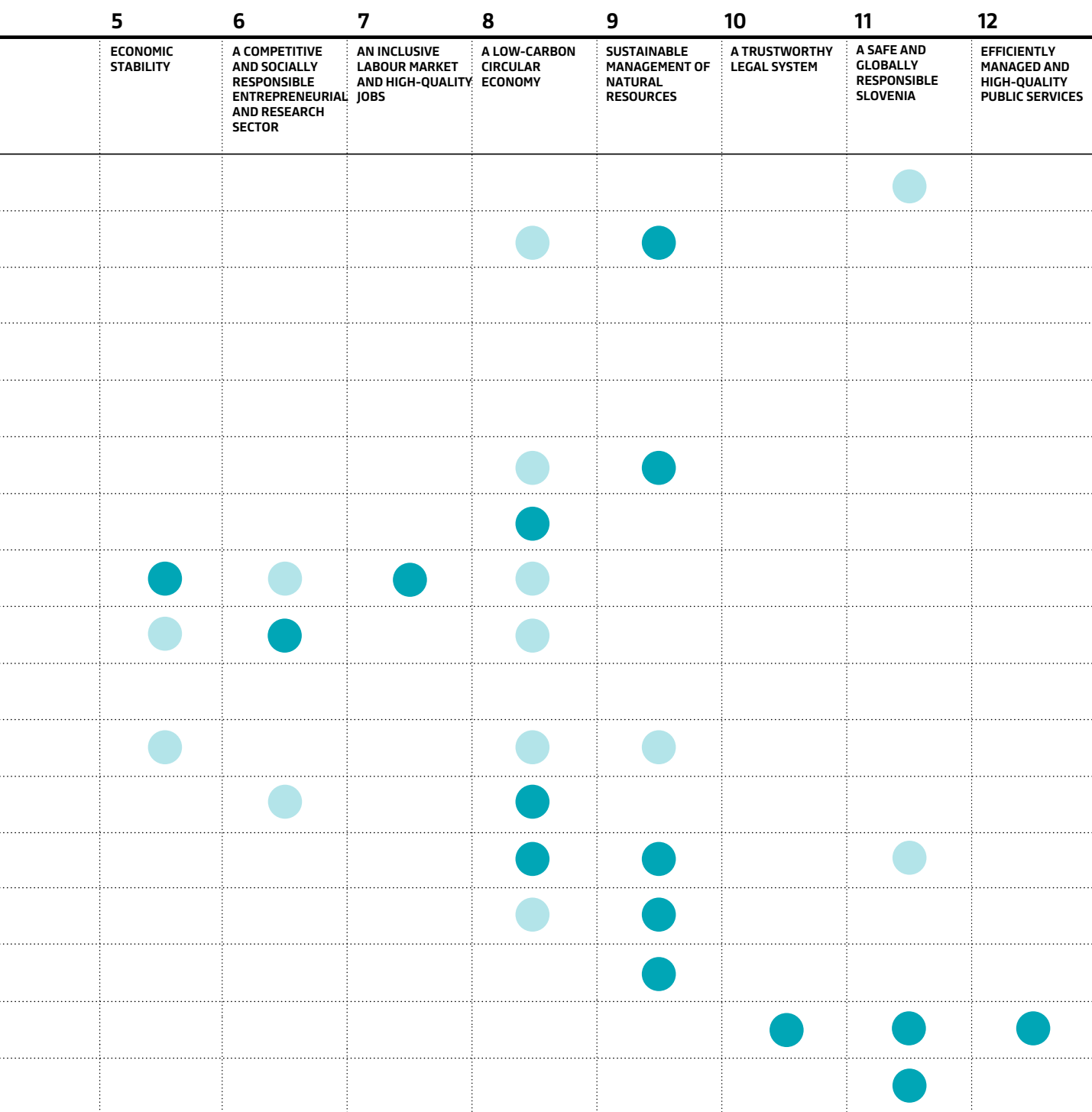
Strong connection



Weaker connection



the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



SLOVENIAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2030

Published by:

Government Office for Development and
European Cohesion Policy

Edited by:

Timotej Šooš, dr. Katja Lautar, mag. Helena
Urbančič, mag. Nataša Kobe Logonder, mag.
Rotija Kmet Zupančič, Lejla Fajić

Responsible person:

Alenka Smerkolj

Translated by:

Polona Vrabec

Text revision:

Peter Altshul
Terry Troy Jackson

Designed by:

David Fartek

Pagination by:

Andrej Juvan

Print run:

1000

Printed by:

Cicero, Begunje, d.o.o.

Photography:

Archive of the Government Office for Development
and European Cohesion Policy, Anže Čokl, Jošt Gantar,
Matevž Lenarčič, Nea Culpa

www.vlada.si
gp.svrk@gov.si

Ljubljana, December 2017



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