COUNCIL DECISION

of 19 January 2010

on the existence of an excessive deficit in Slovenia

(2010/289/EU)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and, in particular, Article 126(6) in conjunction with Article 126(13) and Article 136 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the observations made by Slovenia,

Whereas:

(1) According to Article 126(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Member States shall avoid excessive government deficits.

(2) The Stability and Growth Pact is based on the objective of sound government finances as a means of strengthening the conditions for price stability and for strong sustainable growth conducive to employment creation.

(3) The excessive deficit procedure (EDP) under Article 126 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as clarified by Council Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 of 7 July 1997 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure [1] (which is part of the Stability and Growth Pact), provides for a decision on the existence of an excessive deficit. Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 also establishes provisions for the implementation of Article 104 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, which has become Article 126 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure annexed to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union sets out further provisions relating to the implementation of the EDP. Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2009 [2] lays down detailed rules and definitions for the application of the provisions of that Protocol.

(4) The 2005 reform of the Stability and Growth Pact sought to strengthen its effectiveness and economic underpinnings as well as to safeguard the sustainability of the public finances in the long run. It aimed at ensuring that, in particular, the economic and budgetary background was taken into account fully in all steps in the EDP. In this way, the Stability and Growth Pact provides the framework supporting government policies for a prompt return to sound budgetary positions taking account of the economic situation.

(5) Article 104(5) of the Treaty establishing the European Community, which has become Article 126(5) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, required the Commission to address an opinion to the Council if the Commission considered that an excessive deficit in a Member State existed or might occur. Having taken into account its report in accordance with Article 104(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Community, which has become Article 126(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee in accordance with Article 104(4) of the Treaty establishing the European Community, which has become Article 126(4) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the Commission concluded that an excessive deficit existed in Slovenia. The Commission therefore addressed such an opinion to the Council in respect of Slovenia on 11 November 2009 [3].

(6) Article 126(6) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union states that the Council should consider any observations which the Member State concerned may wish to make before deciding, after an overall assessment, whether an excessive deficit exists. In the case of Slovenia, this overall assessment leads to the conclusions set out in this Decision.

(7) According to data notified by the Slovenian authorities in October 2009, the general government deficit in Slovenia is planned to reach 5,9 % of GDP in 2009, thus exceeding and not close to the 3 % of GDP reference value. The planned excess over the reference value can be qualified as exceptional within the meaning of the Treaty and the Stability and Growth Pact. In particular, it results, among other things, from a severe economic downturn in the sense of the Treaty and the Stability and Growth Pact. Real GDP growth, which halved between 2007 and 2008, is projected to be sharply negative in 2009 (– 7,4 %) according to the Commission services' autumn 2009 forecast. Although Slovenia's budgetary outcomes have been good in the recent past when economic conditions were still favourable, thanks to

[1] OJ L 209, 2.8.1997, p. 6.
[2] OJ L 145, 10.6.2009, p. 1.
[3] All EDP-related documents for Slovenia can be found at the following website: http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/netstartsearch/pdfsearch/pdf.cfm?mode = _m2

higher-than-budgeted revenue growth, budgetary execution was marked by expenditure overruns. Furthermore, the planned excess over the reference value cannot be considered temporary since, according to the Commission services' autumn 2009 forecast, the deficit would widen from 6,3 % of GDP in 2009 to around 7 % of GDP in 2011 on a no-policy change assumption, while real GDP is forecast to recover to moderate positive growth. This assumption takes into account that, according to government plans, most measures of extraordinary nature linked to the crisis in line with the European Economic Recovery Plan, amounting to almost 1,25 % of GDP in 2009, will be gradually rolled back in 2010 and 2011. The deficit criterion in the Treaty is not fulfilled.

(8) According to data notified by the Slovenian authorities in October 2009, the general government gross debt remains well below the 60 % of GDP reference value and is planned to stand at 34,2 % of GDP in 2009. According to the Commission services' autumn 2009 forecast, the debt ratio would, on a no-policy change basis, rise further, to some 48 % of GDP by 2011.

(9) According to Article 2(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1467/97, 'relevant factors' can only be taken into account in the steps leading to the Council decision on the existence of an excessive deficit in accordance with Article 126(6) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union if the double condition — that the deficit remains close to the reference value and that its excess over the reference value is temporary — is fully met. In the case of Slovenia, this double condition is not met. Therefore, relevant factors are not taken into account in the steps leading to this Decision,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

From an overall assessment it follows that an excessive deficit exists in Slovenia.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Slovenia.

Done at Brussels, 19 January 2010.

For the Council

The President

E. SALGADO