Annex 1 **Description of measures and their qualitative impact**

	Planned and adopted measures				Expected effects
Main objectives – CSR	Measure	Description of the measure	Timeline	Challenges/risks associated with the implementation of the measure	Qualitative elements
Credible and sustainable fiscal consolidation – CSR1:					
1. Consolidation measures on the revenue side					
1.1. Measures increasing revenue	Personal Income Tax Act	Solutions introduced, including the following solutions important for fiscal consolidation objectives: a) introduction of schedular taxation of rents, including a reduction of standardised costs to 10% and the possibility to claim the actual costs on the basis of invoices submitted; b) reduction of special personal relief for a resident who is enrolled in an education programme and has the status of a secondary school or university student (by 25% of the applicable relief).	Adopted and applied since 1 January 2013.		
	Personal Income Tax Act	Abolishes automatic harmonisation of tax reliefs and net annual tax bases of the personal income tax scale with the growth in consumer prices. Changes the determination of the tax base for income from another contractual relationship so that employees' compulsory social security contributions with respect to their income from another contractual relationship are deductible for the purposes of determining the tax base. Tax treatment of occupational pensions is equal to that of compulsory insurance pensions.	In the National Assembly.		It is estimated that in 2014 the proposed act will increase the annual revenue from income tax in the state budget by around EUR 30 million. It is estimated that the abolished special personal relief with respect to the income of residents – cross-border commuters will increase revenue by EUR 4 million. The change in the determination of the tax base for income from another contractual relationship (due to the recognised compulsory social security contributions) will simultaneously reduce revenue by EUR 0.8 million.
	Fiscal Balance Act	The amendments to the Fiscal Balance Act introduced solutions which increased state budget revenues from taxes by burdening incomes and transactions which do not have a significant direct impact on the competitiveness of the Slovenian economy. The purpose of the set of measures on the revenue side is to evenly distribute the burden of fiscal consolidation among taxpayers and, through additional burdening of certain activities, ensure additional revenues. Implemented measures introducing an additional vessel tax (as a permanent measure, whereby the tax is assessed in the same manner and the same bases are used, additional tax rates are re-determined and the revenue from the additional tax goes to the state budget); amendments to the Personal Income Tax Act (a permanent measure is an increase in the net annual tax base, the threshold between the second and third tax brackets, resulting in a tax rate of 41% for income exceeding this threshold; a transitional solution was adopted as a provisional measure in 2013 and 2014, when a modified scale will apply to personal income assessment introducing an additional, fourth, tax bracket with a rate of 50%, and the rate of tax on income from capital will be raised from 20% to 25%); the introduction of an additional tax on vehicles (with engine capacity exceeding 2,500 ccm); the rate of derivative instruments gains tax is raised (from 20% to 25%); the introduction of an anti-crisis tax on immovable property of legal entities and natural persons with a total value exceeding EUR 1 million; this threshold of EUR 1 million was reduced to EUR 500,000 with the adoption of the Republic of Slovenia Budget Implementation Act. In 2013 and 2014, tax will be levied on immovable property of an individual owner that is not intended for industrial or public use, when the total value of this property amounts to at least EUR 500,000.	Adopted and applied since 1 January 2013; in the case of the additional tax on vehicles, since 1 July 2012.		
	Bank Balance Sheet Tax Act	The amendment to the Act sets a time limit for the calculation and payment of the bank balance sheet tax. A lower percentage of the balance of loans in respect of which a taxpayer can claim a tax reduction applies. It introduces the prepayment of tax. The tax will be revoked in 2015.	Adopted and applied since 1 January 2013.		
	Financial Services Tax Act	The act imposes tax on financial services that under current legislation are not subject to VAT. Commission paid by a taxpayer for the financial service is defined as the tax base. The tax rate is set at 6.5% of the tax base.	Adopted and applied since 1 March 2013.		
	Value Added Tax Act	The general rate is increased by two percentage points (from 20% to 22%) and the lower rate from 8.5% to 9.5%.	Adopted and applied since 1 July 2013.		In terms of the estimated financial effects, this measure will increase revenue by EUR 100 million in 2013 and by an additional EUR 150 million in 2014.
	Tax on Lottery Tickets Act	Introduces an additional tax burden for operators of conventional games of chance (a 5% tax is currently levied on the difference between the amounts wagered and winnings returned) with the new 10% sales tax on the amount paid for the lottery ticket.	Adopted and applied since 1 August 2013.		The effect of the measure in 2014 is estimated at EUR 17 million.
	Corporate Income Tax Act	Introduces changes to four well-established solutions: the general tax rate (at 17% and equal to the tax rate for 2013); thin capitalisation (in order to protect the tax base and simplify the implementation of thin capitalisation); tax treatment of income or losses arising from debt cancellation in composition proceedings (harmonised with the ZFPPIPP in force); and tax relief for voluntary supplementary pension insurance.	It is envisaged that the measure will be adopted by 1 January 2014.		For the stabilisation of public revenues, the Government decided to halt the planned reduction of the corporate income tax rate, thus increasing annually the revenue from this source by EUR 22 million (in 2014) and EUR 25 million (in 2015).
	Immovable Property Tax Act	The current levies on immovable property – the charge for the use of construction land (*NUSZ*), property tax and charges for maintenance of forest roads – will be replaced, the system will be modernised (the tax base will be tied to the market value), and the assessment of tax will be simplified (assessment will be done at the national level on the basis of the immovable property register and not by individual municipalities, which will result in uniform tax rates), which will result in an increase in the revenue from this source (it now amounts to 0.6% of GDP but is expected to exceed 1% of GDP).	It is envisaged that the measure will be adopted by 1 January 2014.		A revised taxation system for immovable property will increase public revenues without jeopardising competitiveness or growth. The tax on immovable property now accounts for 0.6% of Slovenia's GDP, while it has been demonstrated that it least restricts economic growth. The objective of the Immovable Property Tax is not only to replace the existing income of municipalities from this source but also to introduce modern, transparent and fair taxation of immovable property. According to the Government's plans, the first financial effects of this tax will be recorded in 2014: an estimated EUR 205 million will be paid into the state budget.
1.2. Measures stimulating economic activity	Corporate Income Tax Act	The corporate income tax rate was gradually reduced (reductions by one percentage point until 2015, when it will amount to 15%). Tax relief for investment was simultaneously increased from 30% to 40% of the investment and the cap of EUR 30,000 on the investment amount was removed. The general tax relief for R&D investment was also increased (from 40% to 100%).	Adopted and applied since 1 January 2012.		
		The amendment also introduced some administrative simplifications with respect to voluntary tax compliance. The introduction of lump-sum taxation, in particular; the system for the determination of the tax base from the income from an activity, taking into consideration actual income and standardised costs.	Adopted and applied since 1 January 2013.		
1.3. Measures improving the effectiveness of tax collection and reducing tax evasion	Act Amending the Tax Procedure Act	The measure refers primarily to defining the use of a computer program or an electronic device which does not support deletion, correction or any modification to an original entry stored in the device or another medium without saving initial information and all subsequent changes.	Adopted and applied since 1 July 2013.		This measure is a solution that has the same effect as certified tax registers, but it is less costly for taxpayers who wish to do business in line with the legislation, which means that this solution does not result in any additional administrative burdens.

		The aim of this proposal is to improve the effectiveness of the tax authority and in light of this an amendment is proposed that regulates the determination of tax in special cases; amendments to fiscal control and tax foreclosure.	By the end of 2013.		
	Finance Administration Act	The planned merger of the tax and customs administrations into a single authority, the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, and expansion of the customs service's powers to act when they detect a case of undeclared work.	It is envisaged that the measure will be adopted by 1 January 2014.		This merger would enable a more efficient use of human resources in the fight against tax evasion. It would help in the fight against the shadow economy and tax evasion.
	eDIS	Modernisation of the tax and customs information system in order to improve tax collection in terms of its administration or lower costs of voluntary tax compliance for taxpayers. The precondition for this is a more widespread use of e-services and further development of the new tax information system. It will also enable a faster detection of violations and subsequently speed up sanctioning by the tax authority. This project also envisages measures to improve tax foreclosure, fiscal control and voluntary tax compliance.	The current task of the Tax Administration of the Republic of Slovenia.		
	Set of measures to curb the shadow economy	In order to improve tax compliance, the following measures are envisaged: 1. Supervision of and limitations on cash operations, 2. Prevention of undeclared work and employment, 3. Strengthened and better-connected inspection services, 4. Construction system and prevention of illegal construction, 5. Sector-based measures for better regulation and records in the field of labour and operations in healthcare, forestry, wine production, bakeries, tourism, transport services, mining, aviation, trade in works of art and music activities.	Adopted by the Government, ongoing implementation.		The estimated total effect of taxation amounts to EUR 80 million (tax procedure act, eDIS and other measures). Revenue from personal income tax is expected to increase annually by EUR 4.4 million, from corporate income tax by EUR 4.4 million, from VAT by EUR 30 million, from excise duty by EUR 25.4 million and from other tax sources by EUR 15 million.
2. Consolidation measures on the expenditure side					
	Establishing aggregate fiscal discipline by fixing the upper ceiling of national budget expenditure	Based on the commitments undertaken under the Stability Programme, Slovenia has to pursue its fiscal policy in such a manner as to ensure a durable and sustainable reduction of the deficit below the 3% GDP level and thus gradually achieve structural balance. In order to secure fiscal stability, the Government determined the maximum possible extent of central government expenditure for both 2014 and 2015.	as of 2013.	Ensuring medium-term and a stable level of expenditure for the implementation of priority public programmes In cooperation with stakeholders, determine the acceptable level of sectoral spending (spending review and policy baseline expenditure).	
	Labour costs in the public sector	In the area of public sector labour costs, an agreement was signed with trade unions, applicable as of 1 June 2013, regulating both permanent and temporary measures. Permanent measures are: abolition of increased seniority bonus for years of service for women, reduction of supplements for specialisation, master's and doctoral degrees, reduction of the allowance for non-occupational illness or injury, postponement of payments relating to belated promotions, increasing solidarity aid and jubilee awards for trade union members. Temporary measures are: partial freezing of collective supplementary pension insurance premium payments, reduction of wage scale value and reduction of the number of employees by 1% annually.	From 1 June 2013 to 31 December 2014.	A new agreement with social partners will have to be reached after 2014 in order to attain a stable level of expenditure and human resource policy management in the public sector.	
	Restricting the assumption of liabilities at the end of the fiscal year	The Rules on the completion of implementation of the central and local government budgets restrict the extent of central government expenditure by focusing it on the contents envisaged and feasible in the fiscal year.	Adopted since September 2013.	Unchanged expenditure level for "statutory" obligations (organisation of public services) to the detriment of flexible obligations (investment projects).	Estimated impact of the measure is 90 milion EUR lower expenditure.
	Restricting the extent of expenditure on goods and services	The extent of services provided by public programmes and implemented by direct budget users for 2014 and 2015 is planned so as to be implemented with less resources than in the revised budget for 2013.	It is envisaged that the measure will be adopted with the budget for the year 2014.		
	Restructuring the expenditure on subsidies	The proposal amending of the 2014 budget provides additional funds for job creation through subsidies provided to private companies and private entities.	It is envisaged that the measure will be adopted with the budget for the year 2014.		
	Restructuring investment project funds	The framework available for investments in railway infrastructure (in particular in the trans-European network) is increased, while there is a simultaneous reduction of investment transfers from the national budget. Considering the fiscal situation in Slovenia, the funds received from the state budget for co-financing investments in municipalities are reduced to 2% of adequate spending (instead of statutory 6%)	It is envisaged that the measure will be adopted with the budget for the year 2014.	Enforcement of restrictions by the Republic of Slovenia Budget Implementation Act for 2014 and 2015.	
	Restriction of carry-over of the earmarked budget funds	Restriction of interim carry-over of the earmarked budget funds used for financing the areas specifically determined in the Budget Implementation Act (water infrastructure and transport infrastructure) with the purpose of balancing budget expenditure with actual revenues. 3/12 of accrued and unused revenues in 2012 could be carried over to 2013. Only 2/12 of accrued and unused revenues from the previous year can be carried over to 2014 and 2015.	As of 2013.		Selective planning of and time schedule for implementation of projects financed by the earmarked funds. Financing of eligible uses of budget funds with actual inflows in the current year and controlling the extent of spending of the carried-over funds.
	Measures in the area of public procurement	Savings are possible in the following areas: joint public procurement at the state administration level (increased inclusion of all budget users in joint public procurement), joining organisation of work and computerisation of procurement.	Current activities.		Increased centralisation which entails the implementation of centralised public procurement could bring additional savings. Annual savings could amount to from 10% to 20% of the budget, and in some areas up to 30%.
	Labour Market Regulation Act	Introduces the possibility of obtaining the right to unemployment benefit for 2 months for persons under 30 years of age who were employed for at least 6 months in the past 24 months. Enables workers to register themselves in the record of job seekers even during the notice period, whereby the period of their entitlement to unemployment benefit is reduced by the period of absence from work during the first month of entitlement. Older recipients of unemployment benefit will be entitled to a prolonged period of payment of contributions for pension and disability insurance until retirement, increased from one year to two years (this right can be exercised until 1 March 2018). An employer offering permanent employment to a person is exempted from the payment of contributions for unemployment insurance for a period of 2 years; if he offers fixed-term employment, he shall pay this contribution at five-times the amount determined by the Act.	Entry into force on 12 April 2013	Exemption from the payment of contributions for unemployment insurance entails a minor loss in dedicated budget revenues.	
3. Measures to reduce explicit and implicit liabilities (debt, guarantees)					
	The disposal of the state's equity stakes held in companies;	Use of funds from the adopted privatisation plans of 15 companies in which the state holds an equity stake. This process has already been started in five companies.	Current activities.	The stability of the government coalition and majority political support in the National Assembly are the key risk factors in the implementation of the aims set in the adopted reform programmes. Another challenge, in addition to the necessary political support and environment, is the recovery of	Based on a successful implementation of the planned reform programmes, stabilisation of state budget debt below the Maastricht benchmark of 60% could be achieved. Based on a successful implementation of measures which would be demonstrated in the recovery of the banking system, positive economic growth and the resulting improved fiscal position, the
	Establishment of the Bank Assets Management Company (BAMC) and recapitalisation of systemically important banks;	Strengthening of the banking system (recapitalisation), which would considerably relax the pressure on the expected yield on government securities. Capital strengthening of systemically important banks would ease the credit crunch at a simultaneous operation of the BAMC, which will also be able to influence the financial structure of companies (borrowers: for example conversion of receivables to equity shares).	Established in 2013.		

	Introducing the fiscal rule into the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia	In the long run, the fiscal rule calls for t structural balance of the budget, which means that during a period of economic boom, a surplus is created to cover the deficit generated by building in automatic fiscal stabilisers.	Adopted in May 2013.	economic growth. The risk is evident in the inappropriate financial structure of companies, which will not enhance the lending activities of banks despite the implemented recapitalisation of systemically important banks.	pressures of external debt capital markets would be reduced considerably, which would reduce the required yield rates on government securities and in consequence return the final interest rate on the issued debts to the pre-crisis level of 2008.
4. Systemic changes (medium-term fiscal framework, fiscal rule, fiscal council)					
	The Fiscal Rule Act	The Fiscal Rule Act (tabled for consideration and submitted for comments to the European Commission) lays down the method and time-frame for the implementation of medium-term balance between the revenues and expenditures of state budgets and defines the medium-term fiscal target, the fiscal rule and the functioning of the fiscal council. By means of the Public Finance Act, the implementing provisions will also be applied to the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the budgets of all government institutional units (besides the national budget, also the pension and health insurance funds, municipal budgets and other institutional units which are, under the Decree on the standard classification of institutional sectors, included in sector S.13). Strengthened in this manner, supervisory mechanisms for managing fiscal imbalances ensure a medium-term balance. A special new feature is the mandatory setting up of the single treasury system intended for the streamlining of public finance flows and asset managand 2014, when a modified scale will apply to personal income assessment introducing an additional, fourth, tax brack	In the process of preparation, harmonisation with the EC and IMF.		
	Public finance act	Public Finance Act will transpose the implementing provisions into the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the budget of all general government institutional units (besides the national budget, also pension and health insurance funds, municipal budgets and other institutional units which are included in sector S.13 under the Decree on the standard classification of institutional sectors). Strengthened in this manner, supervisory mechanisms for managing fiscal imbalances ensure a medium-term balance. A novelty is the expansion of a single treasury system, which is intended for the streamlining of public finance flows and fund management, for all indirect budget users. The system is to be set up at the state and municipal levels, which includes public finance budgets and budget spending units.	In preparation.		
	Constitutional amendment to referendum legislation	Limited possibilities of slowing down or halting measures and reforms having an impact on public finances.	Adopted since May 2013.		
Long-term sustainability of the pension system – CSR 2:					
To strengthen the long-term sustainability of the pension system.		In 2013 and 2014, pensions are not subject to indexation and the recreation allowance was reduced.			The savings on account of the non-indexation of pensions is estimated at EUR 46.1 million in 2014. The measures proposed by the Government for 2014 include the abolition of income tax relief for those older than 65 years, which is expected to increase the revenues from personal income tax by EUR 17 million.
	Labour Market Regulation Act	The Act Amending the Labour Market Regulation Act reduced the levies on the temporary and occasional work of pensioners from 25% to 3%.	As of 2013.		
	Long-Term Care Act	With a view to long-term care, the Government considered the starting points for drafting an act regulating long-term care and personal assistance. The aim of the new regulation is to introduce special social insurance for long-term care and to link providers and services into a system ensuring that people dependent on assistance get access to quality services, primarily in their home environment.	Under consideration, in preparation.		Based on this proposal, no increase in social security contributions is envisaged: necessary funds are to be transferred from the existing health insurance and pension and disability insurance resources. The adoption of the act is expected in the first half of 2014. It would introduce compulsory supplementary insurance.
Greater flexibility of the labour market – CSR 3:					
Youth employment measures.					
	Students work	Negotiations are being held with student representatives. The Government is of the view that the tax burden on student work must be increased with a view to making this form of work comparable to employment relationships and holds that the form currently applicable is a labour market anomaly.	March 2014.		
	Emergency Measures in the Labour Market and Parental Care Act	An employer who, while the Act is in force, employs on a permanent basis an unemployed person under the age of 30 who has been registered as unemployed for at least one month is fully exempt from paying the employer's contributions (pension and disability insurance contributions, health insurance contributions, parental protection insurance, and unemployment insurance) for the first 24 months of the employment.	As of November 2013.		We assess that, on the basis of the said incentive, instead of 20,000 new jobs being provided for young people, as was the case in 2012 (of which almost 90% were fixed-term employment contracts), we will annually create 25,000 new jobs for young people, of which 7,000 will be permanent contracts. Because of this incentive, budget revenue from personal income tax and social security contributions will increase annually by EUR 3.2 million and EUR 7.4 million respectively. At the same time, this would mean that there will be additional savings in the payment of unemployment benefits and cash social assistance of approximately EUR 4 million.
	Emergency Measures in the Field of Labour Market and Parental Care Act	The Act limits the target group of unemployed persons for inclusion in community work to long-term unemployed persons (i.e. persons registered as unemployed for more than one year without interruption, who as such constitute a major structural problem), with a view to ensuring their social and labour market inclusion.	As of November 2014.		The proposed arrangement will thus enable the transition from passive to active forms of assistance to long-term unemployed persons. The proposed Act also regulates, to the benefit of long-term unemployed persons, cases where the unemployment benefit is higher than the salary received by unemployed persons during their inclusion into the community work programme.
Strengthening the banking system and bank stability - CSR 4:					
	System-wide bank asset quality review and a stress-tests	In line with the EU Council recommendations, an independent external adviser has been contracted by the Bank of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia to conduct a system-wide bank asset quality review (AQR) and bottom-up stress tests.	November 2013.	The timetable for the implementation of tests, findings about the asset quality of banks, and the required recapitalisations.	The impact on the public funds required and the timetable for the implementation of measures. Certainty about the banking system increases.
	Drawing up a comprehensive sectoral strategy for the banking sector	The possibilities of consolidation of financial institutions, improving governance, to dispose of the shares of the country, will be esaminedetc.. In parralel, a plan for the disposal of direct and indirect holdings in banks.	Current activities.	Lack of political unity.	Foundations for financial stability, better management of banks and the set strategy, a more successful and effective banking system.
	Consolidation of the banking system	The consolidation of the banking system will have to be completed. This process has been initiated in Probanka and Factor banka by starting an orderly winding down.	Current activities.	Financial consequences of consolidation, economic situation, layoffs.	Better bank management, more efficient and stable bank operation.
Regulatory framework for banks and supervisory capacities – CSR 5:					
	Amendment to the Banking Act	Ppreparing to set up a mechanism to raise bank share capital from private funds, i.e. banks' shareholders and certain categories of bank creditors, in line with EU state aid regulation.	In preparation.		

Refrorm of regulated professions - CSR 6:					
	Reform the regulation of professions and entry conditions in tourism and sales and shop management		In preparation.		
	Reform the regulation of professions in construction		In preparation.		
	Strenghtening the Competition Protection Agency	The independence of the Competition Protection Agency has been enhanced by its legal restructuring as a classic public agency and staff reinforcement. The Agency is no longer affiliated to the Ministry but continues to be funded from the budget as conventional indirect budget user.	To be current.		
Reduction of the length of judicial proceedings – CSR 7					
	Amendments to the Law on Courts	Adoption of criteria for quality work of courts. The supervision of meeting the criteria for quality work of courts in their implementing matters of judicial administration will be carried out by the Unit for the Supervision of the Organisation and Operation of Courts under the Minisry of Justice.	Adopted in July 2013.		
	Amendments to the Law on the Judicial Service	Introduces the possibility of organising work in a manner which is not based on the classical processing of cases and which defines the possibility of different assessment of judges with respect to their working capacity	Adopted in July 2013.		
	Optimisaton of the existing court network, rationalisation regarding the organisation of courts	Amendments to the Law on Courts and amendments to the Law on the Judicial Service are in preparation	December 2013 (Government).		
	Amendments to the Law on Execution and Security	A workfoce is estasblished to prepare provisions for increasing the efficiency of enforcement in commercial proceedings and changes in the scope of action of enforcement agents intended for speeding up relevant judicial proceedings.	December 2013 (Government).		
Improvement of corporate governance – CSR 8:					
	Slovenian Sovereign Holding Act (ZSDH-1)	New Slovenian Sovereign Holding Act (ZSDH-1). The main objective of ZSDH-1 is aimed at establishing centralised management of all state-owned assets with a view to providing for more stable and transparent management and clear competencies and responsibilities of management and supervisory boards in companies where the Republic of Slovenia or SSH have a share, including reduction of corruption risks and conflicts of interest.	In public debaste, coordination with EC, ECB ad OECD, adoption end 2013		Ensure the independence of the members of the Supervisory Board of SSH as well as members of management and supervisory boards of companies which are in direct and indirect state ownership. Appointment of SSH supervisory board, which will have five members of the government by clearly defined criteria. SSH will manage the investments of the Republic of Slovenia and the owner of the assets derived by transforming acquisitions KAD and SOD, DSU and the PDP. The act provides also for the classification of SOEs.
	Assets Management Strategy	The proposed law on the SSH provides for the governance of SOEs, detailed management of individual companies and groups will be determined in the Assets Management Strategy. A new law on SSH leaves the decision on the most important document, ie. Assets Management Strategy, to the National Assembly.	Ater the adoption of ZSDH-1		Clear definition of investment by type, setting long-term goals and delivering guidelines to SSH to properly formulate a draft annual plan, concrete decisions of investment management and controlling the achievement of the objectives of the annual plan and strategy.
Restructuring of companies and improving the business environment – CSR 9					
	Act Amending the Financial Operations, Insolvency Proceedings and Compulsory Dissolution Act	The Act introduced a simplified compulsory settlement procedure. The first such proceedings were initiated in the beginning of September.	Adopted in May 2013.		More efficient insolvency legislation is foreseen.
	Systemic Deleveraging Act	Deleveraging of the Slovenian economy is essential to ensure efficient and real opportunity for restructuring of insolvent companies, which is of great importance for the preservation of the healthy part of the economic sector and of jobs. The insolvency legislative arrangements in force, in other words, do not enable out-of-court financial restructuring by mutual agreements between creditors and debtors that would, with an appropriate majority of creditors and other fulfilled legal conditions, including subsequent judicial review, ensure *ex lege* effects also to creditors that did not take part in it or even opposed it.	in preparation, harmonisation with the IMF and EBDR.		Facilitated deleveraging planned.
	Act Amending the Financial Operations, Insolvency Proceedings and Compulsory Dissolution Act		in preparation, harmonisation with the IMF and EBDR.		More efficient compulsory settlement envisaged.
	Act Amending the Financial Operations, Insolvency Proceedings and Compulsory Dissolution Act	Rules regulating the newly introduced proceedings of simplified compulsory settlement will be further simplified by extending the use of this institution also for debtors that meet the criteria of a small business.	in preparation, harmonisation with the IMF and EBDR.		2 central objectives: 1. ensuring conditions for an efficient financial restructuring of systemically important companies and 2. rationalisation of the operation of the courts in the conduct of insolvency proceedings.
	Implementation of the financial engineering measure	The Ministry of Economic Development and Technology and the Slovenian Export and Development Bank signed a contract on the provision of state budget resources for the implementation of the financial engineering measure to the amount of EUR 120 million. The measures will support at least 100 development projects of companies.	September 2013.		In addition, the funding of the operation of at least 1000 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and the preservation of up to 30,000 jobs will be guaranteed by the end of 2016. To this end, SID Bank will establish a separate loan fund as a special sub-account (without the attributes of a legal person) with the aim of favourable debt financing of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).