

State budget of the Republic of Slovenia for 2017

Budget expenditure in the amount of EUR 9.5 billion pursues the medium-term balance of public finances with the following three priorities:

HEALTH:

More funds will be designated to improve the quality of health services, including the completion of a network of emergency centres, the emergency medical assistance project, eHealth services, and shorter waiting times. In the budget EUR 97 million has been set aside for health, with an additional EUR 2.6 billion coming from the health insurance fund.

***25% more budget funds for health**

SAFETY:

Out of a total of EUR 1.2 billion for increased safety, more funds will be allocated for the development of the defence system, technical equipment for police, ICT and investments in the justice system, and flood protection.

***12% more budget funds for safety**

INFRASTRUCTURE:

Most of the funds will be used for investments in the railway, road and public transport. Public sector buildings will be renovated to improve their energy performance and facilities will be built to generate power from renewable sources. State ICT will be reorganised and state property centralised. A total of EUR 522 million will be used for infrastructure.

***22% more budget funds for roads**

* Compared to the estimated outcome for 2016

Revenue, expenditure and deficit

2017 (in EUR million)



WHAT IS THE COST OF THE SOVEREIGN DEBT?

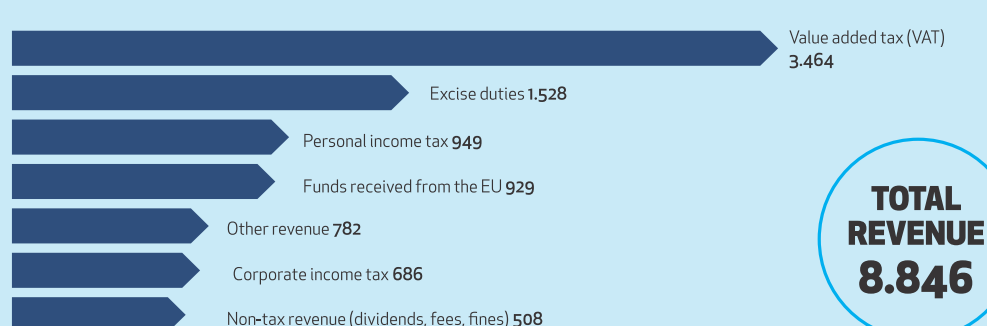
The general government's debt is estimated at 78.2% of GDP (EUR 32.3 billion) in 2017. In the budget EUR 973 million is designated for interest payments. This is EUR 86 million less than the estimated outcome for 2016 and is the result of debt management measures. Slovenia has been gradually reducing its debt, which is forecast to fall below 60% of GDP in the next 20 years.

WHY DO WE HAVE TO CONTINUE WITH AUSTERITY MEASURES DESPITE ECONOMIC GROWTH?

Slovenia enshrined the obligation to balance its budgets in its Constitution and adopted a law to this end. The Fiscal Rule Act provides that the deficit must be reduced, and revenue and expenditure adjusted in order to ensure long-term fiscal balance.

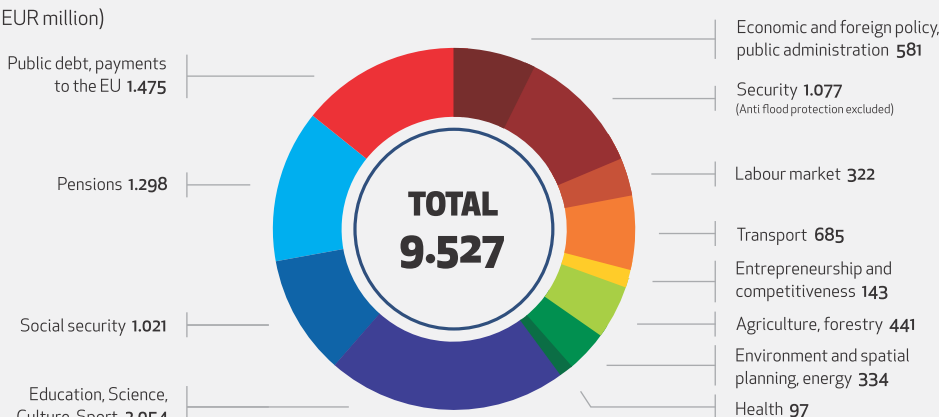
How is money collected? – Main sources of revenue

2017 (in EUR million)



What is the money spent for? – Budget expenditure

2017 (in EUR million)



EDUCATION:

In the budget EUR 743 million has been earmarked for primary education, 303 million for secondary education and 283 million for higher education.

SCIENCE:

As regards science, the budget includes EUR 257 million for research and innovation infrastructure, promotion of entrepreneurial R&D investments, and the development of broad-band services.

SOCIAL SECURITY:

Unemployment benefits, child allowances, family benefits, parental allowances, scholarships and other forms of social assistance amount to EUR 1 billion of budget funds.

PENSIONS:

Pensions will comprise EUR 4.4 billion, of which EUR 1.3 billion will be paid from the state budget and the remaining amount from the pension fund to which contributions for pension and invalidity insurance are paid.

EU FUNDS:

Slovenia will pay EUR 417 million into the EU's budget and receive EUR 929 million from it. European funds will be invested in R&D, innovation, knowledge and skills, jobs, entrepreneurship, the environment, biodiversity and efficient energy use. They are an integral part of the state budget and make up an important share of project co-financing in Slovenia.

WHAT IS THE SHARE OF THE STATE BUDGET IN PUBLIC FINANCES?

The state budget represents 40% of public finances. The remaining general government units include the pension and invalidity fund, the health insurance fund, municipalities, public institutions, public funds and certain corporations.

General budget information

What is a state budget or a central government budget?

A state budget is a national document that defines annual revenue and expenditure.

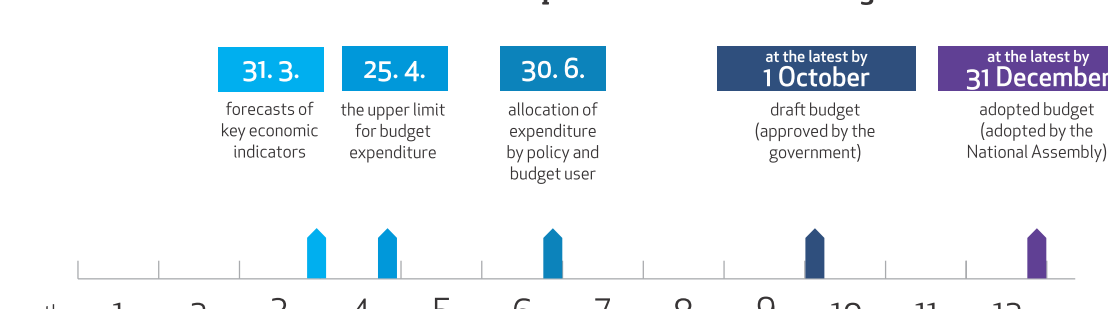
Why do we need a state budget?

A state budget is a government instrument on the basis of which the government implements its multi-annual macroeconomic policy aimed at fiscal stability and the promotion of economic and social development.

What is a supplementary budget?

A supplementary budget is a state document that amends an already adopted budget during the year to which it refers. This is necessary when actual revenue is below the planned amount or when costs not previously anticipated are incurred. Thus the budget is adjusted to the changed circumstances or new developments, providing transparency and traceability.

Timeline for the adoption of the state budget



How to find information in budget documents?

The **GENERAL PART** comprises information on how the state collects and uses budget funds.

The **SPECIAL PART** tells you who uses budget funds and for which programmes.

The third part of the budget is a **PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES** specifying individual projects for their entire duration.

Budget publication and contact details

http://www.mf.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/proracun/sprejeti_proracun



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE



Center of Excellence
in Finance