

Appendix 2: Report on measures to achieve the objectives of EU 2020 and other commitments made in 2012

Progress on implementation of measures	List of measures	Assessment of implementation and effects of the measures (qualitative/quantitative) – where possible
<i>National objectives of EU 2020</i>		
By 2020, 75 per cent of the population aged between 20 and 64 will be in employment.	Amendments to labour legislation	In the National Reform Programme
	The concession fee, which is paid from student work, will be raised to 25 per cent, which will significantly reduce the competitiveness of such work in terms of cost; the funds collected in this manner will be earmarked for scholarships.	With the Fiscal Balance Act coming into force, a new threshold was determined for the concession fee from student work(it was raised from 12 per cent to 23 per cent); simultaneously, a new system of distribution was introduced which allows the majority of these funds to be earmarked for scholarships. By raising the concession fee, student work is becoming less competitive than regular forms of work, which indirectly contributes to reducing labour market segmentation.
	A reform is planned of the severance pay system with the possibility of setting up a severance pay fund. This fund would provide appropriate security to persons who have lost their jobs and are looking for work, and will reduce and fairly distribute the severance payment burden that is currently borne by employers.	There are no changes.
	Within the Active Employment Policy, special programmes adapted to young people that focus on enhanced vocation-related cooperation between young people and employers, and mentorship schemes and incentives to promote the first employment of young people will be developed.	The issue of the employment of young people is being solved by intensifying specific active employment policy measures designed for young people i.e. those who dropped out of school and those who want or, who in order to improve their employability, must acquire additional education (project learning for young adults, institutional training, training for life success, formal education, national vocational qualifications) or training (on-the-job training, encouragement to employ job seekers in the field of social assistance).
	The institute of student work will be modified as well, because it currently provides unfair competition in the labour market, particularly for young people seeking regular employment.	The regulation of mediating and performing student work will remain the same. However, student work will become less competitive with other forms of

		regular work with the raising of the concession fee, which will indirectly contribute to reducing segmentation in the labour market.
	Within the framework of the new active employment policy measure ‘replace a worker at a job and job sharing,’ a new programme called ‘mentorship scheme’ was planned for 2012, which, on the one hand, will be designed to pass work experience, knowledge and skills of older workers on younger unemployed persons, while, on the other hand, it will facilitate for companies and their employees a systematic introduction of new employees into the working process.	The programme is in the final stage of drafting; the invitation to tenderopen to companies will be launched in autumn 2013.
	The concept of life-long learning will be reinforced.	Among the activities of life-long learning, the ministry responsible for work implements the training and education measures included in the active employment policy. Priority tasks particularly include the acquisition of national vocational qualifications and the establishment and certification of knowledge and skills acquired through non-formal education. Attention is being paid to investment in the upgrading of skills, knowledge and competencies, which are essential for improving the human value and employability of individuals, workplace training and all activities that contribute to improving the competitiveness and competence of an individual. As in all active employment policy programmes, older people are considered a priority group when included in training and education programmes.
	The provision of services of life-long career orientation, which with the coming into force of the new act on labour market regulation has become a public service and no longer a programme, is very important. This will increase the dissemination of information to individuals and their motivation for life-long learning and will result in an improved balance between labour market supply and demand.	In 2012, the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs concluded agreements with 13 concessionaires on the implementation of life-long career orientation for unemployed persons (three-year agreements).
	With a view to promoting the speedier integration of unemployed persons into the labour market and, at the same time, maintaining fiscal stability, the amount of unemployment benefit received in the first months and the maximum period for receiving such benefits will be reduced.	In the first three months, unemployment benefit is paid in the amount of 80 per cent and in the amount of 60 per cent of the basis for calculation in the following nine months. After this period, unemployment benefit is paid in the amount of 50 per cent of the basis for calculation. Simultaneously, the upper threshold of unemployment benefit is also

		lowered.
	With intensive activities and organisational changes in 2011, the Employment Service of Slovenia managed to increase the number of jobs provided to unemployed persons from the previous year's figures.	In 2011, 61,010 unemployed persons found jobs, which is 7 per cent more than in 2010. Only 58,320 unemployed persons found jobs in 2012, which is the result of the poor situation in the business sector and the freeze on new hiring in the public sector in autumn 2012. In 2012, employers advertised 12 per cent fewer job vacancies than in 2011.
	In 2012, the Employment Service of Slovenia will strive to provide – immediately upon registration or not later than within four months of registration – at least one activity that will help speed up the resolution of an unemployed person's situation.	The Employment Service of Slovenia drafts an employment plan for all unemployed persons within 14 days after their application. Personal access to the services of the Employment Service is ensured to unemployed persons through established career centres at all regional offices of the Employment Service and the operation of the contact centre at the Employment Service of Slovenia. The new electronic portal 'PoiščiDelo.si' will also improve cooperation between unemployed persons and counsellors at the Employment Service.
	For greater efficiency and cost-cutting, the existing funds in the labour market (Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship Fund, Fund of the Republic of Slovenia for the Promotion of Employment of Disabled Persons and the Public Guarantee, Maintenance and Disability Fund of the Republic of Slovenia) will be merged together into a single Social Fund of the Republic of Slovenia.	
By 2020, 3 per cent of GDP will be devoted to research and development .	<p>In 2010, 2.1 per cent of Slovenian GDP was spent on research and development activities; however, there are only a few companies in Slovenia that market goods and services with high added value to end users under their own brand name. In addition to the mentioned increase in tax relief in this field, particular attention will be paid to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research and development activities to be carried out in cooperation with the domestic business sector (industry and service sectors) which produce final products and have their own brands; • the greatest possible utilisation of the existing innovative environment (technology parks, incubators, technology transfer offices) and the enhancement of their connections and cooperation between the research sphere and the economy; 	<p>As a partner, the ministry responsible for science is participating in various research projects at the EU level, where the combining or merging of national and EU funds results in the more efficient use of the available resources. In 2013, participation in four new ERA-NET projects is planned, and the continuation of tenders in ongoing projects. The inclusion in projects of joint programming initiatives and promotional activities for the inclusion of Slovenian researchers in the initiatives at EU level (e.g. EIT (KIC), FET, etc.) is also planned.</p> <p>To improve the institutional environment, and due to</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consideration of possibilities of co-financing international patent rights for micro and small-sized enterprises in order to support applications for patents in accordance with the international model and to establish a one-stop shop for submitting and monitoring patent applications; • The switch-over to comprehensive electronic commerce in order to reduce the costs of companies doing business with the state, to reduce costs in the state administration and thereby increase the efficiency of operations of all entities involved. 	<p>the growing complexity of the international (EU) research environment, measures for professionalisation of national support institutions (NCP network) are designed, which will be operationalised in the process of establishing the new network within the framework of Horizon 2020.</p> <p>Slovenia actively participates in the ongoing processes within the context of creating the European Research Area (ERA), especially in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - joint programming initiatives (JPI); - ESFRI - research infrastructures; - cross-border cooperation.
Reduction of emissions by 6 per cent	The ministry responsible for environmental protection will prepare an action plan for the period 2013-2020, in order to comply with the greenhouse gas emission reduction commitment by 2020.	This year, the ministry will prepare an action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2013-2020, which will also involve measures to improve energy efficiency and measures to achieve a 25 per cent share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption.
Increase efficiency of energy use	Alongside the successful implementation of schemes to increase energy efficiency, the Government will accelerate the programmes for the energy-saving restoration of public sector buildings.	The energy-saving restoration of buildings owned by local communities, and co-financed by cohesion funds, is being rapidly implemented. Two invitations to tender on the energy rehabilitation of buildings worth EUR 109 million in total have been launched.
Increase the share of renewable energy sources in final consumption to 25 per cent	Support schemes for renewable energy sources generate good results, but will be revised in such a way as to ensure the optimum ratio in terms of efficiency of grants and to additionally stimulate the interest in investing private capital, particularly in respect of those resources which have thus far not been adequately explored and exploited i.e. geothermal resources, wood and wind energy.	The objective of increasing the share of renewable energy sources (RES) in final energy consumption to 25 per cent by 2020 (Directive 2009/28/EC) is being met. Unofficial data available for 2011 (data for 2012 are not yet available) indicate that the annual interim objective for 2011 defined in RES AP is being met, as the share of total final energy consumption from RES amounted to 18.9 per cent (16.11 per cent in 2005). Within the scheme for increasing energy efficiency, which stipulates the obligation to achieve one per cent of energy savings annually for suppliers of all energy products, the share of savings achieved by energy distributors themselves within the framework of their programmes is also increasing. The energy-

		saving restoration of buildings owned by local communities, co-financed by cohesion funds, is being rapidly implemented. Two invitations to tender on the energy rehabilitation of buildings worth a total of EUR 109 million have been launched.
	A revised National Energy Programme (NEP) has been prepared; in 2011 the relevant public debate was concluded and a new version is expected to be drafted.	A revised National Energy Programme (NEP) was prepared in 2011 and the relevant public debate was concluded. A strategic document, the National Energy Concept, which will outline the policies for achieving the commitments of the climate and energy package, is anticipated on the basis of the Programme.
The share of early school-leavers will not exceed 5 per cent by 2020	To catch up with developments afoot in all areas, new teaching and technical standards will be developed for the introduction of e-textbooks and their widespread use.	The measure will not be implemented.
	Norms and standards for elementary schools and kindergartens will be streamlined. A better distribution of pupils among schools and a better class occupancy rate will be achieved by setting up unified school districts in more populated areas. Fixing the bottom limit for the status transformation of a school (from a central school to a branch school if the number of pupils falls below the fixed minimum) wherever a school is not the only school in the municipality will seek to achieve the same goal (the average number of pupils per classroom is currently between 4.2 and 24.2 pupils, which is below the fixed statutory limit of 28 pupils). A large number of schools resulted in the fact that 40 per cent of all classes have fewer than 15 pupils. Thus the adjustments of class sizes and capacities of teaching staff would improve efficiency.	The measure will not be implemented.
40 per cent of the young population aged between 30 and 34 will hold a tertiary degree by 2020.	The low-level efficiency of studies, which is primarily the result of the excessive (average) duration of study, will be improved with the elimination of the so-called graduation year at level-one studies. Level one will continue to be financed by public funds, while public funding of level two will depend on budgetary capacities and savings, which will be yielded by the non-financing of one study year repetition, the elimination of the graduation year, and the reduction of fictitious enrolment. The financing of level two studies will also take into account the accumulated surplus of revenue over expenditure in public institutions.	The Fiscal Balance Act defined in more detail the duration of student status and its termination. The following amendment applies to students enrolled in study programmes of levels one and two in the 2012/2013 academic year: if they repeat a year during their studies or change their study programme or course, their student status ceases at the end of the final semester; in this case, they no longer have the right to a graduation year, which was previously available. The measure has not been implemented yet.
	The higher education financing system will be changed, so that the focus will be on	The amendment to the system of higher education

	enrolment and study results. Financial mechanisms will be devised to support the development and introduction of life-long learning: study programmes for further training, adapted forms and methods of teaching different target student groups, and e-learning.	financing will not be implemented. The measure has not been implemented yet.
	The higher education financing system will promote internationalisation by rewarding the international mobility of students and encouraging international mobility of higher education lecturers, and inclusion of top-level experts from the economic sector and from abroad. The statutory basis for implementing study programmes for foreign languages will also be provided.	The measure has not been implemented yet.
	Higher education institutions will need to begin to systematically monitor the employability of their graduates, since this is an important source of information for determining student enrolment numbers, and planning and ensuring competence of graduate students; it is also important in the development and assessment of study programmes and higher education institutions.	The measure has not been implemented yet.
	The autonomy of higher education institutions will also be reinforced in terms of enrolment numbers in various study programmes (with the exception of regulated and undersubscribed study programmes and study programmes of national importance), where the Government will determine only the enrolment number to be financed from public funds. In addition, higher education institutions will have more say in determining the criteria for enrolment in study programmes.	The measure has not been implemented yet.
	The transparency and monitoring of the higher education sphere in Slovenia will be ensured through the e-VŠ information system, which will contain data on higher education institutions, state-approved study programmes, students, graduates, higher education lecturers, assistants and researchers. Information on certified study programmes at all three levels of public and private higher education institutions, calls for enrolment, and electronic enrolment registration, will be accessible to the public.	The development of the e-VŠ information system began in 2011. Its completion is anticipated in 2015. In 2012, the capture of data on students and graduates began for the 2011/2012 academic year, and included data up to the 1999/2000 academic year retrospectively; the e-VŠ records were established in March. At the beginning of 2013, the data capture on the studies concluded (graduates) in 2012 and in earlier periods, on the foreign students on exchange in Slovenia in the 2012/2013 academic year, and preparations for enrolment in the new academic year, are underway.
	The Slovenian Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (NAKVIS) will be reinforced with external experts who have in-depth experience in higher education and employer representatives. NAKVIS will be free from its accreditation procedural tasks and will thus be able to focus primarily on institutional assessment procedures, and will also develop advisory and educational activities for higher education institutions.	At the end of May 2012, the Fiscal Balance Act redefined the procedure and deadlines for faster modification (accreditation) of some of the required components of study programmes at universities. The latest amendments to the Higher Education Act as of December 2012 provided for a clearer definition of the validity of accreditation and

<p>By 2020, the number of poor and socially excluded people will be reduced by 40,000 (in comparison with the reference year 2008, when the number was 360,000).</p>	<p>In 2012, the Government will closely monitor the effects of the new legislation (Exercises of Rights to Public Funds Act) and make an assessment of the technical implementation of the transition to the new system of granting rights to public funds and of the impact of the new legislation on the social situation of individuals and families, by placing special emphasis on particularly vulnerable groups (with high at-risk-of-poverty rates). If necessary, this legislation will be amended as appropriate.</p>	<p>deadlines for reaccreditation and external evaluation of higher education institutions.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs was monitoring the process of introducing new social legislation and eliminating certain problems as and where they arose (technical issue related to the functioning of the information system, assistance to social work centres which were overburdened). In the second half of 2012, the Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia began implementing the study 'Evaluation of the effects of the new social legislation', with an emphasis on assessing the effects on the situation of families and various vulnerable groups (e.g. the elderly). A final report of the study was prepared at the end of February 2013. Adequate amendments to the social legislation will be prepared on the basis of the results of the study with the aim to simplify decision-making procedures and to evaluate the adequacy of wealth thresholds determining eligibility for transfers.</p>
	<p>Increased attention will be paid to activating working-age recipients of cash social assistance and , in addition to the activity supplement introduced by the new legislation, several employment programmes (new or revised programmes intended for special groups of the long-term unemployed) will also be designed for them.. More recipients of cash social assistance will be referred onto community work placements and included in other active employment policy programmes in 2012. The objective in 2012 is to achieve 50 per cent more inclusion of recipients of cash social assistance in active employment policy programmes than in 2011 (13,198 inclusions).</p>	<p>In 2012, 9,558 recipients of cash social assistance were involved in active employment policy programmes and life-long career orientation. The objective set in 2012 was not attained, particularly due to the great increase in unemployment in 2012 (inclusion of the unemployed in active employment policy programmes).</p>
	<p>In 2012 the social activation programmes will be launched (motivation programmes and programmes for building positive and active behavioural patterns) designed for the long-term recipients of cash social assistance who are frequently faced with complex problems .</p>	<p>In the second half of 2012, the Employment Service of Slovenia in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs prepared the first invitation to tender for providers of social activation programmes. Eight providers were selected whose programmes of social activation will cover the whole of Slovenia. The programmes will be designed for long-term passive recipients of cash social assistance who are (at least potentially) able to work. The</p>

		implementation of social activation programmes will begin in March 2013; the programmes will continue until May 2015. Some 1,550 people on average are anticipated to take part in the programmes annually.
	The development of modern social services will be ensured by reorganising the social assistance network and by placing special emphasis on reducing bureaucracy and enhancing service efficiency.	The Protocol on cooperation between the Employment Service of Slovenia and social work centres was drafted and signed in 2012; it defines methods of cooperation of employment service offices and social work centres at the local level when discussing the cases of recipients of social transfers who are difficult to employ.
	New legislation will be prepared in the field of long-term care, which will allow for the development of comprehensive care of people in the event of illness and old age.	The draft proposal of the new legislation on long-term care and insurance for long-term care was prepared in 2011. In 2012, work on this legislation came to a halt, but will continue in 2013.
	Payments from the health insurance fund budget be made for services performed and not on the basis of available capacities. The set of rights arising from basic health insurance will be defined transparently. Services will be classified in accordance with standards and norms. The existing system for calculating costs in the health care sector, the financial control system and the health care public procurement system will be updated. Improvements in the efficiency of the health care system will be achieved by modifying the health insurance scheme and the potential introduction of competitive compulsory health insurance services. A transparent division between health services financed from public funds and health services provided on the open market will be introduced in order to prevent the manipulation of private revenue and public expenditure.	Among the proposed solutions included in the future legislation (a proposed act on health services is being prepared by the ministry), there will be the obligation for health service providers to keep separate records for revenues from public funds and revenues from private funds.
	As part of e-Health, all health care levels will be connected in a uniform information system. By using information technologies, work processes will be standardised, which will allow for a gradual reduction of waiting times.	An information system, the so-called interoperable spine, was established within the e-Health project, which enables interconnections between healthcare providers at all levels. The use of the system will enable healthcare providers included in the zNET network to transfer medical documentation between providers more quickly and reliably. In May the system will allow for the exchange of data for the electronic vaccination register, which will uniform the vaccination record-keeping and reporting practices. Healthcare centres are currently being connected to

		the zNET network.
	The basic health insurance scheme will be harmonised with the EU Directive on the free movement of patients. Supplementary health insurance will be modified in accordance with European directives, thereby providing cover for the set of rights arising from compulsory health insurance.	In accordance with the declaratory judgement of the EU Court issued in January 2011, the ministry within the framework of the Fiscal Balance Act prepared amendments to the Health Care and Health Insurance Act which eliminate all irregularities that the Court detected in relation to the harmonisation of the national legislation with the EU <i>acquis</i> in the field of health care . Within the framework of the proposal for amendments to the Health Care and Health Insurance Act, the provisions of the directive on cross-border health care will be transposed into Slovenian legal system by October 2012. The proposed solutions are currently in the preparatory phase at the ministry.
<i>Other</i>		
Promoting competitiveness	The existing personal income tax scale limits the competitiveness of experts, because the lower limit of the highest tax bracket is approximately 1.3 times the average wage level. Taxation will change so that the most creative people will be taxed less and, as a result, become more competitive, namely, the lower limit of the highest tax bracket will be gradually raised. The first step has been proposed this year, i.e. increase the limit to 1.5 times average wage level.	Starting with 2013, the tax scale for assessing personal income tax is changed so that the limit of the 41 per cent bracket is shifted. Thus the personal income tax rate of 41 per cent will be applied to incomes of 1.5 times the average wage, on the assumption that only the deductions such as general personal income tax allowance and compulsory social security contributions will be taken into account. As a provisional measure, a new fourth tax bracket with a 50 per cent rate was added to this scale for 2013 and 2014, which will affect incomes above the five average wage level.
	One of the major problems in Slovenia's global competitiveness ranking is the siting of facilities. In this area, the Government will eliminate bottlenecks by ensuring greater flexibility in the spatial planning system, establishing decision-making mechanisms which take modern technologies into consideration, clearly defining and exercising the competences and responsibilities of stakeholders in these processes so as to provide timely coordination and expedite planning procedures..	Within the scope of amendments to spatial and construction legislation, certain administrative barriers were eliminated in 2012 to achieve more efficient spatial planning at the national and local level and for the issue of building permits, such as the imposition of administrative silence, shortening deadlines for project conditions and consents, eliminating approval of municipal spatial plans by the minister of spatial planning and other solutions to limit the intervention of state bodies in the jurisdiction of local communities in this field.

	<p>The spatial information infrastructure and system will be established, information on real estate and the land on which building is permitted will be improved, and the land register, the cadastre and the register of buildings will be merged.</p>	<p>In May 2011, the new electronic land register system (e-ZK system) was put into operation. A comprehensive computerisation of all business processes related to decision-making on land register entries was introduced i.e. electronic submission of proposals for registration of title to land and of other forms required in registration procedures, and service to all authorised professional representatives (lawyers, notaries and the State Attorney's Office) is performed electronically. Written applications are submitted at a single (central) mailroom. This is important modernisation and rationalisation of court's operations and, consequently, shortening waiting times for deciding in land register procedures. Land register files are now kept as electronic files. The overall result is a reduction in the number of unresolved land register cases by 62.4 per cent (from 42,282 to 15,882) in the first nine months of 2012. According to the latest official judicial statistics data, the average time a court needs to decide on a proposal for registration of title to land, is 0.6 month.</p>
<p>Regulated professions</p>	<p>Within the scope of the project for establishing a single contact point, all the requirements for working in the professions and carrying out the activities which are contained in existing legislation will be examined and a proposal for amending legislation regarding duplicated and unnecessary requirements will be drawn up.</p>	<p>In the process of establishing the point of single contact (the PSC project) for support in procedures for acquiring permits to perform regulated activities and professions in Slovenia, a test business portal has been established as a one-stop shop which offers information for domestic and foreign entrepreneurs on the conditions for establishing companies, acquiring permits and conducting business. The programme of the renovation of regulation of professions and activities will continue in 2013. The plans include the upgrading of general and special issues relating to the conditions for performing individual activities in Slovenia and the establishment of a comprehensive information support environment (with the option of on-line submission of applications from abroad).</p>

<p>Modernisation of public administration</p>	<p>On the Slovenian e-government portal, a website will be set up that hosts all the public administration and state administration institutions as a one-stop shop. It will contain official data for each institution and be linked to services provided to citizens and companies. Users will have general access to public information, administrative procedures and the relevant forms, irrespective of the location of the information, the place where the procedures are carried out and the persons responsible for the information and the procedures.</p>	
	<p>The programme for the elimination of administrative barriers and burdens will continue. The ministries are also obliged to finally implement all outstanding measures in 2012. Measures are also planned for a more streamlined institutional state structure. When the Government was constituted, the number of ministries was already reduced to twelve; other measures have also been planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the abolition of the Slovenian Public Procurement Agency and the Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency, - changes to the operation of the Slovenian Book Agency and Slovenian Film Centre, - the merger of the Customs Administration and Tax Administration, - public service rationalisation in agriculture and forestry, - the streamlining of operations in public institutions – reorganisation and integration (landscape parks, public educational institutions). 	<p>The programme to eliminate administrative barriers and reduce legislative burdens is continuing. In 2012, the programme was renewed due to many new initiatives from the expert and interested public, and was confirmed by the Government of the RS in July 2012. The programme includes a total of 269 measures (http://www.minus25.gov.si/). The objective of the ‘Minus 25%’ programme is to reduce administrative burdens by 25 per cent (EUR 360 million annually). In addition to taxation, the fields of drawing on cohesion policy funds, labour legislation and public procurement, the environment and spatial planning are among the most burdensome in terms of administration. The aforementioned fields also have priority in the above-mentioned action programme; 42 (or 15.6 per cent) measures were realised in the first quarter (July-October 2012) e.g. the introduction of lump-sums; the simplification of the system for paying taxes and other mandatory contributions; reduction in the number of obligatory publications in the Official Gazette of the RS. In 2013, line ministries will be further encouraged to carry out measures such as shortening bankruptcy proceedings; establishing a spatial information system involving a collection of administrative acts in the field of construction; the introduction of electronic medical records; provision of remuneration to copyright owners through collective organisations by means of a joint payment order; prompt establishment of uniform and single reporting at a single spot; assessment of the impacts of the regulations on the economy – ‘SME test’.</p>

Environmental protection	The year 2012 will see the adoption of the operational municipal waste management programme, followed by the drafting of the operational waste management programme. In 2013 the operational waste-prevention programme will be prepared; it will also consider reducing the quantity of food waste..	An operational programme for municipal waste management will be adopted in 2013.
	Under the tasks defined in the roadmap to "A resource-efficient Europe", measures aimed at improving the material efficiency and closing material loops will be prepared in order to achieve a synergy between the environment and competitiveness..	In 2013, the ministry responsible for environmental protection will continue the preparation of the programme for waste management, the draft of which was prepared in 2012. In addition, the programme for preventing waste generation will also be drafted.
Transport	The project of introducing integrated public passenger transport system (with the final application of a combined ticket) will be completed (during this Government's term of office), whereby additional legislative amendments will be adopted to integrate all subsidies and the interoperability of urban and inter-urban transport.	Regarding integrated public passenger transport, the following tasks were implemented: forming a standard for a combined electronic ticket; econometric model for determining ticket prices; monitoring the quality and suitability of solutions of electronic tickets; preparation of a model for determining ticket prices with regard to the structure of users; preparation of city transport plans; preparation of uniform fare scales and a national timetable and information portal for passengers. The tasks of educating and informing the public on the significance of public passenger transport are supposed to conclude by mid-2013. At the end of 2012, the invitation to tender was launched for the final and also the most complex task i.e. the introduction of an integrated public passenger transport system in Slovenia.