

EUROMOD

COUNTRY REPORT

SLOVENIA (SI)
2020-2023

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November 2023

EUROMOD version I6.0+

EUROMOD is the tax-benefit microsimulation model for the European Union (EU). It enables researchers and policy analysts to calculate, in a comparable manner, the effects of taxes and benefits on household incomes and work incentives for the population of each country and for the EU as a whole.

EUROMOD covers the 27 Member States and is yearly updated to cover the most recent changes in countries' policy systems. It uses input databases which are also updated on a yearly basis, coming mainly from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The model yearly update is supported by the following Directorate-Generals of the European Commission: DG EMPL, DG ECFIN, DG TAXUD, DG REFORM, DG JRC, DG ESTAT.

Originally maintained, developed and managed by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), since 2021 these responsibilities are taken over by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission, in collaboration with Eurostat and 27 national teams from the EU countries.

The EUROMOD governance structure consists of a Steering Committee, allowing partner DGs to monitor the process of the EUROMOD update, and a Scientific Advisory Board to monitor and guide the scientific development of the model.

This report documents the work done in the most recent annual update for Slovenia. This work was carried out by the EUROMOD core development team, based at the JRC in Seville, in collaboration with the national team.

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The results presented in this report are derived using EUROMOD version I6.0+ EUROMOD is continually being improved and the results presented here may not match those that would be obtained with earlier or later versions of EUROMOD.

For more information see <https://euromod-web.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

The information contained in this document does not reflect the position or opinion of the European Commission.

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1. BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 Basic information about the tax-benefit system

- The tax-benefit system is a unified, national system.
- The "fiscal year" runs from January 1 to December 31. Since 2020 the benefit levels have been adjusted once a year (in March) in line with the consumer price index, while in years before 2020 benefits were mostly adjusted twice a year (in July and in January). However, due to the Implementation of the Republic of Slovenia's Budget Acts for years 2017–2018 and 2018–2019, there were no benefit levels adjustments till the end of 2018, with the exception of the minimum income amount.
- The last pension reform was implemented in January 2013. Full pensionable age is set at 65 for both men and women in 2020. The transition period, which lasted from 2013 to 2019, has thus ended. This means that insured persons retiring prior to the full pensionable age receive "penalties". There are numerous exemptions to the penalty rule. It has to be stated that the retirement prior to full pensionable age is also conditional on the accumulation of a sufficient number of qualifying years.
- Minimum school leaving age is 15. The definition of dependent children differs for tax and for benefit purposes. For tax purposes, dependent children are defined as: (a) children aged less than 18; (b) children in full-time education aged less than 26 and (c) unemployed children at age 18 or above without own income or with own income less than family allowance for dependent child. The definition of dependent children for benefit purposes is more rigorous; the dependent children are defined as children aged less than 18 or aged less than 26 if the child continues with full-time education. Irrespective of above definition, children should not be employed or married, should not have children and must cohabit with parents in order to be considered dependent children.
- Since 2012, when Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act has been enacted, the lone parent or single-parent family definition has been much stricter. It is a union of one parent and children, whereas the other parent had died and the child does not receive any support after the deceased parent, or if the other parent is unknown, or if the child does not receive any income support from the other parent. This means that a union of a child and one parent, receiving maintenance payment from the other parent, is not treated as a single-parent family. Large family is a family with three or more children.
- The income tax system is an individual system, with the spouses being assessed independently.
- Flat tax rate for capital incomes (dividends, capital gains and interests) and income from rents increased from 25% to 27.5% in 2020. In 2022 flat tax rate for capital incomes was reduced back to 25 %.
- Tax Administration sends an informative calculation of PIT to taxpayers according to administrative records. If taxpayers do not lodge an appeal, this informative calculation is considered to be a final tax provision. In tax return, information on all types of income subject to tax, amounts of advance PIT paid during the year, employee social security contributions and tax allowances are provided. Withholdings usually do not match the exact amount due in financial year because of some incomes on irregular basis and some additional allowances that are not taken into account during the year.
- There is no unique indexing regime for taxes and benefits, although there are indexing rules for particular benefits. The amounts of family benefits, social assistance and housing

benefit are up-rated once per year in March in line with consumer price index in previous year. On the other hand, income brackets for social benefits (child benefit, national scholarship, childcare subsidy and subsidized school meals) are up-rated once per year in January according to CPI in previous year (since 2018). Pension up-rating is established in pension legislation and pensions are up-rated every year in February according to the following formula: 60% of average gross wage growth in previous year compared to the average wage in year before plus 40% of the average consumer price index growth in previous year compared to the year before. Income tax thresholds, income tax allowances and tax credits are up-rated in December each year according to consumer price index in November. Since 2010, the indexation regime has been temporarily changed through intervention acts due to economic crises. Pensions were uprated according to the Implementation of the Republic of Slovenia's Budget Acts twice in 2019 and 2020 and once in year 2021. In year 2018 only the minimum income was adjusted while the social benefits were not uprated due to the implementation of the Republic of Slovenia's Budget 2017–2019 Acts. Social benefits were uprated again in July 2019 and every March until 2023, except in 2021, when the social benefits were not indexed due to a negative consumer price index in the past year. The minimum income was increased in years 2022 and 2023, while in years 2020 and 2021, it remained at the same level since its last adjustment in August 2019.. Most benefits depend on annual income. Exceptions are social assistance, income support and housing benefit where three-month income prior to the submission of the claim is taken into account. Social contributions and benefits are delivered on a monthly basis. Exceptions are large family allowance which is delivered once a year and birth grant which is delivered only at the birth of child. Income tax liability is based on annual income and allowances and thresholds are referred to in annual terms.

- The Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act (2010) regulates cash benefits (child benefit, and national scholarship), subsidies and payments from public sources. The order in which to apply for cash benefits is defined, as is the definition of the family, and income and property to be taken into account in means testing. The Social Benefits Act (2010) regulates social assistance and income support.
- The most important cash benefits can be exercised by the applicant according to the following set order: 1) child benefit, 2) social assistance, 3) income support and 4) national scholarship. This order is very important as family income, a subject of income test, includes also previous social benefits.
- In May 2012, Public Finance Balance Act was adopted in order to lower public expenses and high deficit which tends to increase. This act, which has come into force on June 1, 2012, tightened the eligibility conditions and reduced benefits amounts. Some measures have been permanent while others have been temporary; the measures which regulate family benefits (parental payment, child benefit, birth grant, large family allowance, parental allowance and national scholarships) were in force, according to the Act, until one year after the year when GDP growth reaches 2.5% and/or the growth of the activity rate in the age group from 20 to 64 years exceeds 1.3%. Most changes were enacted by the Implementation of the Republic of Slovenia's Budget Act for different years. According to these acts 2014 was the first year after the recession period when GDP growth was greater than 2.5% and 2017 was the year when the growth of GDP and at the same time the growth rate of activity (in the age group from 20 to 64 years) were greater than 2.5% and 1.3%, respectively. Thus, some austerity measures regulating family benefits were already partially abolished in years 2016 and 2018 (child benefit), but most of them were abolished in January 2019 (parental payment, paternity leave, large family allowance, and national scholarship).

1.2 Social Benefits

Wage compensation for sick leave (*bolniško nadomestilo*): contributory; it is paid by compulsory health insurance from the 31st day of absence from work (prior is paid by employer) and depends on the physicians' (or, where applies, the National Health Insurance Institute's medical board) assessment of the state of sickness. There are no waiting days for this benefit. If absence from work is longer than one year or if there is no prospect of recuperation, the insured person can be referred to the invalidity board at the Institute for Pension and Disability Insurance. The amount of wage compensation depends on the insured person's average monthly salary in calendar year prior to sick-leave, the cause of absence and valorisation method. It amounts from 70% to 100% of the average monthly. It is subject to income tax.

Covid-19 measure, valid from April 11 to May 31 2020: Wage compensation for sick leave is paid by the compulsory health insurance (The National Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia) from the 1st day of absence from work and not by employers (otherwise employers had to pay wage compensation for the first 30 days of sick leave).

Funeral costs refund (*pogrebna*): contributory; the benefit is considered as a form of extraordinary financial social assistance and the relatives of the deceased who are recipients of social assistance or income support are eligible. Besides, relatives of the deceased with family income below the income threshold (617 EUR for single person and 925 EUR for family) are eligible. Since 2014 the benefit amounts to twice the basic amount of the minimum income (930.68 EUR since March 2023). This benefit is not subject to income tax.

Death benefit (*posmrtnina*): contributory; it is considered as a form of extraordinary financial social assistance and the relatives of the deceased who are recipients of social assistance or income support are eligible. Besides, relatives of the deceased with family income below the income threshold (single person: 1.47*minimum income, two adults: 2.04*minimum income, two adults and one child: 2.74*minimum income, two adults and two children: 3.33*minimum income, single parent and one child: 2.35*minimum income, single parent and two children: 3.12*minimum income) are eligible. The benefit amounts to the basic amount of the minimum income (465.34 EUR since March 2022). The benefit is not subject to income tax.

Parental (maternity) payment (*starševsko nadomestilo*): contributory; the total leave associated with childbirth consists of maternity leave (3 months) and parental leave (9 months) and amounts to 365 days. Since 2023 the parental leave has been extended to 11 months (lasting 160 days for each parent), but 2 months (60 days) have been non-transferable for each parent. The father can use the non-transferable part of the parental leave during the mother's maternity leave or until the child is eight years old. In some cases parental leave is prolonged. Eligibility to wage compensation during parental leave is held by persons who were insured for at least 12 months in the last three years before the start of the individual part of parental leave. Wage compensation during the maternity leave and the child care and protection leave amounts to 100% of the average monthly gross wage of the entitled person during the 12 months prior to the leave. Before Public Finance Balance Act was enacted, the minimum wage compensation amounted to 55% of the minimum wage (uprated value of minimum wage in December 2006 and not current value) and the maximum compensation was 2.5 times the average wage (uprated value of average wage in December 2006 and not current value) in Slovenia during the child care and protection leave and unlimited during the maternity leave. Since April 2023, the maximum compensation is 2.5 times the last known average wage and is no longer linked to the uprated value of average wage from December 2006. Since 2021 the minimum amount of parental (maternity) payment has been increased in line with the basic amount of the minimum income (before 55% of the minimum wage). Parental (maternity) payment is subject to income tax.

Paternity leave (*očetovsko nadomestilo*): contributory. In 2016 the fathers were entitled to 70 days of paternal leave; fathers were obliged to use at least 15 days during the maternal leave and 5 days after the parental leave was finished while the rest of the 50 days could have been used until a child's age of three. During the first 20 days of the paternal leave, the father was entitled to 90% wage compensation, while for the rest of the 50 days only the social security payments based on the minimum wage were paid. In 2017, fathers were entitled to 25 days of compensated paternal leave (90% of the base, 15 days should have been used in six months after the birth and 10 days until the end of the child's first grade of primary school) and 25 days of unpaid leave which could have been used until a child's age of three. In 2018 fathers were entitled to 30 days of compensated paternal leave (90% of the base, 15 days should have been used in the period from the birth of a child until at least one month after the end of parental leave, and 15 days until the end of the child's first grade of primary school). The right to unpaid leave was abolished. In years 2019–2022 fathers were entitled to 30 days of compensated paternal leave, of which 15 days should have been used in the period from the birth of a child until at least one month after the end of parental leave, and 15 days until the end of the child's first grade of primary school. Since 2023 fathers have been entitled to 15 days of compensated paternal leave that should be used until the child is three months old. From 2023 onward, the paternity leave is prolonged for additional 10 days for each child in case of multiple births. Since 2019 the wage compensation during the paternity leave has been increased from 90% to 100% of the base (the average monthly gross wage of the entitled person during the 12 months prior to the leave) and its maximum has been set to 2.5 times the average wage in Slovenia. Since 2021 the minimum amount of paternity payment has been increased in line with the basic amount of the minimum income (before 55% of the minimum wage). The benefit is subject to income tax.

Old age pension (*starostna pokojnina*): contributory. The pension is calculated as a percentage of the pension base, which is simply the best consecutive 24-years average of net. The pension is then computed using this pension base, accrual rates and the pension qualifying period. Net pension is subject to income tax, but due pensioners tax credit and seniors tax allowance most of pensions remain untaxed.

Survivor pension (*družinska pokojnina*): contributory. Pensions are granted to family members of the deceased. Except for the spouse, which does not have to fulfil this condition, it is required for the other members that they were dependent on the income of the deceased. The spouse can receive a widow's pension, provided an age criterion is met (57.5 in 2021 and 58 years from 2022 onwards); if the spouse was not an insured person, he/she could obtain a widow's pension 5 years before the above mentioned age (from 52.5 in 2021 up to 53 years in 2022). Children can receive a survivor's pension up to the age of 26, provided they annually submit an attestation of school attendance. As a general rule, the amount of survivors' pension is dependent on the invalidity pension the deceased would have received or the pension if the deceased had been retired, potential beneficiaries and their sources of income. Survivor pension is subject to income tax. Same rules are in force as for old age pensions, except considering the number of beneficiaries.

War and farmers pension (*vojaške in kmečke pokojnine*): contributory. War veterans and farmers retire under special conditions. War and farmers pensions are subject to tax.

Disability - invalidity pension (*invalidska pokojnina*): contributory. The granting of disability pensions depends on the cause of disability. In case of an occupational disease or employment injury, the insured person can obtain a pension regardless of his insurance period. If the cause of disability is illness or off-the-job injury, a sufficient insurance period is required. As a general rule, the insurance period must cover at least one third of the period from age 20 to the date of the occurrence of disability. The computed disability pension is still somewhat higher than the old-age pension for two reasons: first, there are no penalties for pensioning prior to full pensionable age, and, second, the minimum disability pension is more generous. Part-time invalidity pension is also possible. Disability-invalidity pensions are subject to tax.

Wage compensation for disabled workers (*nadomestila za delovne invalide*): contributory. There are few benefits: disbursements for disabled insured persons who are reassigned to new jobs, for persons who are involved in occupational rehabilitation, for persons who have temporarily withdrawn from active labour force and are temporarily unemployed. Wage compensation is subject to tax.

Attendance supplement (*dodatek za pomoč in postržbo*): contributory; for old-age, survivor and disability pensioners whom the assistance and care by another person is indispensable; not subject to tax. Recipients of social assistance whom the assistance and care by another person is indispensable are also eligible to attendance supplement.

Income support (*varstveni dodatek*): Income support is a social protection benefit, enacted from January 2012, and intended for persons, who cannot ensure their financial security due to circumstances beyond their control. It replaces pension support for pensioners and state pension which have been abolished. Persons, who are permanently unemployable or permanently incapable for work or women older than 63 years or men older than 65 years, whose family income (defined in the same way as for social assistance) does not exceed the minimum income amount, are eligible for income support. Income support is also means tested in the same way as social assistance (social assistance included into family income).

Disability supplement for disabled (*invalidnina za telesno okvaro*): contributory; for all insured disabled persons; not subject to tax.

Yearly bonus for pensioners (*letni dodatek*): contributory. Persons who qualify for old-age pension, survivor pension or invalidity benefits (who not receive wage) are eligible to yearly bonus for pensioners. The amount of this benefit depends on the level of pension and type of pension (or benefit). It is paid once a year and is subject to tax.

Unemployment wage compensation (*denarno nadomestilo med brezposelnostjo*): Unemployment wage compensation is a benefit for unemployed who were employed for at least 10 (6 for persons aged less than 30) months in the last 24 months prior to the termination of employment (not by their own fault or will) and are covered by unemployment insurance. Duration of unemployment wage compensation varies from 3 (2 for persons aged less than 30 and employed less than 10 months) to 25 months depending on the length of insurance period. The benefit level amounted to 80% of the basis in the first three months, 60% thereafter in the first year and 50% after the year of receiving. The minimum benefit level is equal to the 530.19 EUR while the maximum level is 892.50 EUR. The beneficiaries are paid health-, pension- and disability insurance. Unemployment compensation is subject to personal income tax.

Credited social contributions up to full working time for parents of children under three/six (*pravica do plačila prispevkov iz naslova krajšega delovnega časa*): contributory; one of the parents, with a child up to three years and working at least half-time, has the right to have social security contributions up to full working time (before 2021 based on minimum wage, since 2021 based on average monthly gross wage during the last 12 months) paid from the state budget. Since January 2007 this right had been extended to parents with at least two children until the sixth year of the youngest child. An additional change was enacted in 2014, according to which the right to work part time ended when the youngest child finished the first grade of primary school. At that time the right to work part-time also became non-transferable for one-year for each parent. The duration of this right was changed again in 2023. Since then, the right to work part time ends when the youngest child reaches the age of eight and the condition of non-transferability has been abolished. In addition, since 2023, both parents can be entitled to the right at the same time, with the total use of the right not exceeding 20 hours per week. This benefit is subject to tax.

Credited social contributions for parents of four or more children who exit the labour market (*pravica do plačila prispevkov zaradi zapustitve trga dela*): contributory. Up to 2014 one of the parents who exited the labour market due to nursing and caring for four or more children, until the youngest child reached the age of ten, was entitled to credited social security contributions on the basis of a minimum wage. In 2014, this right was shortened to the end of the first grade of primary school of the youngest child and in 2023 extended until the youngest child is eight years old. From 2023 onwards, the payment of credited contributions is based on the minimum threshold for social contributions, which amounts to 60 % of the last known average annual wage in Slovenia, calculated on a monthly basis. This benefit is subject to tax.

Compensation for lost income due to care of child who need special care (*delno plačilo za izgubljen dohodek*): contributory. One of the parents will be entitled to a partial compensation for lost income if he/she stops working or reduces working hours due to care of a child who need special care. Since 2020 both parents can be entitled to a partial compensation for lost income if they both work part time. This benefit is subject to tax.

Parental allowance (*starševski dodatek*): non-contributory; granted to persons who are not eligible for the insurance-based wage compensation during the parental leave. Qualified is a mother who is not receiving any wage compensation and if she and her child have a permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia and actually live in Slovenia. The father must not receive any parental leave wage compensation. The father is qualified if the mother dies, abandons a child, is not able to live and work independently, or if she, during the period of entitlement, enters into employment or self-employment. Parental allowance lasts for 365 days from the birth of the child. In some cases the allowance is extended. It is not means-tested. Parental allowance is not subject to income tax.

Birth grant (*pomoč ob rojstvu otroka*): non-contributory; universal non means-tested benefit for a child born in Slovenia, if the mother or the father has permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia and they actually live in Slovenia. It is one-time benefit and not subject to income tax.

Child benefit (*otroški dodatek*): non-contributory means-tested benefit held by one of the parents for a child residing in Slovenia. Child benefit is paid only in case if income per family member, in the calendar year prior to the submission of a claim, was below the average wage in Slovenia. The level of child benefit depends on the average monthly income per family member in a calendar year prior to the submission of a claim and the birth order of a child. The right to a child benefit is held until the child reaches 18 years of age, regardless further enrolment in regular education. From 2018, income brackets are set in absolute terms while they were previously set as a percentage of an average wage. Child benefit is not subject to income tax.

Large family allowance (*dodatek za veliko družino*): a non-contributory universal non means-tested transfer to families with three or more children. Eligible are families with three or more children below age 18 or up to the age of 26 if child is enrolled in regular education. The level of benefit is paid once a year and is not subject to income tax. Public Finance Balance Act has introduced income test for this benefit and from June 2012 to December 2018 only families with net family income per family member below 64% of average net wage were eligible. Since 2019 large family allowance has again become universal and non means-tested benefit for families with three or more children.

Childcare supplement (*dodatek za nego otroka*): non-contributory; it is non means-tested benefit, monthly paid for seriously ill children and physically or mentally handicapped children. Childcare supplement is not subject to income tax.

National scholarship (*državna štipendija*): non-contributory means-tested benefit. Amount of scholarship depends on student's family income per capita, students' grades and commuting or accommodation. Income brackets are set in absolute terms; from 2023, pupils and students whose

family income does not exceed 1,104.33 EUR per family member are eligible for national scholarship.

Housing benefit (*subvencija najemnine*): is non-contributory, means-tested and covers part of rent for a person whose family income does not exceed certain threshold. Share of covered rent depends on the size of apartment and beneficiary's income, and must not exceed 85% (80% before 2022) of respective non-profit rent. It is not subject to tax.

Social assistance (*socialna pomoč*): non-contributory; the benefit level is the difference between the minimum income for a single person or a family and their own income net of taxes and compulsory social security contributions. The basic amount of minimum income is set by the law and from 2020 adjusted once a year (before 2020 twice a year), namely in March according to the change in the cost of living in the previous year. Social assistance is not subject to income tax or social security contributions.

- *Not strictly benefits*

Sick leave payments paid by employers (*bolniško nadomestilo*): is payable to employees by employer for the first 30 days of sickness. It amounts to 100% of the average monthly salary in previous month in case of soldiers and civil invalids from wartime, occupational disease, employment injury, transplantation of tissues or organs for the benefit of others, donation of blood and quarantine. It drops to 80% if the insured person is absent from work due to illness, or 70% in case of non-employment related injuries, nursing of a close family member, escort of others, or during the period of qualifying for rehabilitation of a handicapped child at home.

Covid-19 measure, valid from April 11 to May 31 2020: Wage compensation for sick leave is paid by the compulsory health insurance (The National Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia) from the 1st day of absence from work and not by employers (otherwise employers had to pay wage compensation for the first 30 days of sick leave).

Entitlement payments from the Guarantee Fund (*pravica v primeru insolventnosti delodajalca*): are granted to those workers who lost their jobs due to the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings, forced settlement or liquidation of a commercial company from the court register under the provisions of the Act on Financial Operations of Companies. Guarantee Fund provides unpaid wages, wage compensations (up to the ceiling amounting to three times of minimum wage) and compensation for dismissal (up to the ceiling amounting to one minimum wage).

Maintenance replacement (*nadomestilo preživnine*) is provided by the Maintenance Fund and is intended for beneficiaries – children – who have been allocated maintenance under a final court ruling, a temporary injunction or an agreement with the Social Security Department, but which the person liable is not paying. It is deemed that a person liable to pay maintenance is defaulting on payment if maintenance has not been paid for three consecutive months or is being paid irregularly. The level of maintenance replacement depends on the age of the child.

Childcare subsidy for pre-school childcare (*znižano plačilo vrtca*) amounts to 23%-100% of the price of services; the percentage depends on family income per member, and to certain extent also on family assets. The difference between the prices and fees collected from parents is covered from the municipal budgets.

Subsidized school meals (*subvencije šolske prehrane*) are intended for children in primary and secondary schools. Children in primary schools from families with net family income per family member below 652.12EUR and children in secondary schools from families with net income per family member below 516.76 are eligible for free snacks. Children in primary schools from families with net family income per family member below 442.94 EUR are eligible for free lunch as well. Pupils in secondary schools from families with net income per family member above

516.76 EUR are eligible for subsidised snacks in school too; 70% of snack price if income per family member is below 652.12 EUR and 40% of snack price if income per family member is below 787.44 EUR. From 2018, income thresholds are set in absolute terms while they were previously set as a percentage of an average wage. This benefit is means-tested.

Subsidized meals for high-school students (*subvencionirana študentska prehrana*): Each high-school student is entitled to one subsidized meal for every working day. Subsidy amounts to 3.50 EUR (2.82 EUR before 2023) per meal.

Subsidized commuting for children in primary schools as well as secondary and high school students (*subvencija šolskih prevozov*) who daily travel to school. The subsidy for children in primary school is 100%. The subsidy for children in secondary school depends on the distance.

Textbook funds (*učbeniški sklad*) provided to all children in primary schools who can borrow textbooks from school for free. Children in secondary schools can borrow textbook from school for fee which cannot be higher than 1/3 of textbook price.

Foster allowances (*dohodki, ki jih prejema oseba za oskrbo otroka v rejniški družini*) are paid to families looking after children in foster care.

Energy voucher (*energetski vavčer*): To cope with rising energy bills some groups received a one-off energy voucher of EUR 150 in April 2022. Eligible were: a) pensioners and unemployed recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers whose pension/benefit was lower than 1000 EUR in December 2021, b) recipients of social assistance and income support, c) child benefit recipients up to the 6th income bracket, d) recipients of large family allowance, and e) foster carers. In addition, recipients of the large family allowance for four or more children received an allowance of 50 EUR on top of the 150 EUR. In 2022/2023 another **energy allowance (*energetski dodatek*)** was paid out to the recipients of social assistance, income support and to the most vulnerable groups of disabled persons. The eligible households received 200 EUR, whereby the amount of the allowance increased in accordance with the number of children in a household. It was a one-off payment to the households who received social assistance and income support in the period between August 2022 and March 2023. Moreover, to expand the circle of beneficiaries for the allowance, the assets (excluding savings and securities) of new applicants for social assistance or income support were not taken into account when determining their eligibility in the period October 2022 – March 2023. The energy allowance in the amount of EUR 200 was also paid out to the weakest categories of disabled people in terms of income.

Dearness allowance for recipients of child benefit (*draginjski dodatek za otroke*): In addition to the child benefit, families entitled to child benefit also received a dearness allowance in November and December 2022 and January 2023. The allowance is calculated by multiplying the child benefit for the first child by the number of eligible children (for the child benefit) in the family.

- ***Covid-19 related benefits***

Temporary unemployment benefit (*začasno denarno nadomestilo za čas brezposelnosti*) Employees who become unemployed in the time of the epidemic and are not eligible for the (regular) unemployment benefit, are eligible to the temporary unemployment benefit in the amount of 513.64 EUR per month. The social security contributions are paid as for regular unemployment benefit.

Period: 13 March–31 May 2020 (the spring 2020 epidemic); from 18 October 2020 15 June 2021.

Wage compensation for workers on hold (*nadomestilo plače za čas čakanja na delo*). During the absence of work (due to activity reduction of company or company closure), the employer may refer the worker to a temporary waiting for work – these are workers on hold. In this case,

the worker is entitled to wage compensation in the amount of 80% of the basic salary. Wage compensation must not be below the minimum wage. Workers not working due to reasons caused by epidemic (childcare; inability to come to work due to lack of public transport; healthy persons in the event of a quarantine ordered by decision of the Minister of Health, who have been or are suspected of having contact with someone with covid-19 illness) had the same status as workers on hold between 13 March to 31 May 2020.

Period: 13 March 2020–30 June 2021.

Reimbursement of wage compensation for workers on hold to employers (povračilo nadomestila plače). Employers may apply for the reimbursement of wage compensation for workers on hold. Eligible are all employers – excluding employers with more than 70% of their 2019 revenues coming from public sources, employers performing financial or insurance activities with more than 10 employees, and foreign diplomatic representations and consulates, international organisations, representations of international organisations and institutions, and associations and agencies of the European Union – and their employees. Employers foreseeing a fall in their 2020 revenues (compared to those in 2019) of at least 10% (20% since October 2020;) in 2020 compared to 2019, and keeping the jobs of employees on hold, are eligible for a refund from the state budget. If the condition regarding fall in revenues is not met, the employer will have to return the received amount. The condition regarding the fall in revenues does not apply to humanitarian and disability organisations. Range and conditionality: The state budget refunds the employer:

- *for employees put on hold between 13 March and 31 May 2020:*
the amount of wage compensation paid, up to the national 2019 average wage (€1,133.50), without associated employee's social security contributions;
the employer is exempt from paying contributions for all social security insurances from the salary compensation; these are also paid from the state budget, up to the amount of social contributions from the national 2019 average salary (ZIUZEOP, 2020, Articles 20 and 28);
- *for employees put on hold from 1 June 2020 to 31 October 2020:*
80% of wage compensation paid (including social security contributions), but not more than the maximum amount of unemployment benefit (€892.50 gross).
Employers with less than 70% of their 2019 revenues coming from public sources are entitled to a refund proportional to 2019 revenues from non-public sources;
- *for reimbursements of salary contributions that were paid for November 2020 (from 1 November 2020) and until the end of entitlement (i.e. 30 June 2021):*
80% of the salary compensation paid (including social security contributions), but not more than the national average salary;
- 100% of salary compensations (including social security contributions) paid if the total amount of public funds the employer/company receives related to COVID-19 does not exceed €800,000; however, reimbursements of salary contributions that were paid for November 2020 and until the end of entitlement (i.e. 30 June 2021) are limited by the national average salary.

Period: 13 March 2020–30 June 2021.

Partially subsidised shortened full-time working hours (Delno subvencioniranje skrajšanja polnega delovnega časa) Shortened working hours of employees with full-time contracts are partially subsidised from the state budget if the employer cannot provide at least 10% of employees with at least 90% of work, and thus allocates employees with full-time contracts to part-time work. These employees are considered to be on hold for the remaining working hours. Eligible are all employers (legal and physical persons), except those with the proportion of 2019 revenues from public sources exceeding 50% (70% from July 2021). The employee receives an 80% salary compensation (based on previous three-month average) for the non-worked hours up to the full-time hours. The eligible employer gets the partial refund of salary compensation:

- For the employer, the partial refund of salary compensations (for the time on hold) from the state budget is flat-rate (per employee per month) and depends on the duration of part-time work: €448 for an employee working 20-24 hours per week, €336 for 25-29 hours, €224 for 30-34 hours, and €112 for an employee working 35 hours per week.

Period: 1 June 2020–30 June 2021.

- The partial refund of salary compensation amounts to 80% of paid salary compensation but it must not exceed the half of average monthly wage in 2020 (928.1 EUR per one month).

Period: 1 July 2021–30 September 2021.

Partial exemptions for social security contributions payment for private sector employees performing work (Delna oprostitvev plačila prispevkov za zaposlene v zasebnem sektorju, ki delajo) All contributions for pension and disability insurance for employees who remain in employment (are not on hold or on sick leave) are paid by the state. Employers with more than 70% of 2019 revenues directly or indirectly coming from public sources, employers performing financial or insurance activities with more than 10 employees, and foreign diplomatic representations and consulates, international organisations, representations of international organisations and institutions, and associations and agencies of the European Union are not eligible.

Period: 13 March–31 May 2020.

Crisis allowance for employees who work (Krizni dodatek za zaposlene)

a) Employers who are eligible for partial exemption for social contributions (previous paragraph) have to pay out to each employee who works and whose last paid monthly salary did not exceed three times the minimum wage, a monthly crisis allowance of EUR 200 which is exempt from all taxes and contributions. Employers who are budget users and companies belonging to group K with more than 10 employees are not eligible. The measure is in force for period from March 13 to May 31.

Period: March 13–31 May 2020.

b) All employers and their employees – excluding employers with revenues directly or indirectly coming from public sources, foreign diplomatic representations and consulates, international organisations, representations of international organisations and institutions, and associations and agencies of the European Union – have to pay out to each employee who works and whose last paid monthly salary did not exceed twice the minimum wage, a monthly crisis allowance of EUR 200 which is exempt from all taxes and contributions. Employers get the reimbursement of the paid amount of crisis allowance from the state budget.

Period: the December 2020 or January 2021 salary.

Reimbursement of salary compensations due to a quarantine order or force majeure (Povračilo nadomestila plače zaradi odsotnosti zaradi odrejene karantene in iz razloga višje sile)

a) Reimbursement of salary compensation for employees having to quarantine and for whom work from home cannot be organised. Wage compensation depends on the reason for the quarantine:

- 100% of the salary: in the case of the employee's contact with an infected person while performing work for the employer; or a civil servant who has been quarantined due to performance of his employment duties abroad, or due to posted work or transfer to work abroad;
- 80% of the (previous three-month average) salary (as in the event of temporary inability to provide work for business reasons): in the case of the employee's travel to a country on the green or yellow list and has been quarantined when crossing the border to Slovenia; or (suspicion of) contact with an infected person outside of work for the employer;

- 50% of the salary, but not less than 70% of the minimum wage: in case the employee had travelled to a country listed on the red list because of the death of a spouse/partner, a child/adopted child/child of a spouse/partner, death of parents (own or spouse's/partner's or adoptive parent), birth of a child or (since 1 October 2020) invitation to court, and is quarantined when crossing the border to Slovenia (the case of force majeure);
- no salary compensation: the employee had travelled to a country listed on the red list and is quarantined when crossing the border to Slovenia.

Period: 11 July–September 2020 and extended to 31 December 2021.

b) Wage compensations for employees having to quarantine or inability to perform work due to force majeure as a consequence of care obligation, non-operation of public transport or country borders closure. It amounts to 80% of one's average salary in the last three months. Since 1 December 2020, the salary compensation must not be lower than the minimum wage.

Period: September 2020–31 December 2021 and extended to 31 March 2022.

Exemption from payment of social security contributions for the self-employed, employees of religious organisations, partners in firms and farmers (Oprostitev plačila prispevkov za samozaposlene, verske uslužbenke, družbenike in kmete) Temporary exemption from payment of social security contributions. These contributions were paid from the state budget. Eligible were self-employed persons, partners in firms who are managers (insured as shareholders), farmers and employees of religious organisations who, due to the COVID-19 epidemic, could not carry out their activities, or could carry them out to a substantially reduced extent, and who foresaw a more than 10% decrease in their income in 2020 compared to 2019 due to epidemic. If the condition is not met, the individual will have to return the received contributions.

Period: 13 March–31 May 2020.

Extraordinary assistance in the form of a basic monthly income (Izredna pomoč v obliki mesečnega temeljnega dohodka)

a) It was paid to selected beneficiaries who, due to the COVID-19 epidemic, could not carry out their activities, or could carry them out to a substantially reduced extent, and consequently foresaw a more than 10% decrease in their income in 2020 compared with 2019. The condition was changed to a more than 20% decrease in income. The basic monthly income amounted to 350 EUR for March and 700 EUR for April and May and is not subject to payment of social security contributions and taxes. If the condition regarding fall in income is not met, the individual will have to return the received amount. The self-employed eligible for basic monthly income were excused from paying the social security contributions for March (from March 13 on), April and May in the amount of the last paid contributions.

Period: 13 March–31 May 2020;

b) It amounted to 1,100 EUR per month, with some exceptions:

- 700 EUR per month for self-employed cultural workers (since their social security contributions are paid from the state budget);
- 940 EUR per month for farmers who are exempt from payment of the employer's obligatory pension and disability insurance contributions;
- 700 EUR per month for employees of religious organisations (who have social security contributions paid from the state budget).

The basic monthly income is not subject to payment of social security contributions and taxes. However, the self-employed eligible for basic monthly income are not exempt from paying the social security contributions, which must be paid at least from the minimum base.

Period: October 2020–30 June 2021.

Partial reimbursement of foregone income to the self-employed and partners in firms for the duration of quarantine at home or inability to work due to force majeure caused by childcare obligations (Delno povrnjen izgubljeni dohodek za samozaposlene in družbenike)

za čas trajanja karantene na domu ali nezmožnosti opravljanja dela zaradi višje sile zaradi obveznosti varstva otroka)

Self-employed persons, partners in firms who are managers (insured as shareholders), and farmers, if not receiving the basic monthly income are entitled to the benefit if the conditions (quarantine at home or inability to work due to *force majeure* caused by childcare obligations) are met. The benefit amounts to 250 EUR for each episode of quarantine at home (or period of childcare), but not more than 250 EUR for ten days, 500 EUR for 20 days and €750 per month. The benefit is a contributions and tax free.

Period: September 2020–31. December 2021.

Lump sum allowance for pensioners (Enkratni solidarnostni dodatek za upokojece) All pensioners with pensions up to 700 EUR will receive lump sum “solidarity supplement” The amount will vary 130 to 300 EUR (three brackets), dependent on the pension amount: 300 EUR for pensioners with pensions up to 500 EUR, 230 EUR for pensioners with pensions from 500.01 EUR and up to 600 EUR and 130 EUR for pensioner with pensions from 600.01 EUR and up to 700 EUR. Eligible are also the recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers who work part time, are temporary on hold or do not work due to reasons caused by epidemic. In case of part-time work, the recipients are eligible only to the proportional amount of allowance.

Period: March/April 2020.

Lump sum allowance for other vulnerable groups (Enkratni solidarnostni dodatek za druge ranljive skupine oseb) Eligible are persons aged 65 or more and farmers (or their family members) if they are not pensioners and their incomes are below income and means-test for income support, students, unemployed recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers, the recipients of: a) social assistance and income support (who are not retired), b) parental allowance, c) childcare supplement, d) parental payment up to the amount of minimum wage, e) compensation for lost income due to care of child who need special care, f) foster carers for each child up to the age of 18. The amount of the benefit is 150 EUR. The recipients of child benefit from 1st to 6th income bracket are eligible to 30 EUR for each eligible child, but only if parents are not eligible to the lump sum allowance due to other reasons or to the increased large family allowance.

Period: March/April 2020.

Higher amount of large family allowance (Dodatek za veliko družino) The amount of large family allowance for 2020 is increased due to Covid-19 to 504.48 EUR for the families with three children and to 691.52 EUR for families with four or more children.

Period: One off payment in 2020.

A (one-off) solidarity allowance (Enkratni solidarnostni dodatek) The allowance was adopted in December 2020 (payments in early 2021), but eligible were somewhat different population groups compared to the allowances granted in March 2020. Eligible are pensioners with pension not exceeding 714 EUR in December 2020: a) 300 EUR for pensioners with pensions up to 510 EUR; b) 230 EUR for pensioners with pensions between 510.01 EUR and 612 EUR; and c) 130 EUR for pensioners with pensions between 612.01 EUR and 714 EUR. Eligible are also the recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers who work part time, are temporary on hold or do not work due to reasons caused by epidemic according to above listed thresholds and benefit amounts. 150 EUR was paid to a) persons aged 65 and over and farmers (or their family members) who were not pensioners and fulfilled the conditions for income supplement; b) tertiary students and c) registered unemployed persons who become unemployed after March 12, 2020. €50 was paid to the parents of all children below age 18 and to upper secondary school students. A €100 increase in the amount of childcare supplement for each month of the epidemic, starting with 18 October, 2020. A large family allowance (received once a year) was increased by €100 (from €404.48 to €504.48) for the families with three children, and by €200 (from €491.52 to €691.52) for families with four or more children in 2021. €500 (one-off) for a new-born child will be paid

for children born between 1 January 2020 and 30 June 2023 on top of a regular birth grant amounting to €286.

Period: Payment in early 2021.

In December 2021 (payments in January/March 2022) new solidarity allowance was adopted. Eligible are pensioners with pension not exceeding 714 EUR in December 2021: a) 300 EUR for pensioners with pensions up to 523 EUR; b) 230 EUR for pensioners with pensions between 523.01 EUR and 628 EUR; and c) 130 EUR for pensioners with pensions between 628.01 EUR and 732 EUR. 150 EUR was paid to: a) farmers aged 65 and over who were not pensioners and with monthly taxable income below 591.2 EUR, b) war veterans, c) some disabled persons, social assistance recipients unemployable due to disability. €500 (one-off) for a new-born child will be paid for children born from 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2022 on top of a regular birth grant.

Period: Payment in early 2022.

1.3 Social contributions

There are four types of compulsory social security contributions, which are paid both by employer and employee: (1) for pension and disability insurance (they are paid to the Pension Insurance Fund), (2) for health insurance (they are paid to the Institute of Health Insurance), (3) for unemployment insurance (they are paid to the central government), (4) for maternity leave insurance (they are paid to the central government). Within the system there are many varieties with regard to these contributions, which depend on the socio-economic status of the insured person. The most important are as follows.

Employee and employer social security contributions (*prispevki za socialno varnost za zaposlene*): If a person is an employee (in a dependent job), the base for contributions is the amount of the gross wage, which also includes gross leave pay, fringe benefits and remuneration of expenses related to work above a certain threshold. The total rate of contribution for employees amounts to 22.10% and 16.10% for employers. There is no upper ceiling but there is a lower ceiling which amounts to 60 % of the last known average annual wage in Slovenia, calculated on a monthly basis. The contributions for employees are paid as a withholding tax by employers, who deduct them from wages.

Social contributions for occasional incomes (*prispevki za socialno varnost za dohodke iz drugega pogodbenega razmerja in ostale priložnostne dohodke*): Since 2014 and 2015, the social contributions are paid for “occasional” incomes as well. Occasional incomes are incomes from contractual work, incomes from student work and royalties.

Self-employed social security contributions (*prispevki za socialno varnost za samozaposlene*): The self-employed are supposed to pay both employee and employer social security contributions at the same rates (22.10% and 16.10%). Social security contributions are calculated on the bases of exact amount of self-employed profit (revenue minus expenses) from pre-previous year (i.e. profit reported in last tax return). There is minimum and maximum threshold for the social security contribution base.

Social security contributions for people receiving social security benefits (*prispevki za socialno varnost za prejemnike socialnih transferjev*): The social security contributions for pensions and pension benefits are paid at the rate of 5.96% on a (artificially) grossed pension, for maternity payment, paternal payment and wage compensation for disabled workers at the rate of 38.2%, for unemployment wage compensation at the rate of 36.67% on a gross amount of unemployment wage compensation, for compensation for lost income due to care of child who need special care at the rate of 30.71% and at the rate of 24.35% for parental allowance. In the case of parental wage compensations, unemployment benefit and wage compensation for disabled

workers the “employee” part of social security contributions is withheld from the gross benefit amount, i.e. effectively paid by the recipient.

Credited social security contributions: There are credited social security contributions for parents at the rate of 30.71%: (a) up to full working time for part-time-working parents with children under 3 or 6 years; 2017 and (b) for a parent who exits the labour market due to the care for four or more children. Besides, health insurance contributions on pensions (paid by Pension Fund to the Health Insurance Company) and health insurance contributions on unemployment assistance (paid by Employment Service to the Health Insurance Company) are also considered credited social security contributions. The “employer” part of social security contributions on parental wage compensations (9.01%), wage compensation for disabled workers (16.10%), and on unemployment benefit (14.97%) could be considered as credited contributions. However, in the external statistics these contributions are treated as transfers between public funds.

1.4 Taxes

Personal income tax (PIT) (*dohodnina*): it is taxed at the individual level and is levied on five categories of income: income from employment, business income, income from basic agriculture and forestry, royalties, and other income accruing to persons liable to tax in the Republic of Slovenia. Most social benefits, which are not wage compensation, are not subject to personal income tax. Revised personal income tax regulation was adopted in 2006, when flat tax rate for capital income was enacted and since then it has been moved out of PIT base. Initially the flat tax rate for capital income was set to 20%, increased to 25% in 2013, to 27.5 % in 2020 and decreased to 25% in 2022. However, there have been numerous amendments to this law since then. One important change was introduced in 2013. Since 2013 income from rents has been moved out of PIT tax base and has been taxed with flat tax rate of 25% and standard costs of 10%. Rules changed in 2020 and flat tax rate was set to 27.5% and standard costs to 15% for the next two years. In 2022 standard costs were reduced to the levels before 2020, i.e. 10%, and flat tax rate was set to 15%. In 2023, standard costs remain at the same level, while the flat tax rate increases to 25%. The amendment to Personal Income Tax Act in 2022 introduced the possibility for taxpayers to decide to include the capital and rent incomes in PIT tax base. From 2023, this option is abolished for the following years (for the assessment year 2023 onwards but remains valid for the tax year 2022).

Derivative instruments gains tax (*davek od dobička od odsvojitve izvedenih finančnih instrumentov*): was introduced in July 2008. The tax is payable by resident individuals and is levied on the difference between the value of the derivative instrument upon disposal and its acquisition value. It is levied at regressive rates depending on the period of holding (from 27.5% to 0%, i.e. tax exemption, when the period of holding is longer than 20 years). Gains realized from short-term contracts (less than a year) are taxed at 40%.

Tax on contractual work (*poseben davek na določene prejemke*): is applied to contractual temporary work. The tax is levied at the flat rate of 25% on gross payments and it is paid by employer.

Taxation of winnings from conventional games of chance (*davek na dobitke od iger na srečo*): Winnings from lotteries, raffles, scratch lotteries, bingo, betting and similar games of chance organized in Slovenia are subject to a 15% tax if the prize exceeds EUR 300. In the taxation of winnings the gross principle is used. No deductions are allowed. The tax is withheld by the gaming operator.

Tax on gambling and concession fee (*davek od iger na srečo*): are levied on the gross gaming revenue (GGR) of an operator of games of chance. Two tax rates on gambling of 5% and 18%

apply, depending on the type of game. Additionally, operators of games of chance are subject to a 5% to 45% concession fee on GGR.

Inheritance and gift tax (*davek na dediščine in darila*): applies to transfers of property. The tax is paid by an individual who is the testamentary heir or the heir at law for inheritance tax purposes and the recipient for gift tax proposes. Inheritance and gift tax is not imposed on personal properties which total value is below 5,000 EUR. Taxpayers are divided into four categories according to their relationship with the deceased or donor. Tax rate varies from 0% to 39%.

Property tax (*davek od premoženja*): there are two types of duties on possession of real property. One is a duty, called “charge for the use of building land” and other is property tax. Charge is levied on vacant and constructed building land in possession of legal persons and individuals. Charge is set by local communities for vacant building land based on the area of the building land planned for building, and for constructed building land based on the useful area of the residential house or business premises thereon. Property tax is a tax on buildings in possession of individuals. The tax is levied at different rates depending on the type and value of the premises.

Water vessel tax (*davek na vodna plovila*): is levied on vessels longer than five metres registered in Slovenia or registered in other countries but owned by Slovenian residents. The taxpayers are the owners. The tax is levied for the calendar year, based on the length of the vessel and its engine power.

Motor vehicle tax (*davek na motorna vozila*): For passenger motor vehicles which are put into circulation in Slovenia for the first time (first registration in Slovenia) motor vehicle tax is paid. Import and acquisition of motor vehicles from other EU Member States are also taxed. From the 1st of March 2010 the tax rates depend on the environmental criteria (CO₂ and Euro emission standards). In years 2010-2020 the tax rates were set from 0.5% to 28% for petrol cars and from 1% to 31% for diesel cars. In the case of diesel motor vehicles particulate matter (PM) emissions have also been considered. Tax rates for motorcycles and camper vans were set upon engine capacity in the range from 1.5% to 5% for motorcycles and 6% to 18% for camper vans. In 2021 a new Motor Vehicles Tax Act passed, which introduces some changes into tax calculation. Since then, the tax base has been defined according to the type of the motor vehicle (tariff code). Before 2021, the tax base was the selling price excluding taxes.

Circulation tax (*letni davek na motorna vozila*) is defined as an annual fee on the use of motor vehicles and is imposed on vehicles registered in Slovenia. The rates are set according to different categories of vehicles, and the outstanding amount is calculated in proportion to the duration of the registration period.

Value added tax (*davek na dodano vrednost*): is charged and paid on supplies of goods and performed services within the territory of Slovenia and the importation of goods into the EU. Before July 2013 the standard VAT rate was 20% and a reduced rate of 8.5% applied mostly to foodstuffs, public passenger transport, pharmaceuticals products, medical equipment, hotel accommodation, books, newspapers and periodicals. Since July 1st 2013, the VAT rates have been increased to 22% for standard rate and 9.5% for reduced rate. Since 2020 a new special reduced VAT rate of 5 % has been introduced for books, newspapers and periodicals. The Value Added Tax Act specifies several categories of goods and services that are exempt from VAT, such as medical services, childcare, etc..

Excise duties (*trošarine*): are levied on tobacco products, alcohol and alcohol beverages, mineral oils, electricity and gas.

Tax on insurance premiums (*davek na promet zavarovalnih poslov*): is levied on insurance premiums and is payable by insurance companies and other legal providers of insurance services within the Slovenia. The tax rate is 8.5%.

Tax on transfer of immoveable property (*davek na promet nepremičnin*): is levied on transfer of immovable property, if VAT has not been charged on such transfer. It is applied to the market value of immovable property transferred. In general, the taxpayer is the seller of the immovable property. The tax rate is 2% of the market value of the transaction.

Customs duties (*carine*): are levied on goods upon importation into the Community customs territory from third countries not belonging to that territory. The rates of duties are laid down in the Common Customs Tariff of the Community and are applied in accordance with the common customs legislation of the EU.

2. SIMULATION OF TAXES, SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS IN EUROMOD

2.1 Scope of simulation

Not all the taxes and benefits mentioned in the previous section are simulated by EUROMOD. Some are beyond its scope entirely and are neither included in the EUROMOD database nor in its output income variables. Others are not possible to simulate accurately with the available data. They are included in the database and may be chosen as components of output variables, but the rules governing them may not be changed by the model. Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 classify each of the main tax-benefit instruments (and some minor ones introduced above) into one of these three groups and provides a brief explanation as to why the instrument is not fully simulated if this is the case. In the following tables we present information on EUROMOD using the most recent dataset of combined EU-SILC and EMSD data. Information on earlier input datasets for the Slovenian model can be found in earlier country reports.

Table 2.1 Simulation of benefits in EUROMOD

	Variable name(s)	Treatment in EUROMOD				Comments
		2020	2021	2022	2023	
Wage compensation for sick leave	-	E	E	E	E	No data on contribution history and incapacity for work
Funeral costs refund	-	E	E	E	E	No data on event occurrence
Death benefit	-	E	E	E	E	No data on event occurrence
Parental (maternity) payment	bmact	I/PS	I/PS	I/PS	I/PS	No data on contribution history
Paternal payment	bcrbafh	I/PS	I/PS	I/PS	I/PS	No data on contribution history
Old age pension	poa	I	I	I	I	No data on contribution history.
Income support	bsapm	S	S	S	S	
Survivor pension	psu	I	I	I	I	No data on contribution history and eligibility.
War and farmers pension	Poa, psu, pdi	IA	IA	IA	IA	No data on contribution history and eligibility.
Disability - invalidity pension	pdi	I	I	I	I	No data on contribution history and disability occurrence.
Attendance supplement	bdica	I	I	I	I	No information on disability occurrence;
Disability supplement for disabled	bdi	I	I	I	I	No data on contribution history and disability occurrence; it is included in old-age, survivor and disability pension and wage compensation for disabled workers.
Yearly bonus for pensioners	poa, pdi, psu	IA	IA	IA	IA	
Wage compensation for disabled workers	bdirw	I	I	I	I	No data on contribution history and eligibility. Wage compensation for disabled workers includes also eventual disability supplement.

Unemployment wage compensation	bunct	I/PS	I/PS	I/PS	I/PS	Partially simulated, but set OFF by default. No data on contribution history and work readiness.
Compensation for lost income due to care of child who need special care	bcrsvcc	I	I	I	I	Data available is not sufficient to simulate eligibility.
Parental allowance	bmanc	S	S	S	S	
Birth grant	bchba	S	S	S	S	
Child benefit	bchmt	S	S	S	S	
Large-family allowance	bchlg	S	S	S	S	
Childcare supplement	bdicc	I	I	I	I	Data available is not sufficient to simulate eligibility conditions.
National scholarship	bed	I	I	I	I	Data available is not sufficient to simulate eligibility cond. National scholarship is included among all scholarships.
Housing benefit	bho	I/S	I/S	I/S	I/S	Simulated, but set OFF by default due to over-simulation
Social assistance	bsa	S	S	S	S	
Wage compensation for workers on hold due to Covid-19	yemcomp	S	S	-	-	Simulated, but only produces results with LMA add-on
Crisis allowance for employees who work during Covid-19	yemadd	S	S	-	-	Simulated, but only produces results if recipients of wage compensations are identified
Universal income for self-employed during Covid-19	ysecomp	S	S	-	-	Simulated, but only produces results with LMA add-on
Lump sum allowance during Covid-19	bls	S	S	-	-	Simulated, but switched off by default (included in FYA switch)
Temporary unemployment benefit	bunnc	S	S	-	-	No results are generated if the labour market adjustments add-on LMA is not used
Energy voucher	bec	-	-	S	S	

Notes: “-”: policy did not exist in that year; “E”: *excluded* from the model as it is neither included in the micro-data nor simulated; “I”: *included* in the micro-data but not simulated; “IA”: included in the microdata in an aggregated variable but not simulated; “PS” *partially simulated* as some of its relevant rules are not simulated; “S” *simulated* although some minor or very specific rules may not be simulated.

Table 2.2 Simulation of social contributions and taxes in EUROMOD

	Variable name(s)	Treatment in EUROMOD				Comments
		2020	2021	2022	2023	
Employee social security contributions	tscee*	S	S	S	S	
Employer social security contributions	tscer*	S	S	S	S	
Self-employed social security contributions	tscse*	S	S	S	S	
Credited social contributions up to full working time for parents of children under three/six	tscctfa01, tscctfa02	S	S	S	S	
Credited social contributions for parents of four or more children who exit labour market	tscctfa03, tscctfa04	S	S	S	S	
Personal Income Tax	tin	S	S	S	S	
Tax on contractual work	taj	S	S	S	S	
Taxation of winnings from conventional games of chance	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a
Derivative instruments gains tax	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a
Tax on gambling	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a
Inheritance and gift tax	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a
Property tax	tpr	I	I	I	I	Information n/a
Water Vessel Tax	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a
Motor vehicle tax	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a
Circulation tax	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a
Value added tax	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a
Excise duties	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a
Tax on insurance premiums	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a
Tax on transfer of immoveable property	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a
Customs Duties	-	E	E	E	E	Information n/a

Notes: “-”: policy did not exist in that year; “E”: *excluded* from the model as it is (neither included in the micro-data nor simulated); “I”: *included* in the micro-data but not simulated; “IA”: included in the microdata in an aggregated variable but not simulated; “PS”: *partially simulated* as some of its relevant rules are not simulated; “S”: *simulated* although some minor or very specific rules may not be simulated.

2.2 Main policy changes

2.2.1 Main policy changes between 2020 and 2021

At the beginning of the year 2021 the minimum wage was substantially increased, while the minimum income remained at the same level since its last adjustment in August 2019.

In March 2021 the social benefits were not indexed due to a negative consumer price index in the past year. Birth grant and parental allowance for children born after January 1, 2021 were increased.

By February 2021, 8 packages of anti-Covid-19 measures have been adopted to mitigate the consequences of the Covid-19 epidemic.

2.2.2 Main policy changes between 2021 and 2022

In March 2022 the minimum income and social benefits were adjusted (by 4,9%) with the rise in consumer prices in the period January-December 2021 compared to the same period in the year before.

In 2022 the Act Amending the Personal Income Tax was passed which brought some changes, such as: reduced tax rates for capital income, changes in the annual tax base (possibility to include incomes for rent and capital in PIT tax base), increased general allowance (from €3,500 to €7,500 in year 2025), reduced the tax rate of the highest tax bracket and increased thresholds of all tax brackets.

A (one-off) solidarity allowance was paid in early 2022 to combat Covid-19 pandemic, while other Covid-19 measures were abolished. Thus, by January 2022, a total of 10 packages of anti-Covid-19 measures were adopted to mitigate the consequences of the Covid-19 epidemic.

At the beginning of the year 2022 the intervention measures to mitigate high energy prices were introduced. Namely, the most vulnerable groups (pensioners with pensions under €1,000, recipients of disability supplement for disabled, social assistance or income support, child benefit beneficiaries from the 1st to the 6th income bracket, large family allowance beneficiaries and foster carers) received energy voucher in the amount of €150. In addition, recipients of the large family allowance for four or more children received an allowance of €50 (on top of €150). Moreover, the excise duties on all energy sources (petrol, gas and electricity) are temporally reduced (from February to April 2022).

Only the student work income above the level of minimum wage is taken into account when calculating family income, which is the base for income test for child benefit, state scholarship and childcare subsidy. Total student work income is still taken into account for other benefits.

Housing benefit has changed in the favour of beneficiaries: a) the value of point was increased from 2.63 EUR to 2.92 EUR in July 2021 and to 3.21 EUR in April 2022; b) the minimum family income set as threshold for the eligibility in increased for 10% of minimum income amount in case for persons living alone.

2.2.3 Main policy changes between 2022 and 2023

With the increase in the prices of energy products and food, some measures were introduced to improve the social security of the socially most vulnerable groups of citizens. First, the energy allowance was paid out to the recipients of social assistance and income support and to the most vulnerable categories of disabled people in terms of income. It was a one-off payment at the end of the year 2022 or at the beginning of the year 2023. Second, the allowance was paid out to the recipients of child benefit. Thus, in addition to the child benefit, eligible families received the allowance for each child in November and December 2022 and January 2023.

In March 2023 the minimum income and social benefits were adjusted (by 10,3%) in line with the increase in consumer prices in the period January–December 2022 compared to the same period of the previous year.

Since April 2023, the maximum parental leave payment is 2.5 times the last known average wage and is no longer linked to the uprated value of average wage from December 2006. The right to credited social contributions due to part-time work has been extended and it ends when the youngest child reaches the age of eight. Similarly, the right to credited social contributions for parents of four or more children who exit the labour market was extended and it ends when the youngest child reaches the age of eight. From 2023 onwards, the payment of credited

contributions is based on the minimum threshold for social contributions, which amounts to 60% of the last known average annual wage in Slovenia, calculated on a monthly basis.

The amendment to the Personal Income Tax Act in 2023 brought few changes: the general allowance was set at 5,000 EUR, the tax rate for the highest tax bracket was increased from 45% to 50% and the flat tax rate from rental incomes was increased from 15% to 25%.

2.3 Order of simulation and interdependence

The following table shows the order in which the main elements of the Slovenian system in 2020–2023 are simulated, i.e. spine.

The defined order shows the start of Slovenian policy simulations with the minimum wage, which is followed with the simulation of Covid-19 related measures and related changes in incomes: wage compensation scheme, crisis allowance for employees who worked during Covid-19 and universal income for self-employed due to Covid-19. These measures are followed by the benefit take-up adjustments. Currently, adjustments are made to social assistance and income support.

Next, contributory unemployment wage compensation, contributory parental payment, paternity leave benefit and non-contributory parental allowance are simulated. Note that the simulation of minimum wage is not included in the baseline simulation; that is, for the baseline results employment income is read directly from the input data. The same applies for the unemployment wage compensation; it's not simulated and input data are used in the baseline.

The next policy calculates tax on contractual work and payroll tax. The following four policies concern the simulation of the social insurance contributions: for employers, for employees, for self-employed and credited social security contributions for parents (contributions up to full working time for parents of children under three/six and for parents of four or more children who exit labour market). Next, personal income tax after standard and family tax allowances is calculated.

Following the contributions and taxes, the benefits are simulated. New legislation in 2012 requires new order of benefits simulation. According to the Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act, the beneficiary must apply for benefits in the following set order:

1. child benefit;
2. social assistance;
3. income support;
4. national scholarship.

This set order is very important as the income, which is the basis for income test, includes also benefits to which the applicant was or would be entitled, if this he/she enforced or would enforce this right in accordance with the order as stipulated above.

Child benefit is followed by birth grant and large family allowance. The two means-tested benefits, social assistance and housing benefit depend on income after income tax and employee and self-employed contributions. They are therefore simulated after the simulation of income taxes and contributions. The housing benefit income test takes account of parental allowance and social assistance, but it should be mentioned that it is not simulated in the baseline. Covid-19 lump sum allowance for vulnerable groups is simulated next. As the child benefit income test (before 2012) takes account of social assistance and housing benefit “old” child benefit policy for year 2011 comes after social assistance and housing benefit (it is set off from 2012). Finally, other credited social insurance contributions are simulated: health insurance contributions on pensions and unemployment assistance and employer part of social insurance contributions on benefits. Years 2020 and 2021 are quite exceptional as many Covid-19 policies are added to the spine.

New policy energy voucher is added after all other simulated policies in 2022. Otherwise, no changes to the order of simulation are made for year 2020 and after.

Table 2.3 EUROMOD Spine: order of simulation, 2020–2023

	Policy	Grp/No	SI_2020	SI_2021	SI_2022	SI_2023	Comment
1	▶ ● SetDefault_si		on	on	on	on	DEF: DEFAULT VALUES FOR VARIABLES
2	▶ ● Uprate_SI		on	on	on	on	DEF: UPRATING FACTORS
3	▶ ● ConstDef_si		on	on	on	on	DEF: CONSTANTS
4	▶ ● prelim_si		on	on	on	on	DEF: Preliminary definitions
5	▶ ● IlsDef_SI		on	on	on	on	DEF: STANDARD INCOME CONCEPTS
6	▶ ● IlsUDBDef_SI		on	on	on	on	DEF: UDB INCOME CONCEPTS
7	▶ ● Ildef_SI		on	on	on	on	DEF: INCOME CONCEPTS
8	▶ ● random_si		on	on	on	on	DEF: Random assignment
9	▶ ● TransLMA_si		off	off	off	off	DEF: Modelling labour market transitions (DO NOT SWITCH ON; ONLY WORKS WITH THE LMA ADD-ON)
10	▶ ● TUDef_SI		on	on	on	on	DEF: ASSESSMENT UNITS
11	▶ ● neg_si		on	on	on	on	Non-negative income
12	✓ ▶ ● yem_si		switch	switch	switch	switch	Minimum wage
13	▶ ● yemcomp_si		on	on	n/a	n/a	BEN: Wage compensation scheme Covid-19
14	✓ ▶ ● yemadd_si		switch	switch	switch	switch	BEN: Crisis allowance for employees who work during Covid-19 (OFF by default)
15	▶ ● ysecomp_si		on	on	n/a	n/a	BEN: Universal income for self-employed due to Covid-19
16	✓ ▶ ● bta_si		switch	switch	switch	switch	SWITCH: Benefit Take-up Adjustments (ON=non take-up; OFF=full take up, ON by default)
17	✗ ▶ ● hhot_un_switch_SI		switch	switch	switch	switch	BEN: switch on when HHot_un
18	▶ ● bunct_si		off	off	off	off	BEN: unemployment wage compensation (OFF by default)
19	▶ ● bunnc_si		on	on	n/a	n/a	BEN: Temporary unemployment wage compensation due to Covid19 (začasno denarno nadomestilo za čas brezposelnosti)
20	▶ ● bmacro_si		on	on	on	on	BEN: maternity and parental payments (PART SIMULATED)
21	▶ ● bcrbafn_si		on	on	on	on	BEN: paternity leave benefit (PART SIMULATED)
22	▶ ● bmanc_si		on	on	on	on	BEN: Parental Allowance
23	▶ ● tpa_si		on	on	on	on	TAX: Payroll tax and tax on contractual work (employers)
24	▶ ● tscer_si		on	on	on	on	SIC: Social Insurance Contributions for Employers
25	▶ ● tscee_si		on	on	on	on	SIC: Social Insurance Contribution for Employees
26	▶ ● tscse_si		on	on	on	on	SIC: Social Insurance Contributions for Self-Employed
27	▶ ● tscctfa_si		on	on	on	on	SIC: Credited social contributions up to full working time for parents
28	▶ ● tinta01_si		on	on	on	on	TAX: standard allowances
29	▶ ● tinta02_si		on	on	on	on	TAX: family allowances
30	▶ ● tin_si		on	on	on	on	"TAX: Income tax; total allowance, schedule and tax credits"

Table 2.4 EUROMOD Spine: order of simulation, 2020–2023 (continued)

	Policy	Grp/No	SI_2020	SI_2021	SI_2022	SI_2023	Comment
31	▶ ● bchmt_si		on	on	on	on	BEN: Child benefit
32	▶ ● bchba_si		on	on	on	on	BEN: Birth Grant
33	▶ ● bchlg_si		on	on	on	on	BEN: Large family allowance
34	▶ ● bsa_si		on	on	on	on	BEN: Social assistance
35	▶ ● bsapm_si		on	on	on	on	BEN: Income support
36	▶ ● bho_si		switch	switch	switch	switch	BEN: Housing benefit (simulated with HHoT data)
37	▶ ● bls_si		switch	switch	switch	switch	BEN: Covid-19 lump sum allowance for vulnerable groups (OFF by default)
38	▶ ● bec_si		n/a	n/a	on	on	BEN: Energy voucher
39	▶ ● bchec_si		n/a	n/a	on	on	BEN: Dearness allowance for recipients of child benefit
40	▶ ▲ bchmt_si		off	off	off	off	BEN: Child benefit (repetition of policy with order 18)
41	▶ ● tscct_si		on	on	on	on	SIC: Credited social insurance contributions
42	▶ ● tco_si		off	off	off	off	TAX: Commodities
43	▶ ● spp_si		off	off	off	off	BEN: Special Price Policies (OFF by default - switch controlled by ITT add-ons)
44	▶ ● output_std_si		on	on	on	on	DEF: STANDARD OUTPUT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL
45	▶ ● output_std_hh_si		off	off	off	off	DEF: STANDARD OUTPUT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

2.4 Policy extensions

There are three standard switches included into the spine (see above):

- **neg_si**: switched ON by default
 - recodes negative income to zero; currently this policy only recodes negative self-employment income to zero; the initial value is stored in *i_yse00*
- **MWA switch**: minimum wage adjustments OFF by default
 - *yem_si*; if hourly wage is lower than hourly minimum wage, *yem* is recalculated according to the minimum wage, ignoring overtime hours of work; if ON, the switch overwrites *yem00* and also overwrites the taxable part of employment income *yemtx*.
- **HHot_ext switch**: HHot extended simulation ON by default if hhot dataset is used
 - it improves simulation of with hhot datasets by simulating policy rules that are not possible to be simulated with the information in survey-based input data; it implements minimum base for employee and employer social security contributions, switches on housing benefit and implements different benefit amounts (child benefit, social assistance, income support, housing benefit) for single parents.

There are two additional switches:

- **BTA switch**: benefit take-up adjustments switched ON by default
 - *bta_si*: benefit take-up adjustment controls the simulation of random non-take-up for social assistance and income support; if ON then partial take-up is applied (the default), otherwise (OFF) full take-up is assumed.

- COVID-19 switch: Covid-19 measures extension OFF by default
 - controls two Covid-19 related policies: Covid-19 lump sum allowance for vulnerable groups (bls_si) and crisis allowance for employees who work during Covid-19 (yemadd_si); if ON both policies are applied, but it is OFF by default.

2.5 Benefits

The amount of some social benefits depends on the level of average, guaranteed and minimum wage. The 2020–2023 amounts are presented in the table below.

Table 2.5 Gross and net average wage and gross minimum wage, 2020–2023

	Gross average wage (per month), in EUR	Net average wage (per month), in EUR	Gross minimum wage (per month), in EUR
2020	1,856.20	1,208.65	940.58
2021	1,969.59	1,270.30	1,024.24
2022	2,023.92	1,318.64	1,074.43
2023	2,184.85*	1,420.21*	1,203.36

Notes: * The amount of gross and net average wage for the year 2023 refers to the January –September 2023 (<https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStat/en>).

2.5.1 Credited social contributions up to full working time for parents of children under three/six (tscctfa_si)

- *Definitions*

One of the parents, who nurses and cares for a child until the child’s third year of age, has the right to part-time work. Part-time work includes at least a half of the normal obligation for weekly working hours. The employer ensures the worker the right to the salary on the basis of actual working hours, while the Republic of Slovenia ensured the payment of credited contributions for the difference up to full-time work on the basis of a proportional share of the minimum wage until December 2020 and on the basis of a proportional share of an average monthly gross wage during the last 12 months since 2021 (same as in the case of maternity payment). Before September 2014 one of the parents, nursing and caring for two children, might extended this right until the younger child reached the age of six years. After September 2014, this right ended when the younger child finished the first grade of primary school, but the right to work part time for one year was non-transferable for each parent. The duration of this right was changed again in 2023. Since then, the right to work part time ends when the youngest child reaches the age of eight and the condition of non-transferability has been abolished.

- *Eligibility conditions*

One of the parents who nurses and cares for a child until the child’s third year of age and works part-time. In 2020–2022, in the case of two children, this right might have been extended until the younger child had finished the first year of primary school, but the right to work part time for one year was non-transferable between parents. From 2023, the right to work part time ends when the youngest child reaches the age of eight and the condition of non-transferability has been abolished. Part-time work includes at least a half of the normal obligation for weekly working hours – at least 20 hours. Moreover, from 2023 onwards, both parents can be entitled to the right at the same time, with the total use of the right not exceeding 20 hours per week. The right is granted also to self-employed parents.

- ***Income test***

Not applicable.

- ***Benefit amount***

Since 2021 the Republic of Slovenia ensures the payment of social security contributions for the difference up to full-time work on the basis of a proportional share of the average monthly gross wage during the last 12 months (but not less than the proportional part of the minimum wage), while in years before 2021 the credited contributions were paid based on a proportional share of the minimum wage. Credited social security contributions (employee part) are part of the gross income for assessing family income for means-tested benefits, but it is not taxed with personal income tax. For example, if an eligible employee works 60% part time, then the employee and employer social security contributions (or self-employed social security contributions in case of self-employment) are paid based on 40% of the average of the last 12 monthly gross wages (before 2021 credited social contributions were paid based on 40% of the minimum wage).

The Republic of Slovenia pays credited social security contributions according to the following rates:

- for pension and disability insurance: 15.5% of employee and 8.85% of employer;
- for health insurance: 5.96% of employee;
- for unemployment insurance: 0.14% of employee and 0.06% of employer;
- for maternity leave insurance: 0.10% of employee and 0.10% of employer.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Although this policy is named a credited social contribution, it is treated as a benefit in the Slovenian legislation. Therefore, we describe the policy here and only mention it later in the chapter about social security contributions.

The time when the benefit expires (when the younger child finishes the first grade) is estimated by the age of the youngest child.

2.5.2 Credited social contributions for parents of four or more children who exit labour market (tsct_si)

- ***Definitions***

The payment of credited contributions for one parent of four or more children who exits labour market is ensured.

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Up to September 2014, one of the parents, who exited the labour market due to nursing and caring for four or more children until the youngest child reached the age of ten, was entitled to credited employee and employer or self-employed contributions. In September 2014, this right was shortened to the end of the first grade of primary school of the youngest child and in 2023 extended until the youngest child was eight years old. Income test

Not applicable.

- ***Benefit amount***

The Republic of Slovenia ensures the payment of social security contributions. Before 2023 the Republic of Slovenia ensured the payment of credited contributions based on the minimum wage. From 2023 onwards, the payment of credited contributions is based on the minimum threshold

for social contributions, which amounts to 60 % of the last known average annual wage in Slovenia, calculated on a monthly basis. Paid social security contributions are part of the gross income, but they are not taxed with personal income tax.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Although this policy is named a credited social contribution, it is treated as a benefit in the Slovenian legislation. Therefore, we describe the policy here and only mention it later in the chapter about social security contributions.

The time when the benefit expires (when the younger child finishes the first grade) is estimated by the age of the youngest child.

2.5.3 Unemployment wage compensation (bunct_si)

- ***Definitions***

It is a contributory benefit for the unemployed who were previously employed.

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Unemployed who had been employed for at least 10 months (9 months before year 2021) in the last 24 months prior to the termination of employment (not by their own fault or will) and have been covered by unemployment insurance are eligible. Duration of unemployment wage compensation varies from 3 to 25 months depending on the length of insurance period. There is one exception for unemployed persons younger than 30 years, who were employed for at least 6 months in the last 24 months prior to the termination of employment (not by their own fault or will) and were covered by unemployment insurance. The duration of their entitlements is 2 months.

Table 2.6 Duration of the entitlement to unemployment wage compensation

2020-2023	
Insurance record	Duration of the entitlement
6 months if person is younger than 30 years	2 months
9 months-5 years (year 2020)	3 months
10 months-5 years (years 2021-2023)	3 months
5-15 years	6 months
15-25 years	9 months
Over 25 years	12 months
Over 25 years and over age of 53	19 months
Over 28 years and over age of 58	25 months

Immigrants can claim unemployment wage compensation if they are citizens of EU or EEA (Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland) member states or a citizens of Switzerland, a foreigners with a personal work permit, and foreigners who are entitled to unemployment benefit after compulsory insurance has expired and hold a valid residence permit. Slovenia has bilateral agreement with some countries about the contribution period for the eligibility assessment.

Unemployment wage compensation is conditioned on active search of employment, work readiness, readiness for attending interviews or training courses and accepting referrals to active labour market programmes. Since January 2018 a recipient with secondary or lower highest attained education who at the time of entitlement to unemployment benefit gains full-time employment, remains eligible for the benefit in the amount of 20% of the last benefit amount. The

duration of this employment incentive payment is the same as the duration of the entitlement to unemployment wage compensation, but for a maximum of 12 months provided that the full-time employment is retained. *EUROMOD note: the employment incentive payment is not modelled due to data limitations.*

According to the law also self-employed are entitled to unemployment benefits with the same rules for benefit eligibility for the benefit calculation. However stricter conditions are in force to prove that the termination of self-employment is not by their own fault or will; their business must be closed for objective reasons, which must be proven (long-term illness, insolvency, bankruptcy, natural disaster, material damage to property of the insured person, loss of business premises, loss of business partner to which the business was predominantly linked or other comparable reasons).

- ***Income test***

Not applicable.

- ***Benefit amount***

The benefit level amounts to 80% of the basis in the first three months, 60% thereafter and 50% of the basis after the one year of receiving the benefit. The minimum benefit level has been increased to the 530.19 EUR in 2020 (it was 350 EUR in year 2019) while the maximum level has been set to 892.50 EUR. In some cases, if unemployed person's obligations are not met, the unemployment wage compensation is reduced by 30%, but it cannot be lower than minimum level. *EUROMOD note: the decreases in payments due to unmet obligations are not modelled due to data limitations.*

The basis for determining the level of unemployment compensation is an eight months' average gross wage of the unemployed person prior to unemployment. The basis for determining the basis for the level of unemployment compensation for persons younger than 30 years (who were employed at least 6 months in the last 24 months prior to the termination of employment) is a five months' average gross wage of the unemployed person prior to unemployment.

The beneficiaries pay employee part of health-, pension- and disability insurance, while the employer part is paid by Employment service of Slovenia. Those unemployed, who are lacking up to one year until retirement, have their pension and disability insurance contributions paid by the employment service until they retire. Before January 2018 unemployed, who were lacking up to two years until retirement, were eligible for credited social security contributions. Credited social security contributions are part of the gross income, but they are not taxed with personal income tax.

To sum up, characteristics of the unemployment benefit for the period of 2020–2023 are as following:

Table 2.7 Characteristics of the unemployment benefit

		2020–2023
Eligibility	Contribution period	9 (before 2021)/10 (since 2021) in 24 months; 6 in 24 month if < 30
	Other conditions	Active job search, etc.
	Eligibility of self-employed	Eligible under stricter conditions
Payment	Contribution base	8 months' average gross wage prior to unemployment (5 months if < 30)
	Basic amount	80% of the base and reducing with time to 60% and 50%
	Additional amount	n/a
	Floor	530.19 EUR
	Ceiling	892.50 EUR
Duration	Standard (in months)	2-25 months depending on the insurance record
	Special cases (in month)	n/a
Subject to	Taxes (PIT)	Yes
	SIC	Yes

• **EUROMOD modelling**

The simulation of unemployment wage compensation is switched off in the model by default (i.e. not simulated), since unemployment benefits are only partially simulated given data restrictions. The component `bunct` or `bunct_s` is automatically taken into account when calculating household income, depending if simulations are set OFF or switched ON.

This benefit is only partly simulated using the information about actual benefits receipt. But rather than simply using the observed receipt as part of the eligibility criteria, all eligibility rules in full detail are used. However, as not all required information (e.g. work history) is available in the EU-SILC data, several assumptions are made. Further, some eligibility conditions are considered automatically fulfilled for those already receiving the benefit. This approach is chosen so that the benefit can be also modelled for those currently employed if needed (e.g. to simulate their entitlement if they become unemployed, for replacement rates calculations).

Unemployment duration (`lunmy_s`) is set equal to the maximum of observed unemployment duration (`lunmy`) and observed benefit receipt (`bunmy`). In modelling unemployment benefit for those currently employed, unemployment duration is set equal to the reported number of months in employment in the current year (`liwmy`), once contribution history (see the next step) is modelled. It is also assumed that unemployment spells start in the reference year.

Modelled contribution history is based on the reported number of months in employment (`liwmy`), controlling for the total number of months in work (`liwwh`).

- For those currently employed (`ils_earn` != 0 & `lunmy_s` = 0 & `bunct` = 0), this is used.
- For those currently unemployed (`lunmy_s` > 0) and in receipt (`bunct` > 0), this is set at least equal to the minimum qualifying period.
- For those currently unemployed (`lunmy_s` > 0) and not in receipt (`bunct` = 0), this is set to zero.

At this point, working-age people who are unemployed (`lunmy_s` > 0), have sufficient contribution history, are not in education, do not receive old-age pension or self-employment income are considered to be eligible for unemployment benefits. It is assumed that all of them are

involuntary unemployed and capable and available for work (there is a variable in the SILC data identifying the latter but only filled in for those currently unemployed).

Benefit duration (bunmy_s) is calculated according to the rules above, using modelled contribution history, while also controlling for the unemployment duration (lunmy_s).

Benefit entitlement is calculated based on previous earnings and benefit duration, subject to the lower and upper thresholds. For those currently employed, current earnings are used. For those currently unemployed and in receipt, previous earnings are used which have been imputed by reversing unemployment insurance benefit rules. For those currently unemployed and not in receipt, it is set to zero. There is no monthly information on earnings, so average annual figures are used. Finally, benefit amount is adjusted with the number of months in receipt (bunmy_s).

Paid pension and disability insurance contributions by the employment service for those unemployed, who are lacking up to one year (two years before 2018) until retirement, are not simulated.

2.5.4 Parental (maternity) payment (bmaact_si)

- *Definitions*

It is a contributory benefit for mother/father on parental leave.

- *Eligibility conditions*

The total leave associated with child birth consists of maternity leave (3 months) and parental leave (9 months) and amounts to 365 days. Since 2023, parental leave has been extended (to 11 months) if taken by both parents. Namely, mothers and fathers have each been entitled to 160 days of parental leave (altogether 320 days), of which 60 days are non-transferable. Maternity and parental leave still amount to 365 days if only mother takes it. In some cases parental leave is prolonged. Eligibility to wage compensation during parental leave is held by persons who were insured (employed or self-employed) a day before the start of the leave. Also, persons not currently insured are eligible if they were insured for at least 12 months in the last three years before the start of the individual part of parental leave.

- *Income test*

Not applicable.

- *Benefit amount*

Wage compensation during maternity leave, and parental leave amounts to 100% of the average monthly gross wage of the entitled person during the 12 months prior to the leave. The maximum compensation is 2.5 times the average wage in Slovenia. The upper limit is applied only to the benefit during parental leave and is not applied during the first three months of the maternity leave. In 2019 and 2020 the minimum parental payment amounted to 55% of the minimum wage. Since 2021, the minimum wage compensation has been increased to the amount of the basic amount of the minimum income.

Since April 2023, the maximum compensation is linked to the last known average wage in previous or pre-previous year and is no longer linked to the updated value of average wage from December 2006.

EUROMOD modelling

The simulation of wage compensation during parental leave is switched off by default for year 2011 and switched on from year 2012 on. In June 2012, replacement rate for the child care and protection leave has dropped to 90% and available data on the benefit amount from year 2011 are less suitable than simulated data.

This benefit is only partly simulated using the information about actual receipt. However, as not all required information (e.g. work history) is available several assumptions are made, among else considering some rules automatically fulfilled for those in receipt.

Base for compensation during parental leave is estimated on previously predicted hourly wage, hours worked per week and average number of weeks per month. Hours worked per week are estimated as follows:

- For those in receipt and with $lhw = 0$, it is set to 40.
- For those in receipt and with $lhw > 0$, the actual lhw is used, but it is capped to 40.

The number of months in receipt of compensation during parental leave is estimated as the ratio of actual amount received per year and 100% of predicted base (as replacement rate was 100% in years before June 2012).

Benefit entitlement is calculated based on the calculated base and benefit duration, subject to the lower and upper thresholds.

Due to unavailable data on the number of fathers on parental leave we assume that the mother receives parental payment, unless the father is a lone parent, and that it lasts 260 days.

2.5.5 Paternity leave payment (*bcrbafh_si*)

- *Definitions*

Fathers in Slovenia have the entitlement to the paternity leave and associated wage compensation. It is a contributory benefit for fathers.

- *Eligibility conditions*

Eligibility to wage compensation during paternity leave is held by persons who were insured (employed or self-employed) a day before the start of the leave. Also, persons not currently insured are eligible if they were insured for at least 12 months in the last three years before the start of paternity leave.

- *Benefit duration*

In the period from 2006 to 2014 paternity leave lasted 90 days, of which 15 days were with full salary compensation (during the maternal leave) and 75 days with partial salary compensation, i.e. leave without pay but with social security contributions based on the minimum wage paid for the father from the central government budget.

To comply with the European Union (EU) regulation Council Directive (2010/18/EU) requesting at least one month of the parental leave to be provided on a non-transferable basis, the Parental Protection and Family Benefits Act (2014) has extended the paternity leave with salary compensation by 15 days. Therefore, the adaptation to the new regulation started in 2016 and was completed on 1 January 2018:

1. In 2016 the fathers were entitled to 70 days of paternal leave; fathers were obliged to use at least 15 days during the maternal leave and 5 days after the parental leave was finished

while the rest of the 50 days could be used until a child's age of three. The first 20 days of the paternal leave were compensated, while for the rest of the 50 days only the social security contributions based on the minimum wage were paid.

2. In 2017 fathers were entitled to 25 days of compensated paternal leave (15 days should have been used in six months after the birth and 10 days until the end of the child's first grade of primary school) and 25 days of unpaid leave which could be used until a child's age of three.
3. From 2018 to 2022 fathers were entitled to 30 days of compensated paternal leave (15 days should be used in the period from the birth of a child until at least one month after the end of parental leave, and 15 days until the end of the child's first grade of primary school). The right to unpaid leave was abolished.
4. Since 2020, for the birth of twins or more children born at the same time the paternal leave is prolonged for additional 10 days for each subsequent child.

In 2023, the amendment to the Parental Protection and Family Benefits Act introduced some additional changes regarding paternity leave: it is reduced to 15 days, all of which must be used by the time the child is three months old. On the other hand, fathers are now entitled to 160 days of parental leave (previously 130), of which 60 days are non-transferable. Fathers can use the non-transferable part of the parental leave during the mother's maternity leave or until the child is eight years old.

- ***Income test***

Not applicable.

- ***Benefit amount***

Before June 2012, wage compensation during fully paid paternity leave amounted to 100% of the average monthly gross wage (from employment or self-employment) of the entitled person during the 12 months prior to the leave. The minimum wage compensation amounted to 55% of the minimum wage and the maximum compensation was 2.5 times the average wage in Slovenia. Since June 2012, the Public Finance Balance Act has temporarily lowered wage compensation during the fully paid paternity leave to 90% of the base (average monthly gross wage during the 12 months prior to the leave) and set its maximum to 2 times average wage in Slovenia. In cases when the base is equal or below the amount of minimum wage, the wage compensation during the parental leave still amounts to 100% of the base. These rules were temporary and were kept, according to the Act, until the year after the year when GDP growth reaches 2.5% and the annual increase in the employment rate in the age group 20-64 years exceeds 1.3 percentage points. These two conditions were met in 2017. Therefore, since January 2019 fathers have been entitled to full wage compensation, 100% of the base, with its maximum set to 2.5 times average wage in Slovenia. Since 2021, the minimum wage compensation has been increased to the amount of the basic amount of the minimum income.

Paternal leave benefit is subject to taxation. For the leave without pay (valid until 2018), fathers had no wage compensation, but social security contributions based on the minimum wage were paid for those fathers from the central government budget.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The policy is partly simulated. Only fully paid paternity leave is modelled during the first year after the birth of a child ($\text{dag} < 1$). Remaining paid leave (which can be taken before the child's first grade of primary school and was in force until the end of year 2022) is taken from the data. Unpaid leave is not modelled.

Modelling is implemented in accordance with the EUROMOD modelling conventions for childbirth-related benefit components:

- Previous contribution history is assumed to be proportional to the observed months in work and out of work during the reference period, i.e. past 36 months (i.e. $liwmy \geq \$XX_QperMin * 12 / \$XX_QperTot$, where $\$XX_QperMin$ is the minimum contribution duration within the total period of $\$XX_QperTot$).
- Base for compensation during parental leave is estimated on previously predicted hourly wage, standard hours worked per week ($lhw = 40$) and average number of weeks per month. Benefit entitlement is then calculated based on the calculated base and benefit duration, subject to the lower and upper thresholds.
- We assume in simulations that only 15 days (the part which is most often used in the first year after the birth) is used in the first year after the birth of the child.

2.5.6 Parental allowance (bmanc_si)

- *Definitions*

Parental allowance is granted to one of the parents who is not eligible for the insurance-based wage compensation during the parental leave. Qualified is a parent who has a temporary or permanent residence in Slovenia, actually lives with the baby in Slovenia, and is not receiving parental (maternity) payment. It lasts 365 days as parental leave. During the first 77 days since a child has been born, most usually, mother is qualified for parental allowance; the father is qualified only in case if mother dies, abandons a child, is not able to live and work independently, or if she, during the period of entitlement, enters into employment or self-employment. After the 77th day both, mother as well as father, have the same right to parental allowance and it is assigned based on a mutual written agreement. There is no means test.

- *Eligibility conditions*

Parental allowance is granted to parents who are not eligible for the insurance-based wage compensation during the parental leave. The benefit is paid only to parents with children aged less than one year, who receive no contributory parental payments and has no employment or self-employment income.

- *Income test*

Not applicable.

- *Benefit amount*

The 2020–2023 parental allowance benefit rates are indicated below. The amount does not change in the case of twins, triplets, etc., however, it is prolonged. In September 2014 the parental allowance amount was changed and no longer set in line with minimum wage. Another change in the amount of the benefit was introduced in January 2021. From then on, the benefit is increased in line with the basic amount of the minimum income. The amount of parental allowance is gross, as the employer and the employee part of pension social security contributions must be subtracted. Parental allowance is not subject to income tax.

Table 2.8 Parental allowance rates, EUR per month, 2020–2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Parental allowance	258.09	402.18	421.89	465.34

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

In the implementation, it is assumed that the mother receives parental allowance unless the father is a lone parent.

The reported amount of parental allowance is gross and includes employer and employee social security contributions for pension insurance. Therefore, we reduce the amount for the employer part of social security contributions to get the correct net value of parental allowance in disposable income.

2.5.7 Birth grant (bchba_si)

- ***Definitions***

Birth grant is a benefit for a child born in Slovenia, if the mother or the father common permanent residence in Slovenia and they actually live in Slovenia. From 2020 this benefit is granted in cash, while before it was granted either in-kind or in cash.

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Access to birth grant is limited to families with a dependent baby aged less than one year. Until the year 2012 it was a universal, non means-tested, while means test was introduced in June 2012 with Public Finance Balance Act. From then, only parents whose net family income per family member was below the 64% of net average wage were eligible. In March 2018 the benefit has become universal again and non means-tested. The benefit can be claimed in rang of 60 days before the estimated date of a childbirth and 60 days after a child is born.

- ***Income test***

Birth grant was not subject to income test before June 2012. Since then, only parents whose net family income per family member (family members are parents and dependent children according to the definition on pp. 2) was below the 64% of net average wage were eligible for birth grant. Income definition was the same as for child benefit income test. Since March 2018 the birth grant is a universal benefit and it does not depend on income.

- ***Benefit amount***

The 2020–2023 birth grant benefit rates are indicated below. It is one-time benefit, not subject to income tax. For children born between 1 January 2020 and 30 June 2023, a one-off birth grant of €500 is paid in addition to the regular birth grant (adopted with the 10th package of anti-Covid-19 measures).

Table 2.9 Birth grant rates, EUR, 2020–2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Birth grant	286.72	350	367.15	404.96

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Covid-19 lump sum allowance for the recipients of birth grant is simulated within the policy bchba_si, since it has been extended up to mid-2023.

2.5.8 Large family allowance (bchlg_si)

- ***Definitions***

Large family allowance is a transfer to families with three or more children.

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Access to large family allowance is limited to families with three or more dependent children residing in Slovenia where at least one of the parents and all children have a mutual permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia and they actually live in Slovenia. Eligible are families with three or more children below age 18 or older, if fulfilling the age and status conditions; i.e. aged less than 26 and involved in full time education.

- ***Income test***

Large family allowance was a universal non means-tested benefit before June 2012. Since then, only parents whose net family income per family member was below the 64% of net average wage were eligible. Means tested nature of this benefit was kept, according to the Act, until the year after the year when GDP growth reaches 2.5% and the annual increase in the employment rate in the age group 20-64 years exceeds 1.3 percentage points. Thus, since January 2019 a large family allowance has again become a non means-tested benefit – all large families are eligible to this benefit regardless their income.

- ***Benefit amount***

The level of benefit is paid once a year and it differs according to the size of family. The 2020–2023 large family allowance rates are indicated below.

Table 2.10 Large family allowance, EUR, 2020–2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Large family allowance: 3 dependent children	404.48	404.48	424.30	468.00
Large family allowance: 4 or more dependent children	491.52	491.52	515.60	568.71

2.5.9 Social assistance (bsa_si)

- ***Definitions***

The Social assistance benefit is means-tested and is intended to ensure the minimum income for residents of Slovenia. The benefit level is the difference between the minimum income of the family and family's income in previous three months which is the base for income test.

- *Eligibility conditions*

In accordance with the Social Assistance Act, beneficiaries are citizens of the Republic of Slovenia permanently residing in Slovenia and aliens in possession of a permit for permanent residence in Slovenia. The right to financial social assistance can also be exercised by persons in respect of whom this right is recognised by international instruments binding on the Republic of Slovenia. Financial social assistance is available for beneficiaries who are unable to provide minimum income resources for themselves or their family members for reasons beyond their control and who have exercised their right to financial benefits pursuant to other regulations.

When assessing the eligibility, the account is taken of the ceiling as well as of the fact whether an individual or family has assets enabling subsistence, whether all other rights were exercised (social assistance is the last of the rights within the system, eligible when all other subsistence options are exhausted) and whether the person concerned is active in seeking solutions to his/her problem. The latter is of particular importance to all who can work and must be registered with the Employment Service of Slovenia, participate in offered programmes of active employment policy and actively seek employment.

Means test is taken into account as follows. The person's assets include immovable property, vehicles, vessels, ownership shares in companies or cooperatives, securities, cash assets on transaction or other bank account (savings and other cash assets) and other movable assets. The person's assets do not include the apartment, where the person resides, to the value of the appropriate apartment (the Social Assistance Act states what appropriate apartment is), personal vehicle or single-track vehicle to the value of 28-times of the basic minimum income amount, assets that provide income, higher than double the gross minimum salary, savings up to the certain amount and also assets in some other cases. Assets are considered in such way that the income of persons is increased by a fictively determined income, namely in the amount of annual interest calculated on the value of assets, which are considered. The average annual interest rate for households for time deposits from 1 to 2 years for the year prior to the year when the application is submitted according to the Bank of Slovenia's information is considered. From October 2022 to February 2023, the assets (excluding savings and securities) of new applicants for social assistance were not taken into account when determining their eligibility.

Social assistance might be awarded to the person/family owning an apartment (or house) in which he lives and has a registered permanent residence, whose value exceeds 120,000 EUR (if the value is below the house/apartment is not taken into account):

- a) the social assistance has not been received or not more than eighteen times in the past 24 months or
- b) the recipient is not able to use apartment or house to obtain the means of subsistence due to circumstances beyond his/her control (for example home violence) or
- c) the recipient agrees with the entry of the prohibition of alienation and burdening of all real estate, the owner of which he or she is (hereinafter the "Owner"), in the land book to the benefit of the Republic of Slovenia and fulfils other conditions for the entitlement to the social assistance according to this Act

- *Income test*

The Act Amending and Supplementing the Social Protection Benefits Act was partially implemented in January 2014 and fully implemented in September 2014. This act: a) increased family-member weights due to crisis until the year when GDP growth reaches 2% (January 2014), b) abandoned differentiation of weights for children according to educational level of a child due to introduction of national scholarships for pupils below the age of 18 (January 2014) and, c) increased supplement for single-parent family to 20% (September 2014).

At the end of 2015 a package of laws which partially eliminated the austerity measures in the field of social transfers was adopted.

In April 2018 the Parliament passed the Act Amending the Social Assistance Benefits Act which heavily increased minimum income (it increased from 297.53 EUR in January 2018 to 402.18 EUR in August 2019) and changed the weights. The change of weights has been in force since June 2018.

Table 2.11 Equivalence scales for social assistance, 2020–2023

Family member	Weight
	2020–2023
The first adult	1
The first adult working 60–128 hours/month	1.26
The first adult working more than 128 hours/month	1.51
Single person aged 18–25, living with parents and registered as unemployed	0.7
Single person - permanently unemployable, or permanently incapable of work, or older than 63 (a woman) / 65 (a man) - living with persons who have sufficient means of subsistence for themselves and are not their family members (according to the definition in the Act)	0.76
Each further adult	0.57
Each further adult working 60–128 hours/month	0.7
Each further adult working more than 128 hours/month	0.83
The first child: the oldest child in the family	0.59
Each subsequent child in the family	0.59
The increase for each child in a single-parent family	0.18

Table 2.12 Minimum income rates, EUR per month, by 30st June

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Minimum income	402.18	402.18	421.89	465.34

Family income which is the base for income test is net of taxes and consists of: taxable employment and self-employment income (when self-employment income is lower than gross minimum wage, 75% of gross minimum wage was taken into account up to the end of year 2017), contractual work incomes, student work incomes (since September 2014 only the amount above 50% of basic amount of minimum income has been taken into account), all pensions, unemployment wage compensation, wage compensation for disabled workers, unemployment assistance, parental and paternal payments, parental allowance, capital income, rents, compensation for lost income due to care for child with special needs, social contributions up to full working time for parents who exit labour market or work part-time, national scholarship (without supplements), the difference between received and paid maintenance payments. Personal income tax and employee social security contributions are subtracted. Child benefits (since September 2014 the amount of child benefit taken into account has been reduced by 20% of the child benefit amount for the first child in the first income bracket and without the supplement for single-parent families and children not enrolled in pre-school education) are included in family income, while birth grant and large family allowance are not.

- ***Benefit amount***

The benefit level is the difference between minimum income for the family and family's actual income net of taxes and compulsory social security contributions.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The simulated results overestimate the number of recipients and the aggregate amount of social assistance if full take-up is assumed. Therefore, adjustment for non-take-up has been added to the model by assuming that only a certain proportion of those eligible actually claim it, using random allocation. The non-take-up rate is set to 40% of those eligible for social assistance. This adjustment can be omitted by switching off the corresponding function in the policy itself or setting the switch for non-take-up (BTA) off.

We take into account total annual income instead of income in the previous three months. As we have only annual incomes, we cannot simulate which incomes are received less than three times in three months and therefore, we do not decrease occasional incomes and income from student work for $0.5 * \text{minimum income}$.

The asset test is not simulated due to data constraints. The increase of social assistance in single-parent families is not simulated due to too strict definition of a single-parent family and lack of needed data. The increase of social assistance in single-parent families can be switched on with extension (HHot_ext).

2.5.10 Income support (bsapm_si)

- ***Definitions***

Income support is a social protection benefit, enacted from January 2012, and intended for persons who cannot ensure their financial security due to circumstances beyond their control. It replaces pension support for pensioners and state pension which have both been abolished.

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Persons, who are permanently unemployable or permanently incapable for work or women older than 63 years or men older than 65 years, whose family income (defined in the same way as for social assistance) does not exceed the minimum income amount, are eligible for income support. Income support is also means tested in the same way as social assistance (social assistance included into family income). In case of the ownership of real estate, the rules were stricter, as the entitled recipient was prohibited to alienate and to burden the real estate, owner of which he or she was, to the benefit of the Republic of Slovenia by the decision of the entitlement to the income support. Since February 2017, the same rules as for social assistance apply also for income support considering the ownership of real estate. However, there is extra condition: the income and wealth of those who are obliged to help the applicant to make a living (adult children) are assessed as well. As with social assistance, from October 2022 to February 2023 the assets (excluding savings and securities) of new applicants for income support were not taken into account when determining their eligibility.

- ***Income test***

The Social Benefits Act (2010) introduces new equivalence scale for income support which was enforced in January 2012. The amount of minimum income for income support beneficiaries is increased in relation to the basic amount of the minimum income as evident from Table 2.13.

In April 2018 the Parliament passed the Act Amending the Social Assistance Benefits Act which heavily increased minimum income and changed the weights. The change has been in force since

June 2018. Additionally, the extra weight of 0.11 has been introduced for families with dependent children.

Table 2.13 Equivalence scales (supplements to basic amount of minimum income), 2020–2023

Family member	Weight supplements
	2020 –2023
The single person	0.47
The only adult person in the family	0.47
The first adult person in the family, in which its other adult family members also fulfil the conditions for income support	0.47
For other adult person in the family, in which other adult family members fulfil the conditions for income support (with higher weight) or have the status of an active person	0.25
Single person - permanently unemployable, or permanently incapable of work, or older than 63 (a woman) / 65 (a man) - living with persons who have sufficient means of subsistence for themselves and are not their family members (according to the definition in the Act)	0.55
Household with dependent children	0.11

Family income, which is the base for income test, is net of taxes and consists of: taxable employment and self-employment income, contractual work incomes, student work incomes, all pensions, unemployment wage compensation, wage compensation for disabled workers, unemployment assistance, parental and paternal payments, parental allowance, capital income, rents, compensation for lost income due to care for child with special needs, social contributions up to full working time for parents who exit labour market or work part-time, national scholarship (without supplements), the difference between received and paid maintenance payments. Personal income tax and employee social security contributions are subtracted. Child benefits and social assistance are included in family income, while birth grant and large family allowance are not.

- ***Benefit amount***

The benefit level is the difference between minimum income for the family and family’s actual income net of taxes and compulsory social security contributions.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

We take into account total annual income and not the income in three previous months.

Asset test is not simulated due to data constraints. The unexpectedly small number of recipients is assumingly the consequence of non-take up due to the constraints in case of real estate ownership. Therefore, we simulate non-take up with the introduction of assumption that real estate owners do not apply for the income support. Asset and income test of those who are obliged to help the applicant to make a living (adult children) cannot be assessed due to data constraints as well.

The income and means test of adult children, who are obliged to help the applicant to make a living is not simulated due to data constraints. An adjustment for non-take-up is modelled, assuming that a certain proportion of eligible do (can) not claim the benefit, using a random allocation. The same random numbers are used for social assistance and income support as the potentially eligible persons have to apply for social assistance first and for income support on the top. Using the same random number mimics the reality as the person not applying for social

assistance does not apply for income support. This adjustment can be omitted by switching off the corresponding function in the policy itself or setting the switch for non-take-up off in the spine (bta_si).

2.5.11 Housing benefit (bho_si)

- **Definitions**

Housing benefit is means-tested and covers part of rent for a person whose family income does not exceed certain threshold. The share of covered rent depends on the size of apartment and beneficiary's income, and must not exceed 85% (80% before July 2021) of respective non-profit rent. There were no changes in eligibility conditions, income test and benefit amount for this benefit.

- **Eligibility conditions**

Access to housing benefit is limited only to households renting and paying non-profit or profit rent (if the household is on priority list for non-profit rental housing) rent with income under certain threshold. Only Slovenian citizens are eligible for non-profit rental housing and therefore also for housing benefit.

- **Income test**

Income threshold is the sum of (a) minimum income (the same as for social assistance, but without supplements for activity) for particular household which is increased for 0.1 of basic minimum income in case of single household from 2021 onward, (b) 30% of net family income and (c) estimated non-profit rent. Households above threshold are not eligible at all.

The family income should be below family minimum income. Family income, which is the base for income test, is net of taxes and consists of: taxable employment and self-employment income, contractual work incomes, student work incomes, all pensions, unemployment wage compensation, wage compensation for disabled workers, unemployment assistance, parental and paternal payments, parental allowance, capital income, rents, compensation for lost income due to care for child with special needs, social contributions up to full working time for parents who exit labour market or work part-time, the difference between received and paid maintenance payments. Personal income tax and employee social security contributions are subtracted. Child benefits, social assistance, income support and national scholarship (without supplements) are included in family income, while birth grant and large family allowance are not.

Estimated annual non-profit rent depends on the flat size, the number of points (assumed 270 points for all cases) and the location of the flat (not taken into account in the calculation due to the lack of data). The maximum flat size taken into account when estimating non-profit rent depends on the number of family members:

Table 2.14 Maximum flat size for housing benefit, 2020–2023

The number of family members	Maximum flat size
1 family member	30 m ²
2 family members	45 m ²
3 family members	55 m ²
4 family members	65 m ²
5 family members	75 m ²
6 family members	85 m ²
more than 6 family members	85 m ² +6 m ² for 7 th and each subsequent member

Estimated annual non-profit rent is calculated as follows (S = flat size in square meters):

- $(270 \cdot \text{€}3.5 \cdot S \cdot 1.057 \cdot \text{factor})$ if $S \leq 30$
- $(270 \cdot \text{€}3.5 \cdot S \cdot 1.024 \cdot \text{factor})$ if $S > 30$ & $S \leq 45$
- $(270 \cdot \text{€}3.5 \cdot S \cdot 1.000 \cdot \text{factor})$ if $S > 45$ & $S \leq 65$
- $(270 \cdot \text{€}3.5 \cdot S \cdot 0.966 \cdot \text{factor})$ if $S > 65$ & $S \leq 75$
- $(270 \cdot \text{€}3.5 \cdot S \cdot 0.950 \cdot \text{factor})$ if $S > 75$

In 2006 factor amounted to 0.0446 and in 2007 to 0.0468. It has not changed since then. In July 2021 the value of non-profit rent point was increased from €2.63 to €2.92, in April 2022 to €3.21 and in April 2023 to €3.5, when its maximum was reached. From April 2024 onwards the non-profit rent point will be adjusted once a year in line with the consumer price index.

- ***Benefit amount***

The benefit level is the difference between income threshold for the household and household income which is the base for income test. The benefit cannot be higher than 85% of estimated non-profit rent (*EUROMOD: Estimated non-profit rent*). Housing benefit is not subject to income tax.

Eligible households paying market (profit) rent get somewhat different benefit amount which consists of two parts:

1. Subsidy for non-profit rent; the estimated non-profit rent amounts to the flat size (limited by the number of persons in household) multiplied by 3 EUR/ m² (for example, non-profit rent for 45 m² flat amounts to 135 EUR), but subsidy is calculated in the same manner as for the flat with actual non-profit rent.
2. Subsidy for (profit) market rent, which is the difference between estimated non-profit and estimated profit rent. Estimated profit rent depends on the region and varies from 4 EUR to 7 EUR per m².

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The policy is not modelled due to data limitation on eligibility for housing benefit for flats rented by market rent.

Due to data limitations housing benefit is severely over-simulated in EUROMOD. Hence it is switched OFF, i.e. not modelled by default. HhoT_ext switches housing benefit on, as over-simulation regarding recipients does not affect hypothetical households. Besides, higher minimum income for single parent families can be switched on with HHot extension (HHot_ext). There is no information about the actual flat size in the data, so the family-size-dependent maximum flat size is assumed in the estimation of the non-profit rent. Asset test is not simulated due to data constraints. The component bho or bho_s is automatically taken into account when calculating household income, depending if simulations are set OFF or switched ON.

2.5.12 Child benefit (bchmt_si)

- ***Definitions***

Child benefit is a complementary income for the child's upbringing, subsistence, and education.

- ***Eligibility conditions***

The right to child benefit is granted to one of the parents or any other person, namely for a child that resides in the Republic of Slovenia and is younger than 18 years.

- ***Income test***

Income threshold is set as income per family member compared to average net wage. The family income, which is the base for income test, is net of taxes and consists of: taxable employment and self-employment income, contractual work incomes, student work incomes (only amount above the minimum wage), all pensions, unemployment wage compensation, wage compensation for disabled workers, unemployment assistance, parental and paternal payments, parental allowance, capital income, rents, compensation for lost income due to care for child with special needs, social contributions up to full working time for parents working part-time, the difference between received and paid maintenance payments. Personal income tax and employee social security contributions are subtracted. Child benefit is the first benefit in series, which means no subsequent benefits (social assistance, income support and national scholarship) are included into family income.

In 2019 the income brackets' thresholds were increased – adjusted with the rise in consumer prices in the period January–December 2018 compared to the same period in the year before. Families above threshold are not eligible for child benefits.

- ***Benefit amount***

The amount of benefit depends on the family income per family member in comparison to average net wage and the number of eligible children. The number of income brackets is the same as in previous system, while the benefit amounts differ according to educational level of a child.

In June 2012, the Public Finance Balance Act abolished the right to child benefit for parents in 7th and 8th income bracket and lowered child benefit amount for parents in 5th and 6th income bracket by 10%. The same Act provided that the last two income brackets would be re-introduced and the amount for parents in 5th and 6th income bracket will be re-increased to the previous level when GDP growth reaches 2% again. Child benefit amounts are evident from the Table 2.15. Since January 2014, differentiation of child benefits according to educational level of a child has been abolished (only exception is the 6th income bracket) due to introduction of national scholarships for pupils below the age of 18. Due to economic growth the 5th and 6th income bracket amounts were increased by 10% (to the previous amount) in January 2016 and 7th and 8th income brackets have been re-introduced in January 2018. Besides, the 6th income bracket was split into two smaller income brackets and the child benefit in income bracket 6b was increased. Since January 2019 the 6a and 6b income brackets have been merged again in to one income bracket 6 and its amount has been set to the amount of income bracket 6a.

Since January 2018, income brackets thresholds are no longer set as the percentage of the average net wage but as absolute values (actual absolute values of income brackets thresholds from 2017). Using actual absolute values of income bracket thresholds from 2017 in practice means that the indexation has been missed in year 2018. The income brackets' thresholds are adjusted once a year in January with the rise in consumer prices in the period January–December of the previous year compared to the same period in the year before.

Table 2.15 Child benefit rates, EUR per month, 2020–2023

Income bracket	Net monthly income per person in % of net average wage or in absolute terms	Child benefit for a child in elementary school or until 18 years of age (in euro)			Child benefit for a child in high school up to the age of 18 (in euro)		
		1st child	2nd child	3rd and every additional child	1st child	2nd child	3rd and every additional child
2020-2021							
1 st	to 191.40 EUR	117.05	128.75	140.47	117.05	128.75	140.47
2 nd	from 191.41 EUR to 319.01 EUR	100.08	110.63	121.12	100.08	110.63	121.12
3 rd	from 319.02 EUR to 382.82 EUR	76.27	85.25	94.19	76.27	85.25	94.19
4 th	from 382.83 EUR to 446.62 EUR	60.16	68.64	77.28	60.16	68.64	77.28
5 th	from 446.63 EUR to 563.60 EUR	49.19	57.41	65.57	49.19	57.41	65.57
6 th	from 563.61 EUR to 680.56 EUR	31.17	39.01	46.81	31.17	39.01	46.81
7 th	from 680.57 EUR to 871.98 EUR	23.38	31.17	39.01	29.52	37.31	50.84
8 th	from 871.99 EUR to 1052.75 EUR	20.36	28.16	35.95	23.43	31.23	40.85
2022							
1 st	to 200.78 EUR	122.79	135.06	147.35	122.79	135.06	147.35
2 nd	from 200.79 EUR to 334.64 EUR	104.98	116.05	127.05	104.98	116.05	127.05
3 rd	from 334.65 EUR to 401.58 EUR	80.01	89.43	98.81	80.01	89.43	98.81
4 th	from 401.59 EUR to 468.50 EUR	63.11	72	81.07	63.11	72	81.07
5 th	from 468.51 EUR to 591.22 EUR	51.6	60.22	68.78	51.6	60.22	68.78
6 th	from 591.23 EUR to 713.91 EUR	32.7	40.92	49.1	32.7	40.92	49.1
7 th	from 713.92 EUR to 914.71 EUR	24.53	32.7	40.92	30.97	39.14	53.33
8 th	from 914.72 EUR to 1,104.33 EUR	21.36	29.54	37.71	24.58	32.76	42.85
2023							
1 st	to 221.46 EUR	135.44	148.97	162.53	135.44	148.97	162.53
2 nd	from 221.47 EUR to 369.11 EUR	115.79	128	140.14	115.79	128	140.14
3 rd	from 369.12 EUR to 442.94 EUR	88.25	98.64	108.99	88.25	98.64	108.99
4 th	from 442.95 EUR to 516.76 EUR	69.61	79.42	89.42	69.61	79.42	89.42
5 th	from 516.77 EUR to 652.12 EUR	56.91	66.42	75.86	56.91	66.42	75.86
6 th	from 652.13 EUR to 787.44 EUR	36.07	45.13	54.16	36.07	45.13	54.16
7 th	from 787.45 EUR to 1,008.93 EUR	27.06	36.07	45.13	34.16	43.17	58.82
8 th	from 1,008.94 EUR to 1,218.08 EUR	23.56	32.58	41.59	27.11	36.13	47.26

Lone parents (according to new stricter definition) were entitled to a 10% higher child benefit up to September 2014 and 30% higher child benefit since September 2014 (adopted new Parental Protection and Family Benefit Act). Additionally, pre-school child, who is not enrolled in pre-school education and is younger than 4 years old, is entitled to a 20% higher child benefit. This right covers only the children up the age of four since March 2018.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Asset test is not simulated due to data constraints. The increase of child benefits in single-parent families is not simulated for years 2012 and later, due to new stricter definition of single-parent family and lack of needed data. 20% higher child benefits for pre-school children not enrolled in pre-school education are also not simulated due to data constraints. The increase of child benefit in single parent families can be switched on with HHoT extension (HHot_ext).

2.5.13 Wage compensation for workers on hold due to Covid-19 (yemcomp_si)

- ***Definitions***

Wage compensation for workers on hold is a Covid-19 benefit for the workers who are on a temporary hold issued by his/her employer during the Covid-19 epidemic.

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Workers who are on hold due to inability of the employers to provide work for their employees (due to activity reduction or company closure) during the epidemic are eligible for wage compensation. Workers not working due to reasons caused by epidemic (childcare due to closing of schools and kindergartens; inability to come to work due to lack of public transport; healthy persons in the event of a quarantine ordered by decision of the Minister of Health, who have been or are suspected of having contact with someone with Covid-19 illness) have the same status as the workers on hold.

Employers may apply for the reimbursement of wage compensation for workers on hold. Eligible are all employers who expect their average monthly revenues in 2020 to decrease by more than 10% compared to 2019. Employers who get assistance according to the Act and will not fulfil conditions when submitting annual reports for 2020 will have to repay all financial aid. Two types of employers are not eligible under any conditions: a) employers, who are direct or indirect users of the budget of the Republic of Slovenia or the budget of the municipality and got more than 70% of their revenues from public sources in year 2019, and b) an employer pursuing a financial or insurance activity belonging to group K according to the Standard classification of activities with more than 10 employees. The wage compensation for workers on hold will be reimbursed by the state, but only up to the level of average wage in Slovenia in 2019.

The measure was in force for the period from March 13, 2020 to May 31, 2020 and from November 2021 to end June 2021.

- ***Income test***

Not applicable.

- ***Benefit amount***

The worker on hold is entitled to wage compensation in the amount of 80% of the basic salary. Wage compensation must not be below the minimum wage.

The state budget refunds the employer:

- *for employees put on hold between 13 March and 31 May 2020:*
 - the amount of wage compensation paid, up to the national 2019 average wage (€1,133.50), without associated employee's social security contributions;
 - the employer is exempt from paying contributions for all social security insurances from the salary compensation; these are also paid from the state budget, up to the amount of social contributions from the national 2019 average salary (ZIUZEOP, 2020, Articles 20 and 28);

- *for employees put on hold from 1 June 2020 to 31 October 2020:*
80% of wage compensation paid (including social security contributions), but not more than the maximum amount of unemployment benefit (€892.50 gross).
Employers with less than 70% of their 2019 revenues coming from public sources are entitled to a refund proportional to 2019 revenues from non-public sources;
- *for reimbursements of salary contributions that were paid for November 2020 (from 1 November 2020) and until the end of entitlement (i.e. 30 June 2021):*
80% of the salary compensation paid (including social security contributions), but not more than the national average salary;
- 100% of wage compensations (including social security contributions) paid if the total amount of public funds the employer/company receives related to COVID-19 does not exceed €800,000; however, reimbursements of salary contributions that were paid for November 2020 and until the end of entitlement (i.e. 30 June 2021) are limited by the national average salary.

Social security contributions for workers who are on hold due to the Covid-19 are credited by the state up to the amount of reimbursement. The amount of credited social contributions is equal to the employee and employer part of social security contributions.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Wage compensation for workers on hold is simulated within the policy `yemcomp_si`, where average monthly benefit paid by the state and the firm, and credited social security contributions are calculated. This policy can only produce results if the model is run in combination with the LMA add-on. The individuals that are selected to undergo transitions to monetary compensation schemes are defined in the `TransLMA_si` policy, which is switched on automatically by the add-on. For more information about the modelling of labour market transitions please consult the ‘Simulating labour market transitions in EUROMOD’ document.

As the highest number of workers on hold was reached in the periods when the rules from the first and the third bullet were in force, only these measures are implemented.

2.5.14 Crisis allowance for employees who work during Covid-19 (`yemadd_si`)

- ***Definitions***

Crisis allowance is a Covid-19 monthly benefit for those workers who are working during the epidemic.

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Workers who are working during the epidemic might be eligible for the benefit. The measure was in force between March 13 and May 31, 2020 and in December 2020/January 2021.

- ***Income test***

Income threshold was set to 3 times the minimum wage in Slovenia for the period March 13 – May 31 and to twice the minimum wage for December 2020/January 2021.

- ***Benefit amount***

Crisis allowance is a monthly benefit of 200 EUR. This benefit is exempt of all taxes and social insurance contributions.

Employee and employer pension and disability insurance contributions for all workers who worked during the Covid-19 in March, April and May 2020 are credited by the state. The amount

of credited social contributions for pension and disability insurance is equal to the employee and employer part of the social contributions for pension and disability insurance before the epidemic (see sections 2.5.1 and 2.5.2).

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The crisis allowance for the period December 2020 / January 2021 is assumed to be received in January 2021. The policy is not simulated in the baseline. It can be activated by switching ON the Covid-19 extension (which is turned OFF by default).

2.5.15 Universal income for self-employed during Covid-19 (ysecomp_si)

- ***Definitions***

Universal income is a Covid-19 benefit for self-employed workers and other beneficiaries (religious servants of a registered church or other religious community and insured farmers) during the Covid-19 epidemic.

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Eligible are self-employed and other beneficiaries who are not insured under any other statutory basis (e.g. parental leave, retirement, employment) and are unable or not allowed to carry out their activities or are able to carry out activities to significantly reduced extent due to Covid-19 epidemic. Social security contributions for self-employed who receive universal income are credited by the state.

- ***Income test***

Universal income for self-employed depends on the revenues of self-employed. In the period March 13 – May 31, 2020, only those with their more than 10% lower average monthly revenues in 2020 compared to 2019 were eligible. If this additional condition was not fulfilled at the end of the year 2020, self-employed who got the universal income will have to pay it back. In this case, the beneficiary will also have to reimburse the exempted social insurance contributions.

In the period from October 2020 to end June 2021, only those self-employed with their revenues lower more than 20% compared to 2019 average monthly revenues were eligible to the benefit.

- ***Benefit amount***

Universal income is a monthly benefit in the amount of 350 EUR for March and 700 EUR for April and May of 2020. Universal income for this period was exempt of all taxes and social insurance contributions. The Republic of Slovenia ensured the payment of social insurance contributions for the self-employed with universal income due to Covid-19 for the period March 13 – May 31, 2020. The amount of credited social insurance contributions is equal to the social insurance contributions for self-employed before the epidemic (see section 2.5.3).

Universal income from October 2020 to June 2021 amounted to 1,100 EUR per month, but the self-employed had to pay social security contributions by themselves. However, we still consider these social security contributions as credited, as they are actually paid from the benefit received by the state.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Universal income for self-employed is simulated within the policy ysecomp_si, where the universal income for self-employed due to Covid-19 is calculated. This policy can only produce results if the model is run in combination with the LMA add-on. The individuals that are selected

to undergo transitions to monetary compensation schemes are defined in the TransLMA_si policy, which is switched on automatically by the add-on. For more information about the modelling of labour market transitions please consult the ‘Simulating labour market transitions in EUROMOD’ document.

The self-employment income of the universal income recipients is not recalculated (lowered) as we assume that the drop in self-employment income due to uprating factors is sufficient. Additional drop of self-employment income within the policy is omitted due to very mild conditions (only 10% drop in self-employment income).

Besides self-employed workers other beneficiaries (religious servants of a registered church or other religious community and insured farmers) could be eligible as well. However, we could not simulate universal income for them due to data limitations.

2.5.16 Temporary unemployment benefit (bunnc_si)

- *Definitions*

Temporary unemployment benefit is a Covid-19 benefit for the employees who become unemployed in the time of the epidemic and are not eligible for unemployment benefit.

- *Eligibility conditions*

Eligible are employees who become unemployed due to the business reasons or termination of the employment contract at the time of the epidemic and are not eligible for the (regular) unemployment benefit. The measure is in force for period from March 13 to May 31, 2020 and from October 18, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

- *Income test*

Not applicable.

- *Benefit amount*

Temporary unemployment benefit is monthly benefit in the amount of 513.64 EUR. The social security contributions are paid as for regular unemployment wage compensation.

- *EUROMOD modelling*

It is simulated only when used together with the labour market adjustment (LMA) tool.

If original months in unemployment are higher than duration of Covid-19 measures (9.59 months), the full duration of benefit receipt is assumed. If original months in unemployment are equal or lower than duration of epidemic, the benefit receipt is set randomly (with 21.6% (2.59/12) probability) with the duration equal to the original months in unemployment.

2.5.17 Lump sum allowance for vulnerable groups during Covid-19 (bls_si)

- *Definitions*

Lump sum allowance is one-time solidary supplement for vulnerable groups due to Covid-19 epidemic.

- *Eligibility conditions*

Covid-19 lump sum allowance in 2020 was entitled to:

- a) pensioners whose pension is up to 700 EUR,
- b) recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers who work part time, are temporary on hold or do not work due to reasons caused by epidemic,
- c) persons aged 65 or more and farmers (or their family members) if they are not pensioners and their incomes are below income and means-test for income support,
- d) students,
- e) unemployed recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers,
- f) recipients of social assistance and income support (who are not retired),
- g) recipients of parental allowance,
- h) recipients of childcare supplement,
- i) recipients of parental payment up to the amount of minimum wage,
- j) recipients of compensation for lost income due to care of child who need special care,
- k) foster carers for each child up to the age of 18,
- l) recipients of child benefit from 1st to 6th income bracket,
- m) recipients of large family allowance.

Each person was eligible to only one solidary supplement based on the one of the above eligibility conditions.

Covid-19 lump sum allowance in 2021 was entitled to:

- a) pensioners whose pension is up to 714 EUR,
- b) recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers who work part time, are temporary on hold or do not work due to reasons caused by epidemic,
- c) farmers aged 65 or more (or their family members) if they are not pensioners and their incomes are below income and means-test for income support,
- d) students,
- e) children below the age of 18 (parents or foster carers),
- f) pupils aged 18 and more,
- g) unemployed recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers,
- h) recipients of childcare supplement,
- i) recipients of large family allowance,
- j) recipients of birth grant,
- k) registered unemployed persons who become unemployed after the start of covid-19 pandemic.

Covid-19 lump sum allowance in 2022 was entitled to:

- a) pensioners whose pension was up to 732 EUR,
- b) unemployed recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers,
- c) recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers who worked part time, were temporary on hold or did not work due to reasons caused by epidemic,
- d) farmers aged 65 or more (or their family members) if they are not pensioners and their incomes are below 591.2 EUR,
- e) war veterans,
- f) some disabled persons,
- g) social assistance and income support recipients unemployable due to disability,
- h) recipients of birth grant for children born until June 30, 2023.

- ***Income test***

Covid-19 lump sum allowance is a universal benefit with different rules for particular groups. Eligible are pensioners with monthly pension below 700 EUR in 2020 / 714 EUR in 2021. For some groups the benefit is conditional on receipt of other benefits. It is a universal benefit for students and children.

- ***Benefit amount***

In 2020, all pensioners with pensions up to 700 EUR received one-time solidarity supplement dependent on the pension amount:

- 300 EUR for pensioners with (monthly) pensions up to 500 EUR,
- 230 EUR for pensioners with pensions from 500.01 EUR and up to 600 EUR,
- 130 EUR for pensioner with pensions from 600.01 EUR and up to 700 EUR.

The recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers who work part time, are temporary on hold or do not work due to reasons caused by epidemic are eligible to the same benefit amount as pensioners. In case of part-time work, the recipients are eligible only to the proportional amount of allowance.

Covid-19 one-time lump sum allowance for all other vulnerable groups (farmers aged 65 or more (or their family members) if they are not pensioners and their incomes are below income and means-test for income support, students, unemployed recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers, the recipients of social assistance and income support (who are not retired), parental allowance, childcare supplement, parental payment up to the amount of minimum wage, compensation for lost income due to care of child who need special care, and for the foster carers for each child up to the age of 18) was 150 EUR in 2020. Potential recipients are eligible to lump sum allowance only due to one reason and cannot receive the benefit more than once.

The yearly amount of large family allowance for 2020 was increased due to Covid-19 to 504.48 EUR for the families with three children and to 691.52 EUR for families with four or more children.

The recipients of child benefit from 1st to 6th income bracket were, due to Covid-19, eligible to 30 EUR for each eligible child, but only if parents were not eligible to the increased large family allowance due to Covid-19.

Lump sum allowance for vulnerable groups was exempt from all taxes and it is not included in income tests for benefits.

In 2021, the amounts were higher. All pensioners with pensions up to 714 EUR received one-time solidarity supplement dependent on the pension amount:

- 300 EUR for pensioners with (monthly) pensions up to 510 EUR,
- 230 EUR for pensioners with pensions from 510.01 EUR and up to 612 EUR,
- 130 EUR for pensioner with pensions from 612.01 EUR and up to 714 EUR.

Covid-19 one-time lump sum allowance for all other vulnerable groups (farmers aged 65 or more (or their family members) if they are not pensioners and their incomes are below income and means-test for income support, students, unemployed recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers and unemployed was 150 EUR in 2021. Parents or carers of child aged less than 18 were eligible for 50 EUR per child. The same amount was given to pupils aged 18 or more.

The yearly amount of large family allowance for 2021 was increased due to Covid-19 to 504.48 EUR for the families with three children and to 691.52 EUR for families with four or more children.

The recipients of birth grant for children born from 1 January 2020 received extra 500 EUR on the top of the birth grant. Parents or carers of child aged less than 18 were eligible for 50 EUR per child. The same amount was given to pupils aged 18 or more. Covid-19 one-time lump sum allowance for all other vulnerable groups was 150 EUR in 2021.

In 2022, the benefit amounts for pensioners with pensions up to 723 EUR received one-time solidarity supplement dependent on the pension amount:

- 300 EUR for pensioners with (monthly) pensions up to 523 EUR,
- 230 EUR for pensioners with pensions from 523.01 EUR and up to 628 EUR,
- 130 EUR for pensioner with pensions from 628.01 EUR and up to 723 EUR.

All other eligible individuals were entitled to 150€.

The 500 (one-off) for a new-born child has been paid for children born until 30 June 2022 on top of a regular birth grant.

EUROMOD modelling

The policy is not simulated in the baseline. It can be activated by switching ON the Covid-19 extension (which is turned OFF by default).

Covid-19 lump sum allowance for the recipients of birth grant is simulated within the `bchba_si` policy. Covid-19 lump sum allowance for the recipients of the birth grant is simulated by default.

The benefit is not modelled for the recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers who work part time, are temporary on hold or do not work due to reasons caused by epidemic in all three years due to data limitation. The benefit for 2022 is not modelled for war veterans, some disabled persons and unemployable social assistance and income support recipients due to data limitation. We assume that all persons aged 65 and more without pensions and with incomes below the threshold are farmers.

2.5.18 Energy voucher / allowance (`bec_si`)

- *Definitions*

The energy voucher is a one-time solidary supplement for vulnerable groups due to high energy prices. It is set down in the law on emergency measures to alleviate the consequences of high energy prices, passed in February 2022.

In August 2022, the Act Determining Temporary Measures to Remedy the Consequences of Higher Living Costs of the Most Vulnerable Population Groups was passed. It set energy allowance, a one-time allowance paid out to the recipients of social assistance, income support and the most vulnerable groups of disabled persons in 2022/2023.

- *Eligibility conditions*

The energy voucher in February 2022 was entitled to:

- a) pensioners whose pension is up to 1,000 EUR in December 2021,
- b) unemployed recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers,

- c) recipients of social assistance and income support in December 2021 (who are not retired),
- d) some disabled persons,
- e) foster carers for each child up to the age of 18,
- f) recipients of child benefit from 1st to 6th income bracket in December 2021,
- g) recipients of large family allowance in 2021,

Each person was eligible to only one solidary supplement based on the one of the above eligibility conditions.

The energy voucher in 2022/2023 was paid to:

- a) recipients of social assistance and income support in the period between August 2022 and March 2023,
- b) the most vulnerable categories of disabled persons.

- ***Income test***

Energy voucher (February 2022) is a universal benefit with different rules for particular groups. Eligible are pensioners and unemployed recipients of wage compensation for disabled workers with monthly pension below 1,000 EUR in December 2021. For some groups the benefit is conditional on the receipt of other benefits.

Eligibility rules for social assistance and income support apply to energy allowance (2022/2023), as it was (mostly) paid out to the recipients of social assistance and income support.

- ***Benefit amount***

The energy voucher amounts 150 EUR. Only recipients of large family allowance who have more than three children get extra 50 EUR.

The energy allowance (2022/2023) amount depends on the number of household members:

- a) Single persons: 200 EUR;
- b) Families with dependent children: 314 EUR plus 118 EUR for each child (59 EUR if a child is in shared custody);
- c) Single-parent family: 200 EUR plus 118 EUR for each child (59 EUR if a child is in shared custody);
- d) Couple without children: 314 EUR;
- e) Vulnerable disabled persons: 200 EUR.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The energy voucher is not modelled for foster carers and some disabled persons due to data limitation. We also assume that all income support and social assistance recipients in 2022 received the benefit in December 2021 as well.

The energy allowance is not modelled for disabled persons as data do not allow their identification. The energy allowance is not modelled for disabled persons as data do not allow their identification. Allowance for families with children is based on the assumption of full custody as data on shared custody of children is unavailable. Energy allowance is modelled for the year 2023 for all recipients.

2.5.19 Dearness allowance for recipients of child benefit (bchec_si)

- *Definitions*

Families entitled to child benefit, were entitled to a dearness allowance paid out in. The purpose of the dearness allowance was to help families with children during high inflation. It was paid out three times; in November and December 2022 and January 2023.

- *Eligibility conditions*

Eligible were families entitled to child benefit in the period from November 2022 to January 2023.

- *Income test*

The income test for child benefit is applied.

- *Benefit amount*

Dearness allowance for child benefit recipients was equal to the child benefit amount for the first child, depending on the family's income bracket. The benefit was paid for each child in a family.

- *EUROMOD modelling*

Families receiving child benefits were entitled to the dearness allowance for two months in 2022 and one month in 2023. Therefore, the policy is modelled in the years 2022 and 2023.

2.6 Social insurance contributions

There are four types of compulsory social security contributions, which are paid both by employer and employee: (1) for pension and disability insurance (they are paid to the Pension Insurance Fund), (2) for health insurance (they are paid to the Institute of Health Insurance), (3) for unemployment insurance (they are paid to the central government), (4) for maternity leave insurance (they are paid to the central government).

There are also some social security contributions for benefits. Employee part of these contributions (unemployment wage compensation, parental payments, wage compensation for disabled workers, compensation for lost income due to care for child with special needs) is included among employee social contributions, although they are paid from the institution which disburses the benefit.

The “employer” part of social security contributions on benefits (parental payments, wage compensation for disabled workers, unemployment wage compensation, compensation for lost income due to care for child with special needs, unemployment assistance and pensions) could be considered as credited contributions. However, in external statistics these contributions are treated as transfers between public funds.

As already mentioned, there are also credited social security contributions for parents satisfying the following conditions:

- part time work of parents with children under 3/6 - up to full working time,
- paternal payment without wage compensation up to the end of 2017
- parents who exit the labour market due to the care for four or more children.

Besides, there are also credited health insurance contributions on pensions (paid by Pension Fund to the Health Insurance Company) and health insurance contributions on unemployment assistance (paid by Employment Service to the Health Insurance Company).

Employee and employer contributions are paid by the employer. The minimum base for social contributions was in force at the level of minimum wage for taxable employment income and wage compensation for sick leave up to 2014. This means that the social contributions were paid from minimum wage if reference earnings (employment income and wage compensation for sick leave) were lower than minimum wage. The new Pension and Disability Insurance Act, enforced at the beginning of 2013, gradually increases minimum base for social contributions up to 60% of average wage in 2021; the minimum base was set at the level of minimum wage in 2013 and 2014 and increased to 52% of average wage in Slovenia in period 2015–2017. After this period the minimum base for social contributions was increased for two percentages in each further year, reaching from 54% up to 60% of an average wage in Slovenia in years 2018 and 2021, respectively. Employees and employers are liable to pay contributions for the difference between the minimum base and the monthly wage, except for pension, disability and health insurance contributions, where employers are also obliged to pay the employee part of contributions.

The current pension legislation introduced reduced social security contributions for employing first-time job seekers and older workers, starting from July 2013. Employers can apply for 50% refund of employer social contributions for pension and disability insurance paid for the first year of employment of the first-time job seeker, and for 30% refund for the second year. The additional condition is that the employment contract is permanent and signed for at least two years and that the employee is younger than 26 years (or is a mother with a child up to three years of age). By the same token, employer social contributions for pension and disability insurance are 30% lower for employees who have reached the age of 60 years and over and 50% lower for employees who have already fulfilled early retirement conditions (but only before the age of 60 years).

Few temporary changes were adopted in 2016 with Intervention Measures for the Labour Market Act. Reduction of social security contributions (for pension and disability insurance) for employees who are older than 60 years and employees who have already fulfilled early retirement conditions are abolished until the end of 2019. On the other hand the employer who permanently employs unemployed person older than 55 years (who has been unemployed for at least six months) is exempt from all employer contributions for 24 months. This change is in force until the end of 2019.

In 2013 the Act Amending and Supplementing the Labour Market Act was passed which brought some changes regarding social contributions for unemployment insurance. Namely, on the one hand employer who permanently employs a person is exempt from the payment of unemployment insurance for two years, but on the other hand employer who temporarily employs a person is obliged to pay the amount of 5 times the amount specified for unemployment insurance by the act for the entire period of fixed-term employment.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The minimum base condition, reduced social security contributions (with the exception of the reduction for employees aged more than 60) and increased social security contributions in case of temporary employment are not modelled due to data constraints. The minimum base condition is implemented if the extension HHot_ext is on.

2.6.1 Employee social contributions (tscee_si), (tsbbe_s)

Employee social contributions are paid at a flat rate 22.1% of reference earnings. Reference earnings are: taxable employment income and wage compensation for sick leave. Employee part of social contributions is paid also from some benefits: compensation for lost income due to care for child with special needs, maternity and paternal payments, unemployment wage compensation and wage compensation for disabled workers. Social contributions are levied on parental allowance for only pension and disability insurance. There is no upper earnings threshold. The

base for contributions includes also some fringe benefits and remuneration of expenses related to work above certain threshold.

The rates of employee social contributions are the following:

- a. for pension and disability insurance: 15.5% - the base consists of all listed incomes plus parental allowance;
- b. for health insurance:
 - 6.36% - the base is taxable employment income and wage compensation for sick leave, parental and paternal wage compensations;
 - 5.96% - the base is unemployment wage compensation, compensation for lost income due to care for child with special needs and wage compensation for disabled workers;;
- c. for unemployment insurance: 0.14% - the base consists of all listed incomes
- d. for maternity leave insurance: 0.1% - the base consists of all listed incomes

In case the reference earnings are lower than minimum base the base is calculated as follows:

1. employee social security contributions are paid from reference earnings, and
2. from the difference between reference earnings and minimum base:
 - a. the social contributions for unemployment insurance: 0.14 %
 - b. social contributions for maternity leave insurance: 0.1%.

Health social insurance contributions are not paid.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Due to data restrictions, the base consists (only) of: taxable employment income and wage compensation for sick leave. The employee part of social contributions for benefits consists of unemployment wage compensation, wage compensation for disabled, maternity and paternity payment. The employee's part of social contributions on benefits (tscbe_s) is added to employee's social contributions (ils_sicee) in the output and has to be subtracted to get contributions paid actually by employees. The minimum base condition is not modelled due to data constraints.

2.6.2 Employer social contributions (tscer_s)

Employer social contributions are always paid in line with employee social security contributions. In addition, there are also some incomes where only employer social contributions are paid. The rates of contributions are the following:

- a) for pension and disability insurance:
 - 8.85% - the base are all incomes which are the base for employee social contributions¹ plus parental allowance,
- b) for health insurance:
 - 6.56% - the base is taxable employment income and wage compensation for sick leave, maternity and paternity payments;
 - 5.96% - the base is unemployment wage compensation and wage compensation for disabled workers;
- c) for occupational disease and employment injury insurance contributions:
 - 0.53% - the base is taxable employment income, wage compensation for sick leave and parental and paternal wage compensations;
- d) for unemployment insurance:

¹ All listed incomes are: taxable employment income, wage compensation for sick leave, unemployment wage compensation, wage compensation for disabled, maternity and paternity payment.

- 0.06% - the base are all incomes which are the base for employee social contributions;
- e) for maternity leave insurance:
 - 0.1% - the base are all incomes which are the base for employee social contribution.

In case the reference earnings are lower than minimum wage the procedure is as follows:

1. employer social security contributions are paid from reference earnings and
2. from the difference between reference earnings and minimum wage:
 - a. social contributions for pension and disability insurance (employee and employer part): 24.35 %
 - b. the social contributions for unemployment insurance 0.06 %;
 - c. social contributions for maternity leave insurance: 0.1%.

Health social insurance contributions are not paid.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The minimum base condition is not modelled due to data constraints.

2.6.3 Self-employed social contributions (tscse_s)

The annual base for social contributions is calculated as:

profit in last year + paid social security contributions in last year – share of the base reduction*(profit in last year + paid social security contributions in last year)

Share of base reduction amounts to 30% in 2014, 28% in 2015 and 25% from 2016 onwards. However, the minimum base and upper threshold still remain: the upper threshold has been increased to 3.5*average gross wage in 2014. The minimum base amounted to minimum wage in 2014; in 2015, the minimum base was increased to 54% of average gross wage in Slovenia, in 2016 to 56% of average gross wage, in 2017 to 58% of average gross wage and in 2018 to 60% of average gross wage in Slovenia, when also its maximum was reached. Thus, from 2019 onwards, the minimum base is at 60% of average gross wage in Slovenia. Self-employment contribution rates correspond to the sum of employee and employer contributions rates, i.e. 22.1% + 16.1%=38.2%.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Data on self-employment income in EU SILC include self-employment income (which is taxed with social contributions) and also other types of income (agriculture income, part of employment income to align with labour economic status) which are only partially included in the EU-SILC survey. Therefore, a proper identification of self-employed persons who are obliged to pay social insurance contributions is needed. In 2009 and onwards, we identify them by comparing gross and net self-employment income in EU-SILC (py050g and py050n). When net self-employment income is lower than gross self-employment income, we assume that social insurance contributions were paid and we consider them as self-employed who are obliged to pay social contributions. In the years before 2008, we identify this group of self-employed by setting the condition controlling also for their labour status (les = 2).

2.6.4 Social contributions for occasional incomes (tscee_s, tscer_s)

In 2014 and 2015, the new legislation concerning social contributions for “occasional” incomes, was adopted. Occasional incomes are incomes from contractual work, incomes from student work and royalties.

Social contributions for incomes from contractual work and royalties are levied differently depending on whether a recipient is already insured or not. Insured are persons who are full-time employed, pensioner and student work incomes recipients. Social contributions for incomes from contractual work and royalties are:

1. a recipient is already insured:
 - a. 8.85% employer contribution for pension and disability insurance,
 - b. 0.53% employer contribution for occupational disease and employment injury insurance
 - c. 6.36% of employee contributions for health insurance;
2. a recipient is not insured:
 - a. 15.5% of employee contribution for pension and disability insurance,
 - b. 6.36% of employee contributions for health insurance,
 - c. 8.85% employer contribution for pension and disability insurance,
 - d. 0.53% employer contribution for occupational disease and employment injury insurance contributions.

Since February 2015 social contributions are levied also to incomes from student work:

- a. 15.5% of employee contribution for pension and disability insurance,
- b. 8.85% employer contribution for pension and disability insurance,
- c. 6.36% of employer contributions for health insurance,
- d. 0.53% employer contribution for occupational disease and employment injury,

In addition to contributions, employer must also pay the concession fee in the amount of 16% (8.4% for the budgetary fund of the Ministry, 3.8% for Slovenian Student Union and 3.8% for intermediaries) and additional concession fee of 2%.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

If the recipient receives income from contractual work and employment income ($yem > 0$) we assume, the person is already insured.

The social contributions levied on incomes from royalties are not modelled due to data constraints.

2.6.5 Credited social contributions (tsctfa*_s, tscctl01_s, tsct*_s)

The base for credited social security contributions for parents was an appropriate percentage of minimum wage in case of part time work or the total amount of minimum wage by the end of 2020. Afterwards the base for credited social security contributions for parents has been an appropriate percentage of the average monthly gross wage during the last 12 months which cannot be lower than appropriate percentage of the minimum wage. Social security contributions are paid at the following rates: 21.70 % for employee social security contributions (15.5 % for pension and disability insurance, 5.96 % for health insurance, 0.10 % for maternity leave insurance and 0.14 % for unemployment insurance) and 9.01 % for employer social security contributions (8.85 % for pension and disability insurance, 0.10 % for maternity leave insurance and 0.06 % for unemployment insurance). The base for credited health insurance contributions on pensions is the amount of pensions multiplied by a factor (1.573), while the contribution rate is 5.96%. The base

for credited pension and disability insurance contributions on parental allowance is the benefit amount and the contribution rate is 24.35 % (employee side 15.50% and employer side 8.85%). Note that these contributions are treated as transfers between public funds in external statistics and not as credited contributions.

The employer part of social contributions on benefits is also treated as transfers between public funds and not as credited contributions. The following rates are applied: 16.10 % for wage compensation for disabled workers and parental payments, and 14.97% for unemployment wage compensation.

2.7 Direct taxes

The main tax simulated for Slovenia is personal income tax. All residents are required to file income tax returns if their annual income exceeds an exemption limit (i.e. general tax allowance and higher amount for pensioners).

2.7.1 Personal income tax (*tin_s*)

- *Tax unit*

Personal income tax in Slovenia is individual and each taxpayer must file its own tax return. Only in case of family allowances we consider family, but only to determine dependent children and other dependent family members.

- *Exemptions*

There are few tax exemptions i.e. income components which do not have to be declared to the tax authorities, and thus are not included in the concept of taxable income: (a) family benefits (birth grant, large family allowance, child benefit, parental allowance), (b) social assistance and income support, (c) housing benefit, (d) attendance supplement, (e) childcare supplement, (f) benefits from education (scholarship), (g) disability supplement and (h) employee social contributions.

- *Tax allowances (*tinta_s*)*

There are nine tax allowances: (a) general tax allowance, (b) disabled person's tax allowance, (c) allowance for self-employed professionals, (d) special allowance for additional pension insurance, (e) allowance for students, (f) family allowance for other dependant family member (partner or parent) and (i) family allowance for children. The first 5 allowances are named standard allowances and the last 2 are named family allowances. All tax allowances are deducted from the intermediary tax base.²

Taxpayers who are not dependent children / parents / partners (another taxpayer claims family or child allowance for them) or taxpayers with positive intermediary tax base are eligible for general allowance. General allowance differentiates according to the taxable income amount.

Disabled person's allowance is granted to all taxpayers who are heavily disabled.

Self-employed professionals in the field of culture, self-employed journalists and self-employed professional athletes are entitled to the annual allowance equal to 15% of their income, but the allowance cannot be higher than €25,000 per year. Taxpayers can also claim allowance for

² Intermediary tax base is taxable income minus employee and self-employed social security contributions.

insurance premium paid for additional voluntary pension insurance in the size up to 24% of the social contributions for pension and disability insurance, but the allowance cannot be higher than the amount set by law.

There is also a special allowance for students who work on the basis of a student's referral note from an authorised organisation, which carries out an activity of providing work to secondary-school and university students in accordance with the regulations in the domain of employment. All students, regardless the income amount from student work, are entitled to this allowance.

In case of family allowances, we consider family as a tax unit to determine dependent children and other family members. Despite considering family as a tax unit to determine dependent family members, it should be kept in mind that tax allowances are always assessed individually and not jointly.

We distinguish between tax allowances for dependent family members and tax allowances for dependent children.

Dependent family member is:

- dependent spouse or
- dependent parent

with intermediary tax base less than family allowances for other dependent family members.

Children below age 18 are considered dependent children, regardless of any other condition. Children aged 18 or more but less than 26 are considered dependent children only if a person is in full time education. If a child is unemployed and with income less than family allowances for dependent child, he/she can also be considered as dependent child.

Every person is considered as an individual in the Slovenian tax system. Therefore, parents can freely decide how to split entitlement to child allowances among them. In most cases it is optimal that parent with highest final tax base claims allowance for all children, as the allowance is progressive.³ For this reason, it is assumed that parent with highest final tax base claims allowance for all children, or for the children his/her final tax base can absorb.

If the final tax base of parent with highest income is not sufficient to claim allowances for all dependent children in the family, the other parent should claim allowance for the rest of children. As allowance is progressive, it is important to keep in mind that the other parent can claim allowance only for the number of children reported in his/her own tax return, regardless of the number of children in family. For example, in a family with five dependent children, the father claims allowance for 3 children (for the first, the second and the third) and the mother claims allowance for the other two children (who are considered as first and the second dependent child for the mother and not as fourth and the fifth from a family perspective).

A rule also exists, that parents cannot share the allowance for the same child. The exception is that parents can share allowance for the same child only if the final tax base of one parent is too low and the allowance for the dependent child could not be claimed in its full amount. It should be noted that parents are allowed to “split” children but not the amount of the allowance. For example, in a family with 3 children, where the father is able to claim allowance for two children and 1/3 of allowance for the third child, the mother can claim the rest - 2/3 of allowance for the third child. In this case, the dependent child is considered as “first” for the mother and the allowance amounts to 2/3 of allowance for the first child.

³ Note that this final tax base contains all standard tax allowances but no family tax allowances yet.

The head of the household can claim allowance for as many children as his/her final tax base can absorb and also for residual children, i.e. the children for whom the allowance cannot be claimed in full amount. In the model implementation, the remaining part of the allowance is not transferred to the other parent but it is ignored.

Children left for the other parent – the partner of the head of tax unit – are defined as the difference between the number of all dependent children in the tax unit and the number of children the parent with highest final tax base claims allowance for.

Finally, total allowance for either parent is calculated. Family allowance is progressive and it rises for each subsequent child.

Table 2.16 Personal income tax allowances (EUR per year), effective on June 30, 2020–2023

Allowances	2020-2021	2022	2023
Standard allowances			
- General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,500.00 + (18,700.38-1.40427 x gross income) if gross income is 13,316.83 or lower • 3,500.00 if gross income is higher than 13,316.83 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,500.00 + (19,261.43-1.40427 x gross income) if gross income is 13,716.33 or lower • 4,500.00 if gross income is higher than 13,716.33 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000.00 + (18,761.40 - 1.17259 x gross income) if gross income is 16,000.00 or lower • 5,000.00 if gross income is higher than 16,000.00
- For the disabled	17,658.84	18,188.61	18,188.61
- For self-employed professionals	15% of annual incomes up to 25,000.00	15% of annual incomes up to 25,000.00	15% of annual incomes up to 25,000.00
- For additional pension insurance	max up to 2,819.09	max up to 2,903.66	max up to 2,903.66
- For students	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Family allowances			
- For dependent children			
• 1 st child	2,436.92	2,510.03	2,698.00
• 2 nd child	2,649.24	2,728.72	2,933.00
• 3 rd child	4,418.54	4,551.10	4,892.00
• 4 th child	6,187.85	6,373.48	6,851.00
• 5 th child	7,957.14	8,195.86	8,810.00
• each subsequent child	1,769.30 (more than previous child)	1,822.38 (more than previous child)	1,959.00 (more than previous child)
- For disabled child	8,830.00	9,094.90	9,777.00
- For dependent family members	2,436.92	2,510.03	2,698.00

- **EUROMOD modelling:**

Disabled person's allowance and self-employed professional's allowance are implemented but switched off because of lack of data on eligibility.

The possibility of splitting the allowance for one child between parents is neglected in the implementation due to the model complexity and likely negligible impact on aggregate results. However, the model determines the number of children the parent with highest final income claims allowance for, and the number of children left for the second parent. The model assumes that at most 10 dependent children live in one family, which meets the requirements of Slovenian data.

It was not possible to apply actual calculation of family allowances entirely in EUROMOD. Therefore, there are some differences between the policy implemented in EUROMOD and actual calculation of family allowances:

- upper income limit cannot be controlled for dependent partners in the tax unit definition and only partly for dependent parents,
- dependent child income limit depends on the family allowance for that child – current policy always compares income of dependent child to allowance for the first child,
- policy currently does not allow splitting of one child between parents,
- implementation does not check if child is less than a year old (in this case only a proportional child allowances are taken into account).

Parents of disabled children are entitled to higher tax allowance. This cannot be simulated.

- **Tax base**

The final tax base is defined as taxable income minus social security contributions minus tax allowances. We get intermediary tax base if we subtract employee and self-employed social security contributions from taxable income.

Taxable income consists of: employment income, self-employment income, wage compensation for sick leave, pensions (with yearly bonus), wage compensation for disabled workers, income from contractual work (90% of income), income from student work (90% of income), imputed income from land, royalties (90% of income), maternity (parental) payments, unemployment insurance benefit, compensation for lost income due to care for child with special needs, credited social contributions up to full working time for parents of children under three/six and for parents of four children or more who exit labour market.

Intermediary tax base is taxable income minus employee social security contributions.

Final tax base is intermediary tax base minus tax allowances.

Note that the final tax base cannot be negative. Therefore, policy limits tax allowances to intermediary tax base.

- **Tax schedule**

The tax schedule is progressive, and it is shown in the table below.

Table 2.17 Tax schedule 2020–2023

Tax bracket	Tax base (annual)		Tax
	From (EUR)	To (EUR)	
Tax schedule, 2020-2021			
1.		8,500.00	16%
2.	8,500.00	25,000.00	26%
3.	25,000.00	50,000.00	33%
4.	50,000.00	72,000.00	39%
5.	72,000.00		50%
Tax schedule, 2022			
1.		8,755.00	16%
2.	8,755.00	25,750.00	26%
3.	25,750.00	51,500.00	33%
4.	51,500.00	74,160.00	39%
5.	74,160.00		45%
Tax schedule, 2023			
1.		8,755.00	16%
2.	8,755.00	25,750.00	26%
3.	25,750.00	51,500.00	33%
4.	51,500.00	74,160.00	39%
5.	74,160.00		50%

- **Tax credits**

Tax credits are defined as deductions from tax due. In Slovenian tax system there is only one tax credit; pensioner allowance granted to all pension recipients, regardless of the type and amount of pension. This tax credit amounts to 13.5% of received pension.

2.7.2 Tax on investment income (tinkt_s)

Interests, capital gains and dividends are taxed separately from personal income tax. The tax rate for dividends and interest income was 20% up to 2012 and increased to 25% in 2013, to 27.5% in 2020 and decreased to 25% in 2022. The tax rate for capital gains depends on the holding period: 25% for a holding period of up to 5 years, 20% for a holding period from 5 to 10 years, 15% for a holding period from 10 to 15 years, and 0% for a holding period greater than 15 years. The tax is treated as a final tax for residents and non-residents alike.

- **EUROMOD modelling**

Due to data limitations, investment income is taxed by 25% (27.5% in years 2020 and 2021).

2.7.3 Tax on contractual work (tpa_si)

The contractual work tax applies to all registered legal persons and individuals who perform private business or professional activity and employ other persons under contracts for temporary work. The taxable base also includes all refunds of expenses in connection with services performed. Tax is levied at the flat rate of 25% on gross payments.

3. DATA

3.1 EUROMOD SILC Database (EMSD)

From 2022 onwards, a new database prepared by Eurostat - EUROMOD SILC database (EMSD) is used to derive the EUROMOD input dataset. The EMSD includes:

- all UDB (User Database) variables (each variable is described in the doc 65 available online);
- national SILC data supplied by the National Statistical Institute (NSI);
- EUROMOD variables created and imputed by Eurostat because of restricted data access or knowledge in-house.

Based on the EMSD, the national team derives additional variables requiring a deep understanding of country specificities (for instance national tax-benefit rules). The final EUROMOD input dataset is therefore made of variables created by both Eurostat and national team.

Some of the EUROMOD variables produced by Eurostat are created and/or imputed with PDB (Production Database) variables. The reason being that the modalities of the PDB variables are more detailed than in UDB. According to the agreement between the NSI and Eurostat, the national team was allowed to use the more detailed information coming from the PDB to derive some EUROMOD variables or to use them as intermediate variable to impute other EUROMOD variables.

3.1.1 General description

The Slovenian EUROMOD 2020-2023 simulations are based on the recently introduced EUROMOD SILC database (EMSD). As mentioned above, the EMSD is derived from the EU-SILC standard UDB in combination with variables from the National SILC for 2021 (income reference year 2020). The observation units are households and persons aged 16 and over who live in these households and have been selected at random from the Central Population Register. These selected persons and their addresses determine the households that shall be interviewed.

The sample design for Slovenian EU-SILC was two-stage stratified design. In the first stage primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected, which are clusters of enumeration areas, approximately of the same size. In the second stage 7 persons were selected in the selected PSUs. Actually, the sampling frame of persons aged 16 years or more (on 31st December 2020) is divided into 6 strata, which are defined according to the size of the settlement and the proportion of agricultural households in the settlement. Since regional representativeness should be maintained, implicit stratification according to statistical region was applied.

The survey is in fact a panel; therefore, the selected persons and households participate in the survey for 4 consecutive years. The sample consists of 4 rotating sub-samples: every year a quarter of the respondents who have already participated in 4 consecutive surveys is eliminated and a new quarter of persons is introduced and interviewed for the first time. Every year the gross sample consists of approximately 13,000 households, resulting in the net sample of approximately 8,500 households and 25,000 persons, whereas the method of selection and weights enable to generalize the response data to the entire population and to all the households. However, 2021 was a special year due to the COVID-19. The sample was greatly increased, due to solely telephone interviewing, with 32,000 households selected. Due to unavailability of telephone numbers, the final net sample size was about 7,100 households or about 20,000 persons. The

response rate was much lower than in previous years, when the data were collected by personal interview (for more details see the Quality Report on Living Conditions (EU-SILC) for 2021).

The EU-SILC survey consists of two parts or sources: the survey and the register/administrative data. The data that refer to income and some other information are gathered from the existing registers and administrative records and are linked to the survey results. The use of registers and administrative sources not only facilitates the diminishing of the burden on the respondents, but it also helps cut down the survey expenses. Register and administrative sources from which important information is gathered:

- Pension and Disability Insurance Institute (pensions, supplements, compensations)
- Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs (parental allowances)
- Health Insurance Institute (activity status of persons)
- Employment Service of Slovenia (income from unemployment, status of unemployed persons)
- Tax Authority (data from income tax register for taxable income like personal income, income of entrepreneurs, capital income, and income from property, data about income for social exclusion)
- Central Population Register (e.g. marital status, country of birth, citizenship)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (subsidies for farmers).

Also some other statistical sources were used such as the Statistical Register of Employment, Demographic database and special Survey on Scholarships.

More information on technical issues concerning the Slovenian EU-SILC 2021 can be found in Quality report. The user database on which the EUROMOD database is based, is provided by Eurostat.

Table 3.1. EUROMOD database description

EUROMOD database	SI_2021_c1
Original name	SI_EMSD2_2021
Provider	Eurostat
Year of collection	2021
Period of collection	February–September
Income reference period	Year 2020
Sampling	Two stage random sampling
Unit of assessment	Household [1]
Coverage	Private households [2]
Sample size	7,164 households 19,677 individuals
Response rate	23.68 [3]

[1] Households are composed of families or other communities of persons who live together and spend their income together (for dwelling, food, other), irrespective of whether all members have permanent residence in the place in which the household is located, or whether - due to work, schooling or other reasons - some of the members for a longer period of time (up to 12 months (until 2020, duration of their absence was limited to 6 months)) live elsewhere in Slovenia or abroad.

[2] Households living at private residential addresses. Selected persons and their addresses determine the households that shall be interviewed.

[3] It refers to household response rate which is equal 1 minus household non-response rate.

3.1.2 Sample quality and weights

- *Non-response*

Since there is the sample of persons, and the data are obtained both from the interview and from the registers, the household is considered respondent only if household questionnaire is completed and if also questionnaire for the selected person is completed. For other household members, data are obtained from registers.

Household non-response rate is computed as follows:

$$NR=(1-(Ra*Rh))*100,$$

Where Ra is address contact rate and Rh is the proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database. Address contact rate amounted to 37.01% in 2021 and proportion of completed household interviews to 63.99%, meaning that household non-response rate was 76.32%.

Individual non-response rates (NRp) is computed as follows:

$$NRp=(1-(Rp))*100$$

Where Rp is the proportion of the complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database. In 2021 Rp amounted to 100%, meaning that individual non-response rate was 0%. Overall non-response rate was 76.32%.

Unit non response is extensively documented in the Slovenian SILC Quality Report (National Reference Metadata in ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRSSI), SILC_ESQRS_SI_2021).

- *Weights*

The EU-SILC weights were calculated in three consecutive steps. In the first step the sampling weight (design factor), in the second the non-response adjustment factor and in the third the calibration factor was calculated. The final weight was the product of all three factors. The weights were calculated for the selected households (selected person of the household) and for all the persons included in the survey.

The sampling weight for the sample person is inversely proportional to the probability of selection and the weight is calculated when the person is selected in the sample. The non-response factor was calculated for each stratum. The final step of the calculation of the weights was the calculation of the calibration factors. By the calibration procedures the weighted sums of some key variables are set to the known population values. The sum of weights is equal to the sum of the estimated number of households in Slovenia.

The reference population was defined with the persons in the Central Register of Population which were aged 16 years or more. The individuals with Slovenian citizenship as well as foreigners were included in the sampling frame. Table 3.2 presents more basic descriptive statistics for the grossing-up individual weight rb050.

Table 3.2 Descriptive Statistics of the Grossing-up weight

Number	19,677
Mean	105.85
Median	86.4
Maximum	2088.5
Minimum	1.63
Max/Min	1,281.29
Decile 1	30.0
Decile 9	196.95
Dec 9 / Dec1	6.57

- *Item non-response and under-reporting*

Concerning item non-response, an overview is provided in the Slovenian SILC Quality Report where item non-response for each variable is assessed.

There is a large share of the households where some income is imputed. In the case of partial non-response some income variables were imputed (such as income from farming, reimbursement for travel to/from work, allowance for meal, non-cash employee income – components (value of the company car, months of use it), regular inter household transfers received, regular inter household transfer paid, contribution to private pensions plans, sickness benefits (numbers of days when person get sickness leave), tax on wealth, interests paid for mortgage (components to calculate interests), interests (received), consumption from own production (all components to calculate own production)). The most frequently reimbursement for travel to/from work and tax on wealth were imputed.

Some non-income variables, in the case that data were missing, were imputed, such as number of rooms, total housing costs, child care, and activity status during the income reference period, etc.

Based on Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SORS), the average net monthly wage in 2020 was 1,208.65 EUR. The EU-SILC estimate of employee cash or near cash net monthly income is 1,108.35 EUR. The fact is that SILC monthly net income is somewhat lower than average net monthly wage from administrative sources. The reason might be the differences in income definition. Average wage reported by SORS refers only to taxable cash income received by worker, but it includes sickness benefits paid by employer (and not paid by National Health Insurance Institute). On the other hand, EU-SILC data refer to cash and near cash employment income (for example reimbursement for travel to/from work and meals) but exclude sickness benefits. Even if we include sickness benefits (both, paid by employer and paid by National Health Insurance Institute) into the wage, we find out that the average net monthly wage (including sickness benefit) in 2020 amounted to 1,127.84 EUR.

It should be mentioned that survey wages are lower on average in comparison to official statistics in Slovenia. The reason lies in methodological issues, as official average wage calculation covers persons in paid employment with employment contracts (those working under work contracts or royalty are not covered). Covered are all legal persons but not individual private entrepreneurs and persons in paid employment by them, own account workers and farmers (groups with usually lower wages).

The difference between EU-SILC data on employment income and data from administrative sources is relatively small, which is expected as income data are gathered from the existing registers and administrative records.

3.2 Data adjustment

Adjustments to variables are kept to a minimum. Some minor data cleaning was done to ensure that the relationships of individuals within households are coherent.

In order to guarantee consistency between demographic variables and income variables which refer to the year before data was collected (and on which EUROMOD simulation are based), all children born between the end of the income reference period and the date of interview have been dropped from the sample.

3.3 Imputations and assumptions

3.3.1 Time period

All income information in EU-SILC 2021 refers to the fiscal year 2020 (January–December) and is expressed in annual totals. Generally, incomes and benefits in Slovenia are paid on a monthly basis, although there are few exceptions (birth grant, large family allowance). There is no information on the number of months a certain wage or benefit was received. In EUROMOD database there are all monetary amounts transformed to monthly averages by dividing amounts by 12; it means it is implicitly assumed that income is received at the same rate throughout the year.

The EU-SILC information on demographic variables mainly refers to the time of data collection. The data collection period is usually from January to June, although in 2021 the data collection period was longer than in previous years, from February to September, due to COVID-19. The lag between the income reference period and current variables ranges from 2 to 9 months. However, some information also indicates the status at the end of the income reference period (year 2020). For example, there are two age variables: one of them indicating age at the time of the survey implementation and one at the end of 2020. Similar situation is observed for some socio-economic and labour variables. For example, variable pl031 (self-defined current economic status) refers to the data collection time, while variable rb170 refers to the main activity status during the income reference period. If possible, the corresponding demographic, labour and socio-economic information in the EUROMOD dataset were based on the EU-SILC variables, otherwise they were imputed.

3.3.2 Gross incomes

Most of the data derived from registers are recorded gross at component level in EU-SILC. All income data are collected at the individual level (i.e. the person registered as the receiver of the income). This also concerns typically “household” related incomes such as housing benefits and social assistance.

Data file from the Tax authority enabled Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia that all income variables in EU-SILC were recorded gross and net. Some of variables have the same values for the gross and for the net, because from some kind of income the taxes were not paid. Only for PY021G and PY021N the gross amount was converted into the net amount taking into account 25% tax, which is usually paid in advance to tax authority.

Other notes can be found in the Slovenian SILC Quality Report.

3.3.3 Disaggregation of income and benefit variables

Some income/benefit variables are aggregated at very high level in EU-SILC survey which makes many problems in modelling procedures. On the other hand, national version of EU-SILC

contains the majority of EU-SILC variables at disaggregated level. Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia provided the national version of SILC which is now the part of EMSD database. Even in national SILC database there are particular family benefits recorded into aggregated variables; birth grant and parental allowance are merged into one variable, while child benefit, large family allowance and childcare supplement are merged into another variable. We split these aggregated variables in 2021 national SILC database according to the assumed eligibility of the family members. Since the national SILC data are not anonymised, we got the permission to calculate the shares of individual benefit/income in aggregated SILC variables. We applied these shares to EU-SILC UDB variables and in this manner imputed the following variables:

- bfapt - Social contribution up to full working time for parents of children under three/six
- bfabk - Credited social contributions for parents of four or more children who exit labour market
- bchba - Birth grant
- bmact - Parental - maternity payment
- bmanc - Parental allowance
- bcrbafh - Paternal payment
- bchlg - Large family allowance
- bchmt - Child benefit
- bcham - Maintenance replacement
- bchcc - Childcare supplement
- bcsvcc - Compensation for lost income due to care of child who need special care
- yemnt - Non-taxable part of employment income
- yemtx - Taxable part of employment income; excluding 90% of income from contractual and student work
- yem00 - Employment income; excluding 90% of income from contractual and student work
- yemaj - Income from contractual work which is part of yem
- yemst - Income from student work which is part of yem
- yse00 - Self-employment income; excluding 90% of income from contractual and student work
- yseaj - Income from contractual work which is part of yse
- ysest - Income from student work which is part of yse
- yaj - Income - Contractual work
- yst - Income - Student work
- bdica - Attendance supplement
- bdixp - Disability supplement for disabled
- bdirw - Compensation for disabled workers
- pdi00 - Disability pensions; excluding attendance supplement (bdica), disability supplement for disabled (bdixp) and compensation for disabled workers (bdirw)
- poa00 - Pension - Old Age; excluding attendance supplement (bdica), disability supplement for disabled (bdixp) and compensation for disabled workers (bdirw)
- psu00 - Pension - Survivor; attendance supplement (bdica), disability supplement for disabled (bdixp) and compensation for disabled workers (bdirw)
- bsa00 - Social assistance (bsaen)
- bsacm - Charity which is cash or in-kind benefits received from charity (bsacm)
- bsapm - Income support
- bsaot - Other social assistance (i.e. other payments from Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities covered in variable hy050 - social exclusion not elsewhere classified)

- bls - Covid-19 lump sum allowance for vulnerable groups, which is covered in various variables: py100, py110, py130, py140, hy050 and hy060.

In Slovenian EU-SILC gross employment income (yem) consists of non-taxable employment income, taxable employment income, student work income and contractual work income. However, not the full amount of contractual work income and student work income goes into the yem variable, as costs (in the majority of cases standard costs in the amount of 10%⁴) are deducted. We followed this logic when preparing EUROMOD data. Therefore the sum of yemtx, yemnt, yemst and yemaj is higher than yem. The valid equation is the following: $yem = yemtx + yemnt + 0.9*yemaj + 0.9*yemst$. In the same way we can describe the relationship between yse00, ysest and yseaj. Other key variables that are fully imputed (not available in the EU-SILC UDB survey) are:

- yivwg - Predicted wage
- Self-employment income recipients who are taxed with self-employment social insurance contributions are persons where lse00 = 2. These persons have lower net self-employment income than gross employment income.
- Work history (where missing) – based on the average working period for pensioners, age and sex.
- Number of months in work (where missing) – it is imputed according to employment and self-employment income in relation to the average wage.
- Previous wage – based on unemployment wage compensation.
- Slovenia is treated as one region - drgn is not applicable.

For the year 2021, based on the use of the national version of EU-SILC, it was also possible to disaggregate Covid-related benefits. In terms of income distribution, despite COVID-19, the income distribution based on survey data in 2021 is not very different from previous years.

3.4 Updating

The factors that are used to update monetary variables from 2020 to 2023 are shown in the table in Annex 1. No other updating adjustments are used. Therefore, socio-demographic characteristics (such as employment status, demographic variables and household composition) as well as the distribution of income sources that are not simulated remain the same as in 2020.

⁴ Due to very small number of cases where claimed actual costs were higher than 10% we assume all recipients claim 10% standard costs.

4. VALIDATION

4.1 Aggregate Validation

EUROMOD results are validated against external benchmarks. Detailed comparisons of the number of people receiving a given income component and total yearly amounts are shown in Annex 3. Both market incomes and non-simulated taxes and benefits in the input dataset as well as simulated taxes and benefits are validated against external official data. The main discrepancies between EUROMOD results and external benchmarks are discussed in the following subsections. Factors that may explain the observed differences are also discussed.

4.1.1 Components of disposable income

Disposable income in EUROMOD is slightly different from the original EU-SILC data as can be seen from Table 4.1. There are three reasons for that: a) inclusion of different income components in the definition of household disposable income, b) sample adjustments, and c) differences in the simulated vs. observed values of income components.

Table 4.1 Components of disposable income

	EUROMOD	EU-SILC 2021
Disposable income	ils_dispy	HY020
Employee cash or near cash income	yem (yemtx, yemnt, yemst, yemaj)	PY010G
Company car	-	PY021G
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	yse (yse00, yseaj, ysest)	PY050G
Pension from individual private plans	ypp	-
Unemployment benefits	bunct	PY090G
Old-age benefits – old-age pension	poa	PY100G
Survivor' benefits – survivor pension	psu	PY110G
Sickness benefits – wage compensation for sick leave	bhl	PY120G
Disability benefits – disability pension	pdi	PY130G
Education-related allowances	bed	PY140G
Income from rental of a property or land	yprrt	HY040G
Family/children related allowances	bmact, bmanc_s, bchlg_s, bchba_s, bcrbafh, bchmt_s, bchcc, bcrsvcc, bcham, tscctfa0*_s	HY050G
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	bsa_s, bsacm, bsapm_s, bsaot	HY060G
Housing allowances	bho_s	HY070G
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	ypt	HY080G
Interests, dividends, etc.	yiy	HY090G
Income received by people aged under 16	yot	HY110G
Regular taxes on wealth (-)	tpr	HY120G
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (-)	xmp	HY130G
Tax on income and social contributions (-)	tinkt_s, tin00_s, ils_sicee, ils_sicse	HY140G

* Note: Credited employee and employer contributions: tscctfa01_s, tscctfa02_s, tscctfa03_s, tscctfa04_s

4.1.2 Validation of market incomes

In this section, we compare statistics on earnings, benefits and taxes that are not simulated by EUROMOD with external sources (i.e. administrative figures). This provides an assessment of the quality of the database and also provides some useful background information for the validation of simulated components of income, which may depend on or be associated with the non-simulated components. For some of the main social security benefits that are not simulated by the model we calculate the ratio of EUROMOD earnings/expenditures and the numbers of recipients to estimates from administrative statistics. For these income components, the values in the EUROMOD database are mostly identical to those in the original database (here SILC 2021).

Next, we evaluate how well the 2020 income data is updated to match actual data up to 2023. The unchanged economic structure from 2020 in the model creates differences between simulated and actual data (at the aggregate level) due to changed economic conditions – after the baseline, especially in years 2020-2021 due to Covid-19 pandemic and in year 2022 due to energy crisis. Besides, due to the COVID-19 epidemic, the data collection was adjusted and collected only by Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Mainly due to unavailability of telephone numbers in public databases, the sample was greatly increased. It should also be mentioned that many telephone numbers are not listed in public databases (older persons are overrepresented in the public phonebook) and therefore, the sample is most likely biased. All results should be assessed in the context of the changed sample.

Table A3.1 and Table A3.2 show the number of recipients and aggregate amounts of market income. In 2020, the total taxable employment income is 18,413 million EUR which is 8% higher in EUROMOD than in the external statistics, while the number of employment income recipients in EUROMOD exceeds external data by 1%. External data refer to fiscal administrative data prepared by the Ministry of Finance. One reason for overestimation of data on employment income in EUROMOD might be the definition of employment income in EU-SILC (the basis for EUROMOD data). Employment income in EU-SILC also includes some non-taxable income (for example, reimbursement for work-related expenses: commuting and meals), which is not reported in PIT return and consequently not included into administrative data.

Self-employment income seems to be overestimated to a larger extent in EUROMOD, but EU-SILC based data on self-employment income include also some additional income in comparison to fiscal data: a) income from employment if the person spent some time in self-employment, b) some agriculture income and c) some non-taxable incomes collected from questionnaires. External statistics refer only to the “pure” taxable self-employment income.

Income from contractual work and income from student work in EUROMOD are both imputed from EU-SILC employment and self-employment income, based on national EU-SILC data. The number of recipients and the amount of income from both contractual and student work are overestimated compared to fiscal data for years 2020 and 2021. Namely, in 2020 both, the number of recipients and the amount of income, are overestimated to the same extent by 24% in terms of contractual work and by 22% in terms of student work. The number of recipients and the aggregate income amounts for incomes from student work for 2021 much better fit the external statistics, while both statistics are similarly overestimated for incomes from contractual work in 2021 as in 2020.

4.1.3 Validation of taxes and social insurance contributions

Table A3.3 and Table A3.4 compare statistics on PIT simulated by EUROMOD with external sources - Statistical analysis of tax return data. The number of taxpayers is quite underestimated in EUROMOD by 40% in 2020 and by 38% in 2021. The main reason for such high number of taxpayers from Statistical analysis of tax return data (external source) is the fact that external statistics refers to all persons who received taxable income regardless the obligation of filling in the tax return. On the other

hand, the number of taxpayers in EUROMOD refers (only) to those persons who were obliged to pay the personal income tax. On the contrary, the collected PIT is overestimated when simulated with EUROMOD, as the aggregate amount of PIT is higher by 21% and 22% in comparison to actual collected PIT in 2020 and 2021, respectively. One of the reasons for the overestimated collected personal income test is overestimation of the original incomes.

Table A3.3 and Table A3.4 also compare statistics on simulated social contributions in EUROMOD with external sources. There are no external statistics available for the number of social security contributions payers. However, external information on total revenues from social contributions shows that EUROMOD simulations have good results, except in terms of self-employment contributions where the difference between simulated and actual values is significantly high.

Revenues from self-employed social contributions are overestimated by 80% in 2020. However, this should be expected since self-employment income in EUROMOD is by 231% higher compared to the administrative sources in the same year (Table A3.2). Self-employment income in EU-SILC and also in EUROMOD includes some additional income types which are not treated as the basis for social contributions. Therefore, we introduce a variable *lse00* for persons who paid taxes on self-employment income, i.e. whose gross self-employment income is higher than net employment income. We assume that only eligible persons (who actually paid some tax on self-employment income) pay social security contributions. In following years from 2021 and 2022 social contributions on income from self-employment are similarly overestimated. Still, we have to keep in mind that the base for self-employed social contributions is the profit in the previous year or even the profit from two years ago. Assumption in EUROMOD is that incomes and profits in previous years are identical to current income and profit, which might not be the case in real life.

Employee and employer social contributions are relatively well estimated over the whole observed period 2020–2022, as simulated revenues exceed actually collected employee and employer social contributions by not more than 9% and 8% respectively. This divergence can be explained by the fact that aggregate amounts of incomes which are the base for social contributions are overestimated to the same extent in the SILC.

4.1.4 Validation of benefits

Table A3.5 and Table A3.6 compare statistics on non-simulated and simulated benefits with external sources. Many differences between administrative figures and EUROMOD data arise from different coverage or reference period. Below, some of the non-simulated benefits are discussed.

All pension benefits are aggregated in EU-SILC. This means that all benefits disbursed to old-age pensioners by the Institute of Pension and Invalidity Insurance of Slovenia are treated as old-age pensions in EU-SILC. The same logic applies for survivor and disability pensions. Based on the national version of EU-SILC, we calculated the shares of particular benefits within *poa*, *pdi* and *psu* and applied these shares on each pension benefit.

The differences between EUROMOD data and aggregate statistics on pensions result from EU-SILC data (structure and amounts) because pensions are not simulated. In 2020 and 2021, the number of old-age pensioners in EUROMOD is close to the actual data, while on the other hand the aggregate amount of old-age pensions is overestimated in both years (by 19% in 2020 and by 17% in 2021). As the number of old-age pensioners is increasing from year to year due to ageing population, the 2020 data underestimates the number of old-age pensioners in the last two observed years (by 2% in 2022 and by 3% in 2023). For disability and survivor pensions, the difference between administrative figures and the observations in EUROMOD is much wider. While the number of recipients of disability pension is underestimated by 61% in 2020, the total expenditure on this component is underestimated by 64%. The number of recipients of survivor pensions in EUROMOD is overestimated by 30%, while

the total amount of survivor pensions is underestimated by 17% in 2019. While an attendance supplement is quite underestimated in terms of recipients (45%) and aggregate amounts (53%) in EUROMOD data, a disability supplement is overestimated in terms of recipients and substantially overestimated in terms of aggregate amounts in EUROMOD data.

As the aggregate amount of scholarships is underestimated, the number of scholarship recipients in EUROMOD is overestimated throughout the whole observed period 2020–2023.

The difference between administrative figures and the observations in SILC for unemployment wage compensation seems wider. It might be misleading, as external statistics refer to the average monthly number of recipients, while the number in EUROMOD refers to the total number of recipients in one year. Since the length of receiving unemployment benefit depends on individual characteristics, it is impossible to assume from administrative sources, how many persons received unemployment benefit during the whole year. However, aggregate amounts refer to yearly totals in aggregate statistics and in EUROMOD. The comparison reveals that unemployment benefit is underrepresented in the data by 13% in year 2020 and becomes quite overestimated during the next two years (by 20 % in 2021 and by 47 % in 2022). This overestimation can be partly explained by the fact that the unemployment rates have dropped from the first quarter of 2021.

Wage compensation for disabled workers is a relatively small benefit and it was imputed in EUROMOD from disability benefits, based on national version of EU-SILC. The number of recipients in EUROMOD is slightly higher in comparison to external data throughout the whole observed period (4% in 2020), while the aggregate amount is slightly underestimated (by 3% in 2020).

Compensation for lost income due to care of a child who needs special care is a benefit for the small number of recipients and it is overestimated in terms of the aggregate amount as well as in terms of the number of recipients throughout the whole observed period. Despite being overestimated, the values of both statistics in the EUROMOD continue to fall each year and thus converge to the external data. These differences between EUROMOD data and aggregate statistics result from EU-SILC data. Childcare supplement is another relatively small benefit which is very close to the external number of recipients and overestimated in terms of the aggregate amount in EUROMOD data over the whole observed period. It should be kept in mind that childcare supplement is imputed from aggregated variable in the national version of EU-SILC data containing child benefit, large family allowance and childcare supplement.

While the number of housing benefit recipients is overestimated over the whole observed period, the aggregate amount of housing benefit exceeds the external statistics in 2020 by 8%, and (almost) meets the actual data in 2021-2023.

Table A3.5 and Table A3.6 also compare statistics on simulated benefits in EUROMOD with data from administrative sources. In terms of total expenditure, the most important simulated benefits are child benefit, parental payment and social assistance while other benefits contribute only marginally to the total household disposable income.

The number of birth grant recipients is well simulated, except in 2021, as the simulated values do not differ by more than 3% from the external data. 2021-2023 were special years due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Namely, all parents received additional €500 (one-off) for a child born between January 2020 and 30 June 2023. External statistics refer only to “regular” benefit and do not include Covid-19 related benefit increase. This is the reason why the number of birth grant recipients in 2021 is so overestimated (by 50%), as the EUROMOD also considers as recipients parents whose child was born in the previous year (2020) and eligible to Covid-19 related benefit, whereas the external statistics report only aggregated data for the regular birth grant. The same can be assumed for the annual amount - it is well simulated in 2020, but significantly overestimated in the following three years because

parents received additional benefit amount for new-borns, which is simulated but not captured in the external statistics on birth grant.

Both, the number of recipients and the aggregate amount of large family allowance are overestimated throughout the observed period. The biggest difference in the number of recipients between the simulated and external statistics is in 2020 (by 7%), while in terms of the aggregate amount the biggest deviations are in years 2020 (by 8%) and 2022 (by 9%) . Large family allowance has been a non means-tested benefit since 2018, therefore all deviations from the external statistics are the result of EU-SILC sample.

The numbers of child benefit recipients are greatly underestimated – by more than 30% over the whole observed period 2020-2023. The reason for such underestimation lies in the definition of recipients. Namely, the number of child benefit recipients from administrative sources refers to the number of eligible children and not to the number of benefit recipients (parents) as in EUROMOD. On the other hand, much better results are produced for the benefit aggregate amount. The total expenditure on this benefit is underestimated over the whole observed period by 10%, 16%, 13% and 8% in years 2020-2023, respectively. These underestimated expenditures can be partially explained by the fact that original incomes, which are the base for child benefit income test, are overestimated in the SILC.

The simulated number of parental payment recipients is overestimated. Still, the difference in the number of recipients might be misleading as external statistics refer to the average monthly number of recipients. In contrast, the number in EUROMOD refers to the total number of recipients in each year. On the contrary, the total amount of this benefit is underestimated. The simulated parental payment covers from 89% of total amount of this benefit in 2020 to 92% in 2023. EUROMOD significantly underestimates the number of parental allowance recipients and the aggregate amount over the whole observed period. One of the reasons is the underestimated number of children aged less than one year in the sample. According to the EU-SILC 2021 data there were 17.9 thousand of children aged less than one year, while EUROSTAT database reveals that there were 18.7 thousand of children aged less than one year in 2021 in Slovenia. The other reason is the change of conditions within the year (children turning to the age of one and transition from the parental allowance to employment), which is not captured in EUROMOD.

Since there is no external data available for the paternal payment, neither the number of recipients nor the aggregate amounts, we cannot make the comparison between the provided numbers in EUROMOD and the actual numbers.

While the number of social assistance recipients is quite underestimated over the whole observed period, total amount of the benefit better fit the reported statistics (underestimated by 4%, 14% and 3% in 2020-2022 and overestimated by 9% in 2023). This underestimation can be partially explained by the fact that original incomes, which are the base for social assistance income test, are overestimated in the SILC. Moreover, we should be aware of the fact which probably influences social assistance distribution. First, the actual entitlement for social assistance depends on income in the three previous months. EU-SILC database contains data on annual income, and it is implicitly assumed that income is received at the same rate throughout the year, as monthly incomes are simply annual incomes divided by 12. Actual income position of individuals might be drastically changed during one year and the three-month average can differ from the annual average.

The simulated number of income support recipients is overestimated throughout the observed period. Namely, it is quite overestimated in years 2020 and 2023, but better reflects administrative data in years 2021 and 2022. In contrast, the aggregate amount of income support is underestimated throughout the whole observed period.

4.2 Income distribution

All income distribution results presented here are computed for individuals according to their household disposable income (HDI) equivalised by the “modified OECD” equivalence scale. HDI is calculated as the sum of all income sources of all household members net of income taxes and social insurance contributions. The weights in the OECD equivalence are: first adult=1; additional people aged 14 + = 0.5; additional people aged under 14 = 0.3.

4.2.1 Income inequality

Median disposable income in EUROMOD underestimates disposable income reported by Eurostat, which can be seen from Table A3.7. Simulated median disposable income is lower by 5% and 6% for years 2020 and 2021, respectively. The Gini coefficient in EUROMOD meets the actual value in 2020 and only slightly differ (by 3%) from external data for year 2021. Interquartile ratio is overestimated in both years, by only 1% in 2020 and by 4% in 2021.

Detailed analysis of disposable income levels of different income deciles shows that we underestimate the share of equalised income in the lowest decile (by 4% in 2020 and by 2% in 2021). This might be due to the fact that households from the first decile very often get means-tested benefits, which are simulated in EUROMOD and are mostly underestimated throughout the observed period. For all other deciles the deviation between EUROMOD estimates and EU-SILC based Eurostat statistics is almost negligible – there is no difference at all or it is not higher than 1% in both periods 2020 and 2021. The only exceptions is the second decile where the difference increases to 2%, in year 2021.

Simulated mean and median disposable income (using the EUROMOD baseline model) are estimated to increase in the total observed period. Simulation results show that policy changes regarding increases in the minimum wage and some benefits (e.g. birth grant and parental allowance were substantially increased in 2021), are expected to cause the increase in the median and mean disposable income. The higher inflation also drives the increase in 2022 and 2023. On the other hand, the inequality is expected to slightly increase in the observed period, with a jump between 2020 and 2021, and then to remain at almost the same level until 2023. The detailed income distribution of simulated disposable income shows that the shares of income by the income deciles are expected to stay at almost the same levels in 2023 as in previous year 2022. However, when assessing these simulation results, one should keep in mind that in the model there are no corrections for the labour market changes and original incomes due to Covid-19. Additional Covid-19 measures can be switched on in EUROMOD.

4.2.2 Risk-of-poverty rates

Table A3.8 compares EUROMOD monetary risk-of-poverty rates and the external source poverty figures (Eurostat).

The risk-of-poverty rates (for total population, males and females) are quite overestimated when poverty line is set at 40% of median income in 2020, but in the following year they get very close to the external statistics. When poverty threshold is set at 50% of median income the simulated risk-of-poverty rates get closer to the external data in 2020 and almost meet the actual poverty rates in 2021. The simulated poverty rate for total population reaches around 95% of official poverty rate in 2020 and becomes overestimated by 3% in 2021.

At-risk-of-poverty rate at 60% of median income is well simulated, as simulated poverty rates for total population differ from the EUROSTAT poverty rates by only 1% in 2020 and by 6% in 2021. The comparison of simulation results with official statistics is similar if the poverty line is set to 70% of median income. The simulated poverty rates for total population are overestimated only by 3% and by 5% in years 2020 and 2021, respectively.

The estimated discrepancy between the poverty figures from EUROMOD incomes and from SILC incomes is not evenly distributed across age groups. Child poverty is relatively well simulated in 2020, overestimated by only 8%, but becomes quite overestimated in the following year 2021, by 25%. The poverty rate among youth is underestimated by 4% in 2020 and almost meets the actual rates in 2021, while poverty rates for the prime-age group of 25-49 years old are overestimated by 23% in 2020 and by 18% in 2021. The poverty rate for the group 50-64 years old meets the actual rate in 2020 and remains very close to the actual value in the following year. The estimated poverty rate among the elderly (65+) is lower than EUROSTAT poverty rate by 17% in 2020 and 11% in 2021.

External data for the year 2021 indicate that the poverty rates dropped among children and young people increased for the prime-age group and the elderly (65+), while the poverty rate for the 50-64 age group remained the same compared to the previous year.

4.3 Summary of “health warnings”

This final section summarises the main findings in terms of particular aspects of the Slovenian part of EUROMOD or its database that should be borne in mind when planning appropriate uses of the model and in interpreting results.

- The sample is relatively small. Care should be taken in interpreting results for small sub-groups.
- The definition of some income source (employment income, self-employment income) in EUROMOD differs from definitions in administrative data.
- Variables employment income and self-employment income in EU-SILC contain student income and income from contractual work without 10% standard costs. Original income (*ils_origy*) and earnings (*ils_earns*) in EUROMOD contain student income and income from contractual work with included 10% standard costs.
- The definition of some labour market activity status in EUROMOD differs from the definition of labour market activity status used for assessing eligibility for benefits.
- EUROMOD database contains information on annual income and it is implicitly assumed that income is received at the same rate throughout the year, as monthly incomes are simply annual incomes divided by 12. This especially affects social assistance simulation.
- The simulation of monetary compensation schemes (*yemcomp_si* and *ysecomp_si*) as well as a temporary unemployment benefit (*bunnc_si*) is triggered by the simulation of labour market transitions defined in policy *TransLMA_si*. This policy becomes operational if the model is run in conjunction with the LMA add-on. The nature of these simulations is still experimental and only partially validated. Users are encouraged to refer to the “Simulating labour market transitions in EUROMOD” document prior to their use.
- The labour market transition data used in the *TransLMA_si* are produced by Eurostat, using detailed distributional information on the loss of jobs and short-term work schemes from the Labour Force Survey and administrative data. The impact across different categories of individuals, the duration of unemployment/absence and percentage of hours worked are modelled using the EU-LFS longitudinal and quarterly transitions as target. For more information please consult the methodological note available at:
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/7894008/8256843/Methodological-note-2020.pdf/>
- Crisis allowance for employees who work during Covid-19 (*yemadd_si*) and Lump sum allowance for vulnerable groups during Covid-19 (*bls_si*) are not simulated in the baseline. Both policies can be activated by switching ON the Covid-19 extension (which is turned OFF by default).

- Labour market transitions are switched OFF in EUROMOD baselines. As a consequence, the simulation of monetary compensation schemes does not produce any effect in baseline simulations. Since all policies not linked to labour market transitions, or Covid-19 related policies, are fully functional, it is possible for disposable income in 2020 and 2021 to be higher than disposable income in previous years.

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ANNEX 1. UPRATING FACTORS

Variable name	Factor reference name	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Harmonised CPI	\$hicp	104.82	106.97	116.94	125.1	Eurostat http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/hicp/data/database ; http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do ; EUROSTAT; AMECO 2023 spring forecasts for 2023 values
Average hourly wage	\$supr_wage	16.54	17.85	18.61	20.05	Computed from ESTAT tables nama_10_a64 (wages) and nama_10_a64_e (hours worked) up to 2020. The values for 2020-2023 are computed by multiplying the value of the previous year by the yearly increase of nominal compensation per employee, total economy, from AMECO.
Parental allowance	\$supr_bmanc	258.09	402.18	421.89	465.34	Benefit amount; Source: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (https://www.gov.si/teme/pravice-ob-rojstvu-otroka/)
National scholarship	\$supr_bed	149.14	138.52	159.40	152.65	Average benefit amount, data from Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/socialne-pomoci-subvencije-in-znizana-placila/); 2023: data refer to Jan-Sept
Parental payment	\$supr_bmact	1130.88	1206.55	1298.4	1330.29	Average benefit amount, data from Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/socialne-pomoci-subvencije-in-znizana-placila/); 2023: Jan-Aug 2023
Unemployment wage compensation	\$supr_bunct	737.73	749.78	794.76	827.92	Average benefit amount, data from ESS Monthly reports; 2023: average benefit amount refer to Jan-Aug 2022
Unemployment assistance	\$supr_bunmt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Average benefit growth (2005 = 100)
Pension indexation	\$supr_pens	140.41	146.80	155.86	163.97	Pension indexation rule
Disability pensions	\$sav_pdi	532.16	561.19	608.23	634.89	Average benefit amount; Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Annual Reports (http://www.zpiz.si/cms/?id=2&inf=69), avg benefit amount for the period Jan-Aug2023 based on Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Monthly Reports (https://www.zpiz.si/cms/content2019/-meseclistatisticnipregled-koledar-objav)
Old-age pension	\$sav_poa	688.84	722.36	781.98	824.14	Average benefit amount; Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Annual Reports (http://www.zpiz.si/cms/?id=2&inf=69), 2023: avg benefit amount for the period Jan-Aug2023 based on Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Monthly Reports (https://www.zpiz.si/cms/content2019/-meseclistatisticnipregled-koledar-objav)
State pension	\$supr_poanc	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Average benefit amount; Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Annual Reports
Survivor pension	\$sav_psu	429.20	444.54	479.45	501.75	Average benefit amount; Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Annual Reports (http://www.zpiz.si/cms/?id=2&inf=69), 2023: avg benefit amount for the period Jan-Aug2023 based on Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Monthly Reports (https://www.zpiz.si/cms/content2019/-meseclistatisticnipregled-koledar-objav)

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Income support	\$supr_bsapm	105.81	102.15	107.22	118.34	Benefit index due to changes in data report (recipients vs. beneficiaries; before benefit index, an average benefit amount was taken into account); Source: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/socialne-pomoci-subvencije-in-znizana-placila/); 2023: Jan-Aug 2023
Income - contractual work	\$supr_yaj	110.23	120.50	123.51	124.96	Growth of average income from yaj for period 2005-2020, Source: Ministry of Finance: Basic Statistical data on PIT for years 2005-2020 ; 2022: 2021 + GDP growth; Source: SORS (https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatData/pxweb/sl/Data/-/0301910S.px/table/tableViewLayout2/); 2023: 2022 + GDP growth in avgQ1-Q3; Source: SORS (https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatData/pxweb/sl/Data/-/H278S.px/table/tableViewLayout2/)
Income - property	\$supr_ypr	100.26	108.63	14.69	123.59	Growth of average income from rent for period 2005-2007, for period 2013-2020 based on internal data about income sources from rent (gained from Tax administration); for 2020-2023 based on wage growth
Income – self-employment	\$supr_yse	150.35	175.54	179.93	182.03	Growth of average income from yse for period 2005-2021; Source: Ministry of Finance: Basic Statistical data on PIT for years 2005-2021 (internal documentation) 2022: 2021 + GDP growth; Source: SORS (https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatData/pxweb/sl/Data/-/0301910S.px/table/tableViewLayout2/); 2023: 2022 + GDP growth in avgQ1-Q3; Source: SORS (https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatData/pxweb/sl/Data/-/H278S.px/table/tableViewLayout2/)
Income - student work	\$supr_yst	227.42	264.39	271.00	274.17	Growth of average income from yst for period 2005-2021; Source: Ministry of Finance: Basic Statistical data on PIT for years 2005-2021 (internal documentation) 2022: 2021 + GDP growth; Source: SORS (https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatData/pxweb/sl/Data/-/0301910S.px/table/tableViewLayout2/); 2023: 2022 + GDP growth in avgQ1-Q3; Source: SORS (https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatData/pxweb/sl/Data/-/H278S.px/table/tableViewLayout2/)
Income - investment	\$supr_yiy	1028.98	1361.30	1395.33	1411.66	Growth of average investment income for period 2005-2021; Source: Ministry of Finance: Basic Statistical data on PIT for years 2005-2021 (internal documentation) 2022: 2021 + GDP growth; Source: SORS (https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatData/pxweb/sl/Data/-/0301910S.px/table/tableViewLayout2/); 2023: 2022 + GDP growth in avgQ1-Q3; Source: SORS (https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatData/pxweb/sl/Data/-/H278S.px/table/tableViewLayout2/)
Social assistance	\$supr_bsa	127.12	128.47	136.41	149.66	Benefit index due to changes in data report (recipients vs. beneficiaries; before benefit index, an average benefit amount was taken into account); Source: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/socialne-pomoci-subvencije-in-znizana-placila/); 2023: Jan-Aug2023
Large family allowance	\$supr_bchlg	414.89	415.13	417.10	480.66	Average benefit; Source: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/socialne-pomoci-subvencije-in-znizana-placila/); 2023: Jan-Aug2023
Birth grant	\$supr_bchba	291.51	352.60	369.00	405.24	Average benefit; Source: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/socialne-pomoci-subvencije-in-znizana-placila/); 2023: Jan-Aug 2023
Paternal payment	\$supr_bchfh	481.76	511.19	525.29	566.04	Average benefit amount for period 2005-2010; from 2011 onwards we use salary growth (no data available); Source: SORS, Statistical yearbooks (http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/mainnavigation/data/publications/statistical-yearbook?leto=2013)

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Child benefit	\$supr_bchmt	127.12	123.80	125.14	134.04	Indexation rule up to 2010 and the increase in average amount of child benefit afterwards (due to changes in rules); Source: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MDDSZ/druzina/Otroski-dodatek.pdf); in March 2021, new/updated data from Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities were published for the benefit from 2016 onwards; 2023: Jan-Aug2023
Childcare supplement	\$supr_bchcc	121.85	122.50	127.81	138.93	Average benefit amount; Source: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/socialne-pomoci-subvencije-in-znizana-placila/); 2023: Jan-Aug2023
Compensation for lost income due to care of child who need special care	\$supr_bcrsvcc	671.46	805.98	985.59	1104.69	Average benefit amount; Source: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/socialne-pomoci-subvencije-in-znizana-placila/); 2023: Jan-Aug2023
Compensation for disabled workers	\$supr_bdirw	3564.59	3721.46	4016.77	4016.77	Average benefit amount; Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Annual Reports (http://www.zpiz.si/cms/?id=2&inf=69), for 2022 the increase in the number of recipients is taken into account
Disability supplement for disabled	\$supr_bdixp	42.58	42.58	44.67	49.27	The lowest benefit amount; Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Monthly Statistical Report, June each year (http://www.zpiz.si/cms/?id=2&inf=70)
Attendance supplement	\$supr_bdica	430.19	430.19	451.27	497.75	Benefit amount for the highest level of disability; Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Monthly Statistical Report, June each year (http://www.zpiz.si/cms/?id=2&inf=70)
Keep constant	\$supr_const	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Keep constant
yempv	\$supr_yempv	173.37	179.21	193.44	201.73	Factor based on average hourly wage lagged by 1-year
yivwg	\$supr_yivwg	16.00	16.54	17.85	18.61	Factor based on average hourly wage lagged by 1-year (yivwg01 in 2009=2009)

Sources: Eurostat: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; employment income: SI-STAT/Average monthly wages ([SI-STAT Data Portal](http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=0701011E&ti=&path=../Database/Demographics/07_labour_force/10_earnings_costs/01_07010_earnings/&lang=1) http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=0701011E&ti=&path=../Database/Demographics/07_labour_force/10_earnings_costs/01_07010_earnings/&lang=1); indices of income types (self-employment work, contractual work, student work, income from capital, rent): Basic Statistical data on PIT Ministry of Finance (internal documentation); GDP forecast: SORS (<https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatData/pxweb/sl/Data/-/0301910S.px/table/tableViewLayout2/>); indices of family benefits: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Statistics (<https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-socialnovarstveni-programi/>); indices of unemployment benefits: Employment service of Slovenia, Annual reports (http://www.ess.gov.si/trg_dela/publicistika/letna_porocila) and Monthly reports (http://www.ess.gov.si/trg_dela/publicistika/mesecne_informacije); indices of pensions and disability benefits: Pension and Invalidation Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Annual reports (<https://www.zpiz.si/cms/content2019/2letna-poroila019>) and Monthly reports (<https://www.zpiz.si/cms/content2019/-mesecnistatisticnipregled-koledar-objav>)

ANNEX 2. POLICY EFFECTS IN 2022–2023

Table A2.1 and Figure A2.1 show the effects of policy changes in 2022–2023 on mean equivalised household disposable income by income component and income decile group in Slovenia. Disposable income for the total population decreases by 0.57%, and while the effects of tax/benefits changes are moderate, they are however heterogeneous along the distribution of disposable income. In fact, all deciles experience a decrease in disposable income, with the exception of the lowest decile. The latter experiences an increase of 0.31%. In contrast, people in the next two deciles, the 2nd and 3rd, experience their disposable income fall by a relatively high 0.86%. This negative effect slowly decreases as moving up the income groups (from 0.71% in the 4th decile to 0.40% in the 9th decile) and increases again to 0.82% in the highest, 10th decile.

All deciles experience a relatively small increase in disposable income due to other social insurance contributions. It is expected as these are mostly contributions on non-means-tested benefits which decreased disposable income. Relatively lower benefits lead to relatively lower paid contributions. On the other hand, self-employed social insurance contributions, non-means-tested benefits and public pensions decrease the disposable income across all income deciles, while direct taxes decrease disposable income for the total population only because of the negative effect in the top two deciles. This overall negative effect of direct taxes can be explained by the changes in PIT legislation, which increased the rate for the highest tax bracket from 45% to 50% and the flat tax rate on rental income from 15% to 25%. The effect of self-employed and other social insurance contributions on disposable income change is mostly negligible across all income groups except in the lowest decile, where disposable income is lower by 0.10% and higher by 0.08% due to the self-employed and other social insurance contributions, respectively. One of the reasons self-employed social contributions negatively impact disposable income is that the average wage, used for the minimum social security contribution base, has increased more than income from self-employment. Employee's social insurance contributions do not impact on disposable income change. Non-means-tested benefits have a varying influence on disposable income across deciles, showing the highest impact in the lowest decile, where disposable income is decreased by 0.35%, and the lowest impact in the highest decile, where disposable income is reduced by 0.03%. The disposable income is lower by 0.11% for the total population due to the negative effect of non-means-tested benefits.

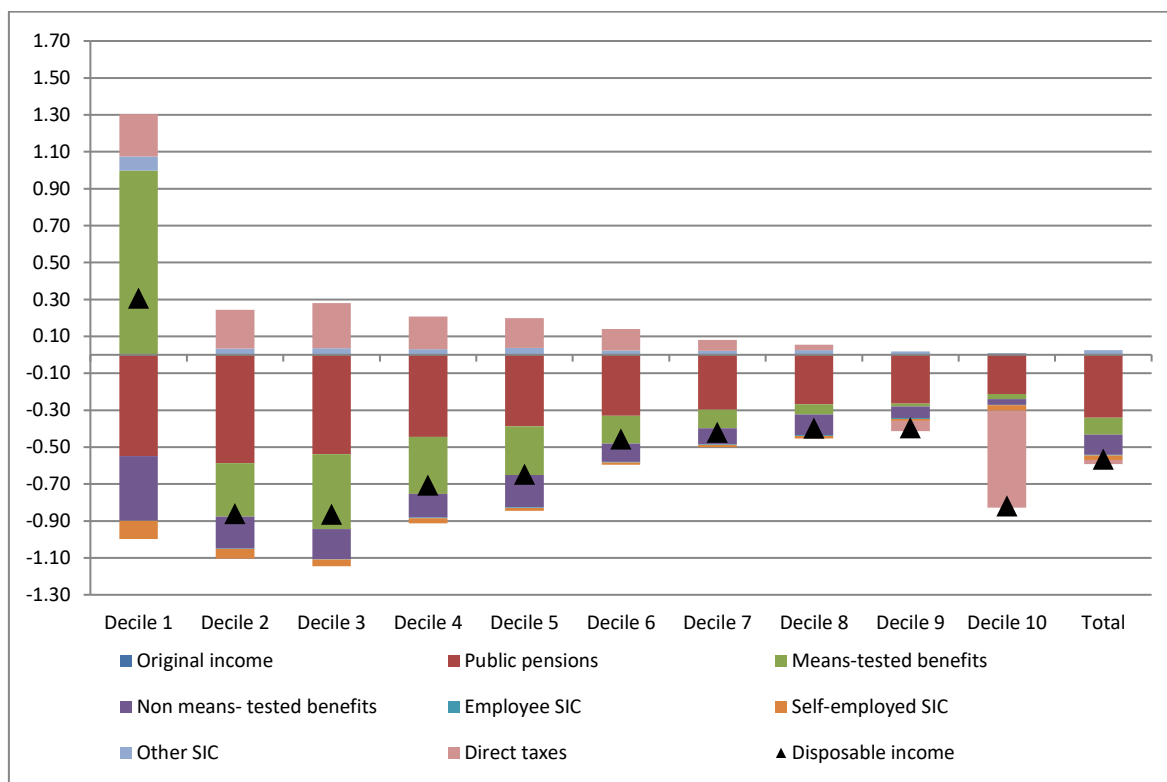
The impact of means-tested benefits should be treated with some caution when comparing 2022–2023 policy effects. Namely, in 2022 and 2023, energy voucher/allowance was disbursed to vulnerable groups to mitigate the energy crisis. However, higher amounts of the energy vouchers/allowances were paid in 2022. This is most likely the reason why means-tested benefits have a negative impact on disposable income in all decile groups, except in the lowest decile, where disposable income increases by 1%. In fact, when energy vouchers/allowances are not taking into account in the simulation (the policy `bec_si` is OFF in both years), the impact of the means-tested benefits on disposable income is positive for all decile groups, being the most profound in the lowest income group(s). This outcome is expected as means-tested benefits growth (minimum income and child benefit) exceed the wage growth and CPI in 2023 (were adjusted to inflation in 2022/2021).

Disposable income in 2023 is also lower by 0.34% for the total population due to public pensions. The lowest three income deciles experienced the highest decrease (0.54%–0.59%) and, despite its steady decrease in all deciles thereafter, the highest income decile also experienced a relatively high drop (0.21%) in disposable income due to public pensions. The overall effect of public pensions can be explained by the fact that public pensions increased at a lower rate (1.052) than the CPI (1.0698) during the 2022–2023 period.

Table A2.1. Policy effects in 2022–2023, using CPI-indexation, % (alfa = 1.0698)

Decile	Original income	Public pensions	Means-tested benefits	Non means-tested benefits	Employee SIC	Self-employed SIC	Other SIC	Direct taxes	Disposable income
1	0.00	-0.55	1.00	-0.35	0.00	-0.10	0.08	0.23	0.31
2	0.00	-0.59	-0.29	-0.17	0.00	-0.05	0.03	0.21	-0.86
3	0.00	-0.54	-0.41	-0.16	0.00	-0.04	0.04	0.25	-0.86
4	0.00	-0.45	-0.31	-0.13	0.00	-0.03	0.03	0.18	-0.71
5	0.00	-0.39	-0.26	-0.18	0.00	-0.02	0.04	0.16	-0.65
6	0.00	-0.33	-0.15	-0.10	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.12	-0.46
7	0.00	-0.30	-0.10	-0.09	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.06	-0.42
8	0.00	-0.27	-0.06	-0.11	0.00	-0.01	0.03	0.03	-0.40
9	0.00	-0.26	-0.02	-0.06	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.06	-0.40
10	0.00	-0.21	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.01	-0.53	-0.82
Total	0.00	-0.34	-0.09	-0.11	0.00	-0.02	0.03	-0.02	-0.57

Figure A2.1. Policy effects in 2022–2023, using CPI-indexation, % (alfa = 1.0698)



ANNEX 3. VALIDATION TABLES

Table A3.1. Original income in EUROMOD - Number of recipients (thousands)

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				External				Ratio			
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Earnings (ils_earns)													
Crisis allowance for employees who work during Covid-19 paid by the firm (yemxp_s)	Y	0	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	18	19	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
"employment income, taxable" (yemtx)	N	926	926	926	926	914	919	NaN	NaN	1.01	1.01	NaN	NaN
"employment income, not taxable" (yemnt)	N	747	747	747	747	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
income from regular self-employment (yse00)	N	320	320	320	320	180	175	NaN	NaN	1.78	1.82	NaN	NaN
income from contractual work (yaj)	N	120	120	120	120	97	98	NaN	NaN	1.24	1.23	NaN	NaN
income from student work (yst)	N	98	98	98	98	80	90	NaN	NaN	1.22	1.09	NaN	NaN
covid-19 compensation paid by the firm (yemmc_s)	Y	0	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Other original income (ils_origy - ils_earns)													
income from capital (dohodek iz kapitala) (yiy)	N	298	298	298	298	546	484	NaN	NaN	0.54	0.62	NaN	NaN
private transfers received (ypt)	N	36	36	36	36	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
other incomes (yot)	N	24	24	24	24	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
maintenance payments (pla?ane preživnine) (xmp)	N	76	76	76	76	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
property income (ypr)	N	143	143	143	143	98	100	NaN	NaN	1.47	1.43	NaN	NaN
private pension (ypp)	N	40	40	40	40	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

Continued...

Source	Comments
Earnings (ils_earns)	
Crisis allowance for employees who work during Covid-19 paid by the firm (yemxp_s)	Financial Administration of RS (internal data) -
"employment income, taxable" (yemtx)	Ministry of Finance, Basic Statistical data on PIT: https://www.gov.si/drzavni-organi/ministrstva/ministrstvo-za-finance/o-ministrstvu/direktorat-za-sistem-davcnih-carinskih-in- -

Continued...		
	Source	Comments
"employment income, not taxable" (yemnt)	-	-
income from regular self-employment (yse00)	Ministry of Finance, Basic Statistical data on PIT: https://www.gov.si/drzavni-organi/ministrstva/ministrstvo-za-finance/o-ministrstvu/direktorat-za-sistem-davcnih-carinskih-in-	-
income from contractual work (yaj)	Ministry of Finance, Basic Statistical data on PIT: https://www.gov.si/drzavni-	-
income from student work (yst)	Ministry of Finance, Basic Statistical data on PIT: https://www.gov.si/drzavni-	-
covid-19 compensation paid by the firm (yemmc_s)	-	-
Other original income (ils_origy - ils_earns)		
income from capital (dohodek iz kapitala) (yiy)	Financial Administration of RS (internal data)	-
private transfers received (ypt)	-	-
other incomes (yot)	-	-
maintenance payments (plažane preživnine) (xmp)	-	-
property income (ypr)	Financial Administration of RS (internal data)	-
private pension (ypp)	-	-

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				SILC				Ratio				External				Ratio			
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Credited Contributions (ils_sicct)																					
"credited contributions: unemployment insurance" (tscctui_s)	Y	168	168	168	168	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
credited contributions: maternity (paternity) leave insurance (tscctml_s)	Y	169	169	169	169	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
"employee" credited social security contributions for covid-19 wage compensation paid by the state (tscctee_s)	Y	0	0	NaN	NaN	0	0	NaN	NaN	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
"employer" credited social security contributions for covid-19 wage compensation paid by the state (tsccter_s)	Y	0	0	NaN	NaN	0	0	NaN	NaN	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
credited social security contributions for self-employed with universal income due to covid-19 for period March 2020 - May 2020 (tscctse01_s)	Y	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
credited social security contributions for self-employed with universal income due to covid-19 for period from October 2020 (tscctse02_s)	Y	0	0	NaN	NaN	0	0	NaN	NaN	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
"employee" credited pension and disability ssc for employees who work during Covid (tscctpiee_s)	Y	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
"employer" credited pension and disability ssc for employees who work during Covid (tscctpier_s)	Y	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
credited employee contributions up to full working time for parents working part-time (pravica do pla?ila prispevkov iz naslova krajšega delovnega ?asa) (tscctfa01_s)	Y	14	14	14	17	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
credited employer contributions up to full working time for parents working part-time (pravica do pla?ila prispevkov iz naslova krajšega delovnega ?asa) (tscctfa02_s)	Y	14	14	14	17	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
credited employee social contributions for parents who exit labour market (tscctfa03_s)	Y	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
credited employer social contributions for parents who exit labour market (tscctfa04_s)	Y	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				SILC				Ratio				External				Ratio			
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
credited health insurance contributions paid from pensions (tsccthl01_s)	Y	538	538	538	538	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
credited contributions: pension and disability insurance (tscctpi_s)	Y	126	126	126	126	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
credited contributions: health insurance (tsccthl_s)	Y	168	168	168	168	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Other Contributions (ils_sicot)																					
SIC paid on benefits (by benefit recipients) (tscbe_s)	Y	170	170	170	170	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
"employee" credited social security contributions for covid-19 wage compensation paid by the state (tscctee_s)	Y	0	0	NaN	NaN	0	0	NaN	NaN	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

Continued...

Source	Comments
Taxes (ils_tax)	
tax on investment income (tinkt_s)	Financial Administration of RS (internal data) -
personal income tax (tin00_s)	Ministry of Finance, Basic Statistical data on PIT: https://www.gov.si/drzavni- -
property tax (davek na premoženje) (tpr) -	-

Employee Social Insurance

Contributions (ils_sicee)

"employee social contributions, pension" (tscepi_s)	-	-
"employee social contributions, health" (tscehl_s)	-	-
"employee social contributions, unemployment" (tsceui_s)	-	-
"employee social contributions, maternity leave" (tsceeml_s)	-	-

Self-employed Social Insurance

Contributions (ils_sicse)

"self-employed social contributions, pension" (tscsepi_s)	-	-
"self-employed social contributions, health" (tscsehl_s)	-	-
"self-employed social contributions, unemployment" (tscseui_s)	-	-
"self-employed social contributions, maternity leave" (tscsem_l_s)	-	-

Continued...

Source	Comments
Employer Social Insurance Contributions (ils_sicer)	
"employer social contributions, pension" (tscerpi_s) -	-
"employer social contributions, health" (tscerhl_s) -	-
"employer social contributions, unemployment" (tscerui_s) -	-
"employer social contributions, maternity leave" (tscerml_s) -	-
"employer" credited pension and disability ssc for employees who work during (tsctpier_s) -	-
Credited Contributions (ils_sicct)	
"credited contributions: unemployment insurance" (tscttui_s) -	-
credited contributions: maternity (paternity) leave insurance (tscttml_s) -	-
"employee" credited social security contributions for covid-19 wage compensation paid by the state (tscttee_s) -	-
"employer" credited social security contributions for covid-19 wage compensation paid by the state (tsctter_s) -	-
credited social security contributions for self-employed with universal income due to covid-19 for period March 2020 - May 2020 (tsctse01_s) -	-
credited social security contributions for self-employed with universal income due to covid-19 for period from October 2020 (tsctse02_s) -	-
"employee" credited pension and disability ssc for employees who work during Covid (tsctpiee_s) -	-
"employer" credited pension and disability ssc for employees who work during Covid (tsctpier_s) -	-

Continued...

	Source	Comments
credited employee contributions up to full working time for parents working part-time (pravica do pla?ila prispevkov iz naslova krajšega delovnega ?asa) (tscctfa01_s)	-	-
credited employer contributions up to full working time for parents working part-time (pravica do pla?ila prispevkov iz naslova krajšega delovnega ?asa) (tscctfa02_s)	-	-
credited employee social contributions for parents who exit labour market (tscctfa03_s)	-	-
credited employer social contributions for parents who exit labour market (tscctfa04_s)	-	-
credited health insurance contributions paid from pensions (tsccthl01_s)	-	-
credited contributions: pension and disability insurance (tscctpi_s)	-	-
credited contributions: health insurance (tsccthl_s)	-	-
Other Contributions (ils_sicot)		
SIC paid on benefits (by benefit recipients) (tscbe_s)	-	-
"employee" credited social security contributions for covid-19 wage compensation paid by the state (tscctee_s)	-	-

Table A3.5. Benefits - Number of recipients (thousands)

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				SILC				Ratio				External				Ratio			
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Pensions (ils_pen)																					
Basic disability pension (pdi00)	N	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	76	74	71	70	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.43
basic old age pension (poa00)	N	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	459	464	471	478	1.01	1.00	0.98	0.97
basic survivor pension (psu00)	N	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	86	84	82	81	1.30	1.33	1.36	1.38
Means-tested benefits (ils_benmt)																					
income support Note: introduced in 2012 (bsapm_s)	Y	29	24	24	28	22	22	22	22	1.28	1.09	1.07	1.27	22	23	23	26	1.27	1.04	1.02	1.11
housing benefit (subvencija najemnine) (bho)	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12	13	13	13	1.58	1.51	1.54	1.52
housing benefit (subvencija najemnine) - used when simulation is ON (bho_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12	13	13	13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other social assistance ((ostala plačila csd) (bsaot)	N	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
social assistance (socialna pomos) (bsa_s)	Y	79	70	66	75	95	95	95	95	0.83	0.74	0.70	0.78	110	110	91	86	0.72	0.64	0.73	0.87
charity (bsacm)	N	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
child benefit (otroški dodatek) (bchmt_s)	Y	208	200	199	204	208	208	208	208	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.98	325	327	328	329	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.62
scholarships (štipendija) (bed)	N	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	64	61	64	75	1.29	1.35	1.29	1.10
energy voucher (bec_s)	Y	NaN	NaN	531	93	NaN	NaN	0	0	NaN	NaN	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Non-means-tested benefits (ils_bennt)																					
parental allowance (starševski dodatek) (bmanc_s)	Y	1	1	1	1	12	12	12	12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	3	3	3	3	0.45	0.42	0.41	0.45
parental payment (starševsko nadomestilo) By default use simulated value in 2012 (bmact)	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22	21	21	21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
simulated parental payment - used when ON (bmact_s)	Y	29	29	29	29	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22	21	21	21	1.33	1.34	1.36	1.36
wage compensation for disabled workers (denarna nadomestila delovnim invalidom) (bdirw)	N	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	45	44	44	36	1.04	1.05	1.07	1.28
wage compensation for sick leave (bolniško nadomestilo) (bhl)	N	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Childcare supplement (bchcc)	N	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	8	8	9	9	0.99	0.93	0.88	0.85
Disability supplement for disabled (invalidnina) (bdixp)	N	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	40	38	39	43	1.14	1.20	1.15	1.07

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				SILC				Ratio				External				Ratio			
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
paternity benefit (bcrbafh_s)	Y	24	24	24	24	21	21	21	21	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
unemployment wage compensation (denarno nadomestilo za primer brezposelnosti) (bunct)	N	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	26	19	15	14	2.83	3.88	4.85	5.10
compensation for lost income due to care for child with special needs (bcrsvcc)	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	1	1	1	1.40	1.29	1.16	1.09
simulated unemployment wage compensation - used when ON (bunct_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	73	73	73	73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26	19	15	14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
temporary unemployment wage compensation due to Covid-19 (bunnc_s)	Y	0	0	NaN	NaN	0	0	NaN	NaN	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
covid-19 universal income for self-employed (bwkmcse_s)	Y	0	0	NaN	NaN	0	0	NaN	NaN	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
covid-19 compensation paid by the state (bwkmcce_s)	Y	0	0	NaN	NaN	0	0	NaN	NaN	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Covid-19 lump sum allowance for vulnerable groups - used when ON (bls_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	507	507	507	507	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Covid-19 lump sum allowance for vulnerable groups (bls)	N	507	NaN	NaN	NaN	507	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Attendance supplement (bdica)	N	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	35	33	33	34	0.55	0.58	0.58	0.57
birth grant (pomos ob rojstvu otroka) (bchba_s)	Y	17	32	17	17	17	17	17	17	0.98	1.82	0.98	0.98	17	21	17	18	1.02	1.50	0.97	0.97
large-family supplement (dodatek za veliko družino) (bchlg_s)	Y	34	34	34	34	33	33	33	33	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	32	33	33	33	1.07	1.04	1.03	1.03
Maintenance replacement (bcham)	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

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	Source	Comments
Pensions (ils_pen)		
Basic disability pension (pdi00)	Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Annual Reports:	-
basic old age pension (poa00)	Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Annual Reports:	-
basic survivor pension (psu00)	Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Annual Reports:	-
Means-tested benefits (ils_benmt)		
income support Note: introduced in 2012 (bsapm_s)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-	-
housing benefit (subvencija najemnine) (bho)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-	-

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	Source	Comments
housing benefit (subvencija najemnine) - used when simulation is ON (bho_s)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-socialnovarstveni-programi/	-
Other social assistance ((ostala plačila csd) (bsaot)	-	-
social assistance (socialna pomos) (bsa_s)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-	-
charity (bsacm)	-	-
child benefit (otroški dodatek) (bchmt_s)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-	-
scholarships (štipendija) (bed)	-	-
energy voucher (bec_s)	-	-
Non-means-tested benefits (ils_bennt)		
parental allowance (starševski dodatek) (bmanc_s)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-	-
parental payment (starševsko nadomestilo) By default use simulated value in 2012 (bmac)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-socialnovarstveni-programi/	-
simulated parental payment - used when ON (bmac_s)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-	-
wage compensation for disabled workers (denarna nadomestila delovnim invalidom) (bdirw)	Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Annual Reports: https://www.zpiz.si/cms/?ids=content2020en&inf=1834#x1	-
wage compensation for sick leave (bolniško nadomestilo) (bhl)	-	-
Childcare supplement (bchcc)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities:	-
Disability supplement for disabled (invalidnina) (bdixp)	Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Monthly Reports: https://www.zpiz.si/cms/?ids=content2020en&inf=1834#x1	-
paternity benefit (bcrbafh_s)	-	-
unemployment wage compensation (denarno nadomestilo za primer brezposelnosti) (bunct)	Employment Service of Slovenia: https://www.ess.gov.si/trg_dela/publicistika	-
compensation for lost income due to care for child with special needs (bcsvcc)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-socialnovarstveni-programi/	-
simulated unemployment wage compensation - used when ON (bunct_s)	Employment Service of Slovenia: https://www.ess.gov.si/trg_dela/publicistika	-
temporary unemployment wage compensation due to Covid-19 (bunnc_s)	-	-

Continued...

	Source	Comments
covid-19 universal income for self-employed (bwkmcse_s)	Financial Administration of RS (internal data)	-
covid-19 compensation paid by the state (bwkmcee_s)	Employment Service of Slovenia (intrnal data)	-
Covid-19 lump sum allowance for vulnerable groups - used when ON (bls_s)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia (internal data)	-
Covid-19 lump sum allowance for vulnerable groups (bls)	-	-
Attendance supplement (bdica)	Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Monthly Reports:	-
birth grant (pomos ob rojstvu otroka) (bchba_s)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-	-
large-family supplement (dodatek za veliko družino) (bchlg_s)	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/pravice-iz-javnih-sredstev-in-	becomes non-means-tested from 2019
Maintenance replacement (bcham)	-	-

Table A3.7. Distribution of equivalised disposable income

	EUROMOD				External				Ratio			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Decile 1	4.14	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.30	4.10	NaN	NaN	0.96	0.98	NaN	NaN
Decile 2	5.98	5.86	5.90	5.87	6.00	6.00	NaN	NaN	1.00	0.98	NaN	NaN
Decile 3	7.08	7.01	7.03	6.99	7.10	7.10	NaN	NaN	1.00	0.99	NaN	NaN
Decile 4	8.02	7.98	7.98	8.01	8.00	8.00	NaN	NaN	1.00	1.00	NaN	NaN
Decile 5	8.88	8.85	8.87	8.85	8.80	8.90	NaN	NaN	1.01	0.99	NaN	NaN
Decile 6	9.82	9.80	9.80	9.82	9.80	9.80	NaN	NaN	1.00	1.00	NaN	NaN
Decile 7	10.81	10.81	10.80	10.84	10.70	10.80	NaN	NaN	1.01	1.00	NaN	NaN
Decile 8	12.12	12.12	12.11	12.16	12.00	12.00	NaN	NaN	1.01	1.01	NaN	NaN
Decile 9	13.87	13.95	13.93	13.95	13.80	13.80	NaN	NaN	1.01	1.01	NaN	NaN
Decile 10	19.27	19.61	19.55	19.47	19.50	19.50	NaN	NaN	0.99	1.01	NaN	NaN
Median	14,627	15,553	16,481	17,517	15,415	16,544	NaN	NaN	0.95	0.94	NaN	NaN
Mean	15,001	15,922	16,874	17,908	16,597	17,727	NaN	NaN	0.90	0.90	NaN	NaN
Gini	23.07	23.71	23.58	23.60	23.00	23.10	NaN	NaN	1.00	1.03	NaN	NaN
S80/20	3.27	3.40	3.37	3.38	3.24	3.28	NaN	NaN	1.01	1.04	NaN	NaN

Table A3.8. At-risk-of-poverty rates (%) by gender and age

	EUROMOD				External				Ratio			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
40% median HDI by gender												
Total	2.78	2.91	2.94	3.02	2.20	2.90	NaN	NaN	1.26	1.00	NaN	NaN
Males	3.05	3.18	3.22	3.30	2.20	3.10	NaN	NaN	1.39	1.03	NaN	NaN
Females	2.50	2.63	2.65	2.74	2.20	2.80	NaN	NaN	1.13	0.94	NaN	NaN
50% median HDI by gender												
Total	5.70	6.38	6.32	6.57	6.00	6.20	NaN	NaN	0.95	1.03	NaN	NaN
Males	6.11	6.52	6.47	6.70	6.00	6.20	NaN	NaN	1.02	1.05	NaN	NaN
Females	5.28	6.25	6.17	6.43	6.00	6.30	NaN	NaN	0.88	0.99	NaN	NaN
60% median HDI by gender												
Total	11.88	12.81	12.61	12.67	11.70	12.10	NaN	NaN	1.01	1.06	NaN	NaN
Males	11.74	12.54	12.47	12.42	10.80	11.50	NaN	NaN	1.09	1.09	NaN	NaN
Females	12.02	13.09	12.76	12.92	12.60	12.60	NaN	NaN	0.95	1.04	NaN	NaN
70% median HDI by gender												
Total	19.86	20.35	20.21	20.46	19.20	19.30	NaN	NaN	1.03	1.05	NaN	NaN
Males	19.33	19.71	19.57	19.74	18.10	17.90	NaN	NaN	1.07	1.10	NaN	NaN
Females	20.39	21.00	20.87	21.19	20.30	20.80	NaN	NaN	1.00	1.01	NaN	NaN
60% median HDI by age group												
0-15 years	10.58	11.28	11.53	10.68	9.80	9.00	NaN	NaN	1.08	1.25	NaN	NaN
16-24 years	10.05	10.34	10.62	10.69	10.50	10.00	NaN	NaN	0.96	1.03	NaN	NaN
25-49 years	10.72	11.07	11.12	10.96	8.70	9.40	NaN	NaN	1.23	1.18	NaN	NaN
50-64 years	13.45	14.32	14.17	14.47	13.50	13.50	NaN	NaN	1.00	1.06	NaN	NaN
65+ years	14.22	16.81	15.46	16.41	17.10	18.90	NaN	NaN	0.83	0.89	NaN	NaN