Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Survey response for Slovenia

OECD database of governance of public research policy

This document contains detailed responses for Slovenia to the survey on governance of public research policy across the OECD. It provides additional background information to the OECD database of governance of public research policy as described in Borowiecki, M. and C. Paunov (2018), "How is research policy across the OECD organised? Insights from a new policy database", *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Policy Papers*, No. 55, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/235c9806-en. The data was compiled by the OECD Working Party on Innovation and Technology Policy (TIP). Data quality was validated by delegates to OECD TIP Working Party the in the period between March 2017 and May 2018. Additional references that were used to fill out the questionnaire are indicated.

The data is made freely available online for download at https://stip.oecd.org/resgov.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

EIFL	Electronic Information for Libraries
EU FP	EU framework programme
FOSTER	Facilitate Open Science Training for European Research
HEIs	Higher Education Institutions
MEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Technology
MIZKŠ	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport
MIZŠ	Ministrstvo za Izobraževanje, Znanost in Šport Ministry of Education, Science and Sport
NPHE	Higher Education Strategy Plan 2011-20
NRDP	National Research and Development Programme
NSTC	National Science and Technology Council
PASTEUR4OA	Open Access Policy Alignment Strategies for European Union Research
PRIs	Public Research Institutes
RGPs	Research Group Programmes
RISS	Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia 2011-20
SASA	Slovenian Academy of Science and Arts
SQAA	Slovenian Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education
SRA	Slovenian Research Agency
SRIPs	Strategic Research and Innovation Partnerships
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Survey of public research policy

Topic 1: Institutions in charge of priority setting, funding and evaluations

Table 1. Questions on institutions in charge of priority setting, funding and evaluations of universities and PRIs

Question	Response
Q.1.1. Who mainly decides on the **scientific, sectoral and/or thematic priorities of budget allocations** for a) HEIs and b) PRIs? c) Which are the main mechanisms in place to decide on **scientific, sectoral and/or thematic priorities of national importance**, e.g. digital transition, sustainability? Please describe who is involved and who decides on the priorities (e.g., government, research and innovation councils, sector-specific platforms including industry and science, etc.). *(This question does not refer to who sets overall science, technology and industry priorities. This is usually done by parliaments and government. The question refers to decisions taken after budgets to different ministries/agencies have been approved. Scientific priorities refer to scientific disciplines, e.g. biotechnology; sectoral priorities refer to industries, e.g. pharmaceuticals; and thematic priorities refer to broader social themes, e.g. digital transition, sustainability, etc.)* d) From 2005-16, were any significant changes introduced as to how decisions on scientific, sectoral and/or thematic orientation of major programmes are taken (e.g. establishment of agencies that decide on content of programmes)?	a and b) The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (MIZŠ) sets priorities for public funding of research at HEIs and PRIs. c) As public funding of basic research is concerned, the priorities and thematic orientation of programmes (Natural Sciences, Life Sciences etc.) are set by the Ministry. Research excellence is a national priority for public funding of research. In recent calls for proposals for research projects one of the important priorities was also tackling societal challenges with interdisciplinary projects. As European Cohesion funds are concerned, priorities are set with the Smart Specialisation Strategy. Ministries, responsible for different subject areas may determine the priority areas of their field within their strategies and encourage research on those priority areas by co-funding research. d) With the adoption of the Smart Specialization Strategy almost all of the European funds dedicated for R&D are linked to thematic orientation set in the Smart Specialisation Strategy of Slovenia in 2015.

Q.1.2. Who allocates **institutional block funding** to a) HEIs and b) PRIs? *(Institutional block funds (or to general university funds) support institutions and are usually transferred directly from the government budget.)* c) Who allocates **project-based funding** of research and/or innovation for HEIs and PRIs? *(Project-based funding provides support for research and innovation activities on the basis of competitive bids.)* d) Is there a transnational body that provides funding to HEIs and PRIs (e.g. the European Research Council)? e) What is the importance of such funding relative to national funding support? f) From 2005-16, were any changes made to way programmes are developed and funding is allocated to HEIs and PRIs (e.g. merger of agencies, devolution of programme management from ministries to agencies)?	a) The MIZŠ allocates block funding to HEIs. HEIs only receive block funding for their education functions not for their research activities. Research activities are funded through competitive funding instruments (see response c) b) Publicly funded PRIs receive block funding only for their operational costs (administrative costs, fixed operating costs and the fixed maintenance and reparation costs of property and equipment) and only some PRIs receive public institutional funds (15 out of 47 PRIs). Block funding of PRIs represents 18% of the budget of the SRA. c) The MIZŠ, Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (MGRT) and Slovenian Research Agency (SRA) provide project-based funding. Most research at HEIs and PRIs is funded this way. Although most research funding is project-based in Slovenia, the funding agency aims to provide more stable funding for basic research of up to 6 years. Research teams can re-apply to subsequent calls. d) In Slovenia, HEIs and PRIs are also eligible for additional funding from the European Research Council. e) Missing answer. f) *Changes over 2005-2016* In 2004, the SRA was established. Programme management was devolved from MIZŠ to SRA in 2005. In February 2012, the MIZŠ was established through the merger of the former Ministry of Education and Sport, the former Ministry of Culture and parts of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology that were responsible for higher education and science.
References: EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for Slovenia. Response C6. OECD (2012). OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy: Slovenia 2012, p. 127. Paris: OECD Publishing. Udovič, B., M. Bučar, and H. Hristov (2016). Rio Country Report 2015: Slovenia. Brussels: European Commission, pp.22-39. Retrieved from http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC101219/si_cr2015.pdf, accessed 10.10.2016.	
Q.1.3. Do **performance contracts** determine funding of a) HEIs? *Institutional block funds can be partly or wholly distributed based on performance. (Performance contracts define goals agreed between ministry/agency and HEIs/PRIs and link it to future block funding of HEIs and PRIs.)* b) What is the share of HEI budget subject to performance contract? c) Do performance contracts include quantitative indicators for monitoring and evaluation? d) What are the main indicators used in performance contracts? Which, if any, performance aside from research and education is set out in performance contracts? e) Do HEIs participate in the formulation of main priorities and criteria used in performance contracts? f) Do the same priorities and criteria set in performance contracts apply to all HEIs? g) Are any other mechanisms in place to allocate funding to HEIs and PRIs? h) From 2005-16, were any changes made to funding of HEIs and PRIs? *(In case performance contracts are in place that bind funding of PRIs, please provide information about them.)*	a to f) Currently, performance contracts are not in place. However, the amendments to the Higher Education Act in December 2016 implemented changes in financing HEIs - four-year contracts were introduced following a negotiation process with HEIs. The contract will have to contain strategic and long-term objectives, development goals, initial and target values, measures to achieve them, and indicators for monitoring. The provisions will apply from 2018. g) HEIs receive a block that is made based on the number of enrolled students and number of graduates. h) The Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia (RISS) 2011-20 prescribes more performance based institutional funding for PRIs. However, changes have not been implemented yet.

Q.1.4. Who decides on the following key **evaluation** criteria of HEIs and PRIs? Who is responsible for setting criteria to use when evaluating performance of a) HEIs? Who is responsible for b) evaluating and c) monitoring HEIs' performance? Who is responsible for setting criteria to use when evaluating performance of d) PRIs? Who is responsible for e) evaluating and f) monitoring PRIs' performance? h) From 2005-16, was any institution created for evaluating HEIs and PRIs or were any changes made to criteria applied for evaluations of HEIs and PRIs?	a to c) The SRA sets criteria for evaluations and conducts evaluations of research projects conducted by HEIs and PRIs. The SRA conducts ex ante and ex post evaluations of all research programmes. Ex ante evaluation is a two-step process which puts emphasis on the academic track record of researchers involved and assesses research proposals through panel reviews. Moreover, the SRA carries out other evaluations as ordered by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport and the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. The Slovenian Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (SQAA) is in charge of quality assurance in higher education. It sets the criteria, evaluates and accredits teaching programmes of HEIs since 2010. HEIs take part in the setting of evaluation criteria by the SRA and have representatives in SQAA Council. d to f) The SRA sets criteria for evaluations and conducts evaluations of research projects conducted by PRIs. PRIs take part in the setting of evaluation criteria by the SRA. h) New rules and procedures for evaluations of research activities were adopted in June 2016 by the SRA. The changes foresee that evaluations of basic and applied research will consider separate. A single programme duration of six years for research grants is being introduced. Before 2016, the duration of research programmes was 3, 4, 5 or 6 years. Reviewers' assessment will also be considered in determining the amount of funds for research programmes. The SQAA was established as an independent public body for quality assurance in higher education in 2010. Among other things, the SQAA is responsible for: - overseeing the functioning of the system of quality assurance in higher education and short-cycle higher vocational education, - carrying out external evaluations of higher education institutions and study programmes, and of higher vocational colleges, - carrying out accreditations and re-accreditations of higher education institutions and accreditation of study programmes Amendments to Higher Education Act gave more powers to HEIs with regard to oversight of their quality of their study programmes and abolished the need for re-accreditation of study programmes in 2016. The Smart Specialisation Strategy of Slovenia introduced institutional evaluations of PRIs by the SRA that have yet to be implemented in 2011.

References:
EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for Slovenia, Responses B11 and B12 d.
Udovič, B., M. Bučar, and H. Hristov (2016). Rio Country Report 2015: Slovenia. Brussels: European Commission, pp.22-39. Retrieved from http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC101219/si_cr2015.pdf, accessed 10.10.2016.

Q.1.5. Which **recent reforms** to institutions that are in charge of priority setting, budget allocations, and evaluations of HEIs and PRIs were particularly important?	The Smart Specialisation Strategy introduced institutional evaluation of PRIs by the SRA in 2011, but the changes have yet to be implemented. After the adoption of the Smart Specialisation Strategy, the focus of evaluations has shifted from the sole evaluation of research outcomes to broader evaluations of STI policy effects. Regarding evaluations of teaching performance, the establishment of the SQAA and implementation of regular external evaluations in 2010 and changes to the Higher Education Act adopted in 2016 increased the accountability of HEIs.
References: EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for Slovenia, Responses B11 and B12 d.	

Topic 2: Policy co-ordination mechanisms

Table 2. Questions on research and innovation councils

Question	Response
Q.2.1. a) Is there a **Research and Innovation Council**, i.e. non-temporary public body that takes decisions concerning HEI and PRI policy, and that has explicit mandates by law or in its statutes to either? – provide policy advice (i.e. produce reports); – and/or oversee policy evaluation; – and/or coordinate policy areas relevant to public research (e.g. across ministries and agencies); – and/or set policy priorities (i.e. strategy development, policy guidelines); – and/or joint policy planning (e.g. joint cross-ministry preparation of budgetary allocations)? b) What is the name of the main research and/or innovation Council/Committee? Are there any other research Councils/Committees? c) Are there any other research Councils/Committees?	a and b) The National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) is the main research and innovation council in Slovenia. c) The Council of the Republic of Slovenia for Higher Education advises the government on matters of higher education, including the national programme of higher education, amendments to higher education legislation, and the national framework for qualifications. The Council cooperates with expert councils from different fields of education and science and with the Slovenian Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (SQAA). It consists of a chairperson and 23 members that comprise experts in the field of higher education, science and technology, industry, representatives of students of HEIs and higher vocational colleges, and representatives of social partners. Its members also include four rectors of universities selected by the rectors' conference, the president of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the president of the council of the SQAA and the president of the Engineering Academy of Slovenia.
References: EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for Slovenia. Response B4. Udovič, B., M. Bučar, and H. Hristov (2016). Rio Country Report 2015: Slovenia. Brussels: European Commission, pp.22-39. Retrieved from http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC101219/si_cr2015.pdf, accessed 10.10.2016.	
Q.2.2. With reference to Q.2.1, does the Council's **mandate** explicitly include a) policy coordination; b) preparation of strategic priorities; c) decision-making on budgetary allocations; d) evaluation of policies' implementation (including their enforcement); e) and provision of policy advice?	a to e) The Council's mandate includes policy co-ordination and preparation of strategic priority setting. It participates in the process of preparation of the national STI strategy (the Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia 2011-2020) and its following evaluations as well as the Smart specialisation strategy.
References: EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for Slovenia. Responses B & B4_2.	
Q.2.3. With reference to Q.2.1, **who formally participates** in the Council? a) Head of State, b) ministers, c) government officials (civil servants and other representatives of ministries, agencies and implementing bodies), d) funding agency representatives, e) local and regional government representatives, f) HEI representatives, g) PRI representatives, h) private sector, i) civil society, and/or j) foreign experts	a t o j) Formal membership as provided by statutes of Council includes Ministers, HEI representatives (6 representatives), private sectors representatives (6 representatives) and civil society (a representatives of the labour unions and a representatives of the general public).
References:	
Q.2.4. With reference to Q.2.1.b., does the Council have its own a) **staff** and/or its own b) **budget**? If so, please indicate the number of staff and the amount of annual budget available. c) From 2005-16, were any **reforms** made to the mandate of the Council, its functions, the composition of the Council, the budget and/or the Council's secretariat? Was the Council created during the time period?	a and b) The Council does not have its own staff and budget. The administrative and technical tasks for the Council are carried out by the MIZŠ, which also provides funds for its operations. c) The Council was established in 2002.
References: Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology (2012), Science and Technology Council of the Republic of Slovenia (web page) on the archived website of the defunct Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology. Retrieved from www.arhiv.mvzt.gov.si/en/about_the_ministry/expert_councils/science_and_technology_council_of_the_republic_of_slovenia/, accessed on 05.10.2016.	

Table 3. Questions on national STI strategies

Question	Response
Q.2.5. a) Is there a national non-sectoral **STI strategy** or plan? b) What is the name of the main national STI strategy or plan?	a and b) The Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia (RISS) 2011-2020 is the main STI strategy in Slovenia.
References:	
Q.2.6. Does the national STI strategy or plan address any of the following priorities? a) Specific themes and/or **societal challenges** (e.g. Industry 4.0; "green innovation"; health; environment; demographic change and wellbeing; efficient energy; climate action) - Which of the following themes and/or societal challenges are addressed? – Demographic change (i.e. ageing populations, etc.) – Digital economy (e.g. big data, digitalisation, industry 4.0) – Green economy (e.g. natural reReferences, energy, environment, climate change) – Health (e.g. Bioeconomy, life science) – Mobility (e.g. transport, smart integrated transport systems, e-mobility) – Smart cities (e.g. sustainable urban systems urban development) b) Specific **scientific disciplines** and **technologies** (e.g. ICT; nanotechnologies; biotechnology) - Which of the following scientific research, technologies and economic fields are addressed? – Agriculture and agricultural technologies – Energy and energy technologies (e.g. energy storage, environmental technologies) – Health and life sciences (e.g. biotechnology, medical technologies) – ICT (e.g. artificial intelligence, digital platforms, data privacy) – Nanotechnology and advanced manufacturing (e.g. robotics, autonomous systems) c) Specific **regions** (e.g. smart specialisation strategies) d) **Supranational** or transnational objectives set by transnational institutions (for instance related to European Horizon 2020) e) **Quantitative targets** for monitoring and evaluation (e.g. setting as targets a certain level of R&D spending for public research etc.) f) From 2005-16, was any STI strategy introduced or were any changes made existing STI strategies?	a and b) The priority areas of Slovenia's Smart Specialisation Strategy are (no order of preference): 1. Healthy working and living environment (1.1. Smart cities and communities, 1.2. Smart buildings and homes); 2. Natural and traditional reReferences for the future (2.1. Networks for the transition to the circular economy, 2.2. Sustainable food production, 2.3. Sustainable tourism) 3. Industry 4.0 (3.1. Factories of the future (4.0), 3.2. Health – Medicine, 3.3 Mobility, 3.4. Development of materials and products); c) Specific Slovenia regions are not addressed. d) The strategy aims strengthen the linkages between the Slovenian R&D area and other EU Member States and Associated Countries of the EU Framework Programme. e) The RISS strategy sets the goal to meet and exceed the objective of 3% of GDP invested into research and development jointly by the public and private sector. It sets the goal to 3.6% of GDP by 2020, out of which 1.2% from public funds. f) The RISS 2011-20 was adopted by the Parliament in May 2011. It followed NRDP (National Research and Development Programme) 2006-2010. Slovenia's Smart Specialisation Strategy; was adopted in Slovenia in September 2015 and approved by the European Commission in November 2015 The National Programme of Higher Education for the period 2011-2020 was adopted by the Parliament in May 2011. In March 2016, the strategy "Digital Slovenia 2020 – Development Strategy for the Information Society until 2020" was adopted.
References: EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for Slovenia. Response B1, C4. C5, C19 Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2011). Resolution on Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia 2011-2020, pp. 13-25. Retrieved from http://www.arhiv.mvzt.gov.si/fileadmin/mvzt.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf/odnosi_z_javnostmi/01.06.2011_dalje/01.06._RISSdz_ENG.pdf	
Q.2.7. What **reforms** to policy co-ordination regarding STI strategies and plans have had particular impact on public research policy?	Slovenia's "Smart Specialisation Strategy: S4" from 2015 integrates previous strategic documents into one coherent policy framework and provided detailed steps for implementations.

Table 4. Questions on inter-agency programming and role of agencies

Question	Response
Q.2.8. Does **inter-agency joint programming** contribute to the co-ordination of HEI and PRI policy? *(Inter-agency joint programming refers to formal arrangements that result in joint action by implementing agencies, such as e.g. sectoral funding programmes or other joint policy instrument initiatives between funding agencies.)*	Inter-agency programming has not been implemented so far.
References: EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for Slovenia. Response B6.	
Q.2.9. a) Is co-ordination within the **mandate of agencies**? b) From 2005-16, were any changes made to the mandates of agencies tasked with regards to inter-agency programming? Were new agencies created with the task to coordinate programming during the time period?	a) No, policy co-ordination is not within the mandate of agencies. The Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy is responsible for the co-ordination of the EU Cohesion policy and of the implementation of the Smart Specialisation Strategy S4 between ministries and agencies. b) *Changes over 2005-2016* In 2015, a Working Group was established to support policy co-ordination around the implementation of the Slovenia Smart Specialisation Strategy. In February 2014, the Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy was created. It is responsible for the implementation of the Operational Programmes co-funded with the EU funds and is under the supervision of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology.
Q.2.10. What **reforms** of the institutional context have had impacts on public research policy?	In 2012, the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (MEDT) was created by merger of the former Ministry of Economy, the Government Office for Local Self Government and Regional Policy, the Government Office for Growth, and the technology agendas of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology. Also in 2012, the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (MIZŠ) was established through the merger of the former Ministry of Education and Sport, the former Ministry of Culture and parts of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology that were responsible for higher education and science.

Topic 3: Stakeholders consultation and institutional autonomy

Table 5. Questions on stakeholder consultation

Question	Response
Q.3.1. a) Do the following stakeholders participate as formal members in **Research and Innovation Councils**? *(i.e. Formal membership as provided by statutes of Council)* – Private Sector – Civil society (citizens/ NGOs/ foundations) – HEIs/PRIs and/or their associations b) Do stakeholders participate as formal members in **council/governing boards of HEIs**? *(i.e. Formal membership as provided by statutes of Council)* – Private Sector – Civil society (citizens/ NGOs/ foundations)	a) The National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) includes Ministers, HEI representatives (6 representatives), private sectors representatives (6 representatives) and representatives from civil society (a representatives of the labour unions and a representatives of the general public) as formal members. b) The governing board of public HEIs has nine members, including three representatives of the government, four representatives of the HEIs, one student representative, and one representative from industry.
References:	
Q.3.2. a) Are there **online consultation** platforms in place to request inputs regarding HEI and PRI policy? b) Which aspects do these online platforms address (e.g. e.g. open data, open science)? c) From 2005-16, were any reforms made to widen inclusion of stakeholders and/or to improve consultations, including online platforms?	a to c) Online consultations are in place, including consultations on the RISS and The Higher Education Strategy Plan 2011-20 (NPHE) in 2010, consultations on open science in 2015, consultations on the Amendments to the Higher Education Act in 2017, and consultations on the Research and Development Act in 2017.
Q.3.3. Which **reforms** to consultation processes have proven particularly important?	In 2016, Strategic Research and Innovation Partnerships (SRIP) between science and industry were established for each of the nine areas covered by the Smart Specialisation Strategy. The are basically nine clusters around the competitive advantages identified in the strategy. Their establishment followed a bottom-up initiative by academia and industry that called for policy to recognise the need for better cooperation between actors. The SRIP initiative also includes the establishment of cluster coordinators. More than 500 stakeholders joined the initiative, and partnerships remain open for others to join. The partnerships or clusters are particularly important for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The cooperation activities that are supported by SRIPs include R&D activities, sharing of research and innovation capacities, development of human reReferences, exchange of knowledge and experience, networking and collective representation of interests abroad. In 2009, the web portal “E-demokracija” was established for broader consultation of the public in the preparation of regulations. The portal allows sending in opinions, suggestions, and comments to legislators and policy makers. In 2015, the Public Administration Development Strategy 2015–2020 was adopted. One of its objectives is to facilitate public participation online when adopting regulations online. The expected result is that the public will be informed and inform policy.

Table 6. Questions on autonomy of universities and PRIs

Question	Response
Q.3.4. Who decides about **allocations of institutional block funding** for teaching, research and innovation activities at a) HEIs and b) PRIs? *(National/regional level: If HEIs face national constraints on using block funds, i.e. funds cannot be moved between categories such as teaching, research, infrastructure, operational costs, etc. This option also applies if the ministry pre-allocates budgets for universities to cost items, and HEIs are unable to distribute their funds between these.* *Institutions themselves: If HEIs are entirely free to use their block grants.)*	a) Funding streams for education and research functions of HEIs are separated and HEIs cannot move funds earmarked for teaching to research activities. b) Block funding of PRIs is earmarked for covering administrative costs, fixed operating costs and the fixed maintenance and reparation costs of property and equipment. PRIs cannot use it fund research activities.
References: Data on institutional autonomy is based on a survey conducted by the European University Association between 2010 and 2011 across 26 European countries. The answers were provided by Secretaries General of national rectors' conferences and can be found in the report by the European University Association (Estermann et al., 2015). Estermann, T., Nokkala, T., and Steinel, M. (2015). University Autonomy in Europe II The Scorecard. Brussels: European University Association. Retrieved from http://www.eua.be/Libraries/publications/University_Autonomy_in_Europe_II_-_The_Scorecard.pdf?sfvrsn=2, accessed 19.09.2016. European University Association (2016). University Autonomy in Europe (Webpage). Retrieved from http://www.university-autonomy.eu/, accessed 19.09.2016.	
Q.3.5. Who decides about **recruitment** of academic staff at a) HEIs and b) PRIs? *(National/regional level: If recruitment needs to be confirmed by an external national/regional authority; if the number of posts is regulated by an external authority; or if candidates require prior accreditation. This option also applies if there are national/regional laws or guidelines regarding the selection procedure or basic qualifications for senior academic staff.* *Institutions themselves: If HEIs are free to hire academic staff. This option also applies to cases where laws or guidelines require the institutions to publish open positions or the composition of the selection committees which are not a constraint on the hiring decision itself.)* Who decides about **salaries** of academic staff at c) HEIs and d) PRIs? *(National/regional level: If salary bands are negotiated with other parties, if national civil servant or public sector status/law applies; or if external authority sets salary bands.* *Institutions themselves: If HEIs are free to set salaries, except minimum wage.)* Who decides about **reassignments** and **promotions** of academic staff at e) HEIs and f) PRIs? *(National/regional level: If promotions are only possible in case of an open post at a higher level; if a promotion committee whose composition is regulated by law has to approve the promotion; if there are requirements on minimum years of service in academia; if automatic promotions apply after certain years in office, or if there are promotion quotas.* *Institutions themselves: If HEIs can promote and reassign staff freely.)*	a and b) In Slovenia, HEIs and PRIs are free to take decisions about recruitment of staff. c and d) Salaries of academic staff at HEIs and PRIs are negotiated between trade unions and the government (Collective Agreement for the Public Sector, Collective Agreement for Education Activity in the Republic of Slovenia, and Collective Labour Agreement for Research Activity). e and f) HEIs and PRIs are free to take decisions about promotions and reassignments of staff.

Q.3.6. Who decides about the **creation of academic departments** (such as research centres in specific fields) and functional units (e.g. **technology transfer offices**) at a) HEIs and b) PRIs? *(National/regional level: If there are national guidelines or laws on the competencies, names, or governing bodies of internal structures, such as departments or if prior accreditation is required for the opening, closure, restructuring of departments, faculties, technology offices, etc.* *Institutions themselves: If HEIs are free to determine internal structures, including the opening, closure, restructuring of departments, faculties, technology offices, etc.)* Who decides about the creation of legal entities (e.g**. spin-offs**) and **industry partnerships** at c) HEIs and d) PRIs? *(National/regional level: If there are restrictions on legal entities, including opening, closure, and restructuring thereof; if restrictions apply on profit and scope of activity of non-profit organisations, for-profit spin-offs, joint R&D, etc.* *Institutions themselves: If HEIs are free to create non-profit organisations, for-profit spin-offs, joint R&D, etc.)*	a) The establishment of faculties and other internal departments at HEIs requires the accreditation by the SQAA and prior consent of the Ministry. Prior approval by the Ministry is also required in case of closure of faculties. b) PRIs are free to create internal academic departments. c) HEIs require the consent of the Ministry to create spin-offs. d) PRIs are limited in their freedom to create spin-offs and enter industry partnerships. Prior consent by the Ministry is needed.
References: MIZS (2015). The Education system in Slovenia. Ljubljana: Ministry of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Slovenia. Retrieved from http://203.gvs.arnes.si/BROSURA-vzgoja-in-izobrazevanje-v-RS-ENG/, accessed 10.10.2016. Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2011). Resolution on Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia 2011-2020, pp. 13-35. Retrieved from http://www.arhiv.mvzt.gov.si/fileadmin/mvzt.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf/odnosi_z_javnostmi/01.06.2011_dalje/01.06._RISSdz_ENG.pdf, accessed on 03.10.2016.	
Q.3.7. Who earns what **share of revenues** stemming from IP (patents, trademarks, design rights, etc.) created from publicly funded research at a) HEIs and b) PRIs? – HEI – Research unit / laboratory within HEI – Researchers c) From 2005-16, were any reforms introduced that affected the institutional autonomy of HEIs and PRIs?	a and b) HEIs and PRIs set revenue schemes themselves. The researcher must receive at least 20 % of the gross royalty acquired by the institute from the exploitation of the invention. c) *Changes over 2005-2016* Since 2006, representatives of the government in governing boards of PRIs had a majority. In 2011, the regulations were changed so that the number of representatives in governing boards of PRIs of the government was reduced to less than a half. In 2010, the SQAA was established as an independent evaluation agency for teaching activities and programmes of HEIs. Amendments to the Higher Education Act in 2012 and 2016, however, increased autonomy of HEIs over institutional evaluations and abolished the re-accreditation of study programmes by the SQAA every seven years. HEIs can now accredit changes to their existing programmes themselves. This enables them to faster to respond to the needs of the labour market.
References: Job Related Inventions Act (Official Gazette RS, No 15/2007), articles 21 and 22. Retrieved from http://www.uil-sipo.si/fileadmin/upload_folder/zakonodaja/Job-Related-Inventions_Act.pdf, accessed 10.10.2016.	
Q.3.8. Which **reforms** to institutional autonomy have been important to enhance the impacts of public research?	In 2011, institutional evaluations of PRIs by the SRA were introduced but the changes have yet to be implemented.
References: EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for Slovenia. Responses C4, H4. OECD (2012), OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy: Slovenia 2012, OECD Publishing, p.154.	