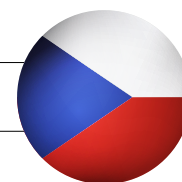


Indicators of Regulatory  
Policy and Governance

EUROPE 2022

# Czech Republic





# Czech Republic

## Overview and recent developments

The Czech Republic has a well-developed regulatory impact assessment (RIA) process including mechanisms for quality control through the RIA Board operating at arm's length from the government. All draft primary and secondary legislation prepared by the executive has to be accompanied by a basic overview of impacts; a full RIA has to be carried out for those drafts with new and significant impacts. The quality of RIA could be improved especially in terms of quantifications of impacts.

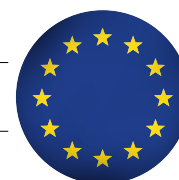
The Government Legislative Council is an advisory body to the government overseeing the quality of draft legislation before it is presented to the government. One of its working commissions, the RIA Board, evaluates the quality of RIAs and adherence to the procedures as defined in the mandatory RIA Guidelines, provides assistance to drafting authorities if requested, and issues opinions on whether draft legislation should undergo a full RIA. The RIA Unit of the Government Legislative Council section of the government coordinates the RIA process within central government, provides methodological assistance and issues guidance materials for the RIA process.

All legislative drafts submitted to the government are published on a government portal accessible to the general public. It is obligatory to conduct consultations within the RIA process and summarise their outcomes in RIA reports. There are, however, no compulsory rules specifying the length or form of such consultations. The Czech Republic should standardise the public consultation process, stimulate stakeholders including the general public to contribute to consultations and be more proactive in engaging with stakeholders sufficiently early.

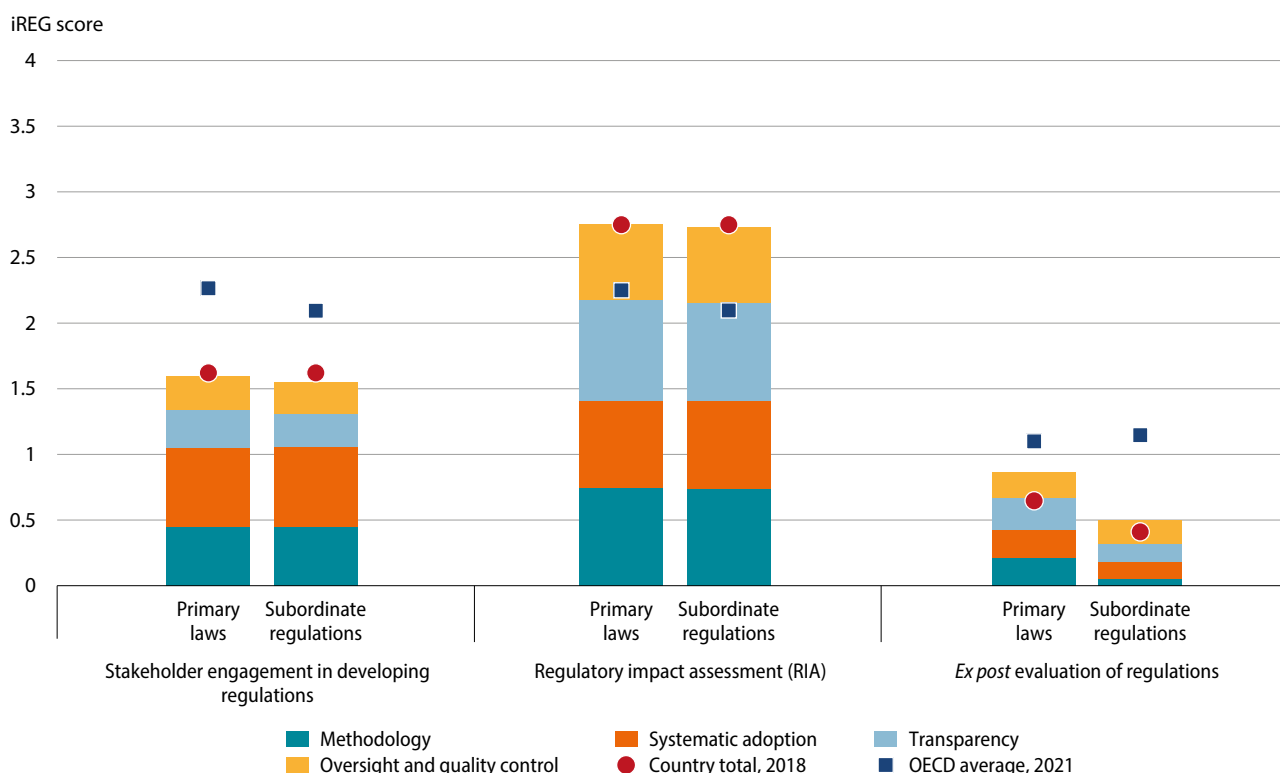
The Czech Republic was among the first to launch a programme on reducing administrative burdens.

Cutting red tape is still a priority for the government, however, contrary to many other countries, the focus has not yet been widened to other regulatory costs. Evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of existing regulations takes place usually on an ad hoc basis and is used rather rarely. The Czech Republic has published guidelines on *ex post* evaluation for officials, though they are still considered as voluntary but should be made more systematic in the future.

Indicators presented on RIA and stakeholder engagement for primary laws only cover processes carried out by the executive, which initiates approximately 45% of primary laws in Czech Republic. There is no requirement in the Czech Republic for conducting consultation or RIA to inform the development of primary laws initiated by parliament.



## INDICATORS OF REGULATORY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE (iREG): CZECH REPUBLIC, 2021



Note: The more regulatory practices as advocated in the *OECD Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance* a country has implemented, the higher its iREG score. The indicators on stakeholder engagement and RIA for primary laws only cover those initiated by the executive (45% of all primary laws in the Czech Republic).

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys 2017 and 2021, <http://oe.cd/ireg>.

## REQUIREMENTS TO USE REGULATORY MANAGEMENT TOOLS FOR EU-MADE LAWS: CZECH REPUBLIC



Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG) Survey 2021, <http://oe.cd/ireg>.



## THE OECD REGULATORY INDICATORS SURVEY AND THE COMPOSITE INDICATORS

The data presented in the *Better Regulation Practices across the European Union 2022* report are the results of the 2014, 2017, and 2021 indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG) surveys. The results from these surveys for OECD member countries as well as the European Union have also been presented in the 2015, 2018, and 2021 OECD Regulatory Policy Outlooks. Composite indicators and country profiles for the five EU countries that are not members of the OECD were published for the first time and are based on the data from the 2017 and 2021 iREG surveys.

The Regulatory Indicators Survey investigates in detail three principles of the *2012 OECD Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance*: stakeholder engagement, regulatory impact assessment (RIA) and *ex post* evaluation. Three composite indicators were developed based on information collected through the surveys for these areas. Each composite indicator is composed of four equally weighted categories:

- **Systematic adoption** which records formal requirements and how often these requirements are conducted in practice;
- **Methodology** which gathers information on the methods used in each area, e.g. the type of impacts assessed or how frequently different forms of consultation are used;
- **Oversight and quality control** records the role of oversight bodies and publicly available evaluations; and
- **Transparency** which records information from the questions that relate to the principles of open government e.g. whether government decisions are made publicly available.

The data underlying the composite indicators reflect practices and requirements in place at the national level of government, as of 1 January 2021. The indicators for stakeholder engagement and RIA relate to regulations initiated by the executive, while the indicator on *ex post* evaluation relates to all regulations. Whilst the indicators provide an overview of a country's regulatory policy system, they cannot fully capture the complex realities of its quality, use and impact. In-depth country reviews are therefore required to complement the indicators and to provide specific recommendations for reform. A full score on the composite indicators does not imply full implementation of the *Recommendation*. To ensure full transparency, the methodology for constructing the composite indicators and underlying data as well as the results of sensitivity analysis are available publicly on the OECD website (<http://oe.cd/ireg>).

### Related links:

- Full report: [Better Regulation Practices across the European Union 2022](#)
- [Better Regulation Practices across the European Union 2019](#)
- [Indicators and underlying data and methodology](#)
- [Regulatory Policy Outlook 2021](#)
- [Recommendations and Guidelines on Regulatory Policy](#)
- [OECD Measuring Regulatory Performance Programme](#)
- [OECD work on regulatory policy](#)

For more information:

 [mrp@oecd.org](mailto:mrp@oecd.org)

 <http://oe.cd/ireg>

