

Indicators of Regulatory
Policy and Governance

EUROPE 2022

Slovak Republic





Slovak Republic

Overview and recent developments

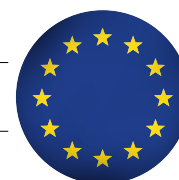
The Slovak Republic currently works on implementing the RIA 2020 – Better Regulation Strategy adopted in 2018 that represents a comprehensive approach towards a whole-of-government regulatory policy focusing, among other issues, on improving both *ex ante* and *ex post* evaluation of regulations. So far, a draft methodology for *ex post* evaluation was approved in 2019 and underwent pilot testing, whilst a methodology for stakeholder engagement is currently being developed. In 2021, the government introduced a one-in, two-out approach for regulatory offsetting.

The obligation to conduct regulatory impact assessments has been in place since 2008 with reforms introducing a solid methodology for assessing economic, social and environmental impacts, including an SME Test and impacts on innovation in 2015. Despite these improvements and the analytical resources available to decision makers, in many cases Slovak ministries still struggle with the quantification of wider impacts, focusing mainly on budgetary impacts and impacts on businesses.

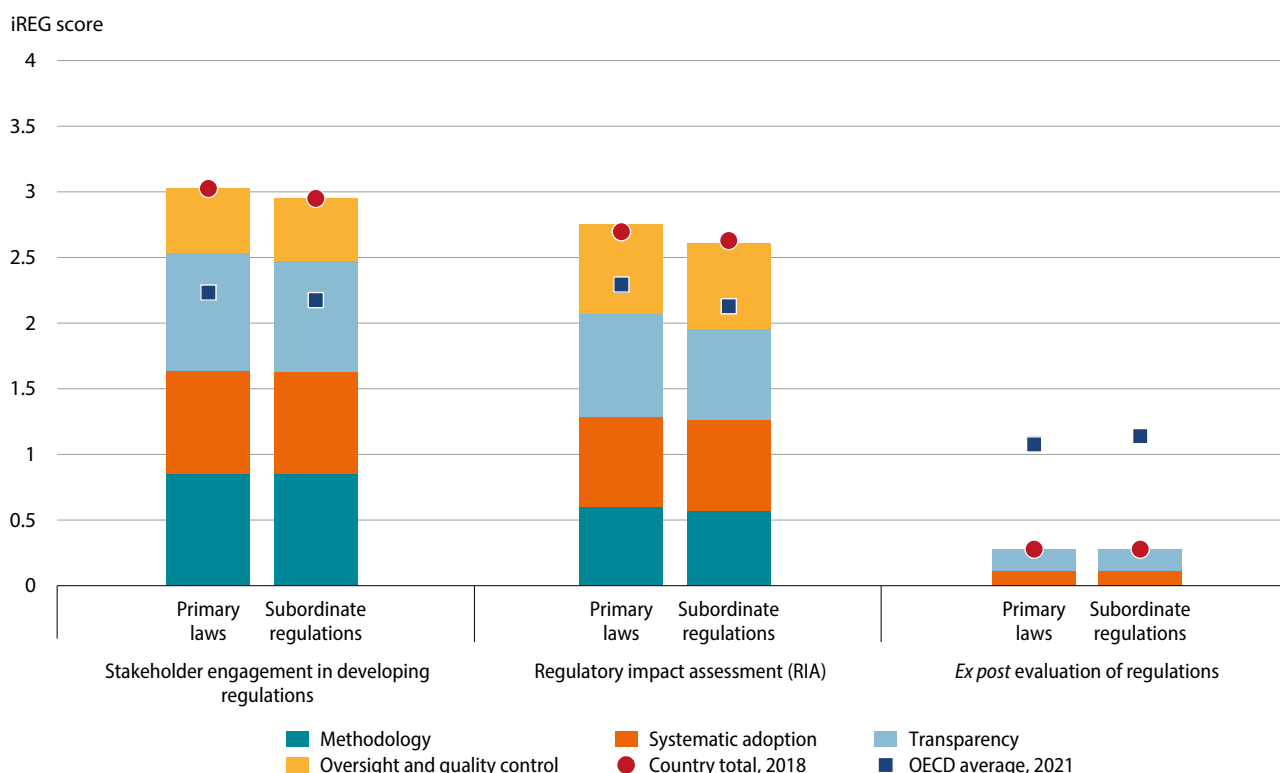
Procedures for public consultations in the later stage of the regulatory process are well developed, with automatic publication of all legislative documents on the government portal. The 2015 reforms made early stage consultations more prominent, especially those with business associations. *Ex post* reviews of existing regulations have so far focused mostly on administrative burdens, with three “anti-bureaucratic packages” aimed at reducing administrative burdens for businesses in 2017, 2018 and 2019. In 2020, 115 measures were introduced to reduce administrative burdens, for businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic. The publication of the final methodology for *ex post* evaluation planned for later this year will introduce the requirement for more comprehensive reviews of existing legislation.

The Permanent Working Committee of the Legislative Council of the Slovak Republic at the Ministry of Economy (RIA Committee), established in 2015, is responsible for overseeing the quality of RIAs. Part of its mandate is quality control of stakeholder engagement. Several ministries, including the Ministry of Economy as a co-ordinator, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of the Interior and the Deputy Prime Minister’s Office for Investments and Informatisation, are represented in the Committee, as are the Government Office and the Slovak Business Agency. They share competencies for checking the quality of RIAs focusing on their respective area of competences.

Slovakia would benefit from further strengthening regulatory oversight by appointing one body close to the centre of government responsible for evaluating integrated impacts, rather than spreading the responsibility across several ministries, as is currently the case with the RIA Committee. This body could also take on the responsibility of evaluating the quality of *ex post* evaluations, once more comprehensive reviews will be mandatory with the introduction of the new methodology for *ex post* evaluation. Finally, the new *ex post* evaluation methodology could serve as a gateway to introducing targeted, in-depth reviews of existing regulations.



INDICATORS OF REGULATORY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE (iREG): SLOVAK 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 (68% of all primary laws in the Slovak 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: SLOVAK 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

 <http://oe.cd/ireg>

