



Indicators of Regulatory  
Policy and Governance  
EUROPE 2022  
Slovenia



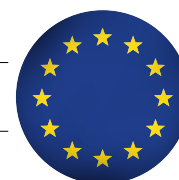
# Slovenia

## Overview and recent developments

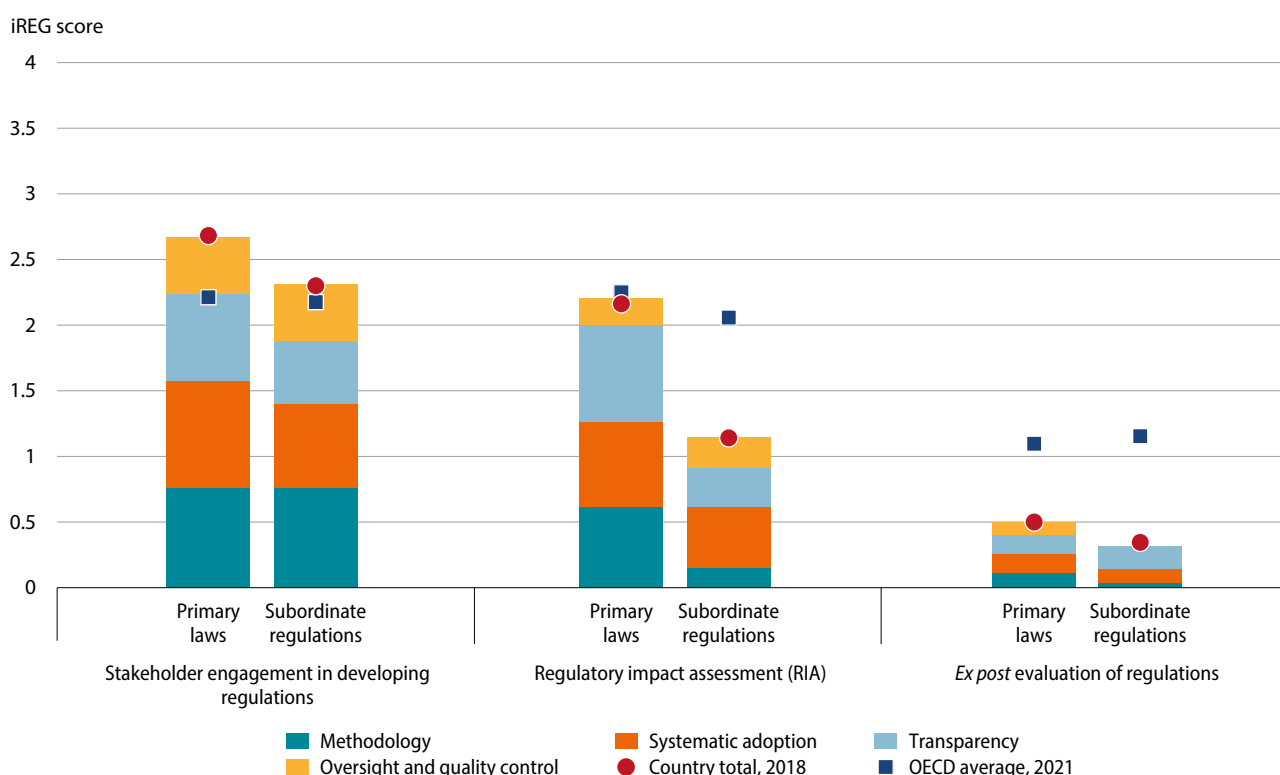
Slovenia is currently undertaking efforts to strengthen regulatory policy with the Action Plan 2019-2022. The action plan foresees the extension of the RIA guidance document to cover the assessment of non financial impacts and recommends the introduction of preliminary impact assessments. Currently, regulatory impact assessment (RIA) is carried out for all primary laws and for some subordinate regulations. In 2019, for 96% of the draft primary laws a RIA was conducted during or after the drafting of the legislative text. Impact assessment requirements for subordinate regulations are less stringent than those for primary laws. The development of secondary regulations does not require a quantification of the costs and benefits and assessments of the impacts are done only for some secondary regulations. The RIA process, particularly for subordinate regulations, could be strengthened by introducing a threshold test or proportionality criteria that would help determine which regulations require an in-depth assessment. The Action Plan represents a positive step in this regard as it foresees a deeper analysis of potential social and environmental impacts, among others.

Although the Action Plan introduces changes in the mandate of the General Secretariat of the Government, oversight functions remain spread across different institutions. The General Secretariat of the Government is now responsible for monitoring the implementation of stakeholder consultation. Oversight of RIA is the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Administration (MPA) as well as of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. The Government Office of Legislation (GoL) examines legislative proposals from government and those acts for which the National Assembly seeks the opinion of the government and is also involved in the provision of guidance relating to regulatory management tools as well as in the coordination on regulatory policy.

Slovenia was an early adopter of the Standard Cost Model (SCM), supported by the application of the SME test, which contributes to the assessments of economic impacts. Slovenia continues to focus the majority of its *ex post* evaluation efforts on reducing administrative burdens. Its webportal Stop Bureaucracy ([www.stopbirokraciji.gov.si](http://www.stopbirokraciji.gov.si)) allows citizens and business representatives to provide suggestions to cut red tape and monitor their implementation through the single document website ([www.enotnazbirkaukreprov.gov.si](http://www.enotnazbirkaukreprov.gov.si)). While *ex post* evaluation is mandatory for primary laws adopted through emergency procedures, Slovenia could expand the use of this tool to other regulations and assess whether the objectives of existing regulations are being met. Stakeholder engagement is mandatory for all primary laws and subordinate regulations. The country could increase further engagement with stakeholders by systematically informing the public in advance of planned consultations, RIAs and *ex post* evaluations.



## INDICATORS OF REGULATORY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE (iREG): SLOVENIA, 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 (90% of all primary laws in Slovenia).

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: SLOVENIA



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](#)

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 <http://oe.cd/ireg>

