

Slovak Republic

Overview and recent developments

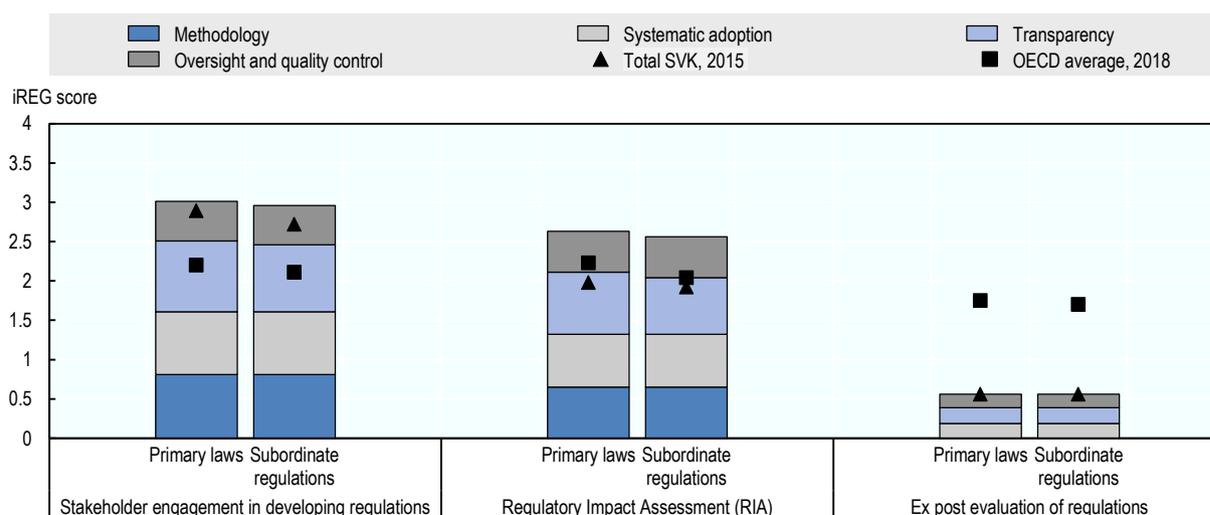
The Slovak Republic has made significant progress in implementing some of the regulatory management tools. The RIA 2020 – Better Regulation Strategy represents a comprehensive approach towards a whole-of-government regulatory policy focusing, among other issues, on improving both *ex ante* and *ex post* evaluation of regulations. The obligation to conduct regulatory impact assessments according to the “Unified Methodology for the Assessment of Selected Impacts” has been in place since 2008 with reforms introducing strong methodology for assessing economic, social and environmental impacts including an SME Test and impacts on innovation in 2015. Despite these improvements, in many cases Slovak ministries still struggle with the quantification of wider impacts, focusing mainly on budgetary impacts and, to a lesser extent, impacts on business. Procedures for public consultations in the later stage of the regulation-making 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, however, the RIA 2020 Strategy contains plans for more comprehensive reviews.

Despite improvements caused by creating the Permanent Committee, Slovakia would benefit from further strengthening regulatory oversight, making one body close to the centre of government responsible for evaluating integrated impacts rather than spreading the responsibility across several ministries, through members of one Committee. There is a need to improve policies on *ex post* reviews of regulations. Systemic use of targeted, in-depth reviews would be advisable. The RIA 2020 strategy represents a positive step forward.

Institutional setup for regulatory oversight

The **Permanent Working Committee of the Legislative Council of the Slovak Republic** at the Ministry of Economy established in 2015 is responsible for overseeing the quality of regulatory impact assessments. Several ministries (Ministry of Economy as a co-ordinator, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of the Interior and Deputy Prime Minister’s Office for Investments and Informatization) are represented in the Committee as well as the Government Office, and the Slovak Business Agency. They share competencies for checking the quality of RIAs with each one focusing on their area of competences. The **Legislative Council of the Government** as such is an advisory body focusing on legal quality of government regulations.

Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG): Slovak Republic, 2018



Notes: 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 (98% of all primary laws in the Slovak Republic).

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys 2014 and 2017, <http://oe.cd/ireg>.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888933816041>

Location of regulatory oversight functions: Slovak Republic

Regulatory oversight functions		Centre of government	Ministry of Finance, Economy or Treasury	Ministry of Justice	Other ministries	Non-departmental body	Parliament	Office of the Attorney General	Supreme audit institution	Part of the judiciary
Quality control of...	RIA		●							
	Stakeholder engagement		●							
	Ex post evaluation									
Identifying policy areas where regulation can be made more effective										
Systematic improvement of regulatory policy			●							
Co-ordination of regulatory policy										
Guidance, advice and support			●							
Scrutiny of legal quality		●								

Notes: ● indicates that a given regulatory oversight function is covered by at least one body in a particular location. Data present the situation as of 31 December 2017 and do not reflect changes that may have taken place in 2018.

Source: Survey questions on regulatory oversight bodies, Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Survey 2017, <http://oe.cd/ireg>.