

# OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook 2015

Country profile

## SLOVENIA



### Access links

- **OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook 2015:** [www.oecd.org/publications/oecd-regulatory-policy-outlook-2015-9789264238770-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/publications/oecd-regulatory-policy-outlook-2015-9789264238770-en.htm)
- **Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance and the underlying data:** [www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/measuring-regulatory-performance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/measuring-regulatory-performance.htm)
- **Regulatory policy in Slovenia:** [www.oecd.org/regreform/regulatory-policy/regulatory-policy-slovenia.htm](http://www.oecd.org/regreform/regulatory-policy/regulatory-policy-slovenia.htm)
- **Regulatory Policy Outlook country profiles:** [www.oecd.org/regreform/regulatory-policy/outlook-country-profiles.htm](http://www.oecd.org/regreform/regulatory-policy/outlook-country-profiles.htm)
- **OECD regulatory policy website:** [www.oecd.org/governance/regulatory-policy/](http://www.oecd.org/governance/regulatory-policy/)

## Overview

Slovenia adopted a comprehensive, whole-of-government regulatory policy as part of the Single framework to enable better regulation and business environment and increase competitiveness in 2013, which focuses, in the form of action plans and prioritisation, on the systematic implementation of measures aimed at raising the quality of the regulatory environment. The issue of regulatory quality is also included in other strategic documents of the government such as Slovenia's Development Strategy 2015-2020. Better Regulation, Administrative Processes and the Quality Service Department of the Ministry of Public Administration serves as a co-ordinating body promoting regulatory policy.

Regulatory Impact Assessment is obligatory for all primary legislation. However, the quality of impact assessments varies and the analysis is often only qualitative and/or incomplete. There is an insufficient quality control where no body independent from the drafting ministry carries out quality controls and therefore, in practice, legislative drafts are not returned for revision because of low quality RIAs. Consultations with outside stakeholders are compulsory for all primary and subordinate regulations and often take place early in the process with the use of green papers, consultation documents, etc. In early 2015, an extensive project for training regulatory drafters, external stakeholders as well as decision makers was carried out and aimed at increasing transparency and involvement of civil society in the preparation of regulations in the whole policy cycle.

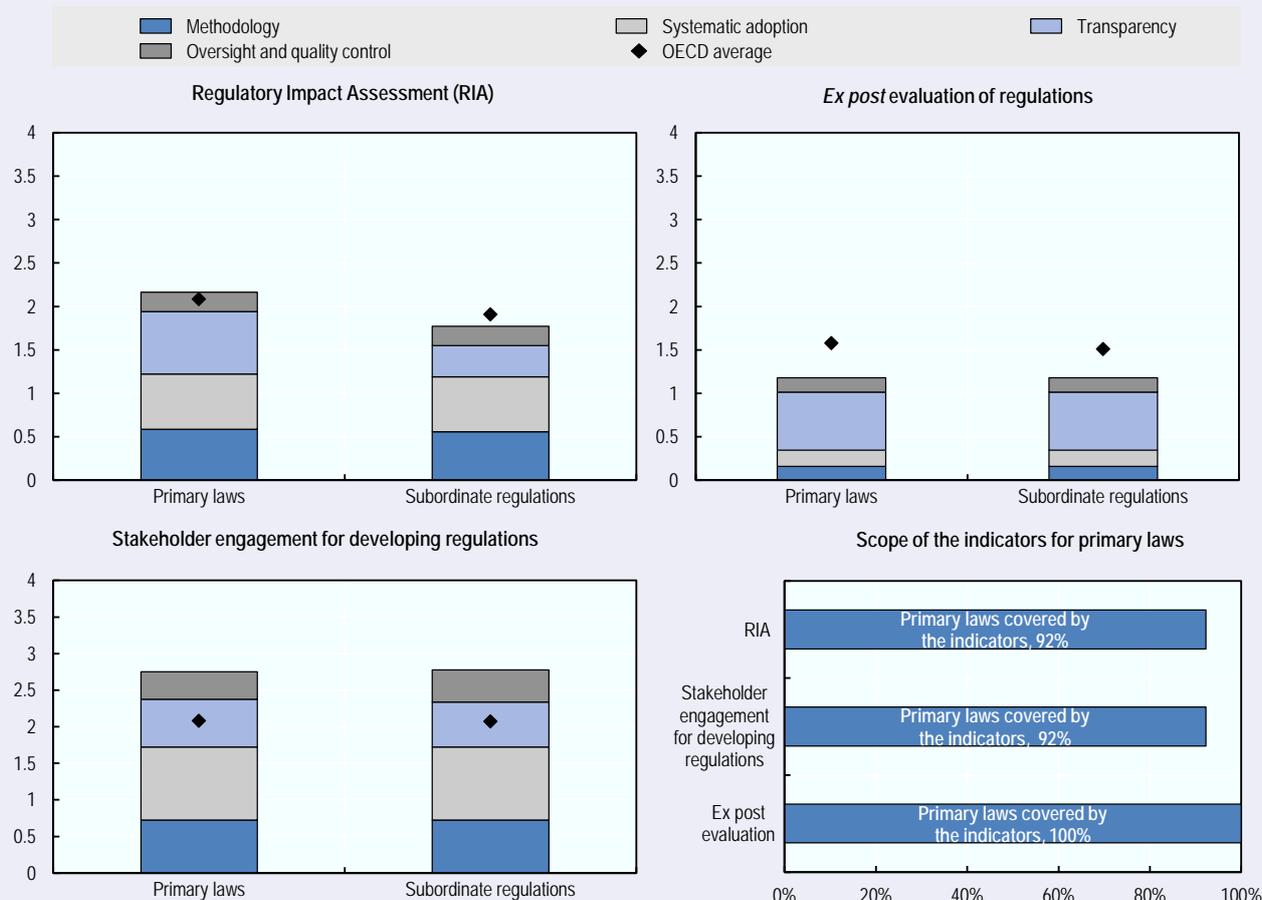
Slovenia was among the early adopters of the Standard Cost Model to measure and reduce administrative burdens. The well-established programme that is still ongoing has led to significant reductions of the burdens on business. The system of physical one-stop shops for business received the United Nations' Public Service Award. E-government plays an important role in simplifying administrative procedures. There is, however, a lack of more comprehensive, in-depth *ex post* reviews of regulations going beyond administrative burdens.



### Spotlight: “Ask only once” principle

The Law on Administrative Procedure forbids that public administration agencies in Slovenia request information from citizens and business that is already recorded elsewhere in public registers. If the responsible body does not have the necessary data, it is obliged to request them immediately or no later than three working days after the submission of the application. The requested authority is obliged to provide this information for free immediately or within 15 days. The positive effects of changes in regulation can be seen in particular for citizens, since the exchange of records available in public registries consequently leads to savings in time. In the public sector, the implementation of provisions is ongoing as access to public registries gradually expands in legal and technical terms, i.e. developing an electronic system for exchanging the data across the administration, shared inspections reporting and creating interoperable electronic registers.

# Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance 2015



1. The figures display the aggregated scores from all four categories giving the total composite score for each indicator. The maximum score for each category is one and the maximum score for each aggregated indicator is four.
2. The information presented in the indicators for primary laws on RIA and stakeholder engagement only covers processes of developing primary laws that are carried out by the executive branch of the national government. As in Slovenia approx. 92% of primary laws are initiated by the executive, the indicators on RIA and stakeholder engagement cover approx. 92% of primary laws. There is no formal requirement in Slovenia for consultation with the general public and for conducting RIAs to inform the development of primary laws initiated by parliament. The information presented in the indicators for primary laws on ex post evaluation covers processes in place for both primary laws initiated by parliament and by the executive. The percentage of primary laws initiated by parliament is an average between the years 2008 to 2014.

Source: 2014 Regulatory Indicators Survey results, [www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/measuring-regulatory-performance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/measuring-regulatory-performance.htm).

Statlink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933263326>

# Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG)

The three composite indicators provide an overview of a country's practices in the areas of stakeholder engagement, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) and *ex post* evaluation. Each indicator comprises 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 publically available evaluations.
- Transparency records information from the questions that relate to the principles of open government, e.g. whether government decisions are made publically available.



The composite indicators are based on the results of the *OECD 2014 Regulatory Indicators Survey*, which gathers information from all 34 OECD countries and the European Commission as of 31 December 2014. The survey focuses on regulatory policy practices as described in the 2012 *OECD Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance*. The more of these practices a country has adopted, the higher its indicator score. Further information on the methodology is available online at [www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/measuring-regulatory-performance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/measuring-regulatory-performance.htm).

Whilst the indicators provide an overview of a country's regulatory framework, 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.

## OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook 2015

The *OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook* ([www.oecd.org/publications/oecd-regulatory-policy-outlook-2015-9789264238770-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/publications/oecd-regulatory-policy-outlook-2015-9789264238770-en.htm)) provides the first evidence-based, cross-country analysis of the progress made by OECD countries in improving the way they regulate. Findings are based on the results of the *OECD 2014 Regulatory Indicators Survey*.

Key findings:

- Laws and regulations are essential instruments, together with taxes and spending, in attaining policy objectives such as economic growth, social welfare and environmental protection. OECD countries have generally committed at the highest political level to an explicit whole-of-government policy for regulatory quality and have established a standing body charged with regulatory oversight.
- Implementation of regulatory policy varies greatly in scope and form across countries. While RIA has been widely adopted, few countries systematically assess whether their laws and regulations achieve their objectives. Stakeholder engagement on rule making is widespread in OECD countries, taking place mostly in the final phase of developing regulation.
- The national executive government has made important progress over the last decade to improve the quality of regulations. Parliaments, regulatory agencies and sub-national and international levels of government need to be more engaged to ensure that there are evidence-based and efficient laws and regulations for stimulating economic activity and promoting well-being.
- The impact of regulatory policy could be further improved by addressing shortcomings in the implementation and enforcement of regulations and by considering new approaches to regulatory design and delivery such as those based on behavioural economics.

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