

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some elements may be missing, preventing full implementation of the commitment to PCSD. This could be due to unclear oversight mandates, roles and responsibilities, insufficient funding, capacities or data, regulatory burdens, normative gaps, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	Competence Law no. 575/2001 Coll, par. 34b, c) - Relocation of the responsible unit from line ministry to the Deputy Prime Minister's Office for Recovery Plan and Knowledge economy. Government Resolution 3/2025 - Establishment of the Council for Sustainable Development and its financing (replacing and covering the roles of three previous councils for: Agenda 2030; Recovery plan and Green Deal), with explicit mandate on PCSD.
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	Under development	1	There are no clear national priority areas in place; however, there are formal plans to define them, or they are currently under development. (e.g. An upcoming new or updated national strategic document, policy or law with an explicit commitment to PCSD.)	Enhanced monitoring function of the Office of Government, including setting KPIs for line ministries and their trade-offs with regards to the Government Manifesto: Government resolution 308/2024 on establishment of system for monitoring progress in fulfilling the KPIs. Every six months the line ministries must report to the government on the progression of achieving their KPIs from Government Manifesto. This is discussed at government meetings. There are plans to expand this system to all strategic documents and to identify and monitor key reforms and investments, identify KPIs and relationships between them.
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. However, these roles have only been partially implemented. (Several challenges could be causing the partial implementation, including limited financial, human, or technical resources, resistance from existing institutional practices, lack of inter-ministerial collaboration, normative or regulatory gaps and insufficient capacity-building for staff involved in PCSD.)	Lead institution: - Internal Dimension of 2030 Agenda - Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for Recovery Plan and Knowledge Economy of the Slovak Republic: Competence Law 575/2001, par. 34b, c); Government resolution 95/2016; - External Dimension of 2030 Agenda - Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic: Competence Law 575/2001, par. 14; Government resolution 95/2016; Government Council for Sustainable Development and its Financing, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Recovery Plan and Knowledge Economy, has a mandate for policy coherence for sustainable development - statute of the Council , article 2(2).a.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			7		
2. Long-term Vision	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has developed and formally adopted a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, but it is not implemented yet. (e.g. Sectoral strategies and policies do not include the key elements of the long-term vision. They lack clear objectives to identify, prevent, or reduce potential negative impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.)	Vision and Development Strategy 2030, adopted by Government resolution 41 of 20 January 2021. The Vision and Development Strategy of Slovakia until 2040 – Slovakia 2040, expected - Government resolution 358/2025. Vision and Sustainable Development Strategy 2050 - development mandated by resolution 41/2021, decision pending.
	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance coherence. However, these tools have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include: resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, normative gaps insufficient training, etc.)	Enhanced monitoring function of the Office of Government, including setting KPIs for line ministries and their trade-offs with regards to the Government Manifesto: Government resolution 308/2024 on establishment of system for monitoring progress in fulfilling the KPIs. Every six months the line ministries must report to the government on the progression of achieving their KPIs from Government Manifesto. This is discussed at government meetings. There are plans to expand this system to all strategic documents and to identify and monitor key reforms and investments, identify KPIs and relationships between them.
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have not been implemented yet. (e.g. Several factors can hinder implementation including unclear mandates, resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps, and low public awareness and support.)	Government Council for Sustainable Development and its Financing, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Recovery Plan and Knowledge Economy, has a mandate for policy coherence for sustainable development - statute of the Council , article 2(2).a. The first session of the Council is yet to be held.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			7		

3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	Not in place	0	There is no budgetary process in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop it.	There is no budgetary process integrating sustainable development in the sense of SDGs into sectoral policies.
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or tools in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	There are no specific guidelines or regulations in place to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries.
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or measures in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			0		
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges can lead to the partial implementation, including shifts in political leadership and priorities, insufficient technical resources, normative gaps, bureaucratic and stakeholder resistance; etc.)	The new Government Council on Sustainable Development and its Financing (established in January 2025) consolidates three previously separate Councils focused on the 2030 Agenda, the EU Green Deal and the Recovery and Resilience Plan and aims to ensure coherence between policies and funding for sustainable development and now includes broader priorities.
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Full implementation may be hindered by bureaucratic rigidities, inflexibility, resource constraints, poor communication, resistance to change, normative gaps, and external factors like political instability or economic downturns.)	The new Government Council on Sustainable Development and its Financing (established in January 2025) consolidates three previously separate Councils focused on the 2030 Agenda, the EU Green Deal and the Recovery and Resilience Plan and aims to ensure coherence between policies and funding for sustainable development and now includes broader priorities. At technical level, ministries and departments cooperate on enhancing PCSD as part of the ongoing TSI project on building PCSD in Slovakia.
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	Under development	1	There are no capacity-building programmes or other resources in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	Opportunities for capacity building on PCSD are provided by TSI and PACE.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			7		
	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are only partially implemented. (The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by challenges including resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	Support: Methodology for preparation of subnational programming documents; update of Law on Regional Development (it applies to the action taken in the past five years). https://mirri.gov.sk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Metodika_PHRSR2020.pdf Alignment: Vision and Development Strategy 2030 also serves as National Strategy for Regional Development (it applies to the action taken in the past five years). https://mirri.gov.sk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Metodika_PHRSR2020.pdf

5. Sub-national Engagement	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are not implemented. (e.g. Platforms for communication have been established, but are not active. This may be caused by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	Among the members of the newly established Government Council on Sustainable Development and its Financing (created in January 2025) are representatives of regional and local authorities, as stated in Article 4 of the Council's Statute.
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development, but these are not implemented. (e.g. Advisory services, networks, or guidance are in place, but are not active or engaged with by sub-national entities.)	The Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, who is responsible for international initiatives, development cooperation, and aid, serves as the Deputy Chair of the newly established Government Council on Sustainable Development and its Financing. The Council also includes representatives from regional and local authorities, as outlined in Article 4 of its Statute.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			7		
6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, but these are partially implemented. ☐ (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	Slovakia has established a formal mechanism for stakeholder engagement in policymaking. In line with the Law on the Lawmaking Process (Act No. 400/2015), all legislative proposals submitted to the National Council should be subject to public consultation, giving stakeholders the right to provide comments. Every document submitted to the government is also open for consultation – typically for 10 working days, or 5 days in specific cases. To further strengthen dialogue and cooperation between civil society organisations (CSOs) and government institutions, the government appointed the Government Plenipotentiary for Civil Society Development (Resolution No. 309/2012). The Plenipotentiary leads a national project, implemented in partnership with several umbrella organisations, aimed at building CSO capacities to contribute to policymaking and at establishing minimum standards for stakeholder participation across different levels of governance. In addition, representatives of stakeholders are included among the members of the newly established Government Council on Sustainable Development and its Financing, as stated in Article 4 of the Council's Statute.
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could include insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	The Council of the Government for Persons with Disabilities, operating under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, serves as a key platform for addressing the needs and inclusion of vulnerable communities in policymaking. Additionally, the Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for the Development of Civil Society is implementing a project titled "Involvement of Vulnerable Groups in Policy Making", aimed at promoting participation and strengthening the voice of underrepresented groups in public decision-making processes. (For more information: https://www.minv.sk/?ros_participacia_otvorene_temy_zapajanie_zranitelne_skupiny).
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has in place mechanisms for collaboration with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, but these have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, normative gaps and inadequate stakeholder engagement.)	The Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for the Development of Civil Society has implemented a project to develop capacities at sub-national level to enhance stakeholder engagement in the policy-making process. Participation units and coordinators are in place in several regional and municipal self-governments.
Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement				9		
7. Impact Assessment	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments for identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.)	Several mechanisms are in place, which are indirectly related to PCSD: Regulatory impact assessment is a binding element of the legislative process. Every legislative and non-legislative document is accompanied by impact assessment ¹ . There are 7 specific impacts that are assessed (state budget, business environment, social, environmental, digitalisation of the public sector, public sector services, family/marriage/parenthood). EU legislation on EIA (environmental impact assessment) and SEA (strategic environmental assessment) fully applies to the preparation of every strategic document. In 2017, binding guidelines were adopted on the preparation of public strategies at the level of central administration in Slovakia. An update of this methodology is underway. Value for Money, an analytical unit of thre Ministry of Finance of Slovak Republic carries out ex-ante assessments of all investments exceeding EUR 40 million, or EUR 10 million in the case of IT investments.
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	Not in place but EU legislation on SEA requires a consultation of strategies with neighbouring countries.

	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, but these mechanisms have only been partially implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include resource constraints or insufficient political will.)	Training workshops on RIA are regularly organised. Analytical capacities of the state have been strengthened in the past decade, in particular through projects funded by the EU, which included capacity building and training for government analysts.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			6		
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified and centralised data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor progress on sustainable development, but has only partially implemented these. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include a lack of data or indicators, or a lack of awareness of or training to allow civil servants to access the system, normative gaps persist; or the systems or mechanisms are not yet fully operational.)	The launch in 2024 (government resolution 308/2024) of a centralised KPI-based monitoring framework led by the Institute for Strategies and Analyses (ISA) – the analytical unit in the Office of the Government – represented a major milestone. This system tracks the implementation of commitments set out in the <i>Government Manifesto</i>. It identifies short-, medium- and long-term strategic priorities, responsible actors and relevant KPIs – such as input, output, process and result indicators – and assesses progress through half-yearly reporting to the government. There are plans to expand this system to all strategic documents and to identify and monitor key reforms and investments, identify KPIs and relationships between them.
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place, but are not implemented. (e.g. Information is not reported due to lengthy bureaucratic processes or a lack of sufficient data collection, normative gaps.)	Monitoring PCSD is one of the mandates of the Government Council for Sustainable Development and its Financing. The Council includes representatives of the public sector, stakeholders as well as of the national Parliament, as stated in Article 4 of the Council's Statute. The Council is yet to hold its first session.
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
		Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			5	
Total Score				48		