

COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

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The contents of this document are for information purposes.

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ACT

of 17 May 2000

**on free access to information, amending certain laws
(Freedom of Information Act)**

The National Council of the Slovak Republic has adopted the following Act:

Article I

Section 1

Scope of regulation

This Act governs the terms, procedures and scope of free access to information.¹

Section 2

Obligated entities

(1) The entities obliged under this Act to make information available ('obliged entities') are state authorities, municipalities, higher territorial units, and legal and natural persons granted the authority by law to decide on the rights and duties of natural and legal persons in matters of public administration, and only within the scope of their decision-making.

(2) Obligated entities are also legal persons established by law and legal persons established by a state authority, higher territorial unit or municipality in accordance with the relevant legislation.²

(3) Obligated entities are also legal persons established by the obliged entities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

(4) Specific legislation may establish an obligation for another legal or natural person to make information available.³

Section 3

(1) Everyone shall have the right to access the information available to the obliged entities.

(2) An obliged entity under Section 2(3) shall only make available information on the management of public finance, on the disposal of the property of the state, the higher territorial unit or the

municipality, on the environment,^{3a} on work or specialised services concerning the environment, and on the content, performance and activities conducted on the basis of an agreement.

(3) Information shall be made available without establishing any legal or other reason or interest for which the information is requested.

Section 4 Definitions

(1) An applicant is a natural or legal person who asks for information to be made available.

(2) Bulk access to information is access by an unlimited number of applicants by means of telecommunications equipment,⁴ especially via the internet.

(3) Published information is information that anyone can repeatedly search for and obtain, especially information published in the press or issued on another physical data carrier that allows information to be recorded and stored, or displayed on an official notice board that is freely accessible, or made available by means of equipment facilitating bulk access, or placed in a public library.⁵

(4) Supporting information is information that is closely related to the information requested, in particular information on its existence, origin, quantity, the reason for refusing to disclose the information, the period for which the refusal to disclose the information applies, and when it will be reviewed again.

(5) Under this Act, persons with sensory disabilities are persons who are blind, partially sighted, deaf or hard of hearing, and therefore have limited communication abilities.

Section 5 Obligatory publishing of information

(1) Each obliged entity under Section 2(1) and (2) is obliged to publish the following information:

- (a) how the obliged entity was founded, its powers and competencies, and a description of its organisational structure;
- (b) the place, time and method for obtaining information, and information on where an application, proposal, complaint or other petition can be filed;
- (c) the place, time limit and method for filing a remedy and the options for a judicial review of a decision by the obliged entity, including an explicit account of the requirements that must be satisfied;
- (d) the procedure that the obliged entity must follow when processing all applications, proposals and other petitions, including the relevant time limits that must be observed;
- (e) a summary of the regulations, orders, instructions and opinions guiding the obliged entity's actions and decisions, or governing the rights and duties of natural and legal persons in relation to the obliged entity;
- (f) a tariff of the administrative fees⁶ the obliged entity collects for administrative acts, and a tariff of the charges for making information available.

(2) The National Council of the Slovak Republic is obliged to publish:

- (a) the times of its sessions and sessions of its committees, and their draft agendas;
- (b) the minutes from public sessions;
- (c) the text of any bills presented within three days following their submission to the Chancellery of the National Council of the Slovak Republic;
- (d) the texts of any acts passed within three days following their passing on their third reading;
- (e) records of members' attendance at sessions of the National Council of the Slovak Republic and its committees, within three days following the end of each session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic;
- (f) records of voting by members after each session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, other than for secret ballots and closed sessions.

(3) The Office of the President of the Slovak Republic is obliged to publish:

- (a) the programme and the results of the President of the Slovak Republic's official journeys and visits, and his whereabouts;
- (b) the signing of an act or its return to the National Council of the Slovak Republic;
- (c) the conferring of any honour;
- (d) the appointing and recall of a state official, and the acceptance of a resignation;
- (e) the remission, commuting or expungement of a sentence, and any instruction to refrain from opening or continuing criminal proceedings;
- (f) the organisational structure and number of employees of the Office of the President of the Slovak Republic.

(4) The Government of the Slovak Republic is obliged to publish any documents (proposals, reports, analyses) presented at sessions of the government, and any resolutions adopted, including their annexes.

(5) Ministries, other central state authorities and local state authorities shall publish programme, conceptual and strategic documents and the texts of draft legislation after they have been released for interdepartmental consultation.

(6) An obliged entity is obliged to publish a designation of any real estate, including residential and non-residential space, and any movable property with a purchase price in excess of 20 times the minimum wage^{6a} owned by the state, a public sector organisation, a higher territorial unit or a public authority, which the obliged entity has transferred to the ownership, or which has come into the ownership of an entity other than a public authority, with the date of the transfer or devolution of ownership and the record of title, and the personal information and other identification data of the entities who gained ownership of this property, specifically:

- (a) forename and surname, name or business name;
- (b) address or registered office;
- (c) the registration number of a legal person or entrepreneur.

(7) The Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic is obliged to publish petitions received for the opening of proceedings pursuant to Articles 125 to 126 and 127a to 129 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic.

(8) The provisions of paragraph 2 apply as appropriate to the publishing of information by municipal councils, city councils and local councils,⁷ and higher territorial unit councils.

Section 5a **Compulsorily published contract**

(1) A compulsorily published contract is a written contract concluded by an obliged entity containing information obtained in return for finance managed by legal persons in the public administration,^{7aa} including non-state special purpose funds, or which concerns the use of this finance, the disposal of the property of the state, a municipality, a higher territorial unit or legal persons established by legislation or on the basis of legislation, or the management of European Union finance.

(2) A compulsorily published contract is also a written contract concluded by an obliged entity as defined in Section 2(3) in which the state or an obliged entity as defined in Section 2(1) and (2) has exclusive ownership, or in which the state and an obliged entity as defined in Section 2(1) and (2) together have exclusive ownership, or in which the state and several obliged persons pursuant to Section 2(1) and (2) together have exclusive ownership, and which concerns the disposal of the obliged entity's property; this does not apply if the contract is concluded in the ordinary course of trade within the scope of the business activities recorded in the Business Register or other official records.

(3) Instead of a contract concluded in the ordinary course of trade within the scope of the obliged entity's business activities recorded in the Business Register or other official records under paragraph 2, and instead of a contract pursuant to Section 5a(5)(c), (d), (i), (j), (r) and (s), information shall be published on the concluding of such contract; this does not apply if the contract was concluded with a natural person who is not an entrepreneur. Paragraphs 6, 7, 9 and 14 also apply to the publishing of information in accordance with the first sentence.

(4) A provision of a compulsorily published contract that contains information which is not made available under this Act shall not be published. Equally, it is not obligatory to publish those parts of a compulsorily published contract that are technical templates, instructions, drawings, project documentation, models, the method for calculating unit prices, and designs. The provisions of the general terms and conditions need not be published if part of the content of a compulsorily published contract is defined with reference to them and the identical provisions of the general terms and conditions have already been published by that same obliged entity together with another compulsorily published contract that has now come into effect; for such compulsorily published contract the Central Register of Contracts or website lists a reference to the other compulsorily published contract that has already come into effect.

(5) A compulsorily published contract is not:

- (a) a civil service employment contract;^{7b}
- (b) an employment contract and an agreement on work performed outside employment;^{7c} however, a collective agreement is a compulsorily published contract;
- (c) a contract concerning stock exchange trading and brokering;
- (d) a contract concerning securities or other financial instruments;

- (e) a contract concluded within the competence of the Slovak Information Service and Military Intelligence;
- (f) a contract to ensure protection and safety in places of detention or imprisonment;
- (g) a contract to secure the needs of other countries' diplomatic missions to the Slovak Republic, and the activities of the Slovak Republic's diplomatic missions abroad;
- (h) a contract concluded within the competence of the State Treasury concerning financial and payment services;
- (i) a contract concerning trading to secure the state's liquidity, and a contract securing the provision of payment services;
- (j) a loan agreement under special legislation;^{7ca}
- (k) a contract to secure economic mobilisation;^{7cb}
- (l) a contract to implement active labour market measures or support employment for the disabled in accordance with specific legislation, and which is concluded with an employee, a job applicant or a jobseeker;^{7cc}
- (m) a contract on the provision of a social service concluded with the recipient of the social service;^{7cd}
- (n) a contract concluded with a natural person concerning the provision of social and legal protection of children and social curatorship in accordance with specific legislation,^{7ce} other than a contract concluded with a natural person who provides social and legal protection of children and social curatorship in accordance with specific legislation;^{7cf}
- (o) a contract concerning the transport or storage of military materials, arms or ammunition concluded within the competence of the Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic, public limited companies founded within its competence and other organisations founded and financed within its competence;
- (p) a contract implementing the work of the Police Force relating to the fight against terrorism and organised crime, the work of the Criminal Police Service, the Financial Police Service, personal protection for specific persons, protecting buildings and securing national borders;
- (q) a contract concerning transferring the ownership of real estate to the National Motorway Corporation in accordance with a special act;^{7cg}
- (r) a contract whose subject is an artistic performance or the use of an artistic performance,^{7ch} and a contract concluded between an obliged entity and a natural person in another artistic profession;^{7ci}
- (s) a contract concerning the minting of coins, medals, tokens or similar items.

(6) A compulsorily published contract that an obliged entity is party to shall be published in the register; this does not apply to the National Bank of Slovakia and obliged entities that are municipalities and higher territorial units, and obliged entities fully or partly financed by them, and obliged entities in which they have more than 50 % ownership.

(7) An obliged entity shall send a contract to the Government Office of the Slovak Republic without delay for publishing. The Government Office of the Slovak Republic is responsible for ensuring that the published contract corresponds to the version sent in accordance with the first sentence.

(8) The Central Register of Contracts is a public list of compulsorily published contracts maintained by the Government Office of the Slovak Republic in electronic form; the register is a public administration information system.^{7d}

(9) A compulsorily published contract that is not published in the register shall be published on the website of the obliged entity that concluded the contract, and without delay after the conclusion of the contract or the receipt of consent, if the contract's validity requires the consent of the competent authority. If this entity does not have a website, the contract shall be published on its founder's website, or free of charge in the Commercial Bulletin.^{7e}

(10) If a contract is not published within seven days following its conclusion or the receipt of consent, if the contract's validity requires the consent of the competent authority, the other party may file a proposal for publication in the Commercial Bulletin.

(11) On request, the obliged entity and the Government Office of the Slovak Republic shall issue the other party with written confirmation of the publishing of the contract; the obliged entity and the Government Office of the Slovak Republic may issue confirmation in electronic form signed with an electronic signature or an advanced electronic signature in accordance with the relevant legislation.^{7f}

(12) The written confirmation referred to in paragraph 11 shall include the following data in particular:

- (a) the name of the contract;
- (b) an identification of the parties to the contract; if this concerns the personal information of a party to the contract other than the obliged entity, personal data is listed in accordance with paragraph 13;
- (c) a description of the subject of the contract;
- (d) the value of the subject of the contract, if it can be determined;
- (e) the date of concluding the contract, or the date of granting consent to the conclusion of the contract;
- (f) the date of publishing the contract;
- (g) a designation of real estate in the scope set out in the specific legislation^{7fa} if the contract published requires registration in the real estate cadastre for the inception, amendment or expiry of a right in accordance with the relevant legislation.^{7fb}

(13) If a contract is published in several ways or by several parties to the contract, the first publication of the contract shall be definitive. An obliged entity or a party to the contract filing a proposal for publication in accordance with paragraph 10 is obliged to ensure that the published contract corresponds to the true state of affairs, and not to disclose any provisions of the contract containing information that is not disclosed under this Act; this does not apply to the personal data of a party to the contract other than an obliged entity, in the scope of title, forename, surname, address and a designation of real estate in the scope set out in the specific legislation,^{7fa} if this concerns a contract that requires registration in the real estate cadastre for the inception, amendment or expiry of a right in accordance with the relevant legislation.^{7fb}

(14) A compulsorily published contract shall be published for the duration of the commitment established by the contract, and at least for five years after it comes into effect in accordance with the law.^{7g}

(15) The details of publishing contracts in the register and the information under Section 5a(3) shall be set out in a Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic.

Section 5b

(1) If an obliged entity has a website, it shall publish the following information on it in a structured and straightforward form:

(a) for an order issued for goods, services and labour:

1. the order's identification data, if the obliged entity maintains a list of order codes;
2. a description of the performance ordered;
3. the total value of the performance ordered at the amount listed in the order, or the estimated maximum value of the performance ordered, and information on whether this amount includes value-added tax or not;
4. an identification of the contract, if the order concerns a compulsorily published contract;
5. the date the order was issued;
6. identification data for the supplier of the performance ordered:
 - 6a. the forename and surname of a natural person, the business name of an entrepreneur, or the business name or name of a legal person,
 - 6b. the address of a natural person, the place of business of an entrepreneur, or the registered office of a legal person,
 - 6c. the registration number, if the supplier of the performance ordered has been allocated one;
7. information on the natural person who signed the order:
 - 7a. the natural person's forename and surname,
 - 7b. the natural person's office, if such exists.

(b) for an invoice for goods, services and labour:

1. the invoice's identification data, if the obliged entity maintains a list of invoice codes;
2. a description of the performance invoiced, as stated in the invoice;
3. the total value of the performance invoiced at the amount listed in the invoice, and information on whether this amount includes value-added tax or not;
4. an identification of the contract, if the invoice concerns a compulsorily published contract;
5. an identification of the order, if the invoice concerns an order;
6. the date of receiving the invoice;
7. identification data for the supplier of the performance ordered:
 - 7a. the forename and surname of a natural person, the business name of an entrepreneur, or the name or business name of a legal person,
 - 7b. the address of a natural person, the place of business of an entrepreneur, or the registered office of a legal person,

7c. the registration number, if the supplier of the performance ordered has been allocated one.

(2) An obliged entity shall publish the information under paragraph 1(a) within 10 working days from the day on which the order for goods, services and labour was issued; this does not apply if the order concerns a compulsorily published contract that has come into effect in accordance with the legislation.^{7g} An obliged entity shall publish the information under paragraph 1(b) within 30 days from the day on which the invoice was paid.

(3) The obligation to publish the data under paragraphs 1 and 2 does not apply to an order or invoice concerning a contract that is not a compulsorily published contract according to Section 5a.

(4) An obliged entity is obliged to publish the data under paragraphs 1 and 2 for a period of five years from the day on which it was first published.

Section 6

(1) The information under Section 5 shall be published in a way that facilitates bulk access. This obligation does not extend to natural persons and municipalities that are not towns or cities.⁸ The information under Section 5(6) shall be published for at least one year from the date of the transfer or devolution of ownership pursuant to Section 5(6); this does not affect the obligation to make this information available after the elapse of this period.

(2) The information under Section 5(1) shall also be published at the obliged entity's registered office and all of its workplaces, in a place open to the public.

(3) Obligated entities that operate information systems⁹ containing information for which no special legislation precludes public access¹⁰ are obliged to publish the information contained in these registers and lists on a webpage that can be freely accessed. Such publication does not represent a breach of specific legislation.⁹

(4) Obligated entities may also publish the information specified in the preceding paragraphs in other ways. An obliged entity may also publish other information in addition to the information specified in the preceding paragraphs.

(5) In municipalities defined by a special act,¹¹ an obliged entity shall also publish this information in the languages of the national minorities. If such a municipality publishes the information under Section 5 in a way that facilitates bulk access, it is obliged to also publish it in the languages of the national minorities.

(6) Sections 8 to 12 apply to restrictions on publishing information.

Section 7

Reference to published information

(1) If the subject of an application is the obtaining of information that has already been published, instead of making the information available the obliged entity may, without undue delay and at the latest within five days after the filing of the application, notify the applicant of data that facilitates searching for and obtaining the published information.

(2) If the applicant insists that published information be made available, the obliged entity shall give the applicant access to the information. In this case the time limit for making the information available commences on the day on which the applicant notifies the obliged entity that the applicant insists on direct access to the information.

Restrictions on access to information

Section 8

Protection of classified information

(1) If the information requested comprises classified information according to special legislation,¹² or is subject to bank secrecy or tax secrecy according to special legislation,¹² to which the applicant does not have authorised access, the obliged entity shall not make it available, with reference to the relevant legislation.¹²

(2) The publishing of a contract under Section 5a is not a breach of or threat to bank secrecy.

Section 9

Protection of personality and personal data

(1) An obliged entity shall only make available information concerning a natural person's personality and privacy, written materials of a personal nature, likenesses, photographs and video and audio recordings concerning a natural person, or statements of a personal nature, if stipulated by specific legislation or with the prior written consent of the person concerned. If the person concerned is no longer living, the person's next of kin may give consent.¹³ The provisions of specific legislation are not affected thereby.¹⁴

(2) An obliged entity shall only make available information on a natural person's personal data that is processed in an information system under the conditions set out in a specific act⁹ if the law so permits, or with the prior written consent of the person concerned. If the person concerned does not have legal capacity, the person's legal representative may also give this consent.¹⁶ If the person concerned is no longer living, the person's next of kin may give consent.¹³

(3) For the purposes of informing the public, an obliged entity shall make available a natural person's personal data that is processed in an information system under the conditions set out in a specific act⁹ for a natural person who is a public official,^{16a} a municipal councillor,^{16b} a senior civil servant,^{16c} an expert working for a member of the Government of the Slovak Republic, the President of the Slovak Republic, the Speaker or a Deputy Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic,^{16d} an executive employee performing work in the public interest,^{16e} an executive employee of an employer that is a public authority,^{16f} a senior police, intelligence or prison service officer,^{16g} or a member of an evaluation committee or similar body participating in the decision-making process concerning the use of public finance.^{16h} The personal data made available in accordance with the first sentence shall have the following scope:

- (a) title,
- (b) forename,
- (c) surname,
- (d) office and the date of the appointment to this office,

- (e) employment grade and date of starting work,
- (f) the place where the office or work is performed and the organisation where this office or work is performed,
- (g) wage, salary or emoluments and other remuneration for performing the office or work if they are paid from the state budget or another public budget.

(4) An obliged entity shall make available the personal data of a person who is a senior police, intelligence or prison service officer^{16g} in the scope and for the purpose set out in paragraph 3, but only if making this data available is not a breach of confidentiality according to specific legislation¹⁶ⁱ and making this data available does not endanger the security or defence of the Slovak Republic, public order or the work of the entities or bodies in which they perform their work; in this instance Section 13 does not apply.

Section 10

Protection of trade secrets

- (1) An obliged entity shall not make available any information that is designated a trade secret.¹⁷
- (2) In particular, making the following information available does not constitute a breach of or threat to trade secrets:
- (a) information concerning a severe impact on human health, the world's cultural and natural heritage,¹⁸ or the environment, including biodiversity and ecological stability;¹⁹
 - (b) information on environmental pollution;²⁰
 - (c) information obtained in return for public finance^{7a} or which concerns the use of public finance, the disposal of the property of the state, a municipality, a higher territorial unit or legal persons established by legislation, on the basis of legislation, or the management of European Union finance;
 - (d) information on state aid²¹ and the information under Section 3(2).
- (3) Publishing a contract in accordance with Section 5a does not constitute a breach of or threat to trade secrets.

Section 11

Other restrictions on access to information

- (1) An obliged entity shall restrict the availability of information, or shall not make it available, if:
- (a) it was relayed by an entity who does not have this obligation by law, and who in response to the obliged entity's request has notified the obliged entity in writing that it does not consent to making the information available. If the entity entitled to grant consent to the publishing of the information does not respond to the obliged entity's request to grant its consent to making the information available within seven days, it is presumed that the entity consents to making the information available. The entity must be alerted to these consequences in the request
 - (b) it is publishing the information on the basis of an act;²² if according to such act the information is published at a preordained time, then only until that time;

- (c) this may violate the protection of intellectual property established by specific legislation,²³ unless an entity authorised under this specific legislation²³ grants its consent in response to the obliged entity's request to make the information available;
- (d) it concerns the decision making of a court, including international judicial bodies or a law enforcement authority, other than information made available in accordance with specific legislation,²⁴ a decision by a police officer in the pre-trial phase according to Part Two, Chapter Two, Division Five of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and information on the filing of charges, including a description of the offence, unless making them available is prohibited by legislation, or jeopardises rights and interests protected by law;
- (e) it concerns conciliation or arbitration proceedings, other than information on decisions or the outcome of proceedings, unless its publishing is prohibited by specific legislation;
- (f) it concerns a location where there are protected plant and animal species, or minerals and fossils, and there is a danger of their being disturbed, damaged or destroyed;
- (g) it would be contrary to the legislation of the European Communities and the European Union, or an international treaty to which the Slovak Republic is bound;^{24a}
- (h) it concerns the performing of control, supervision or surveillance by a public authority in accordance with specific legislation,^{24b} other than information on decisions or another outcome of control, supervision or surveillance, unless making it available is prohibited by specific legislation;^{24b}
- (i) it involves documentation that contains information whose publishing could be used to plan and implement activities aimed at disrupting or destroying a nuclear facility or sites of special importance and other important sites in accordance with specific legislation.^{24c}

(2) Letter (a) does not apply if this concerns information that was obtained in return for public finance,^{7a} or which concerns the use of public finance, the disposal of the property of the state, a municipality, a higher territorial unit or legal persons established by legislation, on the basis of legislation, or the management of European Union finance.

(3) When disclosing information that an obliged entity has obtained from a third party for performing tasks on the basis of specific legislation,²⁵ under which the obliged entity has an obligation of confidentiality or another barrier protecting information from publication or misuse, but which may be made available in accordance with this Act, the obliged entity shall only make available that information which is directly related to its work.

Section 12

Conditions for restriction

An obliged entity shall implement all restrictions on the right to information by making available the information requested, including the supporting information, after omitting any information where the law so stipulates. The authorisation to refuse to make information available only persists while the reason for not making it available persists.

Section 13

Making information available in accordance with Act is not considered a breach of confidentiality under specific legislation.²⁶

Making information available on request

Section 14

Application to make information available

- (1) An application may be filed in writing, verbally, by fax, by electronic mail or in another technically feasible way.
- (2) It must be clear from an application which obliged entity it is intended for, the applicant's forename, surname, name or business name, the applicant's address or registered office, which information the application concerns, and how the applicant proposes that the information be made available.
- (3) If an application does not include the particulars prescribed in paragraph 2, the obliged entity shall ask the applicant without undue delay to supplement the incomplete application within a stipulated time limit that may not be shorter than seven days. The obliged entity shall also inform the applicant of how this supplementing must be done. If despite the obliged entity's request the applicant does not supplement the application and the information cannot be made available due to this deficiency, the obliged entity shall put the application aside.
- (4) An application is filed on the day it is notified to the obliged entity competent to act in this affair.
- (5) On request the obliged entity shall confirm in writing the filing of an application and shall give notification of the estimated charge for making the information available.

Section 15

Forwarding an application

- (1) If the obliged entity to which an application is directed does not have the information requested, and if it knows where the information requested may be obtained, within five days of the receipt of the application the obliged entity shall forward it to the obliged entity that does have the information requested. Otherwise it shall take a decision rejecting the application (Section 18).
- (2) An obliged entity shall inform the applicant of the forwarding of the application without undue delay.
- (3) The time limit for processing an application recommences on the day on which the obliged entity received the forwarded application.

Section 16

Ways of making information available on request

- (1) Information shall be primarily made available verbally, by examining files, including the option of producing a duplicate or excerpt, copying information onto a technical data carrier, making available copies of originals with the information required, by telephone, fax, mail and electronic mail. If information cannot be made available in the way defined by the applicant, the obliged entity shall agree with the applicant on an alternative way of making the information available.
- (2) According to this Act, an admissible form of making information available to a blind or partially sighted applicant is considered to be information written in:

- (a) Braille, or
- (b) large type.

(3) A blind person is entitled to request that information be made available in the form specified in paragraph 2(a). When filing an application, this person shall present a copy of his or her severely disabled person ID card with a red band, with the disability designated on the reverse as 'Blind'.

(4) A partially sighted person is entitled to request that information be made available in the form specified in paragraph 2(b). When filing an application, this person shall present a copy of his or her severely disabled person ID card.

(5) If an applicant according to paragraph 2 states in the application that he or she requires the information to be made available in an accessible form, the obliged entity is obliged to make the information available in the accessible form requested. An obliged entity that does not have special equipment adapted to Braille script and printing may ask an entity who does have such equipment to produce a transcript of the information without undue delay. If this concerns information in an extent that would go beyond a reasonable extent in an accessible form, the obliged entity shall make the required information or a part thereof available in another appropriate way according to Section 16(1). An obliged entity is not entitled to restrict the total extent of the information to which the applicant has a right by law.

(6) If an applicant is deaf or hard of hearing, the applicant shall state in the application how the information should be made available according to Section 16(1).

(7) An applicant according to paragraphs 3, 4 and 6 and the obliged entity may agree on an alternative way of making the information available.

(8) If the applicant is a Slovak citizen who belongs to a national minority, and has the right to use the language of the national minority under specific legislation,¹¹ a municipality defined by specific legislation¹¹ shall, if possible, also make the information available in the language of the national minority.

(9) An obliged entity shall permit anyone to examine files and documentation and produce excerpts or duplicates or copies of them, without establishing a legal or other reason or interest.

(10) In doing so, an obliged entity shall take steps to ensure that examining the documentation does not constitute a breach of the obligations set out in Sections 8 to 12.

Section 17

Time limits for processing applications

(1) An obliged entity shall process an application for information to be made available without undue delay and within eight working days at the latest from the day on which the application is filed, or from the day on which any deficiencies in the application according to Section 14(2) and (3) are remedied, and within 15 working days if information is being made available to a blind person in the form specified in Section 16(2)(a), unless this Act stipulates otherwise.

(2) An obliged entity may extend the time limit (paragraph 1) for compelling reasons, but at most by eight working days, and by 15 working days if information is being made available to a blind person in the form specified in Section 16(2)(a). Compelling reasons are:

- (a) searching for and collecting the information requested in a location other than the premises of the obliged entity processing the application;
- (b) searching for and collecting a larger quantity of separate or diverse pieces of information requested in a single application;
- (c) demonstrable technical problems concerning searching for information and making it accessible, when it is anticipated that they can be remedied within the extended time limit.

(3) An obliged entity shall inform an applicant of the extending of the time limit without undue delay and before the expiry of the time limit (paragraph 1). The notification shall present the reasons for extending the time limit.

Section 18

Processing applications and issuing decisions

(1) If an obliged entity provides an applicant with the information requested in the scope and in a way specified in Section 16, and within the time limit stipulated by law, the obliged entity shall make a decision by means of an entry in the relevant file. No remedy can be filed against such a decision.

(2) If an obliged entity does not comply with a request in full, it shall issue a written decision on this within the time limit stipulated by law. The obliged entity shall not issue a decision if the application has been put aside (Section 14(3)).

(3) If an obliged entity has not provided information or issued a decision, and has not made the information available within the time limit for processing an application, it shall be presumed to have issued a decision refusing to provide the information. In this case the date of receiving the decision is considered to be the third day following the expiry of the time limit for processing an application (Section 17).

(4) If an obliged entity (Section 2(3)) does not comply with a request in full, it shall ask, without undue delay and at the latest within three days, the entity that founded it, or with which it has concluded a contract on carrying out work relating to care for the environment, to issue a decision (paragraph 2).

Section 19

Remedies

(1) An appeal may be lodged against a decision by an obliged entity refusing to provide the information requested, within a time limit of 15 days following the receipt of the decision or the expiry of the time limit for the decision on the application, as specified in Section 17. The appeal shall be lodged with the obliged entity that issued or was supposed to issue the decision.

(2) The head of the obliged entity that decided or was supposed to decide on the matter shall decide on the appeal against the obliged entity's decision. If this concerns a decision by a municipal authority, the municipality's mayor shall decide on the appeal. An appeal may be filed against a

decision by a central state authority, and it shall be decided by the central state authority's chief executive.

(3) An appeal body shall decide on the appeal within 15 days following its delivery by the obliged entity. If the appeal body does not decide within this time limit, it shall be presumed to have issued a decision rejecting the appeal and confirming the contested decision; this decision is considered to have been received on the second day following the expiry of the time limit for issuing the decision.

(4) A decision rejecting an application may be reviewed in judicial proceedings in accordance with the relevant legislation.²⁷

Section 20

Records of applications

An obliged entity shall retain records of applications so that it can provide the data required for an audit of processing applications, and data on the information most often requested. These records shall include the following data in particular:

- (a) the date of filing an application;
- (b) the information requested and the proposed way of providing the information;
- (c) the results of processing the application (the provision of information, the issuing of a decision or the forwarding of the application);
- (d) any remedy filed.

Section 21

Recovery of costs

(1) Information shall be made available free of charge, with the exception of reimbursement at an amount that may not exceed the material costs of producing copies, procuring data carriers and sending information to the applicant. An obliged entity shall bear the costs of making information available in a form suitable for persons with sensory disabilities.

(2) An obliged entity may waive reimbursement.

(3) Details of reimbursement for making information available shall be set out in legislation issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic.

(4) Any reimbursement is revenue for the obliged entity.

Section 21a

Offences

(1) An offence is committed by anyone who:

- (a) knowingly issues and publishes untrue or incomplete information;
- (b) issues a decision or an order, or another measure, that results in a violation of the right to information;
- (c) breaches another obligation set out in this Act.

(2) A penalty of up to EUR 1 650 and a prohibition of activities for up to two years may be imposed for an offence under paragraph 1.

(3) An offence under paragraph 1 may only be heard at the petition of the person affected, or this person's legal representative or guardian ('complainant'). The complainant is a party in proceedings on the offence.

(4) A petition must list the person affected, the person the complainant designates as the offender, and when and how the offence was committed.

(5) Offences under this Act shall be heard by a district authority.

(6) The general legislation on offences applies to offences and their hearings.^{27a}

Specific provisions on the re-use of information

Section 21b

(1) The re-use of information means the use of information held by an obliged entity, as defined in paragraph 3, for commercial or non-commercial purposes that differ from the original purpose for which the information was created as part of the obliged entity's responsibilities. The re-use of information does not refer to the exchange of information between obliged entities under paragraph 3 in the course of their work; this does not affect Section 21f(6).

(2) Information under paragraph 1 is any content or part thereof in any form, such as a document, an electronic record, an audio or audiovisual recording or work, stored on any kind of data carrier; information under paragraph 1 does not include computer software

(3) An obliged entity under paragraph 1 is an obliged entity as defined in Section 2(1), or a legal person that satisfies the requirements set out in paragraph 4, or an association of legal persons whose members include at least one of the obliged entities under paragraph 4 or Section 2(1).

(4) A legal person under paragraph 3 is an entity founded specifically to satisfy needs in the general interest that are not of an industrial or commercial nature, and:

- (a) it is entirely or partially dependent upon the budget of an obliged entity under Section 2(1);
- (b) it is managed^{27b} by an obliged entity under Section 2(1); or
- (c) more than half of the members of its executive board, management body or supervisory body are appointed or elected by an obliged entity under Section 2(1).

(5) Unless stipulated otherwise, Sections 2 to 21a apply as appropriate to the disclosure of information for re-use.

Section 21c

(1) The provisions on the re-use of information do not apply to information:

- (a) which is not to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of this Act other than Section 11(1)(c);
- (b) whose production falls outside the scope of the obliged entity's responsibilities as defined by law;

- (c) to which an entity other than the obliged entity has an intellectual property right under specific legislation;²³ this does not apply if the entity authorised by specific legislation²³ has given its consent;
- (d) which is held by a public sector organisation that provides a public service in radio and television broadcasting, and any legal persons founded by this organisation to provide public broadcasting services;^{27c}
- (e) which is held by an educational and research institution such as a school,^{27d} university^{27e} or research and development establishment; this does not apply to information held by an academic library^{27ea} that is an organisational unit or component of an obliged entity;
- (f) which is held by a cultural institution; this does not apply to information held by a museum,^{27f} gallery,^{27f} library,^{27g} or archive^{27h} that is an obliged entity or was founded by an obliged entity;
- (g) whose disclosure might endanger the security or defence of the Slovak Republic or its foreign policy interests;
- (h) which concerns emergency plans, evacuation plans and documents for ensuring the obliged entity's physical and site security, or which if disclosed might endanger the security of the obliged entity's information system, such as access passwords, vulnerability analyses and risks to the information system while they persist, penetration test results, information-system security settings, the security policy^{27j} and any information security documents it designates, and security projects;^{27k}
- (i) whose disclosure is restricted to entities defined by specific legislation,^{27ka} or where it is essential that the conditions for its disclosure set out in specific legislation^{27kb} are met;
- (j) which is part of a document containing only logos, heraldic emblems and insignia.

(2) Specific provisions on the re-use of information do not apply to the use of information published in accordance with this Act or specific legislation,^{27l} or to the use of information disclosed in response to an application in accordance with Section 14.

Section 21d

(1) An obliged entity is obliged to disclose information for re-use in response to an application. An obliged entity may also disclose information for re-use without an application.

(2) Paragraph 1 does not apply to information over which museums, galleries, libraries, academic libraries and archives exercise intellectual property rights, and which they can use for the benefit of other entities in accordance with the relevant legislation.^{27la} Museums, galleries, libraries, academic libraries and archives can, however, disclose information according to the preceding sentence, and shall publish notification of such on their websites, if any, or in accordance with Section 6(2).

(3) If an obliged entity discloses information for re-use, it shall notify the operator of the Central Public Administration Portal^{27m} without undue delay of the details of its website and any other places where facts concerning the re-use of information are published, especially where Sections 21e(5), 21f(7) and (8) and 21k(5) apply. The operator of the Central Public Administration Portal shall publish these details on the Portal without undue delay.

Section 21e

- (1) An obliged entity shall make information available for re-use to all applicants under the same conditions.
- (2) Any agreements between an obliged entity and another party that include a restriction on the re-use of information by other applicants, including exclusive access to the re-used information ('re-use restrictions'), shall be null and void.
- (3) Paragraph 2 does not apply if the re-use restrictions are essential to the provision of services in the public interest. Every three years the obliged entity shall review the reasons for the re-use restrictions with regard to the preceding sentence, and shall produce written reports on these reviews, with justifications.
- (4) Paragraph 2 does not apply if the re-use restrictions concern the digitalisation of cultural resources financed by a public-private partnership. If the obliged entity grants exclusive access for a period of more than 10 years, it shall review the reasons for the re-use restrictions in the eleventh year and subsequently every seven years, and shall produce written reports on these reviews, with justifications. An entity that has exclusive access to the re-used information shall be obliged to provide the obliged entity, free of charge, with a copy of the digitalised item from the cultural heritage, which shall then be available for re-use after the exclusivity period has expired.
- (5) An obliged entity shall publish agreements containing re-use restrictions according to paragraph 3 on its website, if any, or otherwise in accordance with Section 6(2). The obligation not to disclose the provisions of agreements containing information which pursuant to this Act may not be disclosed, including the personal data of a party to an agreement other than an obliged entity in accordance with Section 5a(13), applies equally.

Section 21f

- (1) An obliged entity may permit the re-use of information, with or without stipulating conditions. If an obliged entity publishes information for the purpose of re-use without an application, in accordance with the second sentence of Section 21d(1), and does not stipulate any conditions for re-use, a public licence^{27ma} shall be granted for any information disclosed that is protected by specific legislation,^{27la} covering all known usages at the time the licence is granted, with unlimited application and for the duration of property rights.
- (2) The conditions for the re-use of information shall include:
 - (a) access requirements;
 - (b) the applicant's obligations when re-using information.
- (3) The access requirements under paragraph 2(a) refer in particular to any technical requirements that must be met to make the information available for re-use.
- (4) The applicant's obligations when re-using information under paragraph 2(b) refer in particular to the obligation to identify the obliged entity that provided the information for re-use, and the restrictions on altering the content of the information. Altering the content of information does not

encompass correcting incorrect or out-of-date information, linking information to other information, or adding further information, provided the original information is indicated.

(5) The obliged entity shall stipulate the conditions for the re-use of information so that they comply with the standards for public administration information systems,²⁷ⁿ are non-discriminatory, and restrict the re-use of the information only when essential.

(6) An obliged entity that re-uses information for commercial purposes other than its own responsibilities shall be under the same obligations as an applicant that re-uses information for commercial purposes.

(7) An obliged entity shall publish the conditions for the re-use of information on its website, if any, or otherwise in accordance with Section 6(2)

(8) If an obliged entity removes or amends the conditions for the re-use of information, it shall announce this fact without undue delay on its website, if any, or otherwise in accordance with Section 6(2).

Section 21g

(1) An obliged entity shall make information available for re-use in a form and manner that are technically feasible, but preferably in electronic form, and if possible and appropriate as open data^{27na} that permits automatic processing,^{27nb} together with its metadata.^{27nc} Formats and metadata should satisfy the formal technical standards as far as possible, which for the purposes of this Act are written rules with detailed specifications of the requirements to ensure that various software programs can service one another and work together effectively.

(2) An obliged entity shall not be obliged to make information available for re-use in a structure or in formats^{27o} according to criteria defined by the applicant, nor shall it be obliged to provide a special technical solution for the applicant's connections or interfaces if the applicant's requirements go beyond a simple operation. An obliged entity shall not be obliged to continue producing and storing information for the purposes of its re-use by another entity.

Section 21h

(1) An applicant requesting the disclosure of information under the provisions on the re-use of information shall indicate in the application, in addition to the details set out in Section 14(2), whether:

- (a) the applicant wishes the information to be disclosed in accordance with the provisions on the re-use of information;
- (b) the applicant will use the information for commercial or for non-commercial purposes.

(2) If an application does not contain the details set out in paragraph 1, the obliged entity shall process it in accordance with Section 14.

Section 21i

(1) The time limit for processing an application is 20 working days. The obliged entity may extend this time limit for compelling reasons, by a maximum of 20 working days. It shall notify the applicant of

the extension of the time limit without delay, and at the latest within 21 days of the date of filing the application or remedying any deficiencies. The notification shall state the reasons for the extension.

(2) If an obliged entity has imposed conditions governing the re-use of information, it shall examine an application to see whether the applicant has satisfied these conditions, and if so shall issue a decision to make the information available for re-use; otherwise it shall issue a decision rejecting the application. It shall also decide to reject an application if the information requested is to be withheld pursuant to Sections 21c and 21d; where Section 21c(1)(c) applies, the obliged entity shall inform the applicant in its decision of the intellectual property right holder, if this is known to the obliged entity. The obligation to inform the applicant of the intellectual property right holder does not apply to museums, galleries, libraries, academic libraries and archives.

(3) If an obliged entity has not stipulated conditions for the re-use of information and makes the information available in accordance with Section 21d, it shall:

- (a) stipulate the conditions for the re-use of information in a decision within the time limit for processing an application stipulated in the first sentence of paragraph 1, and it shall simultaneously publish these conditions in accordance with Section 21f(7); or
- (b) issue a decision, within the same time limit, making the information available for re-use.

(4) If the procedure set out in paragraph 3(a) applies, the time limit for processing the application commences on the day the applicant is notified that the conditions stipulated for the re-use of the information have been satisfied.

(5) If an applicant no longer satisfies the conditions for re-use of information, the obliged entity shall issue a decision revoking the re-use of the information.

Section 21j

(1) An appeal may be lodged against a decision by an obliged entity:

- (a) under Section 18(3);
- (b) rejecting an application in accordance with Section 21i(2);
- (c) revoking the re-use of information in accordance with Section 21i(5).

(2) An appeal is also admissible if the obliged entity makes information available for re-use and the applicant considers that the equal treatment condition under Section 21e(1) has not been satisfied, or that the amount of the payment has not been determined in accordance with Section 21k.

Section 21k

(1) Payment for the re-use of information constitutes revenue for the obliged entity, and may be single or repeated.

(2) Payment for the re-use of information may not exceed the essential costs of making information available, related to new or existing direct or indirect links or interfaces, connecting the applicant to the obliged entity's information database, producing copies, procuring data carriers, sending the information to the applicant, and the labour required. Labour costs are calculated according to the

number of hours worked and the minimal hourly wage in the previous calendar year, as defined by a special act.^{27p} Sections 21e(1) and 21f(5) also apply.

(3) A surcharge not exceeding 5 % of the costs actually incurred, as defined in paragraph 2, may be added by an obliged entity that:

- (a) generates revenues covering a substantial part of the costs associated with performing its public tasks;
- (b) is a museum, gallery, library, academic library or archive.

(4) An obliged entity may especially use the surcharge referred to in paragraph 3 to improve applicants' access to information, above all to create or innovate special technical links or interfaces, or to convert information into electronic form, if the obliged entity's financing permits it to dispose of this surcharge.

(5) An obliged entity shall publish the amount of the payment referred to in paragraph 2 and the amount of the surcharge referred to in paragraph 3 on its website, if any, or otherwise in accordance with Section 6(2).

(6) If an applicant so requests, the obliged entity shall notify the applicant in writing of the basis for calculating the payment referred to in paragraph 2.

(7) An obliged entity may waive the payment referred to in paragraph 2 or the surcharge referred to in paragraph 3, but must do the same for all other applications of the same type.

Section 21l

For the purposes of reporting to the institutions of the European Union, obliged entities shall provide the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic at its request with the requisite information concerning the re-use of information, and particularly on the accessibility of information for the purpose of re-use, the conditions for making it available, and any remedies filed.

Joint, transitional and final provisions

Section 22

(1) Unless this Act stipulates otherwise, the general legislation on administrative proceedings applies to proceedings in accordance with this Act.²⁸

(2) The disclosure of information from state archives is governed by special legislation.²⁹

(3) The provisions of Sections 21b to 21k only apply to access to information on the basis of an application in accordance with Section 21h.

Section 22a

This Act transposes the legally binding acts of the European Union listed in the annex.

Section 22b

The obligatory publishing of information under Section 5(6) and (7) relates to the transfer or devolution of assets after 2 January 2006, and petitions for the opening of proceedings received after 2 January 2006. The disclosure of information under Section 5(6) and (7) under the conditions set out in this Act also applies to the transfer or devolution of assets before 2 January 2006, and petitions for the opening of proceedings received before 2 January 2006

Section 22c

Transitional provisions for the amendments effective from 1 January 2011

(1) The provisions of this Act apply to compulsorily published contracts concluded after 1 January 2011, orders for goods and services issued after 1 January 2011, and invoices received or paid after 1 January 2011.

(2) Until 31 July 2011, a contract for the provision of healthcare is not a compulsorily published contract under Section 5a.³⁰

Section 22d

Transitional provisions for the amendments effective from 1 January 2012

The provisions of this Act apply to compulsorily published contracts concluded after 1 January 2012, orders for goods and services issued after 1 January 2012, and invoices received or paid after 1 January 2011.

Section 22e

Transitional provisions for the amendments effective from 1 December 2012

(1) Provisions of agreements between an obliged entity and another entity existing at 30 November 2012 that contain a re-use restriction shall become invalid on 1 December 2012; this shall not apply to re-use restrictions under Section 21e(3). An obliged entity shall publish agreements between it and another entity concluded before 1 December 2012 and containing re-use restrictions under Section 21e(3) on its website, if any, or otherwise under Section 6(2), no later than 31 December 2012.

(2) An obliged entity shall not subject the re-use of information to conditions if the information or its structure were or are publicly available or published by the obliged entity before 1 December 2012.

(3) Information published under this Act or under specific legislation²⁷¹ or made available on the basis of an application under Section 14 before 1 December 2012 may be used for commercial and non-commercial purposes.

Section 22f

Transitional provisions for the amendments effective from 1 January 2016

An agreement between an obliged entity and another entity existing at 1 January 2016 that contains a re-use restriction shall become invalid on the expiry of the period for which it was concluded, and at the latest on 18 July 2043; this shall not apply to re-use restrictions under Section 21e(3) or (4) in the version in force from 1 January 2016.

Section 23
Repealing provision

(1) Slovak National Council Act No 171/1998 on access to information on the environment is repealed.

(2) Slovak Government Regulation No 118/2011, stipulating the value of orders for goods and services and invoices for goods and services that are not published, is repealed.

Article II

Slovak National Council Act No 372/1990 on offences, as amended by Act No 524/1990, Slovak National Council Act No 295/1992, Slovak National Council Act No 266/1992, Slovak National Council Act No 511/1992, Slovak National Council Act No 237/1993, Slovak National Council Act No 42/1994, Slovak National Council Act No 248/1994, Slovak National Council Act No 249/1994, Slovak National Council Act No 250/1994, Slovak National Council Act No 202/1995, Slovak National Council Act No 207/1995, Slovak National Council Act No 265/1995, Slovak National Council Act No 285/1995, Slovak National Council Act No 160/1996, Slovak National Council Act No 168/1996, Act No 143/1998 and Act No 319/1998, is amended as follows:

1. Section 42a is inserted after Section 42, and including the heading it reads:

‘Section 42a
Offence concerning the right of access to information

(1) An offence is committed by anyone who knowingly issues and publishes untrue or incomplete information, who breaches an obligation set out in specific legislation,^{3a} or who issues a decision or an order, or another measure, that results in a violation of the right to information.

(2) A penalty of up to SKK 50 000 and a prohibition of activities for up to two years may be imposed for an offence under paragraph 1.’

Footnote 3a reads:

‘3a Slovak National Council Act No 211/2000 on free access to information, amending certain laws (Freedom of Information Act).’

2. In Section 68(1) the words ‘Section 42a and’ are inserted after ‘and offences under’.

Article III

Slovak National Council Act No 145/1995 on administrative fees, as amended by Slovak National Council Act No 123/1996, Slovak National Council Act No 224/1996, Act No 70/1997, Act No 1/1998 and Act No 232/1999, is amended as follows:

Section 4(2)(e) reads:

‘(e) on free access to information.’

Article V

Act No 17/1992 on the environment, as amended by Slovak National Council Act No 127/1994 and Slovak National Council Act No 287/1994, is amended as follows:

1. Sections 33a and 33b are inserted after Section 33, and including the headings they read:

'SPECIAL PROVISIONS ON INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Section 33a

Publishing information on environmental pollution

(1) A natural person with a business licence, or a legal person, obliged under specific legislation or decisions issued on the basis of such legislation to measure the quantity of a particular type of substance (emission) released into the atmosphere or water, or to monitor another environmental impact from the facilities this entity operates, is obliged to publish the results of this measuring and monitoring in a form that can be understood by all, and in a place with generally easy access, on a regular basis and within 10 days following the end of each month in which this obligation applies, and to publish aggregate results within 30 days following the end of the calendar year.

(2) It must be evident from the published results of measuring and monitoring what kind of environmental pollution the relevant facility has caused, and how the values measured corresponded to the legal or permitted limit values.

(3) A natural person with a business licence, or a legal person, that has caused serious threat or harm to the environment, particularly in consequence of an operational incident (accident), fire or traffic accident, is obliged to inform the public without undue delay. This information shall include, in the scope known to the person, a brief account of the incident, its causes, the degree and extent of the threat or harm to the environment and its individual components, and any remedial measures taken. The form and scope of public information must reflect the type, gravity and extent of the environmental threat or harm, and the capacities of the obliged entity.

(4) Satisfying the obligation under paragraph 3 shall not affect the reporting obligation or other obligations under the relevant legislation.²

Section 33b

Report on the state of the environment

(1) Each year the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic shall publish a report on the state of the environment in the Slovak Republic. The relevant central state authorities of the Slovak Republic³ shall provide the Ministry with the information required.

(2) The Ministry shall publish the report referred to in paragraph 1 by 15 December of the following year. The relevant central authorities shall provide the Ministry with the information required by 31 August of the following year.

(3) The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall be available at the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, the Slovak Environmental Inspectorate, and regional and district authorities.

2. Footnotes 2 and 3 read:

- '2 E.g. Section 5 of Slovak National Council Act No 51/1988 on mining operations, explosives and the State Mining Administration, as amended by Slovak National Council Act No 499/1991; Section 7(1)(b) of Act No 309/1991, as amended by Slovak National Council Act No 148/1994; Section 8 of Slovak National Council Act No 330/1996 on health and safety at work; Section 51 of Slovak National Council Act No 315/1996 on road traffic.
- 3 Slovak National Council Act No 347/1990 on the organisation of the ministries and other central state authorities of the Slovak Republic, as amended.'

Article VI

This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2001.

Rudolf Schuster

Jozef Migaš

Mikuláš Dzurinda

LIST OF LEGALLY BINDING ACTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TRANSPOSED

1. Directive 2003/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the re-use of public sector information (Official Journal L 345 of 31 December 2003).
2. Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC (Official Journal L 041 of 14 February 2003).
3. Directive 2013/37/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 amending Directive 2003/98/EC on the re-use of public sector information (Official Journal L 175 of 27 June 2013).

- 1 Articles 26, 45 and 34 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic; Articles 17, 25 and 35 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms.
- 2 Section 21 of Act No 523/2004 on the budget regulations for the public administration, amending certain laws, as amended by Act No 584/2005; Section 1(3) of Act No 583/2004 on the budget regulations for regional self-government, amending certain laws.
- 3 E.g. Slovak National Council Act No 162/1995 on the real estate cadastre and the registering of ownership and other rights to real estate (Cadastral Act), as amended; Act No 149/1975 on archival science, as amended.
- 3a Act No 205/2004 on the collection, storage and dissemination of environmental information.
- 4 Section 1(4)(a) of Act No 110/1964 on telecommunications, as amended.
- 5 Act No 53/1959 on the integrated system of libraries (Libraries Act), as amended.
- 6 Slovak National Council Act No 145/1995 on administrative fees, as amended.
- 6a Section 2(1)(b) of Slovak National Council Act No 90/1996 on the minimum wage, as amended.
- 6b Sections 16 and 17(3) of Slovak National Council Act No 182/1993 on the ownership of apartments and non-residential premises, as amended.
- 7 Slovak National Council Act No 369/1990 on municipalities, as amended.
- 7a Section 2(a) of Act No 523/2004 on the budget regulations for the public administration, amending certain laws.
- 7aa Section 3 of Act No 523/2004, as amended by Act No 199/2007.
- 7b Section 27 of Act No 400/2009 on the civil service, amending certain laws.
- 7c Sections 42 and 223 of the Labour Code.
- 7ca Act No 200/1997 on the student loan fund, as amended.
- 7cb E.g. Section 7(11) of Act No 179/2011 on economic mobilisation, amending Act No 387/2002 on the management of the state in crisis situations other than wartime and states of war, as amended.
- 7cc Act No 5/2004 on employment services, amending certain laws, as amended.
- 7cd Section 74 of Act No 448/2008 on social services, amending Act No 455/1991 on licensed trades (the Trading Act), as amended, as amended by Act No 551/2010.
- 7ce E.g. Sections 2, 48, and 53(7) of Act No 305/2005 on the social and legal protection of children and social curatorship, amending certain laws, as amended.
- 7cf Section 71(1)(d) and (e) of Act No 305/2005.
- 7cg Act No 639/2004 on the National Motorway Corporation, amending Act No 135/1961 on roads (Roads Act), as amended, as amended.
- 7ch Section 5(13) of Act No 618/2003 on copyright and related rights (Copyright Act).
- 7ci Section 9(2) of Act No 384/1997 on theatre.
- 7d Section 2(b) of Act No 275/2006 on public administration information systems, amending certain laws, as amended by Act No 570/2009.
- 7e Slovak Government Regulation No 42/2004 on the Commercial Bulletin, as amended.

- 7f Act No 215/2002 on electronic signatures, amending certain laws, as amended.
- 7fa Section 42(2)(c) of Slovak National Council Act No 162/1995, as amended.
- 7fb Section 28 of Slovak National Council Act No 162/1995, as amended.
- 7g Section 47a of the Civil Code.
- 8 Section 22 of Slovak National Council Act No 369/1990.
- 9 Act No 428/2002 on the protection of personal data, as amended.
- 10 E.g. the Commercial Code; Slovak National Council Act No 162/1995, as amended by Slovak National Council Act No 222/1996; Slovak Government Regulation No 100/1993 on the Commercial Bulletin, as amended by Slovak Government Regulation No 50/1998; Act No 83/1990 on the association of citizens, as amended by Act No 300/1990, Act No 513/1991 and Slovak National Council Act No 62/1993; Slovak National Council Act No 207/1996 on foundations, as amended by Act No 147/1997.
- 11 Act No 184/1999 on the use of national minority languages.
- 12 E.g. Act No 215/2004 on the protection of classified information, amending certain laws; Sections 91 to 93a of Act No 483/2001 on banks, amending certain laws, as amended; Section 40 of Slovak National Council Act No 566/1992 on the National Bank of Slovakia, as amended; Section 122 of the Criminal Code; Section 23 of Slovak National Council Act No 511/1992 on the administration of taxes and fees and on changes to the system of regional financial authorities, as amended.
- 13 Section 116 of the Civil Code.
- 14 Sections 11 to 16 of the Civil Code.
- 16 Sections 26 to 30 of the Civil Code.
- 16a Article 2(1) of Constitutional Act No 357/2004 on the protection of public interest in the performance of offices by public officials.
- 16b Slovak National Council Act No 369/1990 on municipalities, as amended.
- 16c Section 5(3) to (5) and Section 9 of Act No 312/2001 on the civil service, amending certain laws, as amended.
- 16d Section 25(2)(b) of Act No 312/2001, as amended.
- 16e Section 5(1) of Act No 552/2003 on the performing of work in the public interest, as amended.
- 16f Section 9(3) of the Labour Code.
- 16g E.g. Act No 73/1998 on the civil service of members of the Police Force, the Slovak Intelligence Service, the Court Guards and Prison Wardens Corps of the Slovak Republic, and the Railway Police, as amended.
- 16h Section 2(a) of Act No 523/2004 on the budget regulations for the public administration, amending certain laws.
- 16i E.g. Slovak National Council Act No 46/1993 on the Slovak Information Service, as amended; Slovak National Council Act No 198/1994 on Military Intelligence, as amended; Slovak National Council Act No 171/1993 on the Police Force, as amended.
- 17 Sections 17 to 20 of the Commercial Code; Section 122 of the Criminal Code, as amended by Act No 100/1996 and Act No 13/1998.
- 18 Notice of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 159/1991 on the negotiating of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

- 19 Notice of the Slovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 34/1996 on the concluding of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- 20 Section 8(1) of Act No 17/1992 on the environment.
- 21 Act No 231/1999 on state aid.
- 22 E.g. Act No 540/2001 on state statistics; Section 36 of Act No 747/2004 on financial market supervision, amending certain laws; Slovak National Council Act No 81/1992 on the Czech-Slovak Press Agency of the Slovak Republic, as amended by Act No 442/2003; Act No 619/2003 on Slovak Radio; Act No 16/2004 on Slovak Television.
- 23 E.g. Act No 527/1990 on inventions, industrial designs and innovations, as amended; Act No 146/2000 on the protection of the topographies of semiconductors, as amended by Act No 84/2007; Act No 517/2007 on utility models, amending certain laws, as amended by Act No 495/2008; Act No 202/2009 on the legal protection of plant varieties; Act No 185/2015 the Copyright Act.
- 24 Section 82a(5) of Act No 757/2004 on courts, amending certain laws, as amended by Act No 33/2011; Section 55m(5) of Act No 153/2001 on the public prosecution service, as amended by Act No 220/2011.
- 24a E.g. Article 38.1 of Protocol (No 18) on the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank for the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended; annexes to the Treaty concerning the Accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union (Notice No 185/2004).
- 24b E.g. Slovak National Council Act No 10/1996 on audit in the state administration, as amended; Act No 747/2004 on financial market supervision, amending certain laws, as amended by Act No 340/2005; Slovak National Council Act No 39/1993 on the Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic, as amended; Act No 541/2004 on the peaceful use of nuclear energy (Atomic Act), amending certain laws.
- 24c E.g. Section 27 Act No 319/2002 on the defence of the Slovak Republic, as amended by Act No 330/2003; Section 3(14) and annexes 1 and 2 to Act No 541/2004 on the peaceful use of nuclear energy (Atomic Act), amending certain laws, as amended.
- 25 E.g. Slovak National Council Act No 314/1996 on the public prosecution service, as amended; Slovak National Council Act No 71/1986 on the Slovak Trade Inspection, as amended; Slovak National Council Act No 126/1985 on fire protection.
- 26 E.g. Section 73(2)(b) of Act No 65/1965 the Labour Code, as amended; Section 34(4) of Act No 229/1992 on commodity exchanges, as amended; Section 10(2) of Act No 124/1992 on the Military Police; Section 54(3) of Act No 335/1991, as amended; Section 15(3) of Slovak National Council Act No 38/1993, as amended; Section 16 of Slovak National Council Act No 39/1993 on the Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic; Section 12(1) of Slovak National Council Act No 180/1996 the Customs Act, as amended; Sections 40 and 41 of Slovak National Council Act No 566/1992 on the National Bank of Slovakia, as amended; Section 11(2)(k) of Slovak National Council Act No 10/1996 on audit in the state administration; Section 80(1) of Slovak National Council Act No 171/1993 on the Police Force, as amended.
- 27 Section 244 ff. of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- 27a Slovak National Council Act No 372/1990 on offences, as amended.
- 27b Section 66a of the Commercial Code.
- 27c Act No 532/2010 on Slovak radio and television, amending certain laws, as amended.
- 27d Section 27 of Act No 245/2008 on education and training (Schools Act), amending certain laws.

- 27e Section 2(2) of Act No. 131/2002 on higher education, amending certain laws, as amended by Act No 363/2007.
- 27ea Section 8 of Act No 126/2015 on libraries, amending Act No 206/2009 on museums and galleries and the protection of objects of cultural significance, amending Slovak National Council Act No 372/1990 on offences, as amended, as amended by Act No 38/2014.
- 27f Section 2(5) and (6) of Act No 206/2009 on museums and galleries and the protection of objects of cultural significance, amending Slovak National Council Act No 372/1990 on offences, as amended.
- 27g Section 2(1) of Act No 126/2015.
- 27h Section 4 of Act No 395/2002 on archives and registers, amending certain laws.
- 27j Section 29(a) of Slovak Ministry of Finance Implementing Decision No 55/2014 on the standards for public administration information systems.
- 27k Section 16 of Act No 428/2002.
- 27ka E.g. Section 55aa of Act No 153/2001, as amended by Act No 192/2011; Section 10(4) to (6) of Act No 530/2003 on business registers, amending certain laws, as amended.
- 27kb E.g. Section 13 of Act No 395/2002 on archives and registers, amending certain laws, as amended.
- 27l E.g. Act No 530/2003 on business registers, amending certain laws, as amended; Act No 200/2011.
- 27la Act No 185/2015, the Copyright Act.
- 27m Section 2(j) of Act No 275/2006, as amended by Act No 570/2009.
- 27ma Section 76 of Act No 185/2015.
- 27n Slovak Ministry of Finance Implementing Decision No 55/2014.
- 27na Section 52 of Slovak Ministry of Finance Implementing Decision No 55/2014, as amended by Implementing Decision No 276/2014.
- 27nb Section 51(2) of Slovak Ministry of Finance Implementing Decision No 55/2014.
- 27nc Section 2(w) of Slovak Ministry of Finance Implementing Decision No 55/2014.
- 27o Section 6 of Act No 275/2006, as amended by Act No 570/2009.
Slovak Ministry of Finance Implementing Decision No 55/2014.
- 27p Section 2(1) of Act No 663/2007 on the minimum wage, as amended by Act No 460/2008
- 28 Act No 71/1967 on administrative proceedings (Code of Administrative Procedure).
- 29 Slovak National Council Act No 149/1975, as amended.
- 30 Act No 581/2004 on health insurance companies and healthcare supervision, amending certain laws, as amended.