





Latest Initiatives

Political Communications Legislations Infrastructures Governance

In December 2022, the Slovenian government adopted the <u>Digital Public Services Strategy</u> as one of the key elements of Slovenia's digital transformation by 2030. Strategy clearly setting out the direction for the development of digital public services, putting people and businesses at the heart of digital transformation.

In addition, The Strategy for Digitalisation of the <u>Slovenian Health System 2022–2027</u> is the new digital health strategy that has been developed within the project 'eHealth for a Heathier Society' under the framework of the structural reform programme (SRSP) and published in January 2023.

The <u>De-bureaucratization Act</u> was adopted on 27 December 2021 with the aim to reduce administrative burdens. The act repeals over 200 laws and regulations that are no longer applicable.

Moreover, in 2022, the Personal Data Protection Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 163/22) entered into force, which empowered the Information Commissioner of the Republic of Slovenia (ICRS) to fully implement EU data protection requirements, including imposing sanctions as provided by GDPR.

The Slovenian government started issuing a new Slovenian identity card compliant with the law on 28 March 2022. The Slovenian identity card (SIeID) is a personal document that can be used to prove the citizen identity either physically or electronically.

The Ministry of Digital Transformation was established on 24 January 2023. It monitors and analyses the state of digital transformation and the information society at the national level. It is responsible for the areas of the information society, electronic communications, digital inclusion, digital competences, the data economy, management of information and communication systems, and the fostering the digitalisation of public administration services.

