

Clause on selected impacts

1. Basic information	
Title of the document	
Government draft Act on the integrated system for protection against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence and on amendments to certain acts	
Submitter (and co-submitter)	
Government of the Slovak Republic	
Nature of the submitted document	☐ Document of a non-legislative nature ☒ Document of a legislative nature ☐ Transposition/implementation of EU law
Start and end dates of the preliminary consultation procedure	
Expected date of submission for the consultation procedure	
Expected start and end dates of final assessment**	
Expected date of submission to a session of the Government of the Slovak Republic*	<i>August 2026</i>

2. Definition of the issue
At present, the Slovak Republic lacks a comprehensive and coordinated system for protecting children and young persons at risk and for protecting them against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence. The existing mechanisms for cooperation between public administration authorities, schools, healthcare facilities, entities involved in social and legal protection of children and other stakeholders are fragmented and insufficiently interconnected. There is no unified system for the early identification of warning signs, the coordination of preventive and intervention measures, and the provision of methodological guidance to professionals working with children and young persons. At the same time, in practice, there is a growing incidence of manifestations of radicalisation, violent extremism, hate speech and mobilisation to violence, with a significant proportion of these phenomena occurring online. The current legal framework does not provide sufficient tools for the protection of children on online social networking services, in particular with regard to age-appropriate access, privacy protection and the prevention of exposure to harmful content. Unless the proposed legislation is adopted, there will continue to be a lack of coordination among the entities involved in the protection of children and young persons, varying standards of preventive and intervention procedures, and a lack of a systematic approach to addressing the risks of radicalisation and mobilisation to violence.
3. Objectives and the desired outcome
The aim of establishing an integrated system for the protection of children and young persons against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence is to introduce a coordinated, multidisciplinary system for prevention, identification and intervention in cases of radicalisation and mobilisation to violence, including strengthening cooperation between the entities concerned at national and regional levels. Another objective is to strengthen the protection of children and young persons in the online environment, thereby increasing children's safety online through age verification, restrictions on access to social networks for persons under the age of 16, and the introduction of protective user account settings for minors. At the same time, there are plans to ensure the availability of specialised programmes for children and youth at risk of radicalisation and mobilisation to violence by establishing a system for the accreditation of expert activities, methodological guidance and the coordinated provision of preventive and intervention measures for children and young persons at risk.
4. Stakeholders
Ministries and other central state administration authorities, schools and school establishments, authorities

responsible for social and legal protection of children and social guardianship, healthcare providers, the Police Force, the prosecution service, municipalities and higher territorial units, online social networking service providers, children, young persons and their families.

5. Alternative policies

An alternative policy is the zero option, i.e. a situation where the proposed legislation would not be adopted. This would mean the continued absence of a coordinated system of protection against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence, which could exacerbate systemic shortcomings in the fields of prevention, identification of warning signs and provision of interventions for children and young persons at risk.

The continuation of existing separate cooperation mechanisms without the creation of a specific legal framework was considered as an alternative. However, this approach would not ensure uniform methodological guidance, coordination of procedures or systemic interconnection of the entities involved in the protection of children and young persons.

Also considered was the option of leaving the regulation of the online environment solely to existing European legislation. However, this option does not take into account the need to protect children and young persons in the specific circumstances of the Slovak Republic and does not allow for the introduction of specific protective measures relating to the age of the users of social networks.

In light of the above, the option of comprehensive legislation establishing an integrated system for protection against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence was chosen.

6. Implementing legislation

Is implementing legislation expected to be adopted/amended? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Following the adoption of the Act on the integrated system for protection against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence and on amendments to certain acts, it will be necessary to adopt a decree of the Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic, setting out details regarding the professional competence of natural persons carrying out expert activities, the activities under the Act, and the particulars of an application for accreditation.

7. Transposition/implementation of EU law

Please specify whether the draft legislation involves gold-plating according to the correlation table or whether gold-plating occurs in the context of implementation of EU law.

☐ Yes ☒ No

If so, please specify which impacts under point 9 are subject to gold-plating:

8. Expediency review

It is proposed that an expediency review of the legislation be carried out within three years of the entry into force of the Act, in particular in terms of:

- the functioning of coordination between the entities of the integrated system;
- the number of preventive and intervention measures carried out;
- the availability of accredited activities;
- trends in cases of radicalisation and mobilisation to violence among children and young persons;
- the effectiveness of protective measures in the online environment.

* to be completed only if the document is not included in the Work Plan of the Government of the Slovak Republic or the Plan of Legislative Tasks of the Government of the Slovak Republic.

** to be completed only if the final assessment of selected impacts has been carried out in accordance with point 9.1 of the Uniform Methodology.

*** the assessment relates only to changes in Pillar I and Pillar II of the universal pension scheme with an identified impact from 0.1 % of GDP (inclusive) in the long term.

9. Selected impacts of the document

Impacts on the general government budget	☐ Positive	☐ None	☒ Negative
of which impacts covered by the budget; in case of identified negative impact	☐ Yes	☒ No	☐ Partial
included impacts on the budgets of municipalities and higher territorial units	☐ Positive	☒ None	☐ Negative
of which impacts covered by the budget, in case of identified negative impact	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Partial
Impact on the long-term sustainability of public finances for selected measures ***	☐ Yes		☒ No
Impacts on the limit of public expenditure	☐ Positive	☒ None	☐ Negative

Impacts on the business environment of which impacts on SMEs	☐ Positive	☒ None	☐ Negative
	☐ Positive	☐ None	☐ Negative
	Bureaucracy and cost reduction mechanism is applied:		
	☐ Yes		☐ No
Social impacts	☒ Positive	☐ None	☐ Negative
Environmental impacts	☐ Positive	☒ None	☐ Negative
	The document is assessed under Act No 24/2006 on environmental impact assessment and amending certain acts, as amended		
	☐ Yes		☒ No
Impacts related to information society	☐ Positive	☒ None	☐ Negative
Impacts on public administration services for the citizen, of which impacts of public administration services on the public impacts on service processes in public administration	☐ Positive	☒ None	☐ Negative
	☐ Positive	☒ None	☐ Negative
	☐ Positive	☒ None	☐ Negative
Impacts on marriage, parenthood and the family	☒ Positive	☐ None	☐ Negative

10. Notes
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12. Sources
- analytical materials of the Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic; - findings and recommendations from the EU Kids Online research project focusing on children's behaviour online, digital risks and the protection of minors; - expert materials and recommendations of Eurochild concerning child protection, mental health and safe online environment; - examples of good practice from abroad in the prevention of radicalisation and multidisciplinary cooperation, in particular the Danish Infohus model; - knowledge and experience of non-governmental organisations working in the field of prevention of violence, extremism, child protection and mental health promotion; - experience and outputs from the Banská Bystrica Self-Governing Region's application of measures to prevent radicalisation and coordinate support for children and young persons at risk; - expert consultations with representatives of public administration, academia, the school sector and the third sector; - international recommendations and documents of the Council of Europe, the European Union and the United Nations concerning the protection of children's rights and the prevention of violence and radicalisation; - legal acts of the European Union governing digital services, the protection of minors and safety in the online environment.
13. Opinion of the Commission on the Assessment of Selected Impacts from Preliminary Consultation Procedure No (if carried out pursuant to point 8.1 of the Uniform Methodology)
☐ Agree ☐ Agree with a proposal for completion ☐ Disagree
Please provide comments from the Commission's opinion in Part II, together with your assessment:
14. Opinion of the Commission on the Assessment of Selected Impacts from Final Assessment No (if carried out pursuant to point 9.1 of the Uniform Methodology)

Analysis of impacts on the general government budget, employment in public administration, and financing of the draft

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2.1 Summary of the impacts on the general government budget arising from the draft

Table 1/A

Impacts on the general government budget	Impact on the general government budget (in EUR)			
	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total general government revenue	0	0	0	0
of which: separately for each public administration entity	0	0	0	0
of which:				
- <i>impact on the State budget</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Budget funds</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>EU funding</i>	0	0	0	0
- <i>impact on municipalities</i>	0	0	0	0
- <i>impact on higher territorial units</i>	0	0	0	0
- <i>impact on other public administration entities</i>	0	0	0	0
Total general government expenditure	1 885 471	2 775 208	2 764 748	2 749 995
Of which: Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic	0	563 893	563 893	563 893
Of which: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, Programme 06G – Human Resources	1 885 471	2 056 755	0	0
Of which: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, Programme 07E: Policy development and implementation		154 560	2 178 853	2 178 853
Of which: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, Programme 0EK: Information technologies, funded from the state budget			22 002	7 249

<i>of which:</i>				
- impact on the State budget	0	2 775 208	2 764 748	2 749 995
<i>Budget funds</i>	0	718 453	2 764 748	2 749 995
<i>EU funding</i>	1 602 650	1 748 242	0	0
<i>Co-financing 15 %</i>	282 821	308 513	0	0
- impact on municipalities	0	0	0	0
- impact on higher territorial units	0	0	0	0
- impact on other public administration entities	0	0	0	0
Impact on the number of employees	0	17	68	68
- impact on the state budget	0	17	68	68
- impact on other public administration entities	0	0	0	0
Impact on wage expenditure	0	513 641	1 710 176	1 710 176
- impact on the state budget	0	513 641	1 710 176	1 710 176
- impact on other public administration entities	0	0	0	0
Funding allocated in the budget	1 885 471	2 056 755	0	0
<i>of which: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic/Programme 06G Human Resources – EU funding</i>	1 885 471	2 056 755		
Other than budgetary funds	0	0	0	0
Impact/savings not covered in the budget	0	718 453	2 764 748	2 749 995
<i>of which: Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic</i>		563 893	563 893	563 893
<i>of which: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic/07E: Policy development and implementation</i>		154 560	2 178 853	2 178 853
<i>of which: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic/0EK: Information technologies funded from the State budget</i>			22 002	7 279

Table 1/B

	2026	2027	2028	2029
Impact on the total public administration expenditure limit (under ESA 2010 methodology)	0	718 453	2 764 748	2 749 995
<i>of which: Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>563 893</i>	<i>563 893</i>	<i>563 893</i>
<i>of which: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic/Programme 07E: Policy development and implementation</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>154 560</i>	<i>2 178 853</i>	<i>2 178 853</i>
<i>Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, Programme 0EK: Information technologies, funded from the State budget</i>			22 002	7 279
of which:				
impact on the public expenditure limit of the state budget	0	718 453	2 764 748	2 749 995
impact on the public expenditure limit of other public administration entities	0	0	0	0
impact on the public expenditure limit of other components of the public administration budget				

2.1.1. Financing of the draft – Proposal to address a loss of revenue or increased expenditure pursuant to § 33(1) of Act No 523/2004 on budgetary rules in public administration:

The present draft will have a negative impact on the general government budget, primarily due to the need to provide personnel for the performance of tasks arising from the Act in the areas of coordinating the protection of minors in the online environment, preventing harmful phenomena in the digital environment, and ensuring cooperation among state authorities, specialist entities, schools, local and regional self-government and other relevant stakeholders.

For the purposes of implementing the Act, the following are expected to be created:

one post for the National Coordinator;

four expert staff posts in the National Coordinator's department;

eight posts for regional coordinators.

The National Coordinator will be responsible in particular for:

expert and methodological coordination of the performance of tasks under the Act;

cooperation with public administration authorities, digital service providers, schools, local and regional self-government and specialist organisations;

development of methodological guidelines and of preventive and educational activities;

coordination of regional activities;

monitoring and evaluation of measures in the field of the protection of minors in the online environment.

The National Coordinator's department will primarily be responsible for analytical, methodological, administrative, preventive and communication activities relating to the implementation of the Act.

Regional coordinators will be responsible for carrying out coordination, preventive and information activities at regional level, and for cooperating with schools, counselling facilities, authorities responsible for social and legal protection of children and social guardianship, local and regional self-government and other entities active in the field of the protection of children and youth.

The financial impacts will mainly consist of:

personnel expenditure, including insurance premiums and contributions.

Funding for this expenditure is not provided for in the budget chapter of the Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic; the impact in individual years will need to be addressed when preparing the budget for the relevant years.

The proposed change is financially covered in 2026 by European Union funds under Programme Slovakia. Expenditure on the implementation of the draft Act will be incurred gradually. In 2027, the majority of expenditure will be covered by funds from Programme Slovakia, with the exception of expenditure not covered in the budget for staffing and material and technical resources for four new employees already in 2027. From 2028 onwards, funding will need to be secured from the state budget when preparing the draft general government budget for the relevant budgetary period, i.e. for 2028–2030. The impacts resulting from the amendment to the Act and the need to ensure the sustainability of the national project will have a negative impact on the budget chapter of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic in the years 2027–2029. The quantified financial impact in question is not provided for in the budget chapter of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic for the relevant budgetary years, nor in the general government expenditure limit for 2027–2029.

2.2. Description and characteristics of the draft

2.2.1. Description of the draft:

What issues does the proposal address? Who will implement the draft? Where will the services be provided?

The draft Act addresses the issue of protecting children and young people from the risks of the digital and online environments, in particular from harmful content, cyberbullying, manipulative practices by digital platforms, extremist content, disinformation and other negative phenomena that may jeopardise their psychological and social development and the formation of their value system.

The aim of the draft is to establish a system for coordinating preventive, methodological, educational and protective measures at national and regional levels, to strengthen cooperation between public administration authorities, schools, specialist organisations, local and regional self-government and other relevant entities, and to ensure more effective protection of minors in the online environment.

The draft Act will be implemented by the relevant central state administration authority, within which the post of National Coordinator will be established, along with a specialist unit and a network of regional coordinators.

Under the draft Act, services will be provided and activities carried out primarily:

- at national level, through the National Coordinator;
- at regional level, through regional coordinators;
- in cooperation with schools, counselling and prevention facilities, authorities responsible for social and legal protection of children and social guardianship, local and regional self-government and other entities.

The activities will include, in particular:

- coordination of preventive activities;
- methodological support;
- educational and information activities;
- monitoring and identification of risks in the online environment;
- support for the protection of minors from harmful content and online risks.

For the purposes of implementing the Act, it is envisaged that four (civil service) posts will be created at the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Staff at the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family will carry out tasks at regional level (one staff member covering two self-governing regions). The draft Act envisages significant involvement and activity on the part of various organisational units of several ministries, including the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and the authorities responsible for social and legal protection of children and social guardianship. The Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs

and Family is a second-instance state administration authority in the field of social affairs, family and employment services with nationwide competence. Staff will carry out tasks arising from their representation on the regional council of the integrated system and will direct, coordinate and provide methodological guidance to the relevant authorities responsible for social and legal protection of children and social guardianship involved in drawing up and carrying out a plan of preventive and intervention measures under the draft Act in individual cases concerning children. At the same time, tasks from the national level will be carried out through them (in particular, reported shortcomings identified in specific procedures, methodological guidelines, etc.).

The proposed amendment in Article III institutionalises the position of coordinator for the protection of children from violence at regional level on the basis of task 1.1.2 of the Action Plan (2023–2026) based on the National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Violence: Childhood without Violence for All Children (2023–2029), approved by Government Resolution No 594 of 13 November 2023, and ensures the sustainability of this position, which has existed since 2017 and has been financed through European Union funds. The amendment envisages retaining, on a permanent basis within the system of work in the public interest, 46 coordinators for the protection of children from violence, three regional coordinators who provide organisational supervision of the coordinators for the protection of children from violence in the western, central and eastern regions, one manager of the coordinators/methodologist and one assistant to the manager, as this structure, which has been in place since 2023, has been assessed as optimal in terms of methodological guidance and accessibility in the regions.

Coordinators for the protection of children from violence are based in the territorial districts of the 46 offices of labour, social affairs and family. Within their territorial district of coordination, they coordinate the protection of children from violence and create conditions for mutual cooperation and exchange of information between state administration authorities, the Police Force, schools, school establishments, municipalities, higher territorial units, healthcare providers and other entities active in the field of protection of children from violence. Coordinators for the protection of children from violence organise and facilitate multidisciplinary working meetings of entities involved in the protection of children from violence on current issues relating to the protection of children from violence, organise multidisciplinary specialist seminars with experts in response to the requirements of entities involved in the protection of children from violence, and carry out and co-organise awareness-raising activities relating to the protection of children from violence.

The effectiveness of the work of coordinators for the protection of children from violence is increasing. The number of entities involved in the protection of children from violence increased by 21 % compared with 2024, thereby fulfilling the task set for the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic in the action plan for the protection of soft targets. Owing to their knowledge of the local situation and their importance as an information point in the region, the coordinator for the protection of children from violence is proposed as a member of coordination groups that will assess the radicalisation of a child under the draft Act on the integrated system for protection against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence. The work of the coordinators for the protection of children from violence has also been recognised at European Commission level in connection with the Commission Recommendation on developing and strengthening integrated child protection systems in the best interests of the child.

Good practice by coordinators for protecting children from violence includes compiling and regularly updating collections of preventive and awareness-raising activities available to schools in each district, and establishing functioning multidisciplinary expert support teams in each district, through which all resources necessary for providing comprehensive crisis intervention are coordinated (examples of effective work by multidisciplinary teams in 2025 following a fire in Spišský Štiavnik, and in addressing non-compliance with compulsory school attendance at the primary school in Nižný Hrabovec). Many of the challenges in protecting children from violence, which entities involved in the protection of children from violence identified with the facilitation of coordinators for the protection of children, have been addressed through legislation (e.g. amendments to Act No 245/2008 on education and training and Act No 305/2005 on the social and legal protection of children and social guardianship) or through non-legislative measures (e.g. guidance on the admission procedure, language training, enrolment, the conclusion of accommodation contracts, the tutoring system, health insurance and healthcare for foreign students at Slovak higher education institutions, issued by the Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic and the Office of the Commissioner for Children). Systemic challenges are being addressed both locally and at national interministerial level, leading to the gradual refinement and increased efficiency of the system for the protection of children from violence.

In the 2023 Evaluation Report on the activities of coordinators for the protection of children from violence, as many as 66 % of entities fully agree with the statement that the position of coordinator for the protection of children from violence is highly beneficial.

The proposed amendment will be implemented by coordinators for the protection of children from violence through their work within the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic. Such organisational placement has proved desirable for increasing efficiency and responsiveness in the regions. From 2017 to 2021, coordinators for the protection of children from violence worked under the offices of labour, social affairs and family, and from 2021 to 2027 under the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

2.2.2. Characteristics of the draft:

- ☐ change in rate
- ☐ change in entitlement
- ☒ new service or regulation (or abolition thereof)
- ☒ combined proposal
- ☒ other – establishment of a new coordination and prevention mechanism for the protection of minors in the online environment

2.2.3. Anticipated developments in the volume of activities:

Provide a clear description; if necessary use the table below. Also provide estimates of tax bases and/or fees if they are affected by this change.

The present draft Act envisages new coordination, methodological, preventive and educational activities at national and regional levels.

The volume of activities will gradually increase depending on the implementation of individual measures and the scope of cooperation between the entities involved.

The following are envisaged:

- the creation of one post for the National Coordinator;
- the creation of four posts for expert staff within the National Coordinator’s department;
- the creation of eight posts for regional coordinators.

A gradual increase is envisaged in:

- the number of methodological and preventive activities;
- the number of educational and information events;
- the number of cooperating entities;
- the number of consultation and coordination activities;
- the number of regional interventions and preventive measures.

The draft Act does not introduce any new taxes or fees and does not affect tax bases or the level of fees.

Table 2

Volume of activities	Estimated volumes			
	2025	2026	2027	2028
ABC indicator				
KLM indicator				
XYZ indicator				

2.2.4. Calculations of impacts on public finances

Indicate the most important calculations that were used to determine revenue and expenditure impacts and the underlying assumptions. The submitter should clearly distinguish between the supporting data from the individual budget chapters and organisations so that the basis used for the calculations is clearly apparent.

The expenditure arising from the draft Act was determined on the basis of the anticipated staffing, operational and material and technical resources required for the activities of the National Coordinator, the specialist unit and the regional coordinators.

The calculations were based in particular on:

- the expected number of newly created posts;
- average personnel expenditure in public administration, including insurance premiums and contributions;
- estimated operating costs per post;
- estimated cost of material and technical equipment;
- estimated cost of methodological, training and coordination activities.

It is anticipated that the following will be created:

- 1 National Coordinator post;
- 4 posts for expert staff in the National Coordinator's department;
- 8 posts for regional coordinators.

The total number of newly created posts is 13.

Personnel expenditure was calculated on the basis of estimated average wage costs in public administration, including compulsory employer contributions, namely

- basic salary;
- personal allowances;
- insurance premiums and contributions;
- other statutory employer costs.

The National Coordinator's expenditure includes lump sum allowances.

The draft Act has no impact on general government revenue, as it does not introduce any new taxes, fees or other revenue-raising mechanisms.

The exact amount of the expenditure will depend on:

- the final organisational arrangements for the implementation of the Act;
- the classification of posts into pay grades;

Indicate the most important calculations that were used to determine revenue and expenditure impacts and the underlying assumptions. The submitter should clearly distinguish between the supporting data from the individual budget chapters and organisations so that the basis used for the calculations is clearly apparent.

All calculations regarding the impact of Article III are based on actual data from the national project Childhood without Violence for All Children (since 2023), for which the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family is the beneficiary. Personnel expenditure for 51 coordinators for the protection of children from violence averages 32 390 euros per coordinator per year, and material and operational costs average 5 538 euros per coordinator per year. From 2028, it will also be necessary to cover expenditure on training for entities involved in the protection of children from violence, as well as on awareness-raising activities carried out and organised by coordinators for the protection of children from violence, at an average of 2 400 euros per coordinator per year. The above expenditure takes into account pay conditions in public administration, based on experience gained from the implementation of the national project Support for the Protection of Children from Violence and the follow-up project Together for a Childhood without Violence for All Children, statutory employer contributions, as well as the necessary operating costs to ensure the proper performance of the activities of the coordinator for the protection of children from violence (material and technical equipment, travel allowances and other related expenses). The most important calculations can be found in the table below.

The calculations for the four new staff members at the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family are based on the estimated annual number of cases in which it will be necessary to identify the risk to a child or young person from radicalisation or mobilisation to violence and in which it will subsequently be necessary to draw

up and implement a plan of preventive and intervention measures. The total labour cost is 2 800 euros per month. The impact will amount to 134 400 euros (calculation 610 for 4 staff members x 2 059.58 euros x 12 months = 98 860 euros; calculation 620 for 4 employees x 740.42 euros x 12 months = 35 540 euros). For each post created, we estimate flat-rate costs (travel expenses, training/courses, meal allowances and office supplies) amounting to 15 % of the total labour cost. The impact will be 20 160 euros (calculation 630 for 4 posts x 420 euros x 12 months).

Table 3

Revenue (in EUR)	Impact on the general government budget				note
	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Tax revenue (100)¹					
Non-tax revenue (200)¹					
Grants and transfers (300)¹					
Revenue from transactions in financial assets and financial liabilities (400)					
Loans, credits and repayable financial assistance received (500)					
Total impact on general government revenue	0	0	0	0	

1 – itemise revenue according to applicable economic classification

Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic

Expenditure (in EUR)	Impact on the general government budget				note
	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Current expenditure (600)	0	563 893	563 893	563 893	
Wages, salaries, service pay and other personal remuneration (610)	0	414 781	414 781	414 781	
Insurance premiums and contributions (620)	0	149 112	149 112	149 112	
Goods and services (630) ²	0	0	0	0	
Current transfers (640) ² 642014	0	0	0	0	
Payment of interest and other payments related to a loan, credit, repayable financial assistance and financial leasing (650) ²	0	0	0	0	
Capital expenditures (700)	0	0	0	0	
Acquisition of capital assets (710) ²	0	0	0	0	
Capital transfers (720) ²	0	0	0	0	
Expenditure on transactions in financial assets and financial liabilities (800)	0	0	0	0	
Total impact on general government expenditure	0	563 893	563 893	563 893	

2 – itemise expenditure according to applicable economic classification

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

Expenditure (in EUR)	Impact on the general government budget				note
	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Current expenditures (600)	1 885 471	2 211 315	2 200 855	2 186 102	
Wages, salaries, service pay and other personal remuneration (610)	1 161 684	1 295 395	1 295 395	1 295 395	
Insurance premiums and contributions (620)	442 105	490 908	465 695	465 695	
Goods and services in total (630) – of which:	228 989	366 606	381 359	366 606	
— 636001 Lease of premises	24 000	132 480	132 480	132 480	
- 637027 Training lecturers 637027	120 000	122 400	122 400	122 400	
- 631001 Travel expenses/allowances	48 000	67 600	67 600	67 600	
- 634001 Fuel	7 711	7 942	7 942	7 942	
- 637 001 Training, courses, seminars, meetings, conferences	10 000	15 368	15 368	15 368	
- 633006 Office supplies	12 240	13 567	13 567	13 567	
- Mobile phones and subscription charges (630)	7 038	7 249	22 002	7 249	
642014 Current transfers – meal allowances	52 693	58 406	58 406	58 406	
Payment of interest and other payments related to a loan, credit, repayable financial assistance and financial leasing (650) ²					
Capital expenditures (700)					
Acquisition of capital assets (710) ²					
Capital transfers (720) ²					
Expenditure on transactions in financial assets and financial liabilities (800)					
Total impact on general government expenditure	1 885 471	2 211 315	2 200 855	2 186 102	

Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic

Table 4/B

Impacts (according to ESA 2010 methodology)	Impact on the public expenditure limit of the public administration entity				note
	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Capital revenue (230)	0	0	0	0	
Current expenditure (600)	0	563 8931	563 893	563 893	
Wages, salaries, service pay and other personal remuneration (610)	0	414 781	414 781	414 781	
Insurance premiums and contributions (620)	0	149 112	149 112	149 112	
Goods and services (630) ²	0	0	0	0	
Current transfers (640) ² 642014	0	0	0	0	
Payment of interest and other payments related to a loan, credit, repayable financial assistance and financial leasing (650) ²	0	0	0	0	
Capital expenditures (700)	0	0	0	0	
Acquisition of capital assets (710) ²	0	0	0	0	
Capital transfers (720) ²	0	0	0	0	
Total impact on the public expenditure limit of the public administration entity	0	563 893	563 893	563 893	

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

Impacts (according to ESA 2010 methodology)	Impact on the public expenditure limit of the public administration entity				note
	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Capital revenue (230)					
Current expenditures (600)		154 560	2 200 855	2 186 102	
Wages, salaries, service pay and other personal remuneration (610)		98 860	1 295 395	1 295 395	
Insurance premiums and contributions (620)		35 540	465 695	465 695	
Goods and services in total (630)		16 028	381 359	366 606	
Of which:					
636001 Lease of premises (630)			132 480	132 480	
637027 Training lecturers (630) 637027			122 400	122 400	
631001 Travel costs/allowances (630)		10 000	67 600	67 600	
634001 Fuel (630)			7 942	7 942	
637 001 Training, courses, seminars, meetings, conferences (630)		5 068	15 368	15 368	
633006 Office supplies (630)		960	13 567	13 567	
Mobile phones and subscription charges (630)			22 002	7 249	
Current transfers – meal allowances (640) ² 642014		4 132	58 406	58 406	
Payment of interest and other payments related to a loan, credit, repayable financial assistance and financial leasing (650) ²					
Capital expenditures (700)					
Acquisition of capital assets (710) ²					
Capital transfers (720) ²					
Total impact on the public expenditure limit of the public administration entity	0	154 560	2 200 855	2 186 102	

Ministry of Education, Research, Development and
Youth

Table 5

Employment	Impact on the general government budget				note
	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Total number of employees	0	13	13	13	
of which impact on the state budget	0	13	13	13	
Average wage expenditure (in EUR)	0	2658,85	2658,85	2658,85	
of which impact on the state budget	0	2658,85	2658,85	2658,85	
Personnel expenditure in total (in EUR)		563 893	563 893	563 893	
Wages, salaries, service pay and other personal remuneration (610)	0	414 781	414 781	414 781	
of which impact on the state budget	0	414 781	414 781	414 781	
Insurance premiums and contributions (620)	0	149 112	149 112	149 112	
of which impact on the state budget	0	149 112	149 112	149 112	

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

Employment	Impact on the general government budget				note
	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Total number of employees		4	55	55	
of which impact on the state budget		4	55	55	
Average wage expenditure (in EUR)		2 060	1 963	1 963	
of which impact on the state budget		2 060	1 963	1 963	
Personnel expenditure in total (in EUR)		134 400	1 761 090	1 761 090	
Wages, salaries, service pay and other personal remuneration (610)		98 860	1 295 395	1 295 395	
of which impact on the state budget		98 860	1 295 395	1 295 395	
Insurance premiums and contributions (620)		35 540	465 695	465 695	
of which impact on the state budget		35 540	465 695	465 695	

Note:

If the impact concerns several public administration entities, a separate table must be completed for each entity. Where different groups of employees are concerned, the numbers, wages and insurance contributions must be specified separately according to the method of remuneration (e.g. police officers, customs officers, etc.).

The average wage cost is calculated as the wage cost per employee per calendar month of the current year.

Categories 610 and 620 are carried over from this annex into the corresponding categories of the 'expenditure' annex.

Note:

The average wage cost is calculated as the wage cost per employee per calendar month of the current year.

Categories 610 and 620 are carried over from this annex into the corresponding categories of the 'expenditure' annex.

2.2.5. Calculation of impacts on the long-term sustainability of public finances

Please indicate the model used to determine the impacts on revenue and expenditures in the long term, as well as the assumptions on which you relied and which were included in the model. Describe the model used together with any modifications made in the calculation.

Table 6

Long-term sustainability	Impact on public finances					Note
	d	d + 10	d + 20	d + 30	d + 40	
Impact on expenditure in percentage points of GDP						
Impact on revenue in percentage points of GDP						
Impact on balance in percentage points of GDP						

Note:

The letter 'd' indicates the first year of the next decade.

The table is to be completed separately for each measure. Where several measures are introduced, a table showing the cumulative effect of introducing all the measures simultaneously is also to be completed.

Analysis of social impacts

Impacts on household finances, access to resources, rights, goods and services, social inclusion, equal opportunities and equality between women and men, and impacts on employment

(If an impact has not been identified in any of the social impact areas assessed (points 4.1 to 4.4), please indicate 'No impact' in the appropriate line of the analysis.)

4.1 Identify, describe and quantify the impact on household finances and specify the groups of households that will be affected positively/negatively.

Will the draft cause household income or expenditure to increase or decrease?

Which groups of households/population are affected and how?

Are the groups at risk of poverty or social exclusion among the potentially affected groups?

(Where a larger number of measures are assessed, add further sections to the table before point 4.2, as appropriate – 4.1.1 Positive impact/4.1.2 Negative impact).

a)	4.1.1 Positive impact	
b)	Describe the measure and its impact on household finances, indicating whether this is an increase in income or a decrease in expenditure:	No impact
c)	Specify the affected groups:	Affected group 1 No impact
	Affected group 3	Affected group 2
d)	Quantify the increase in income or decrease in expenditure for each affected group of households/group of individuals and the number of people/households affected by the present draft.	
e)	- average increase in income/decrease in expenditure in the group in EUR and/or %/period: - size of the group (population):	Affected group 1
	Affected group 3	Affected group 2
f)	Reason why quantification is not available:	The draft Act has no direct impact on household income or expenditure.
g)	4.1.1.1 Of which positive impact on groups at risk of poverty or social exclusion (In the event of significant impacts on the income or expenditure of households at risk of poverty, identify and quantify the positive impact on poverty among the population (e.g. a reduction in the at-risk-of-poverty rate, average increase in income/decrease in expenditure in the group))	
h)	Describe the measure and its impact on household finances, indicating whether this is an increase in income or a decrease in expenditure:	No impact
i)	Specify the affected groups:	Affected group 1 No impact
	Affected group 3	Affected group 2
j)	Quantify the increase in income or decrease in expenditure for each affected group of households/group of individuals and the number of people/households affected by the present draft.	
k)	- average increase in income/decrease in expenditure in the group in EUR and/or %/period: - size of the group (population):	Affected group 1
	Affected group 3	Affected group 2
l)	Reason why quantification is not available:	The draft Act has no direct impact on household income or expenditure. Nor does it have any direct negative or positive financial impact on groups at risk of poverty or social exclusion. The present legislation is of a systemic nature and aims to strengthen the coordination of preventive, counselling and protective mechanisms for children and youth.
a)	4.1.2 Negative impact	

4.2 Identify, describe and quantify impacts on access to resources, rights, goods and services of the individual affected population groups and the impact on social inclusion.

Does the draft have an impact on access to resources, rights, goods and services?

Describe the evaluated measure, specify the affected population groups and the nature of the change in accessibility with regard to financial and geographical accessibility, quality, organisation, etc. Indicate the size of each affected group.

a)	<i>This concerns, in particular, access to:</i> - social protection, socio-legal protection, social services (including childcare services and services for the elderly and people with disabilities); - quality jobs, protection of employees' health, dignity and safety at work, and existing employment rights; - assistance with the payment of disability-related expenses; - employment, the labour market (e.g. facilitation of the reconciliation of family and professional responsibilities, employment services), training, vocational education and preparation for the labour market; - healthcare, including affordable medical aids for people with disabilities; - formal and non-formal education and lifelong learning; - housing and related basic municipal services; - transport; - other services, in particular services of general interest, and goods; - justice, legal protection and legal services; - information; - other rights (e.g. political).	The draft Act on the integrated system for protection against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence has a positive impact on children's and young persons' access to preventive, counselling and support services in the field of protection against radicalisation, violence and other risk phenomena. The proposed legislation establishes a coordinated, multidisciplinary system of cooperation among public administration entities, schools, counselling and prevention facilities, healthcare facilities, authorities responsible for the social and legal protection of children, and other entities working with children and youth. The draft promotes the availability of professional assistance and preventive and intervention measures, and improves children's and young people's access to mental health services, social and legal protection and counselling. At the same time, it addresses the growing risks of the online environment and supports the protection of users of social networks and digital services who are minors. The document also includes strengthening the competences of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic in the coordination of the protection of children from violence at national and regional levels and placing the system of coordinators for the protection of children from violence on a legislative footing; their activities have been carried out since 2017 as established good practice financed from European Union funds. Through the coordinators for the protection of children from violence, multidisciplinary cooperation among child protection entities is ensured, together with the coordination of preventive and awareness-raising activities, support for the training of professionals and the linking of support services for children and families. Coordinators for the protection of children from violence also make a significant contribution to the prevention of bullying, extremism, radicalisation, online manipulation and other forms of violence perpetrated against children or by children. They support children's education in the areas of human rights, democratic citizenship, tolerance, respect for diversity and safe behaviour in the online environment. The draft also strengthens children's participation and the protection of the rights of child victims and children in vulnerable situations, and helps ensure that the best interests of the child are met. The proposed legislation will strengthen multidisciplinary and interministerial cooperation at both national and regional levels, improve the exchange of information between child protection entities, and contribute to more effective prevention and early intervention in response to warning signs of radicalisation, violence and social exclusion among children and young people.
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		The objectives of the proposed legislation will be achieved mainly through the introduction of coordinated mechanisms for cooperation between the relevant entities, the establishment of a system for the early identification and addressing of risk situations, the provision of preventive, counselling and intervention services, support for the training of professional staff, the carrying out of preventive and awareness-raising activities, and ensuring regional coordination of the protection of children and youth against radicalisation, violence and related risk phenomena. The affected population groups are, in particular: • children and young persons at risk; • children and young people at risk of radicalisation, violence or online manipulation; • parents and family members; • professionals working with children and youth. It is not possible to quantify the size of the affected group precisely, as the measures are systemic in nature and apply to children and young persons throughout the Slovak Republic.
b)	<i>Does the draft have a significant impact on any vulnerable population group or group at risk of poverty or social exclusion?</i> <i>Please specify the affected groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion and describe the impact on them. Is this impact greater than its impact on other groups or entities? Indicate the size of each affected group.</i>	
c)	<i>Vulnerable groups or groups at risk of poverty or social exclusion include, for example:</i> - low-income households (e.g. those living solely on social benefits, with income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold or below the subsistence minimum, or belonging to the 25 % of households with the lowest income); - the unemployed, in particular the long-term unemployed, the young unemployed and unemployed persons over 50 years of age; - children (0–17); - young people (18–25 years of age); - the elderly, e.g. persons over 65 years of age or pensioners; - people with disabilities; - marginalised Roma communities; - households with three or more children; - single-parent households with children (incomplete families made up mainly of single mothers with children); - third-country nationals, persons granted asylum and asylum seekers; - other vulnerable groups, such as homeless people and people leaving children's homes or other institutional facilities.	Does the draft have a significant impact on any vulnerable population group or group at risk of poverty or social exclusion? The draft Act has a significant positive impact on vulnerable groups, in particular: • children and young persons at risk; • children at risk of social exclusion; • children with mental health issues; • children exposed to violence, hate speech or radicalising content; • children from marginalised communities; • children and young people exposed to online manipulation or harmful content. The proposed legislation supports the early identification of warning signs, the availability of professional assistance and the coordination of interventions, thereby contributing to social inclusion and the protection of the rights of children and young persons. The impact on these groups is more pronounced than on other population groups, as the measures are primarily aimed at protecting children and young persons against radicalisation, violence and social exclusion.

4.3 Identify and describe the impact on equal opportunities.	
Identify, describe and quantify the impact on equality between women and men.	
a)	4.3.1 Does the draft comply with the obligation to treat groups or individuals equally regardless of sex, race, ethnicity, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation or other status? Could it lead to indirect discrimination against certain groups of the population? If so, which groups are affected in this way and how?
b)	The draft Act complies with the principle of equal treatment and does not introduce differential treatment on the grounds of sex, race, ethnicity, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation or other status. The proposed legislation is based on the principle of safeguarding the best interests of the child, respecting fundamental rights and freedoms, and taking an individualised approach to a child or young person at risk. The draft Act does not pose a risk of direct or indirect discrimination.
c)	4.3.2 Can the draft increase inequalities between women and men? Does the draft promote equal opportunities? Does the draft have a different impact on women and men? Describe the impacts.
d)	Describe the risks of the draft that may lead to widening inequalities: The draft Act is not based on a differentiated approach to women and men and does not jeopardise equal opportunities.
e)	Describe the positive impacts of the draft on achieving equality between women and men and equal opportunities for women and men, or any differing impacts on women and men: The draft Act promotes equal opportunities by ensuring that children and young persons have equal access to preventive and supportive measures, regardless of sex or other status. The proposed measures may have a positive impact on protecting girls and boys from online violence, manipulation, hate speech and other forms of risky behaviour in the online environment.
f)	Does the draft have significant impacts on any vulnerable population group? If so, which ones? In what way? Vulnerable population groups include in particular women at risk of multiple discrimination, pregnant women, elderly women, women belonging to marginalised population groups, migrant women, women and girls with disabilities, victims of violence, etc. The draft Act has a positive impact on vulnerable groups of children and young people, in particular children at risk of violence, social exclusion or online manipulation, while also promoting the protection and development of children's mental health, the strengthening of democratic values, tolerance and respect for human rights, as well as the prevention of risky behaviour, radicalisation and the commission of acts of violence by children and young people.
g)	When identifying impacts on equality between women and men, account should be taken of existing differences between women and men that are relevant to the policy concerned. Promoting equality between women and men consists not only in removing restrictions and barriers to full participation in the economic, political and social life of society and in family life, but also in promoting equality between them. In which areas relating to the promotion of equality between women and men does the draft remove barriers and/or promote equality between women and men? Areas relating to the promotion of equality between women and men include, but are not limited to: - promotion of freedom of choice of profession and economic activity; - promotion of equal economic independence; - reconciliation of professional, private and family life; - promotion of equal opportunities for participation in decision-making; - combating domestic violence, violence The draft Act promotes: - equality of opportunity in access to the protection of children's rights; - protection against violence and hate speech; - social inclusion and protection of vulnerable groups; - a safe online environment for both girls and boys.

	<i>against women and human trafficking;</i> - <i>promotion of recognition of personal care for a child as equivalent to economic activity and promotion of invisible domestic work as such;</i> - <i>respect for personal preferences when choosing a profession and reconciling work and family life.</i>	
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4.4 Identify, describe and quantify the impacts on employment and the labour market.	
<i>In the case of a positive answer, attach a justification in accordance with the Methodological Procedure for Social Impact Analysis.</i>	
a)	<i>Does the draft facilitate the creation of new jobs? If so, how? If possible, provide quantification.</i>
b)	Identify the sectors and industries of the economy and the regions concerned, the groups of employees affected, the types of jobs/employment arrangements involved, etc. The draft Act may have a partially positive impact on job creation in the fields of prevention, counselling, psychological support, social work and the coordination of multidisciplinary activities. The early identification of a child or young person at risk of violence, or of a child or young person who might commit acts of violence, creates an increased need to build expert capacities due to increased demand for specialist services. In particular, there is an anticipated need to ensure expert activities within the integrated system for protection against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence. The legislative amendment aims to stabilise the post of the coordinator for the protection of children from violence within the system of services in the public interest and to strengthen effective multidisciplinary cooperation between child protection entities at regional level.
c)	<i>Will the draft cause loss of jobs? If so, how and which jobs? If possible, provide quantification.</i>
d)	Identify the sectors and industries of the economy and the regions concerned, the types of jobs/employment arrangements involved, etc. Identify the possible consequences, the groups of employees that will be more affected and the extent of the impact. The measures may affect, in particular: • the education sector; • counselling and prevention facilities; • social services; • the healthcare sector; • entities involved in the social and legal protection of children; • non-governmental organisations. This may concern, in particular, professional staff, psychologists, social workers, coordinators and prevention specialists.
e)	<i>Does the draft affect demand for labour? If so, how?</i>
f)	Demand for labour depends, on the one hand, on the production of goods and services in the economy and, on the other hand, on the cost of labour. The draft may slightly increase demand for specialist occupations in the fields of prevention, mental health, social work and multidisciplinary cooperation.
g)	<i>Does the draft have an impact on the functioning of the labour market? If so, what impact?</i>
h)	This concerns macroeconomic impacts, such as labour market participation, long-term unemployment and regional differences in employment rates. Labour supply can be affected by different variables, e.g. wage levels and institutional settings (e.g. reconciliation of work and private life or facilitation of different forms of mobility). No impact
i)	<i>Does the draft have specific negative consequences for certain occupational groups, groups of employees or self-employed persons? If so, what are they and which groups do they affect?</i>
j)	The draft may, for example, adversely affect workers in certain occupations by favouring specific activities or technologies. No impact
k)	<i>Does the draft affect specific age groups of employees? If so, which ones? In what way?</i>
l)	Identify whether the draft may affect the decisions of employees or employers and whether it may constitute a reason for delayed entry into the labour market or early exit from the labour market by individuals. No impact

Analysis of impacts on marriage, parenthood and the family Impacts on the family environment, cohesion among family members, the upbringing of children, parents' rights in relation to their children, the fundamental principles of the Family Act, entering into marriage and the disposable income of households with several children
8.1 Identify, describe and quantify the impact on the family environment and specify the positive/negative impacts on the family environment.
<i>8.1.1 Will the present draft result in a change in the family environment? If so, to what extent? Where possible, please provide quantification; otherwise, explain why quantification is not available.</i>
The present draft Act has positive impacts on the family environment, the protection of children and youth, the promotion of democratic values, and the strengthening of society's resilience to radicalisation, extremism, violence, disinformation and the harmful influences of the online environment. The main objective of the draft Act on the integrated system for protection against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence is to establish a coordinated, multidisciplinary and prevention-oriented system for the protection of children and young people against radicalisation, violent behaviour and online manipulation, while respecting the best interests of the child and the principles of the protection of family life. The draft responds to the growing risks associated with social networks, digital platforms and algorithmic content recommendation, which may contribute to the spread of extremist content, cyberbullying, grooming, violence, disinformation and manipulative content targeting children and young people. The protection of children in the online environment is a natural component of the integrated system for protection against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence, as processes of radicalisation and mobilisation to violence now take place to a significant extent through social networks, digital platforms and online communities. The draft Act is therefore based on the need to identify warning signs at an early stage and address them in a coordinated manner, regardless of whether they arise online or offline, and to ensure links between preventive, counselling, educational and intervention measures. At the same time, the draft recognises that the regulation of social networks alone does not constitute a universal tool for protecting children from radicalisation or violence. Effective protection requires a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach based on cooperation between families, schools, specialist services, communities and the state, as well as on strengthening children's mental wellbeing, critical thinking and democratic values, and providing timely professional assistance when risks are identified. The proposed integrated system establishes coordination at national and regional levels, introduces regional councils and coordination groups, and supports the availability of preventive, counselling and intervention measures for children, young people and their families. The draft also promotes the development of media literacy, critical thinking, democratic values, tolerance, respect for human rights and safe behaviour online. The document also places the system of coordinators for the protection of children from violence on a legislative footing as established good practice that has been in operation since 2017. Coordinators for the protection of children from violence ensure multidisciplinary cooperation among child protection entities, coordinate prevention, awareness-raising and educational activities, and support the early identification of risks of violence, social exclusion, radicalisation and other threats to children. Their work contributes to improving the child protection system, ensuring access to assistance for families, and creating a safe environment for children at regional level. The system for the protection of children from violence and the system for protection against radicalisation and mobilisation to violence are closely interlinked. Practical experience and expert knowledge indicate that children exposed to violence, neglect, social exclusion or a long-term sense of rejection may be more vulnerable to radicalisation, manipulative content and violent behaviour if they are not provided with timely professional help and support. Strengthening protective factors, children's mental wellbeing, safe relationships and multidisciplinary cooperation therefore constitutes a significant preventive tool for protecting children from becoming victims of violence or from engaging in violent behaviour themselves. It is anticipated that the implementation of these measures will have a positive impact on the family environment, in particular by: • enhancing the safety of children and young people in both online and offline environments; • reducing the risk of minors being exposed to harmful, violent or extremist content; • supporting the healthy psychological and social development of children and youth and the formation of their value system; • supporting parenting skills and the family's role in prevention;

- improving access to professional assistance and the coordination of crisis intervention;
- strengthening media literacy, critical thinking and digital safety;
- promoting democratic values, social cohesion and resilience to extremism and manipulation.

The positive impact on children's rights stems in particular from Article 3 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (the best interests of the child), Article 12 (the right of the child to be heard), Article 17 (protection from harmful information), Article 19 (protection from violence and abuse) and Article 29 (education fostering respect for human rights, tolerance and democratic values).

The present draft respects the principle of subsidiarity in intervention in family life, the protection of privacy and the fundamental principles of family law. The processing of personal data under the draft Act is linked to the performance of the statutory tasks of the integrated system and the protection of the life, health and safety of children and young people.

Conclusion:

The present draft Act has positive impacts on parenthood, the family, children, youth and society as a whole, in particular in the areas of protecting children from violence, radicalisation and online manipulation, promoting democratic values; strengthening parental skills, fostering multidisciplinary cooperation, and building safe and resilient family and digital environments.

8.1.2 Could the present draft disrupt a healthy family environment?

No impact

The introduction of a blanket duty to report for anyone who becomes aware of a suspicion of radicalisation or mobilisation to violence opens the door to potential abuse of this mechanism (e.g. vexatious reports by neighbours, divorced parents, etc.). Unjustified intervention by state authorities and the triggering of the coordination group's investigative mechanism (§ 12) in a family which is not, in fact, at risk may seriously disrupt a healthy family environment, cause enormous psychological stress, traumatise the child and foster deep mistrust among family members and towards those around them (including towards the state).

The proposed legislation therefore takes into account the exceptional sensitivity of this issue and provides for the establishment of safeguards to minimise the risk of disproportionate interference in family life. As part of the implementation of the Act, emphasis will be placed on the professional assessment of reports, methodological guidance, training for the entities involved, and the carrying out of preventive and awareness-raising activities aimed at the responsible identification of warning signs. The draft is also based on the assumption that the reporting of suspicions will not be anonymous and will be linked to an identifiable submission, thereby reducing the scope for vexatious and bad-faith reports. When addressing identified cases, emphasis will be placed on the greatest possible involvement of the family and the supportive environment of the child or young person, on the preventive and supportive nature of interventions, and on the use of a multidisciplinary approach focused primarily on assistance, stabilisation and safeguarding the best interests of the child.

8.1.3 Does the present draft have an impact on population growth? If so, what is the impact in terms of the population replacement level?

No impact

8.1.4 Does the present draft have an impact on removing barriers that prevent working parents from having their desired number of children?

No impact

<i>8.1.5 Does the present draft have an impact on the amount of time or opportunities available to parents or children to participate in family life?</i>
The draft may have an indirect positive impact by promoting healthier and safer use of digital technologies by children and young people.
<i>8.1.6 Does the present draft have an impact on substance-related or non-substance addictions entering families?</i>
<i>The draft may have a positive preventive impact, in particular in terms of reducing the risk of developing non-substance addictions associated with excessive or risky use of social networks and digital platforms.</i>

8.2 Identify, describe and quantify the impacts on cohesion among family members.
<i>8.2.1 Does the present draft have an impact on cohesion among family members? If so, what impact? Where possible, please provide quantification; otherwise, explain why quantification is not available.</i>
<i>Yes, indirectly positive. The draft promotes the prevention of conflicts arising from online risks, cyberbullying, extremist content or the manipulative influence exerted by digital platforms on children and young people.</i>
<i>8.2.2 Does the present draft have an impact on strengthening ties between family members?</i>
<i>Yes, it has a positive impact, in particular through support for preventive, educational and information activities for parents, children and youth.</i>
<i>8.2.3 Does the present draft have an impact on rebuilding or preserving families?</i>
<i>Yes, the draft may have a positive impact on the restoration and stabilisation of family relationships. The process of radicalisation or mobilisation to violence often leads to the gradual alienation of a child or young person from their family, disruption of communication, rejection of authority figures, and weakening of natural social and family ties. The draft Act is therefore based on the premise that support for a child or young person should also involve the family and the wider supportive environment, provided this is in their best interests. Early identification of risks, multidisciplinary cooperation and supportive interventions can help restore communication, build trust and repair disrupted family relationships, thereby increasing the chances of successfully stabilising the situation and achieving the social inclusion of the child or young person.</i>
<i>8.2.4 Does the present draft have an impact on the emergence or persistence of conflicts between family members?</i>
<i>Yes, the draft may have a potential impact on the emergence or persistence of conflicts within the family environment. The involvement of entities of the integrated system external to the family in addressing cases of radicalisation or mobilisation to violence may, in some situations, temporarily increase tension between family members, especially if the parents, the child or the young adult do not perceive the intervention as assistance, but as interference with their privacy or family relationships. Conflicts may arise, for example, where parents refuse to cooperate, where family members hold differing views on the identified risk, or where a young person perceives a report or intervention initiated by the family as a loss of trust or 'betrayal'. At the same time, a blanket duty to report may, in individual cases, create tension within broader family and social relationships.</i> <i>However, the draft Act is based on a preventive, supportive and multidisciplinary approach, the aim of which is not repressive intervention in the family, but rather stabilisation of the situation, protection of the child or young person, and strengthening of protective factors in their natural environment. The implementation of the Act is therefore expected to emphasise sensitive communication, professional assessment of situations, methodological guidance and training for the entities involved, so as to minimise the risk of disproportionate interventions and secondary traumatising. The system will include support for involving the family and the immediate supportive environment in addressing the situation, support for mediation and preventive and counselling measures, and individual assessment of the proportionality of the intervention, with an emphasis on the best interests of the child and the preservation of functioning family relationships.</i>
<i>8.2.5 Does the present draft have an impact on family breakdown?</i>
<i>No impact</i>

8.2.6 Does the present draft have an impact on the provision of assistance to a family member who is dependent on such assistance?

No impact

8.3 Identify and describe impacts on the upbringing of children.

8.3.1 Does the present draft have an impact on the upbringing of children? If so, what impact?

Yes, the draft Act has a positive impact on the upbringing of children. The proposed legislation promotes the creation of a safe, supportive and democratic environment for children and young people, strengthens the prevention of violence, radicalisation and online manipulation, and supports the development of protective factors in the upbringing of children.

In particular, the draft Act supports:

- the development of critical thinking and media and digital literacy;
- educating children in democratic values, respect, tolerance and human rights;
- the prevention of extremism, radicalisation, hate speech and violent behaviour;
- the promotion of safe behaviour in the online environment;
- the enhancement of children's mental wellbeing, social skills and ability to cope with risky situations;
- the promotion of children's participation and their involvement in decisions that affect them.

A positive impact is also anticipated with regard to supporting parenting skills and cooperation between the family, school and specialist services. Through coordinated preventive, awareness-raising and educational activities, the ability of parents and professionals to identify warning signs in good time and respond appropriately to situations threatening a child's healthy development is enhanced.

At the same time, the draft Act is based on the recognition that children exposed to violence, long-term social exclusion or manipulative influences may be more vulnerable to radicalisation or violent behaviour. Strengthening secure relationships, a supportive environment and timely professional assistance therefore contributes to the healthy psychological and social development of children and young people and the formation of their value system.

The role of the coordinator for the protection of children from violence is to help create a positive atmosphere and a safe environment for children (safeguarding) in all facilities and at formally organised events (developing materials and supporting education in this field).

Positive impact: improving children's living conditions and increasing safety in the environments in which they are present, including school and extracurricular environments

The role of the coordinator for the protection of children from violence in the region is to educate children on identifying violence and responding appropriately to it, including bullying.

Positive impact: raising awareness among those around the child will increase their sensitivity to a child at risk (e.g. among classmates). Children are encouraged to be attentive to and recognise undesirable behaviour or actions by an aggressor, to identify such behaviour as violence, and to report violence more frequently to the competent authorities, followed by the search for solutions and the taking of measures. An example of good practice by coordinators for the protection of children from violence is the 'Safe Place' campaign, which the coordinators carried out in 2025/2026 in more than 450 institutions involved in the protection of children, together with children.

Positive impact: strengthening children's social and civic competences, improving interpersonal relationships within groups, and promoting a safe and inclusive environment.

The role of the coordinator for the protection of children from violence in the region will also be to support children's participation and involvement in decision-making processes that affect them.

Positive impact: strengthening children's self-confidence, their ability to express their opinions and to play an active part in resolving situations that affect their lives
<i>8.3.2 Does the present draft have an impact on the upbringing of children in families?</i>
<i>Yes, indirectly positive, through support for parenting skills, media literacy and preventive activities aimed at the safe use of digital technologies.</i>
<i>8.3.3 Does the present draft have an impact on preparing children for marriage and parenthood?</i>
<i>No impact</i>
8.4 Identify and describe the impacts on parents' rights in relation to their children.
<i>8.4.1 Does the present draft have an impact on parents' rights or responsibilities towards their children? If so, what impact?</i>
Yes, the present draft has a direct and significant impact on parents' rights and responsibilities towards their children. The provisions of § 16(1) and (2) introduce a strict statutory prohibition on the creation and use of accounts on social networks by persons under the age of 16. This measure constitutes a direct state intervention in parental rights and autonomy in the upbringing of their children. Under the Family Act, it is primarily parents who have the right and duty to guide and direct their children in their upbringing, including deciding on their access to digital technologies in accordance with their level of maturity. The proposed amendment removes this decision-making right from parents across the board and places it under state regulation, thereby limiting parental responsibility. The draft has a positive indirect impact, in particular by promoting awareness among parents and strengthening their ability to protect children and young people from online risks and harmful content.
8.5 Identify and describe the impacts on the fundamental principles of the Family Act.
<i>8.5.1 Does the present draft have an impact on the protected interests set out in the fundamental principles of the Family Act? If so, what impact?</i>
Yes, positive. The draft Act has a positive impact on the family, as it helps to safeguard the best interests of the child, promote a safe family environment and protect the healthy psychological and social development of children and young people. By introducing an age restriction on access to social networks, it addresses the demonstrated risks of excessive and inappropriate use of digital services by children, thereby strengthening the state's preventive role in the protection of minors. At the same time, the draft has implications for the fundamental principles of family law, in particular the principle of subsidiarity of state intervention in family relations. This principle is based on the premise that primary responsibility for the upbringing and care of a child lies with the parents, and the state intervenes only to the extent strictly necessary. The introduction of a blanket age limit restricting access by children under 16 to selected online services, irrespective of individual parental consent, shifts the balance between family autonomy and the state's regulatory role. Such intervention can be justified by the pursuit of the legitimate aim of protecting the health and favourable development of minors; given the nature of the digital environment and its cross-border nature, individual parental supervision may prove insufficient. The draft therefore constitutes a preventive measure of a general nature. Another positive aspect of the draft is the introduction of the principle of multidisciplinary support for the family in situations where a child is at risk, for example in cases of radicalisation; this is in line with the principle of protecting the best interests of the child and promotes a comprehensive approach to resolving problems within the family.

From the perspective of maintaining the constitutional proportionality of interventions, it will be crucial that the measures are applied appropriately, do not go beyond what is necessary in terms of interference with parental rights, and that their implementation in practice consistently respects the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

8.6 Identify and describe impacts on entering into marriage.

8.6.1 Does the present draft have an impact on entering into marriage? If so, what impact?

No impact

8.6.2 Does the present draft have an impact on the preferred timing of marriage?

No impact

8.6.3 Does the present draft have an impact on awareness of the nature of marriage, the obligations between spouses and starting a family?

No impact

8.6.4 Does the present draft have an impact on preventing the breakdown of marriages?

No impact

8.7 Identify, describe and quantify impacts on the disposable income of households with several children.

8.7.1 Does the present draft have an impact on the disposable income of households with several children? If so, please specify this impact, taking into account the number of children in the family, their specific needs in view of their age and health status and, where applicable, other circumstances. Where possible, please provide quantification; otherwise, explain why quantification is not available.

No impact