

## **The role of databases in regulatory impact analysis and assessment for parliaments**

Sejm committees (and deputies) receive legal and substantive support from the Bureau of Research of the Chancellery of the Sejm (BAS) which employs independent experts in a number of fields, such as legal, financial, economic, social, environmental.

Within the structure of BAS there is the Department of Social and Economic Analysis (DSEA) which includes:

- Group for Economic Studies,
- Group for Social Studies,
- Group for Regulatory Impact Assessment.

The main activities of DSEA involve:

1. providing opinions on:
  - budgetary opinions (draft and execution report),
  - EU draft acts,
  - government draft acts (with *ex-ante* RIA),
  - opinions on other draft acts that are commissioned by committees or individual deputies with limits of the analysis scope imposed by them,
  - opinions concerning research analysis of some current issues and *ex-post* evaluation of binding acts (*ex-post* RIA),
2. developing analyses,
3. updating the Budgetary Lexicon.

The data in research and analytical work of DSE include:

1. input data, i.e. data needed in our analytical work
  - public data from international and domestic databases,
  - data and information on demand (direct requests at institutions),
  - data from our own research based on questionnaires provided to a special group of respondents,
2. output data, i.e. data from our research

- public data in electronic and paper forms (opinions, articles, reports, lexicon)
- not public (unpublished opinions and reports).

Data and analytical information are used in:

- budgetary opinions to provide quantitative analysis (statistical, financial, comparative),
- regulatory impact assessment and evaluation (ex-ante and ex-post),

In this case – according to the OECD regulatory impact assessment and evaluation is one of the most important modern regulatory policy tools and according to the ECPRD questionnaire report from 2016, at present 12 out of EU countries using RIA in their work.

- analytical articles (with examples in my presentation),
- research work published in BAS staff-edited journal (with examples in my presentation),
- and budgetary lexicon as a data tool for deputies and public, with open electronic access to basic legal, substantive and quantitative information regarding public budget, public sector and the broad public finance meaning.

Parliamentary analytical work needs:

- access to international databases including original statistical data
- access to a broad range of domestic databases (public and commercial institutions)
- access to reports (secondary data) from international and domestic analytical institutions
- databases of up-to-date electronic mailing addresses of different groups of institutions (e.g. local governments, hospitals, schools, firms)
- creation of parliamentary databases with open access statistical information
- databases based on our own cyclical research (e.g. based on questionnaires)

A new challenge for Parliaments is connected with the capability to provide databases for regulatory impact analysis (assessments and evaluations). There will be the need to collect data cyclically indicated in the ex- ante analysis of draft acts to evaluate the binding acts after 3,4 or 5 years of entry into force. Quantitative and qualitative data are used in the ex-post analysis of regulations to analyze whether the set goal has been achieved.