



Overview of Development of Regulatory Impact Assessment in Eastern Europe

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Policy Making Framework for RIA

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Legal formalism vs. Policy Making
Set by Constitution and laws, mainly
legislative procedure of Government and
Parliament: focus on technical issues of
legislative drafting

No formal rules or guidelines to policy development

Legislation – key policy instrument (not linked to budgeting): low quality of products

Central coordination capacity limited





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Main Problems Diagnosed

- 1. Starting point of new legislation is not clear
- 2. Legislation always comes before policy
- 3. Little focus on results
- 4. Financially unrealistic policy / legislative planning
- 5. The link between policy planning and the State Budget is not well developed
- 6. The system of policy ex ante or ex post impact assessment and evaluation practically non-existent

As a result – decisions in Government are taken based on poor information

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Introducing Regulatory Impact Assessment Framework

-Strategic Environmental RIA (adherence to international agreements)

-New Guidelines require that RIA is utilized prior to legislation approval:

most of CEE countries within timeframe of 1996 – 2000, second wave of RIA modernization around 2010
-Explanatory memoranda:

-constitutional basis of proposed draft
-Conformity with EU legislation
-Budgetary implications (state budget)
-Specific types of RIA: problems with interpretations

-Free Access to Information Law opens consultation process







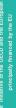


Institutional background

Aspects	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Slovakia	Slovenia	
Policy on Better Regulation adopted	2005	2011	2008	2007	2005	
Body responsible for Better regulation	Ministry of Interior (moved from Government Office in 2006)	Ministry of Justice + State Chancellory	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Public Administration	
RIA system adopted	1998 (January 2008 in effect)	1999	1994	2001	2004	
RIA system updated	2011	2012	2010	2008, in full adoption 2011	2009	
RIA guidelines, trainings	Prepared by Government Office in 2005 (pilot), adopted in 2008, 2011	Prepared by State Chancellory in 2005, adopted	Prepared by Ministry of Justice in 2003-4, not adopted, 2011	Prepared by 4 ministries in 2008, adopted in 2011	Prepared by Ministry of Economy in 2006, not adopted	
Legislative Quality assurance review body	Legislative Council	State Chancellory, Ministry Justice, Parliament	PMO office, from 2010 MoPA&J	Legislative Council	Government Office for Legislation	
RIA overseeing body	Until 2006 Government Office, 2006-2010 MoInterior, from 2010 Government Office + From 2012 RIA Committee	From 2012 MoJustice	Ministry of Justice	since 2010 four supervising bodies	no	
Strategic planning coordination	No	State Chancellory	no	No	The Government Office for Development and European Affairs	
Special unit or analysts within ministry assisting with RIA	Special department in Ministry of Interior	From 2012 each ministry	From 2011 ECOSTAT Gvt. Center for RIA	Since 2010 in 4 supervising ministries	no	

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2010 research in Czech republic, Estonia, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia

Benchmark of European Commission, 'Impact Assessment: Next Steps' 2004 + Mandelkern report

-Content components:

purpose, objectives, options, impacts,

comparison of options, monitoring and evaluation

-Details of impacts: costs, benefits, trade-offs -Consultation process



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Regulatory Issues Addressed in RIA (Components)

Issues	Czech republic n = 113		Estonia n = 91		Hungary n = 115		Slovakia n=126		Slovenia n = 132	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Purpose	112	99	91	100	115	100	126	100	119	90,1
Objectives	0	-	10	9,1	3	2,6	29	23	119	90,1
Options	11	9,7	n/a	1	n/a	1	n/a	-	n/a	1
Impact statements	12	10,6	91	100	1	0,8	126	100	132	100
Parties Affected	11	9,7	75	82,4	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a	-
Consultation	11	9,7	38	41,7	5	4,3	1	0,7	0	0

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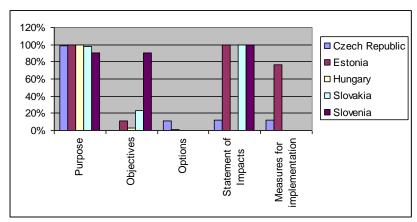


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RIA Components



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Challenges - RIA components

No alternatives investigated
Conduction of RIA (legislation first)
Consultations = opinion gathering
process from state agencies
-passive gathering of opinions at the
end of the process
-question of accessibility and
simplicity for the users
-FOIA: e.g. Slovakia 17% NGO
comments, 9% self-governments,
3% independent experts

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RIA – Affected party identification

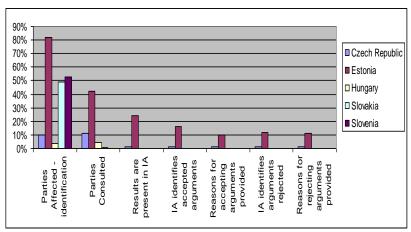
	Czech republic		Estonia		Hungary		Slovakia		Slovenia	
	n = 113		n = 91		n = 126		n =	132		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Parties affected – identification	11	9,7	75	82,4	5	4,3	62	49,2	71	53,8
Public administration	11	9,7	66	72,5	4	3,5	16	12,7	9	6,8
Municipalities	2	1,8	9	9,9	2	1,7	1	0,8	10	7,6
Citizenry at large	8	7,1	23	25,3	2	1,7	19	15,1	14	10,6
Specific group of citizens	0	0	24	26,4	2	1,7	14	11,1	29	22
NGOs	0	0	5	5,5	2	1,7	0	0,0	4	3
Specific industry	8	7,1	26	28,6	2	1,7	12	9,5	19	14,4
SMEs	2	1,8	3	3,3	3	2,6	6	4,8	9	6,8







RIA - consultation



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RIA - Type of Analysis

Type of impact			zech ublic			Hungary		Slovakia		Slovenia	
		N N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of proposals passed	Total	113		91		115		126		132	
by Cabinet	EU	42	37	31	34,1	51	44,3	45	35,7	39	29,5
	Total	12	10	91	100	1	0,9	124	98,4	119	90,2
RIA attached	EU	n/a	-	31	34,1	0	0	45	35,7	35	26,5
RIA analyzes	Total	40	35	46	50,5	5	4,3	59	46,8	55	41,7
fiscal impact	EU	n/a	-	17	18,7	0	0	16	12,7	15	11,4
RIA analyzes	Total	2		19	20,9	2	1,7	1	0,8	10	7,6
social impacts	EU	n/a	-	4	4,4	0	0	1	0,8	2	1,5
RIA analyzes economic	Total	1		29	31,9	3	2,6	3	2,4	4	3,0
impacts	EU	n/a	-	11	12,1	0	0	1	0,8	1	0,8
RIA analyzes environmental	Total	0	0	8	8,8	0	0	15	11,9	1	0,8
impacts	EU	n/a	-	6	6,6	0	0	6	4,8	0	0









RIA – Type of Analysis

"no impact" - HU (95%), SK, SL, CZ (55-65%), EST (36%)

Fiscal impact – EST, SK, SL, CZ (35-50%), **HU (4%)**

Social impact – EST (21%), SL (7,5%), CZ, HU, SK, (1-2%)

Economic impact – EST (32%), SL, CZ, SK, **HU (1-3%)**

Environmental impact – 1-2 cases in all

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Challenges – Quality Issues

Formality: RIA only formal fulfillment of requirement: yes/no

Identification of Parties Affected

 Majority state + a few identify additional (municipality, state owned undertaking)

Fiscal RIA more than any other (costs to state budget)

Analysis and comparison of costs and benefits of the regulation (quantification)

-70% institutionalization of a new post (salaries) -Benefits prevail over costs

Weighting costs/benefits in a time framework - none







Summary of 2010 Research

Frame	_	Czech	Estoni	Hungary	Slovakia	Slovenia
		republic	a			
	Objectives	-	+/-	-	+/-	+
	Options	+	-	-	-	-
Components	Statement of impacts	+/-	+	-	-	-
	Implementation	-	+	-	-	-
	Fiscal	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-
Impacts	Other	-	+	-	-	-
Consultation	Parties identification	+/-	+	-	+/-	+/-
	Consultation	+/-	+	-	-	-

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Analytical information extremely poor (formalistic approach): legitimacy of decisions

Considering RIA for public sector (not private or citizens)

Conclusions

WHY

-RIA made ex post to fulfill bureaucratic measure
-Absence of clear methodology, guidance and
training (interpretations, how to conduct, etc.)
-Absence of supervision and quality control
mechanism





Contents of RIA:

-consultation process: Estonia, Czech republic, Hungary

-Options: Czech republic

Anchoring Supervising Body into the System:

-RIA Committee: Czech republic

-1 Body: Estonia (MoJustice), Hungary (MoPAJ)

-Several Bodies: Slovakia (4)

Application of a two-tier process:

-Preliminary vs. full RIA: Czech republic

-Quick Test: Slovakia

-Introductory policy document: Estonia (??? As of 2014)

-Delegated complicated assessments: Hungary Linking RIA to EU policy making: Slovenia

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Linking RIA to EU policy making

Community law: EC legislation to be implemented in timely, effective and proportionate manner

Co-decision procedure

Use of RIA

- To inform EU negotiations and to shape national positions in the EU working groups before a directive is
- Basis for discussions with Commission, other Member states and the Parliament
- Contribute information from own RIA to Commissions (+ consultations)
- 2) To increase the quality of transposition and implementation on domestic level (to consider how European proposal will be implemented)

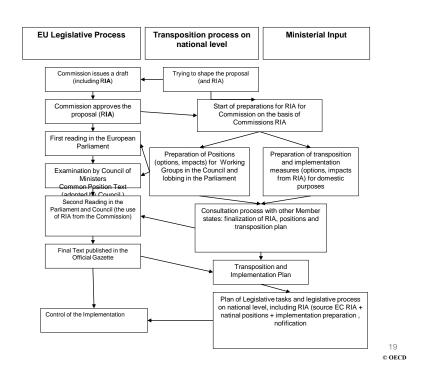
-Avoiding over-implementation





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RIA - becoming part of a system

Anchoring requirements in the legislation (building policy capacity framework)

Preparing manuals and guidelines to assist fulfillment and implementation of the legislation for civil servants

Designating specific posts within civil service to deal with some of the issues more specifically: network of professionals

Establishing regular civil service training linked to career civil service

Establishing central coordinating (and quality control) unit

Limiting volume of material to which RIA is required