

Poland

Overview and recent developments

Poland has made a number of changes to its regulatory management practices since 2015, based on the new rules of work of the Council of Ministers, which was an activity within the Better Regulation Programme. The rules applying to the Council of Ministers which took effect in 2015 introduced public consultation as a general principle of the regulation making process, as well as requiring a consultation report. In the event that consultation does not take place, ministries are required to provide detailed justifications in Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA). There has been a significant improvement in stakeholder engagement with the general public via the introduction of a central government website; and the government also maintains an active list of participants who have stated that they wish to be informed about regulatory proposals.

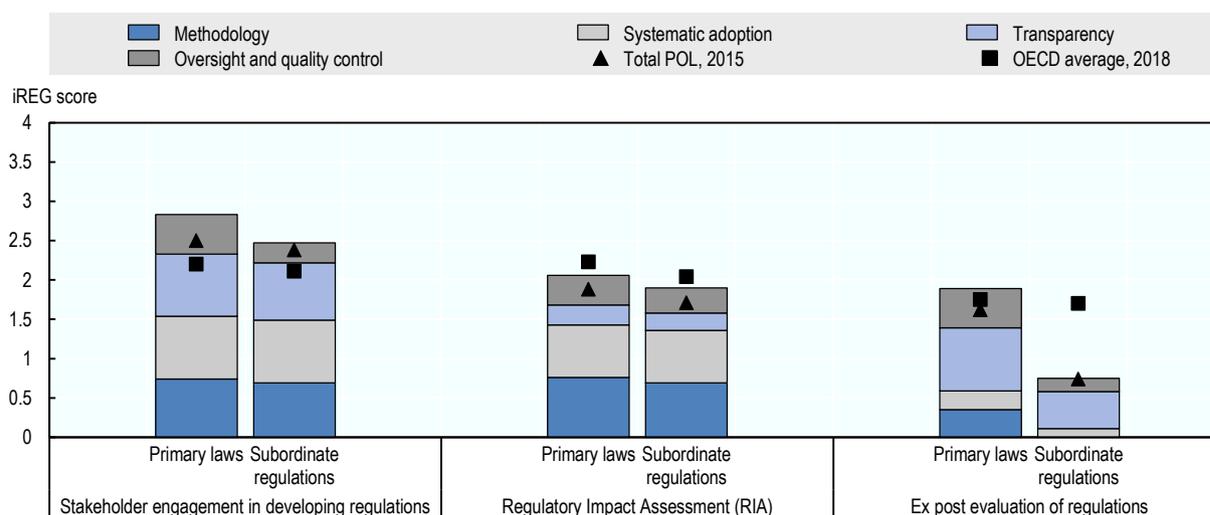
RIAs are required for all laws and regulations. Changes in 2014 have included the development of new guidelines on impact assessment and the dissemination of standardised RIA forms. *Ex post* evaluations can be required at the request of the Council of Ministers or subsidiary bodies, and further actions in the area of systematic regulatory review particularly focused on cutting red tape are planned to commence in 2018. Over time, *ex post* evaluations could be broadened beyond administrative burdens and focus more on the total social, economic, and environmental impacts of regulation.

Regulatory policy requirements for the executive do not apply to laws initiated by parliament, which constituted almost 40% of all laws passed on average between 2014 and 2016. Nevertheless RIAs are expected for all legislative initiatives introduced by the Senate based on standards set by the Council of Ministers.

Institutional setup for regulatory oversight

The **Chancellery of the Prime Minister** is responsible for the central oversight of regulatory management tools in Poland. The Ministry of Economic Development is responsible for the systematic improvement of regulation and the better regulation agenda in Poland. The **Coordinator of RIA and the Government Programming Board** are jointly responsible for providing quality control of stakeholder engagement and RIA, with the Board also being responsible for quality checking *ex post* evaluations. The **Legislative Council** is responsible for providing legal scrutiny on the quality of regulatory proposals. Parliamentary oversight is limited to legal scrutiny and is provided for both laws initiated in the executive and by parliament by the **Legislative Office in the Chancellery of the Senate**, and by both the **Bureau of Research and the Legislative Bureau in the Chancellery of the Sejm**, respectively.

Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG): Poland, 2018



Notes: The more regulatory practices as advocated in the [OECD Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance](#) a country has implemented, the higher its iREG score. The indicators on stakeholder engagement and RIA for primary laws only cover those initiated by the executive (57% of all primary laws in Poland).

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys 2014 and 2017, <http://oe.cd/ireg>.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888933816003>

Location of regulatory oversight functions: Poland

Regulatory oversight functions		Centre of government	Ministry of Finance, Economy or Treasury	Ministry of Justice	Other ministries	Non-departmental body	Parliament	Office of the Attorney General	Supreme audit institution	Part of the judiciary
Quality control of...	RIA	●	●							
	Stakeholder engagement	●	●							
	Ex post evaluation	●	●							
Identifying policy areas where regulation can be made more effective			●				●			
Systematic improvement of regulatory policy		●	●							
Co-ordination of regulatory policy										
Guidance, advice and support		●	●							
Scrutiny of legal quality		●					●			

Notes: ● indicates that a given regulatory oversight function is covered by at least one body in a particular location. Data present the situation as of 31 December 2017 and do not reflect changes that may have taken place in 2018.

Source: Survey questions on regulatory oversight bodies, Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Survey 2017, <http://oe.cd/ireg>.