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The main purpose of the work is to develop a modification of the Standard Cost Method (hereinafter: SCM), which in 2007-2017 was the most popular and widely used regulatory tool for measuring and reducing compliance costs in all EU Member States. However, critics of the SCM, mainly from the scientific community, saw some limitations in the method, in particular the limited research scope of the costs of regulation. Criticism concerned e.g. the issue that the SCM research process is focused mainly on the measurement and reduction of administrative costs incurred exclusively by entrepreneurs in connection with the performance of their information obligations.

The author of the thesis, due to the above limitations of the method, decided to modify the SCM and increase its usefulness. She concluded that the usefulness and role of the SCM in the process of reforming the law could be significantly increased by increasing the base and empirical character of estimated administrative costs. Therefore, she set itself the purpose of developing an instrument that would estimate the costs of legal regulations in a more precise way and which would also cover public finance sector entities, not only limited to administrative burdens imposed on entrepreneurs.

The thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter of the work is focused on theories of the regulatory impact of the state on the economy, definitions and classifications of regulations are mentioned.

The second chapter of the work presents the definitions of regulatory costs and the classifications of regulatory costs listed in the literature. In addition, the chapter analyzes selected theories of transaction cost economics and the fact that regulatory costs are one of the types of transaction costs.

The third chapter of the work presents the origins of the development of the Standard Cost Method. The research process of SCM and the process of Europeanization and diffusion are discussed, as well as the application of this method in the EU and in Poland. The subject of the analysis are the limitations and advantages of SCM. The chapter of the work also presents the most important modifications of the method.

The fourth chapter of the work contains the results of an empirical study of the measurement of regulatory costs estimated using the modified Standard Cost Method for selected administrative obligations incurred by contracting authorities and contractors applying for the performance of a public contract under the Public Procurement Law. The first part of the chapter presents the assumptions and objectives of the measurement as well as the stages of the research project. The following section of the chapter describes the conclusions regarding the reduction of administrative costs formulated by the author of the thesis on the basis of the empirical results obtained.

The fifth chapter of the work presents the method developed by the author of the dissertation to measure administrative costs incurred by entrepreneurs and public finance sector units - the modified Standard Cost Method. This chapter of the work presents guidelines for using the method in research processes. Simply developing a tool and guidelines for measuring administrative costs is not enough. It is also important to take other appropriate actions of an institutional and personnel nature. Recommendations regarding the perspective of applying the modified SCM in legislative processes will be presented in the thesis.