

The Belgian Parliamentary
Committee on Law Assessment

Parliamentary Committee on Law Assessment

 Law of April 25th 2007 establishing a Parliamentary Committee on Law Assessment

 Provides a structural framework for ex post impact assessment by Parliament

Why?

- Two trends:



marked increase in the number of laws

loss of quality

- Repositioning Parliament
- Participative democracy

The Committee

A joint committee

 equal representation of both the House of Representatives and the Senate: 11 members of the House, 11 senators

An advisory body

- no legislative power as such
- can advise the Parliament / a Minister / the Government

Sources of information

- jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court
- annual reports of the Judicial branch
- any other report adressed to the Chambers according to a specific law (for example annual report of the ombudsman, of the Court of Audit ...)
- requests sent by citizens

Requests by citizens

How?

by sending a request to the Committee

 electronic procedure to be followed from the website <u>www.comitesuivilegislatif.be</u>





Formal requirements

- Act of Parliament
 - no article of the Constitution, no secondary legislation

The Act should be at least three years in force

- The application of the Act poses problems
 - due to the complexity of the text, lack of coherence, mistakes, lack of precision, illegibility, obsoleteness, contradictions, or due to the fact that the law is poorly adjusted to the situation it is supposed to regulate



Formal requirements

- 1° date
- 2° name, profession and place of residence
- 3° the exact indication of the act involved
- 4° a precise description of the complaints
- 5° the indication of the public service charged to apply the act
- 6° a summary of the point of view of the public service charged to apply the act

Examination procedure

- 1. Acknowledgement
- 2. Examination of admissibility

Committee adopts a positive stand

- 3. Examination of substance
- 4. Final decision
- 5. Letter informing the petitioner
- 6. Public report
 - Anonymous on demand of the petitioner
 - Published on website
 - Adressed to both Houses and the Government.
- 7. The Committee has no legislative powers by itself

Results

- 1. 100 requests (May 2013 May 2015)
 - Since January 2015: 1 request/month
- 2. All requests by private citizens

None by associations, administration...

- 3. Almost all fail to meet the formal requirements
 - Committee is very tolerant
- 4. Mainly topics of "everyday life"
 - Family law, inheritance law, social security Very little "spam"

Analysis of the formal requirements

Major problems for petitioners

- 1. Identification of the Act that causes problems
- 2. Indication of the public service involved
- 3. Failure to join the point of view of the public service to the request
- 4. Hard to find out if a law is at least three years in force

General analysis

1. Small number of requests

Causes: ignorance about the Committee? Formal requirements?

- 2. (Very) small number of well-founded requests
- 3. Absence of "professional" petitioners
- 4. Insight in what really bothers people
- 5. Lack of legislative powers: blessing or obstacle?
- 6. Investment of time that few MP can afford
 - → written procedure?
- 7. Requires considerable support

Thank you for your attention



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