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Evidence-based policy in EU and domestic policy making: comparative analysis

Abstract

In the context of collaborative governance pressure the policy making has been the subject of a wide range of public reforms. Under the broad goal of these reforms, "building the policy capacity" at least two objectives have been drawn: co-creation of public policies through engagement of all stakeholders and using scientific evidences. Moreover, although the policy making is assumed often as regular and linear cycle it is not, and often knowledge and evidence enter into the process at different stages, in dispersed was and from different actors. Demand for robust evidence, impact assessment and adequate monitoring and evaluation became more increasingly based on the assumption that will improve the quality of policy and implementation instruments., and in the same times, an European Commission's Joint Research Centre' study (2019) emphasised that „the principle that policy should be informed by evidence is under attack". The importance of this approach, the models and the structures of scientific advice increases, especially in times of crisis (e.g. COVID-19), populism and contested politics trends, outlining a more grounded policy-making process.

In this sense, the goal of the stud is to analyse and present a state of the art of the evidence-based policy systems in place both at European Union and domestic level.

For doing this, the analysis will be qualitative-oriented and based on different policies proposals. Based on this, the main questions of the analysis are in what extent the evidence-based policy increases the policy legitimation? and which is the really value of evidence-based policy for policy cycle, taking into account that evidence-based policy is not like evidence from medicine?

The methodological part takes the form of a qualitative analysis, using secondary data, and stud cases from different policy areas, but the unit analysis will be e-government and migration. Regarding the expected findings, this study will offer a view on new models of evidence-based policy and of understanding the limitations of evidence-based policy-making, outlining if national governments use evidence selectively (e.g. to argue a particular vision or the success of a policy so on). In the same time the paper provides for policymakers a synthetic perspective on different scientific advice structures and models of using evidences in policy making.