

DATA, INDICATORS, COMPARISON

Polish conditions and NIK practice

Krzysztof Kwiatkowski President

Sign of the times



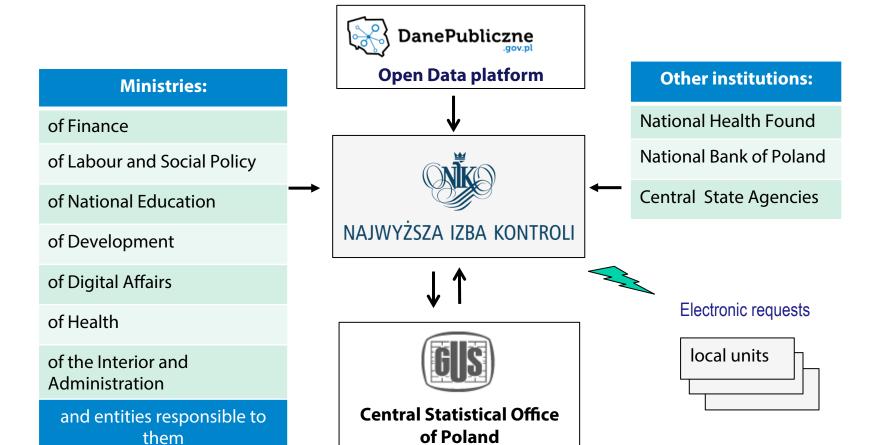
How to organize and limit the information?

- have as comprehensive information on the metadata as possible
- be able to link the indicators to the source data
- identify reference data
- minimize redundancy
- decide what data is collected in the SAI databases and what obtained outside
- introduce rules for data binding and data validation
- cooperate with the owners of the data
- have the right team analysis





NIK institutional cooperation in obtaining data





Resources and tools of the Central Statistical Office

- National Official Register of National Territorial Division (TERYT),
- National Official Business Register (REGON),
- Local Data Bank (Regional Statistics in terms of NTS1-NTS5),
- Knowledge Databases (Multidimensional, Economics, Social and Environment statistics),
- International Comparison,
- cartographic presentation of data (Geostatistics Portal),
- STRATEG system for programming and monitoring of development policy.



STRATEG – regional, national and Europe strategies

Europe 2020:



The EU Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Supra-regional strategies

Partnership Agreement

Operational Programmes

National strategies:

- Long-term National Development Strategy
- National Development Strategy
- Strategy for Innovation and Efficiency of the Economy
- Human Capital Development Strategy
- Transport Development Strategy
- Strategy for Energy Security and the Environment
- Efficient State Strategy
- Social Capital Development Strategy
- National Strategy of Regional Development
- Strategy for Development of the National Security System
- Strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, Agriculture and Fisheries
- National Spatial Development Concept
- National Strategic Reference Framework

Regional strategies:



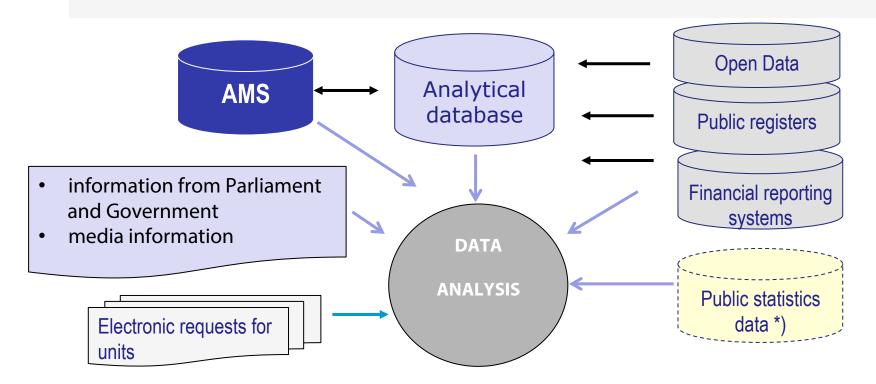
Programmes setting out directions for sustainable, balanced development and economic, social and territorial cohesion of regions.

http://strateg.stat.gov.pl/



Najwyższa Izba Kontroli

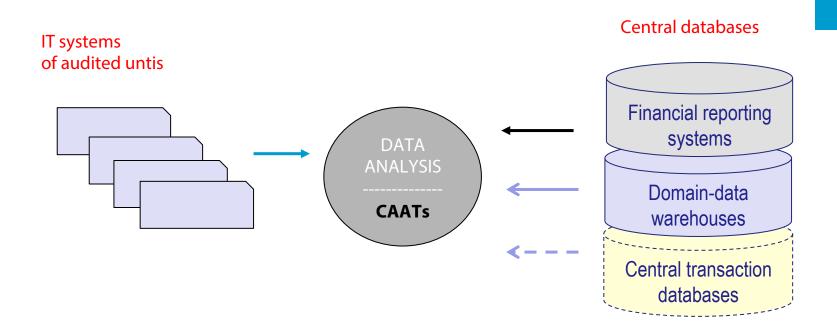
Data analysis with planing and preparing of audits



- from 2016 NIK has access to individual public statistics data of the public finance sector units
- Regulation (EC) 223/2009: (27): The use of confidential data for purposes that are not exclusively statistical, such as administrative, legal or tax purposes, or for the verification against the statistical units should be strictly prohibited.



Data analysis at the stage of audit activities



- too little access to central transactional databases (no bases, the problem regarding data owner)
- big effort when importing data from local IT systems
- the problem with the skills of auditors to perform individual analyzes



Data analysis with preparation of audit reports

Individual reports (to each of the auditee):

- uniform determinants
- uniform indicators
- uniform evaluation criteria

Global report:

- aggregation of the results of the individual audits
- taking into account the data collected during the preparation of the audit
- taking into account the global domestic and international indicators



International support and exchange of good practices

In 2010 NIK was subject to the IT Audit Self-Assessment by EUROSAI IT Working Group – the proposals are being actively implemented

In 2014 NIK took over the chairmanship of the ITWG – one of the goals is to emphasize the importance of data analysis by developing data-related projects such as:

- IT Self-Assessment
- IT Audit Self-Assessment

Welcome to the further cooperation.





SUMMARY

- Effective use of data analysis will change the nature of the evidence, deadlines, procedures and the level of involvement of our auditors. It will require modifications to the audit methodology, but it is inevitable.
- 2. We need to work on methods and tools for data analysis adequate for our needs and for the evolving information environment of audited units. We try to cooperate in this regard with the audit environments in the country, but it is worth leading this type of serious cooperation with other SAIs, e.g. through the cooperation within the ITWG
- 3. A constant problem is the adequate knowledge of the auditors, who should understand the meaning of analysis and the recipients of our reports. Because the reports are to serve various stakeholders, we need to use a balanced method of applying and presenting the results of sofisticated analyzes.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION