

Foreword

Peru has experienced extraordinary progress in the past two decades. The introduction of macroeconomic reforms and more effective social programmes in the 1990s and 2000s have led to significant improvements in economic growth, well-being and poverty reduction. To continue on this path, Peru has made regulatory policy a critical element of its development strategy and asked the OECD for support in enhancing its current policies and adopting best international practices on regulatory quality.

The *OECD Review of Regulatory Policy of Peru* assesses the policies, institutions, and tools employed by the Peruvian government to design, implement and enforce high-quality regulations. These include administrative simplification policies, *ex ante* and *ex post* evaluation of regulations, public consultation practices, and the governance of independent regulators. The *Review* provides policy recommendations based on best international practices and peer assessment to strengthen the government's capacity to manage regulatory policy.

Peru has many elements of sound regulatory policy in place. For instance, agencies and ministries have the obligation to perform a cost-benefit analysis for specific sets of draft regulation, and to make these drafts available to the public. A broad administrative simplification programme covers the central and subnational levels of government. However, Peru still faces many challenges in creating an overall high-quality regulatory framework. To address these challenges, the review recommends several steps, including instituting a policy on regulatory quality to bring together and boost the elements already in place, creating an oversight body, establishing a system of regulatory impact assessment, and measuring and reducing administrative burdens from formalities.

Data and information for the review were collected from detailed questionnaires completed by the Peruvian government in May 2015; meetings and interviews conducted in 2015 with selected Peruvian government agencies, local governments, and other stakeholders; and other publicly available sources. Information presented in the review reflects the situation as of May 2016.

This review was carried out as part of the OECD Peru Country Programme. The Programme enables the sharing of OECD standards and good practices with Peruvian authorities, suggests priorities for future reform, and allows Peru to learn from the experience of OECD countries. The *OECD Review of Regulatory Policy of Peru* was prepared under the auspices of the OECD Regulatory Policy Committee by the OECD Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate.

The review methodology draws on two decades of peer learning reflected in the *2012 Recommendation of the OECD Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance*, the first international instrument to address regulatory policy, management and governance as a whole-of-government activity. The Recommendation identifies the measures that governments can and should take to implement systemic regulatory reform.

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The project was managed by Manuel Gerardo Flores, Senior Economist of the OECD Regulatory Policy Division. The following team members took primary responsibility for different sections of the review: Manuel Gerardo Flores, Javier Illescas (external expert) and Juan Jose Martinez (external expert) for Chapter 1; Andres Blancas, Alberto Morales

and Manuel Gerardo Flores from the OECD Regulatory Policy Division for Chapters 2, 4, 6 and 7; and Jorge Velazquez (external expert) and Manuel Gerardo Flores on Chapters 3 and 5. Delia Vazquez, Itzel de Haro, Adriana Garcia and Monica Alcala from the OECD Regulatory Policy Division; Carolina Agurto who at the time was in a traineeship in the OECD Regulatory Policy Division; and Lubinda Velasques (external expert) contributed significantly throughout the report. Luiz de Mello, Celine Kaufmann, and Andrea Uhrhammer provided feedback to improve drafts of the report. Administrative assistance was provided by Deborah Barry-Roe and Mariama Diallo, and Jennifer Stein co-ordinated the editorial process.



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