

Introduction: Conduct of the review

Review and country contributions

The current review of Italy reflects contributions from the Italian government and discussions at meetings held by the OECD team with Italian officials and external stakeholders. In the course of the development of this review, the country undertook a major political transition, which is likely to strengthen the impetus for the better regulation agenda. Major initiatives and developments since this transition are referenced in the report, but have not been evaluated.

The OECD team consisted of:

- Nick Malyshev, Head of the Regulatory Policy Division of the Public Governance Directorate, OECD.
- Caroline Varley, Project Leader for the EU 15 reviews, Regulatory Policy Division of the Public Governance Directorate, OECD.
- Lorenzo Allio, Independent Policy Analyst and Consultant on Public Governance and Regulatory Reform (not present on mission).
- Céline Kauffmann, Senior Economist in the Regulatory Policy Division of the Public Governance Directorate, OECD (not present on mission).

The team held discussions in Rome on 9-10 December 2010 with representatives of the following organisations:

- Cittadinanzattiva
- Confartigianato
- Confcommercio
- Confederazione Nazionale dell'Artigianato e della Piccola e Media Impresa (CNA)
- Confindustria
- Department of Economic Development
- Department of European Affairs
- Department of Legislative Affairs
- Department of Normative Simplification
- Department of Public Administration
- Legislative Office of the Ministry for Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies
- Legislative Office of the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities

- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Labour and Welfare
- Office for Administrative Simplification
- Parliamentary Analysis Supporting Unit
- Presidency of the Council of Ministers

Subsequent inputs and comments received on the review were co-ordinated by USA (the Office for Administrative Simplification), USQR (*Unità per la semplificazione e la qualità della regolazione*) and DAGL (the Department of Legislative Affairs).

Structure of the report

The report is structured into eight chapters. The project baseline is set out at the start of each chapter. This is followed by an assessment and recommendations, and background material.

- **Strategy and policies for Better Regulation.** This chapter first considers the drivers of Better Regulation policies and seeks to provide a “helicopter view” of Better Regulation strategy and policies. It then considers overall communication to stakeholders on strategy and policies, as a means of encouraging their ongoing support. It reviews the mechanisms in place for the evaluation of strategy and policies aimed at testing their effectiveness. Finally, it (briefly) considers the role of e-Government in support of Better Regulation.
- **Institutional capacities for Better Regulation.** This chapter seeks to map and understand the different and often interlocking roles of the entities involved in regulatory management and the promotion and implementation of Better Regulation policies, against the background of the country’s public governance framework. It also examines training and capacity building within government.
- **Transparency through consultation and communication.** This chapter examines how the country secures transparency in the regulatory environment, both through public consultation in the process of rule making and public communication on regulatory requirements.
- **The development of new regulations.** This chapter considers the processes, which may be interwoven, for the development of new regulations: procedures for the development of new regulations (forward planning, administrative procedures, legal quality); the *ex ante* impact assessment of new regulations; and the consideration of alternatives to regulation.
- **The management and rationalisation of existing regulations.** This chapter looks at regulatory policies focused on the management of the “stock” of regulations. These policies include initiatives to simplify the existing stock of regulations, and initiatives to reduce burdens which administrative requirements impose on businesses, citizens and the administration itself.
- **Compliance, enforcement and appeals.** This chapter considers the processes for ensuring compliance and enforcement of regulations, as well as administrative and judicial review procedures available to citizens and businesses for raising issues related to the rules that bind them.

- **The interface between Member States and the European Union.** This chapter considers the processes that are in place to manage the negotiation of EU regulations, and their transposition into national regulations. It also briefly considers the interface of national Better Regulation policies with Better Regulation policies implemented at EU level.
- **The interface between sub-national and national levels of government.** This chapter considers the rule-making and rule-enforcement activities of local/sub federal levels of government, and their interplay with the national/federal level. It reviews the allocation of regulatory responsibilities at the different levels of government, the capacities of the local/sub federal levels to produce quality regulation, and co-ordination mechanisms between the different levels.

Methodology

The starting point for the reviews is a “project baseline” which draws on the initiatives for Better Regulation promoted by both the OECD and the European Commission over the last few years:

- The OECD’s 2005 Guiding Principles for Regulatory Quality and Performance and the proposed draft 2012 Council Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance set out core principles of effective regulatory management which have been tested and debated in the OECD membership.
- The OECD’s multidisciplinary reviews over the last few years of regulatory reform in 11 of the 15 countries to be reviewed in this project included a comprehensive analysis of regulatory management in those countries, and recommendations. The two previous OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform of Italy were of particular relevance for this work: the 2007 Regulatory Reform Review on *Ensuring Regulatory Quality across Levels of Government* and the 2010 Regulatory Reform Review on *Better Regulation to Strengthen Market Dynamics*.
- The OECD/SIGMA regulatory management reviews in the 12 “new” EU member states carried out between 2005 and 2007.

- The 2005 renewed Lisbon Strategy adopted by the European Council which emphasises actions for growth and jobs, enhanced productivity and competitiveness, including measures to improve the regulatory environment for businesses. The Lisbon Agenda includes national reform programmes to be carried out by member states.
- The European Commission’s 2006 Better Regulation Strategy, and associated guidelines, which puts special emphasis on businesses and especially small to medium-sized enterprises, drawing attention to the need for a reduction in administrative burdens.
- The European Commission’s follow up Action Programme for reducing administrative burdens, endorsed by the European Council in March 2007.
- The European Commission’s development of its own strategy and tools for Better Regulation, notably the establishment of an impact assessment process applied to the development of its own regulations.
- The OECD’s recent studies of specific aspects of regulatory management, notably on cutting red tape and e-Government, including country reviews on these issues.

The report, which was drafted by the OECD Secretariat, was the subject of comments from colleagues within the OECD Secretariat. The report is also based on material provided by Italy as well as on recent reports and reviews carried out by the OECD and other international organisations on related issues such as e-Government and public governance.

Within the OECD Secretariat, Jennifer Stein provided communications support for the development and publication of the report.

Regulation: What the term means for this project

The term “regulation” in this project is generally used to cover any instrument by which governments set requirements on citizens and enterprises. It therefore includes all laws (primary and secondary), formal and informal orders, subordinate rules, administrative formalities and rules issued by non-governmental or self-regulatory bodies to whom governments have delegated regulatory powers. The term is not to be confused with EU regulations. These are one of three types of EC binding legal instrument under the Treaties (the other two being directives and decisions).



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