

Annex A

State and regional legislative power in Italy

The Italian Constitution, in its Article 117, establishes the way different matters are subject to State and/or Regional Legislative power. The following list provides a picture of the division of legislative power in the Italian context.

Exclusive legislative power of the State	Concurrent legislative power between the State and the regions
Foreign policy and international relations of the State; relations of the State with the European Union; right of asylum and legal status of the citizens of states not belonging to the European Union	International and European Union relations of the regions
Immigration	Foreign trade
Relations between the republic and religious denominations	Protection and safety of labour
Defense and armed forces; State security; weapons, ammunitions and explosives	Education, without infringement of the autonomy of schools and other institutions, and with exception of vocational training
Money, protection of savings, financial markets; protection of competition; currency system; state taxation system and accounting; equalisation of regional financial resources	Professions
State organs and their electoral laws; state referenda; election of the European Parliament	Scientific and technological research and support for innovation in the productive sectors
Organisation and administration of the State and of national public bodies	Health protection
Law, order and security, aside from the local administrative police	Food
Citizenship, registry of personal status and registry of residence	Sports regulations
Jurisdiction and procedural laws; civil and criminal laws; administrative tribunals	Disaster relief service
Determination of the basic standards of welfare related to those civil and social rights that must be guaranteed in the entire national territory	Land-use regulation and planning
General rules on education	Harbours and civil airports
Social security	Major transportation and navigation networks
Electoral legislation, local government and fundamental functions of municipalities, provinces and metropolitan cities	Regulation of media and communication

Exclusive legislative power of the State	Concurrent legislative power between the State and the regions
Customs, protection of national boundaries and international prophylactic measures	Production, transportation and national distribution of energy
Weights, units of measurement and time standards; co-ordination of the information, statistical and information-technology aspects of the data of the state, regional and local administrations; intellectual property	Complementary and integrative pension systems
Protection of the environment, of the ecosystem and of the cultural heritage	Harmonisation of budgetary rules of the public sector and co-ordination of the public finance and the taxation system
	Promotion of the environmental and cultural heritage, and promotion and organisation of cultural activities
	Saving banks, rural co-operative banks, regional banks
	Regional institutions for credit to agriculture and land development

Source: OECD (2007).



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