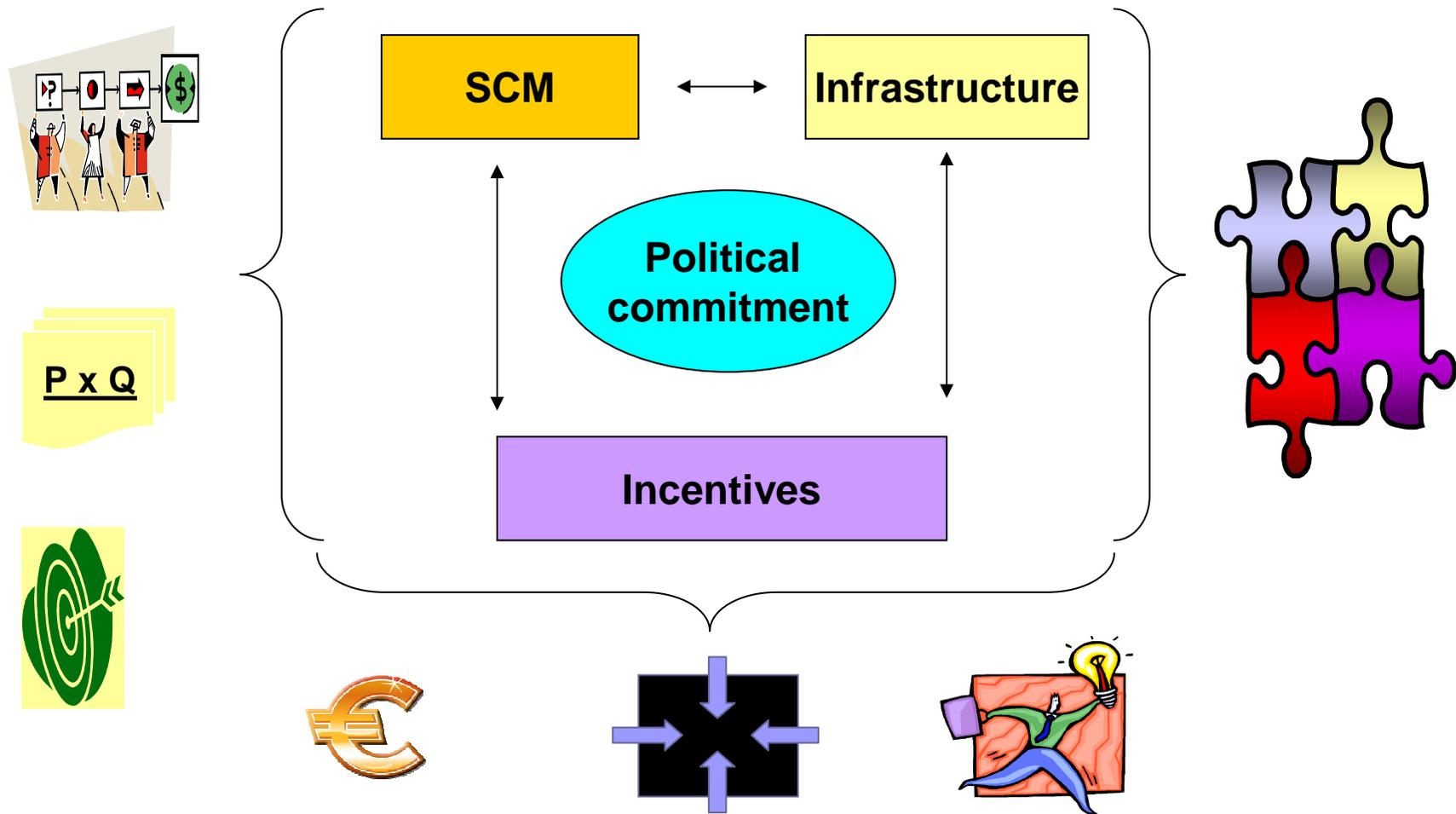


# **Regulatory reform in the Netherlands & lessons learned**



**Natalia Cerrato**  
**Regulatory Reform Group (RRG)**  
**Geneva, 2 November 2011**

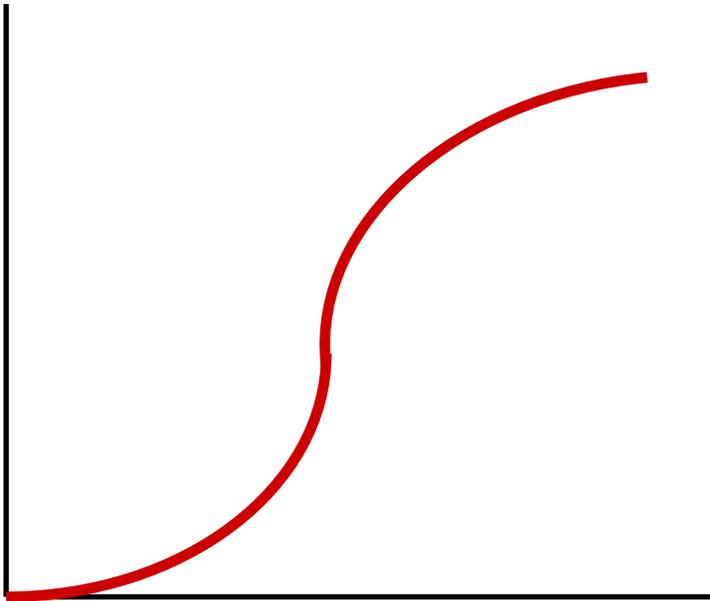
# Regulatory reform architecture



# Dutch programme cycle

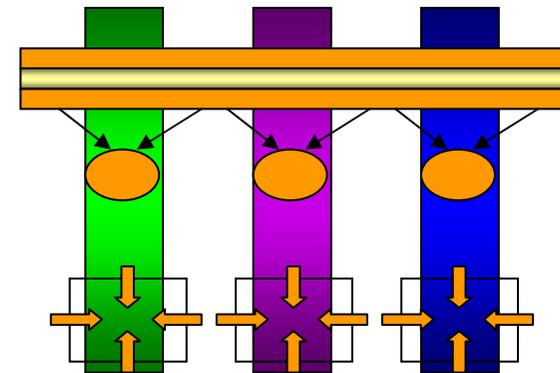
## Emphasis

- o > 03: measuring red tape
- o > 04: identifying measures
- o > 05: monitoring implementation
- o > 06: communication
- o > 07: broadening and deepening the approach (AB as stepping stone)



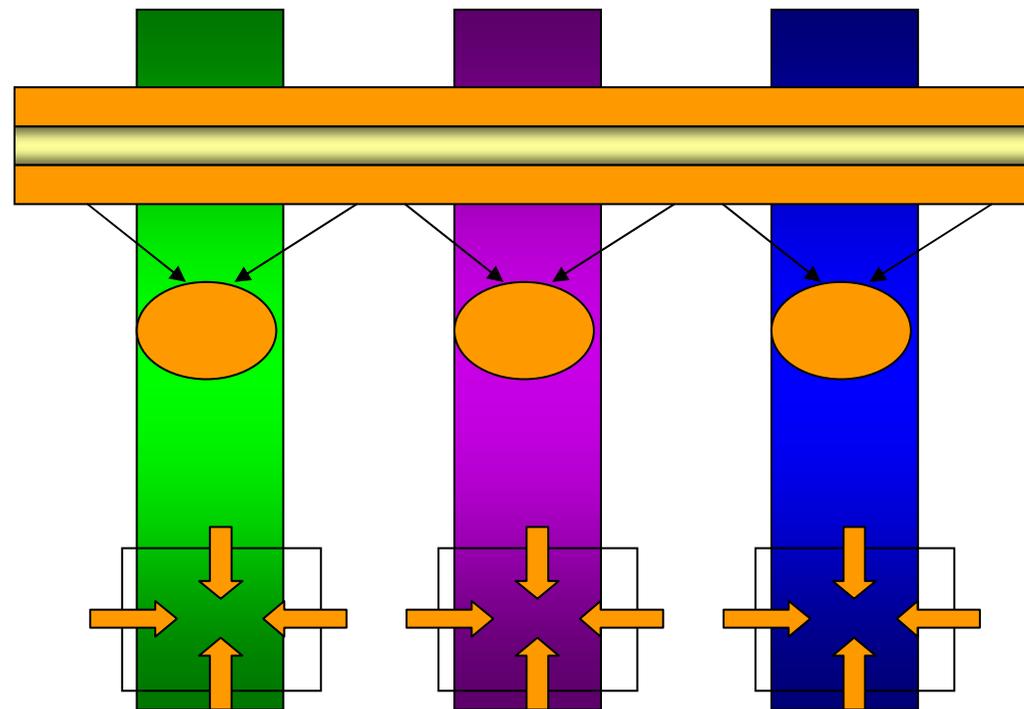
# Key ingredients Dutch approach: broadening the load of the reform vehicle

- Quantitative targets
  - Problem-oriented (link with top sectors)
  - Stock and flow
  - Broadened and deepened
  - Less + Simpler = Tangible
- } OECD  
Worldbank



- Political owner: Deputy Prime Minister (Minister of EA,A&I)
- Central horizontal organisation (RRG)
- External watchdog (ACTAL)
- Stakeholders' involvement

# The Dutch approach in a nutshell: regulatory oversight and institutional design



# Priorities international approach

## 1) European programme (Smart Regulation)

- European – National: 42% - 58 %
- Implementation action programme -25% businesses in 2012
- Ambitious and broader programme after 2012
- Tackling unnecessary new regulatory burdens

## 2) International cooperation

- Interesting developments inside and outside Europe
- OECD and Worldbank (Regulatory Reform Policy)
- Mutual learning process and peer pressure: exchange good practices



# Challenges, pitfalls and opportunities to get things done and value for money: lessons learned

- Regulatory reform is not a one-shot policy
- Comprehensive strategy, ambition and gradualism
- Integration quantitative and qualitative perspective
- Dynamic instead of static approach
- Sequencing, transition: what first, what next, why?
- Focus on the stock first, Pareto principle
- Right timing for new 'entry points' to a broader reform scope
- Next phase: less visible, more complex long-term reforms
- Risk and regulation, multi-level governance, 'end of pipe' actors
- Good mix of top-down and bottom-up
- Management of support and opposition, management of expectations
- Visibility
- Monitoring, evaluation and communication mechanisms

