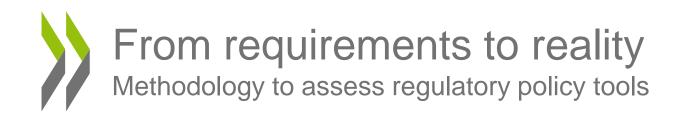
### 2015 OECD REGULATORY POLICY OUTLOOK

Christiane Arndt Head of Measuring Regulatory Performance Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD Seminar on Improving the Regulatory Process in Sweden Stockholm, 19 January 2016

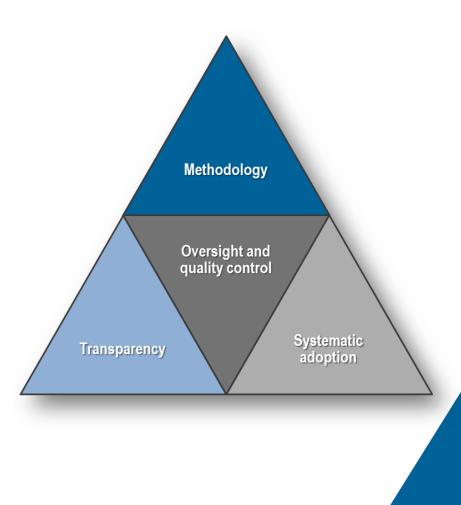


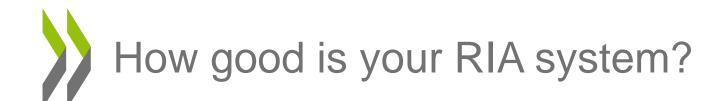
### **PART I** KEY FINDINGS AND RESULTS



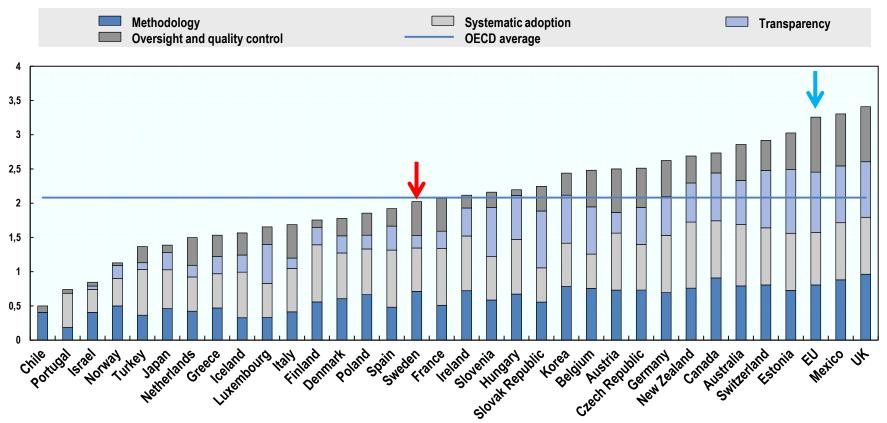


- Regulatory Impact Assessment
- Stakeholder engagement
- Ex post evaluation





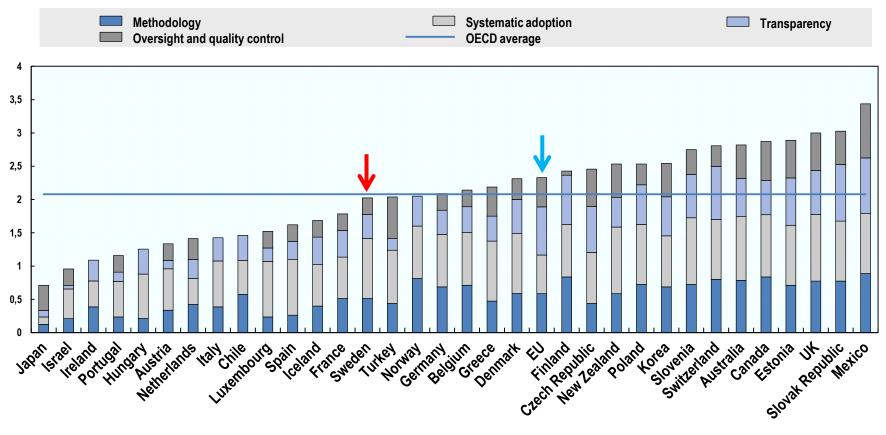
2015 Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG): Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing primary laws



Note: The results apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. The vertical axis represents the total aggregate score across the four separate categories of the composite indicators. The maximum score for each category is one, and the maximum aggregate score for the composite indicator is four. This figure excludes the United States where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).

### How do countries engage with stakeholders?

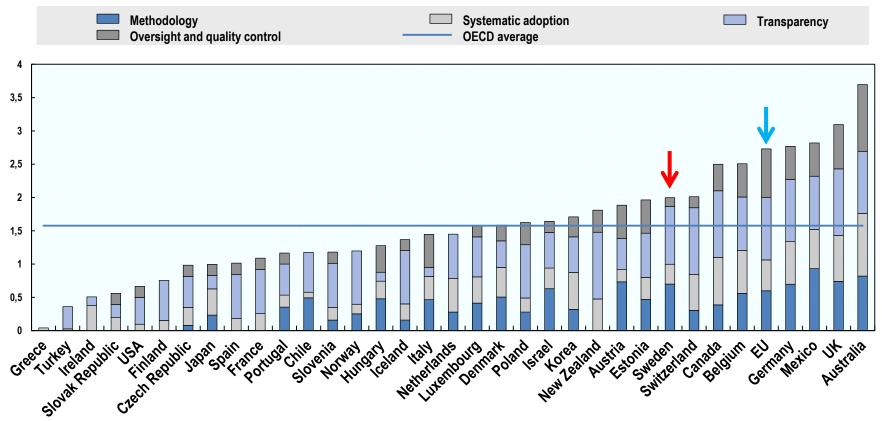
2015 Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG): Stakeholder engagement in developing primary laws



Note: The results apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. The vertical axis represents the total aggregate score across the four separate categories of the composite indicators. The maximum score for each category is one, and the maximum aggregate score for the composite indicator is four. This figure excludes the United States where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).

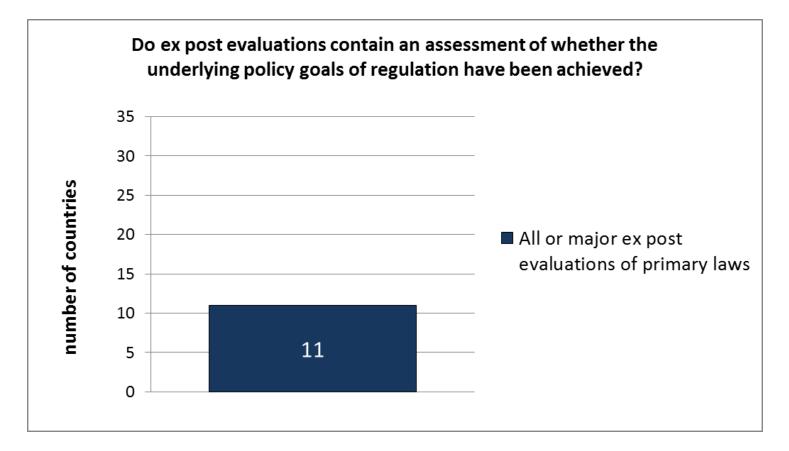
# *Ex-post* evaluation – unexploited potential?

2015 Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG): *Ex post* evaluation for primary laws

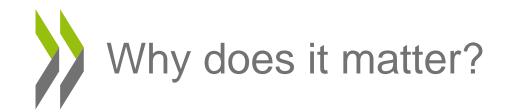


Note: The vertical axis represents the total aggregate score across the four separate categories of the composite indicators. The maximum score for each category is one, and the maximum aggregate score for the composite indicator is four.

### Do governments know whether their laws and regulations actually work?



*Source*: OECD (2015), *OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG)*, <u>http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/indicators-regulatory-policy-and-governance.htm</u>.

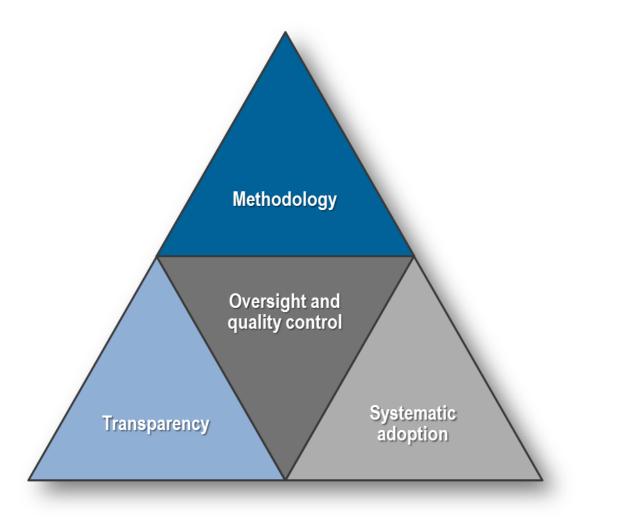


- Enhance productivity through better regulation
- Support inclusive growth
- Improve international regulatory cooperation
- Strengthen the role of parliament and the subnational level in better regulation

### PART II INDICATORS' METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS FOR SWEDEN

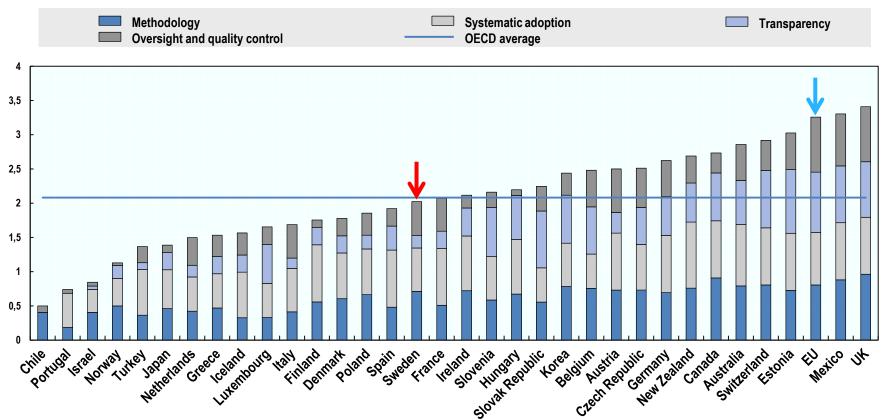


#### Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance – Key elements



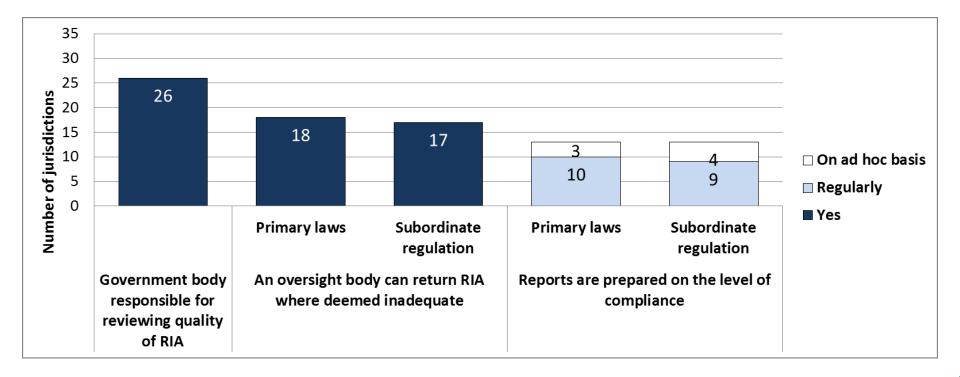
## Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing primary laws

2015 Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG): Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing primary laws



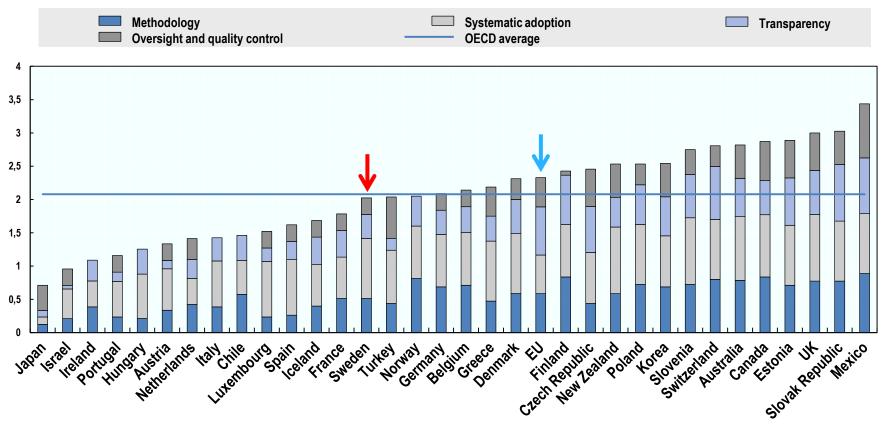
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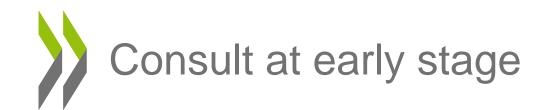


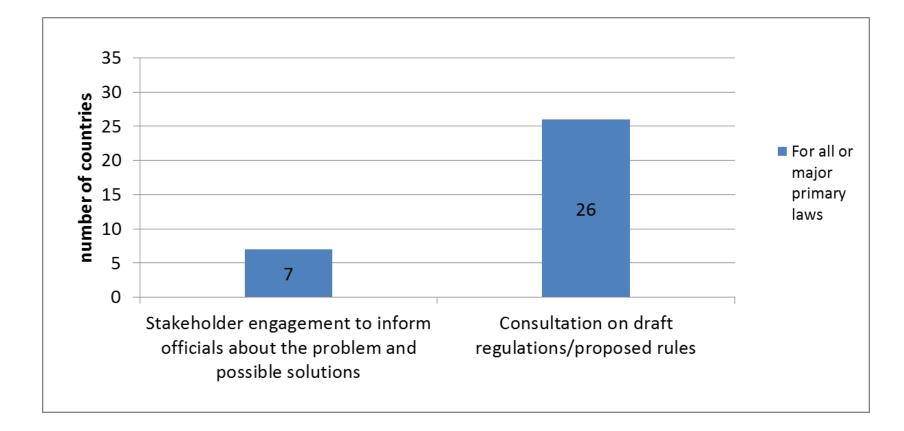
## Stakeholder engagement in developing primary laws

2015 Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG): Stakeholder engagement in developing primary laws



Note: The results apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. The vertical axis represents the total aggregate score across the four separate categories of the composite indicators. The maximum score for each category is one, and the maximum aggregate score for the composite indicator is four. This figure excludes the United States where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).

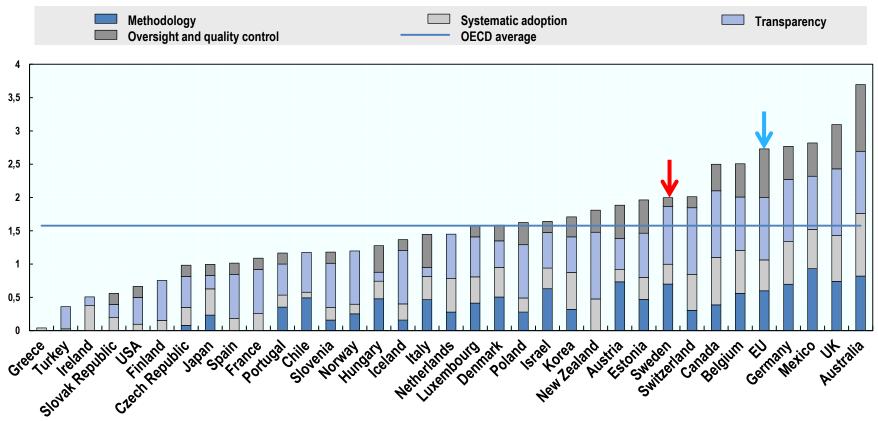




*Source*: OECD (2015), *OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG)*, <u>http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/indicators-regulatory-policy-and-governance.htm</u>.

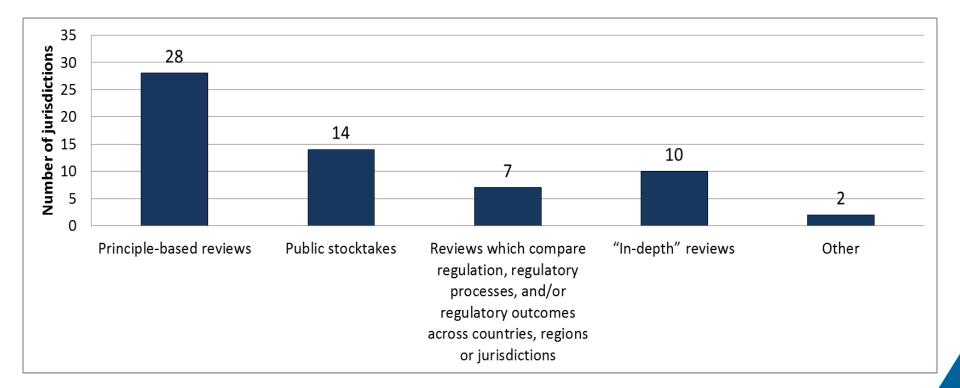
Ex post evaluation for primary laws

2015 Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG): Ex post evaluation for primary laws



*Note*: The vertical axis represents the total aggregate score across the four separate categories of the composite indicators. The maximum score for each category is one, and the maximum aggregate score for the composite indicator is four.

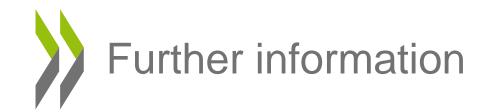
#### Evaluation should be comprehensive & focus on overall impact of the regulatory framework



*Source*: OECD (2015), *OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG)*, <u>http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/indicators-regulatory-policy-and-governance.htm</u>.

# Indicators have their limitations - How to get the full story?

- Country reviews to assess implementation in practice and provide context-specific recommendations
- Surveys of stakeholders and experts



- OECD (2015), *<u>Regulatory Policy Outlook</u>*, OECD Publishing, Paris.
- OECD (2012), <u>*Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory</u></u> <u><i>Policy and Governance*</u>, OECD Publishing, Paris.</u>
- OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance: <u>http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/indicators-regulatory-policy-and-governance.htm</u>
- OECD work on International Regulatory Co-operation: <u>www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/irc.htm</u>
- 5<sup>th</sup> OECD meeting on Measuring Regulatory Performance, Assessing Progress in the Implementation of the 2012 Recommendation, Stockholm 2013: <u>http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-</u> <u>policy/stockholm-workshop.htm</u>