

REFIT and SBA: national and European experiences and priorities

Jan ten Hoopen, Chair
Rome, January 28, 2015



Key elements Dutch approach

- Strong political commitment
- Net reduction target
- Common methodology
- External, independent advisory board (Actal)

Net targets and results

2007-2017 (2015)

in € billion	Regulatory burden		
	Target	Result	Gap
2007 – 2010	2.83	2.61	- 0.22
2010 – 2012	2.07	1.21	- 0.86
2012 – 2017 (2015)	2.50	2.15	- 0.72
Total: 2007 – 2017 (2015)	7.40	5.97	- 1.43

GDP 2013 = € 613 bln.

ACTAL

- External, independent advisory board
- Three tasks:
 1. Ex ante scrutiny
 2. Regulatory burden audit
 3. Strategic advice on existing legislation
- Advices Cabinet, Parliament and municipalities

Scrutiny framework ACTAL

1. Zero Option

- ✓ What goes wrong without the policy under consideration (i.e. if the Zero Option is adopted)?

2. Less burdensome alternatives

- ✓ Have the effects on regulatory burden been calculated correctly?
- ✓ Has the least burdensome alternative been adopted? If not, why not?

3. Policy, implementation and inspection

- ✓ Have the effects of implementation and inspection been taken into account?

EU: What needs to be done?

Strengthen REFIT by:

- Introducing a net reduction target
- Reinforcing the independency of the IAB
- Making the selection of REFIT measures transparent
- Facilitating the consultation of draft impact assessments and proposals

Contact information

P.O. Box 16228
2500 BE The Hague
The Netherlands
tel: +31-(0)70-3108666
e-mail: info@actal.nl
Internet: www.actal.nl
@Actal_info

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