

RENZO DICKMANN

### Juridical aspects of the parliamentary *Commission for the Surveillance of radio-TV services'* dissolution

The Presidents of the parliamentary Assemblies can dissolve internal parliamentary bodies, after making sure their non-reversible impossibility of working, having heard the opinion of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure. This power is implied in the parliamentary system and can be exercised by the Presidents of the Assemblies as a mean of self-protecting the functionality of the Assemblies and their bodies.

FRANCESCA ROSA

### The Parliament in the shadow of the Government: about two recent proposals for reform of parliamentary rules

The essay analyses two proposals for reform of parliamentary rules, presented by the centre-right majority during the XVI legislature.

The exam concerns the provisions with regard to: a) the parliamentary groups constitution; b) the Government's role in the legislative process and in the parliamentary business definition; c) the issues concerning the Leader of Opposition election and the shadow Cabinet composition and prerogatives; d) the creation of parliamentary Committees composed by an equal number of majority and minority members of Parliament.

The examined proposals aim at reinforcing the Government position within the parliamentary work. Nevertheless the Author believes that the Italian Government has many instruments to control parliamentary work; he also points out that - in order to guarantee a more balanced relation between legislative and executive powers - the Parliament position against the Government should be strengthened.

GIUSEPPE DE MARCO

### Regulation in professional services in Italy

There has always been a lot of talk about competition and regulatory reforms in Italy. As recent studies show, Italy is still considered to be among the countries

with the lowest regulation intensity degree for professional services. It is not easy to define the distinctive features of professional services which grew out of medieval corporations: they can only be divided into regulated and non-regulated professions. EU institutions and Italian Antitrust Authority have often underlined quantitative and qualitative restrictions in liberal professions - traditionally subjected to pervasive public regulation on market entry - and also recommended a regulatory market based reform. Professional associations often used to fix imperative fees: minimum price competition, according to them, would result in a worst quality of the services provided to consumers. Professional board, particularly the legal ones, have generally considered advertising as incoherent with professional decorum and dignity. Furthermore, a 1939 statute forbid the exercise of the profession in the form of a company; the law was replaced by a 1997 act which cancelled the prohibition, but the law was never carried out. So, the law 248/2006 has abolished minimum and fixed prices and the ban or limits on informative advertising and on forming business liberalization. The behaviour of almost all professional bodies has been very hostile towards liberalization: the strong opposition climate will not help to find a shared solution. A solution may come striking a balance between the needs of professional bodies, and the needs of the citizens, who deserve a more transparent and competition based system.

ROBERTA BILLÈ

### The missed constitutional reform in Venezuela: the Bolivarian socialism can wait

The project of the constitutional reform, strongly desired by President Hugo Chávez Frias, has been rejected by the Venezuelan people. For the time being, this is stopping the progress of Venezuela towards Bolivarian socialism, which started thanks to the approval of 1999 Constitution.

The liberticidal characteristics included in the project and especially the great concentration of power at national level on the one hand (in spite of the federal organization of the State) and in the President's hands on the other one (despite the principle of division of powers), have sealed its fate irretrievably.

And yet, the small margin of the noes victory on occasion of the referendum and the large following which Chávez holds among the Venezuelans, lead to suppose that the way towards socialism is likely not to stop here and that it will start again with a further rush thanks to its supporters' contribution.

The global intent of this contribution is to analyse the contents of the constitutional reform and to suppose the possible scenarios, following its coming into effect - avoided for now -.