

mini **dossier**



# Government in the Time of Crisis

A comparison of the  
Berlusconi, Monti,  
Letta and Renzi  
Cabinets



Number 2 | February 2015

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**240**

politicians in power

**170**

Decress

**136**

Votes of confidence

**490**

Approved laws

**47**

women in Government

**82**

Ministers of the Republic

**20**number of technocrats  
in Government**24**

Non transposed Decrees

**54**average age of Members  
of Government**64.000**

parliamentary inquiries

*The information in this report is based on official data published on the institutional website of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Parliamentary acts from the XVI and XVII Legislatura have been considered up until february 2nd 2015.*

## Introduction

Dealing with the economic crisis has been the main concern for world politics in recent years. In Italy - where social groups were particularly hit - this period happened to coincide with the XVI and XVII parliamentary Legislatures, in which 4 different Governments followed one another: Berlusconi IV, Monti, Letta and Renzi.

As it often happens in times of recession, the entire political system as well as institutions are under a specific pressure that - even in presence of earlier weaknesses - can lead to a process of transformation.

In fact, a transition is taking place from a Second Republic in apparent difficulty - leadership instability in parties, difficulty in gathering consensus amongst citizens and the need to form grand coalitions Government - to a Third Republic that still needs to be clearly laid out.

At the same time, however, a route has been traced and the main reforms that are currently being discussed- changes in parliamentary rules of procedures, new electoral law, overcoming the current bicameral system - should legitimize from a normative perspective changes that have already become common practise, resulting in more power for the Government.

This MiniDossier wants to offer a first comparative analysis on the composition and activity of the last 4 Governments of the Italian Republic. Though with some differences, the Cabinet's stronger role in the creation of laws, setting of the political agenda and life of political parties appear to be an established trend.

We hope to be able to enrich our research with further data that as of now is not public. Information regarding what happens during the meetings of the Council of Ministers and on the genesis of acts its creates is non existent. Furthermore, there are a lot of unclear aspects on the actual effectiveness of laws that are published on the Gazzetta Ufficiale, mainly because of the little transparency on competences, implementation of specific timetables, and effects of Government decrees.

## What does the Constitution say

**ART. 71** *Legislation may be introduced by the Government, by a Member of Parliament and by those entities and bodies so empowered by constitutional amendment law. The people may initiate legislation by proposing a bill drawn up in sections and signed by at least fifty-thousand voters.*

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**ART. 77** *The Government may not, without an enabling act from the Houses, issue a decree having force of law. When the Government, in case of necessity and urgency, adopts under its own responsibility a temporary measure, it shall introduce such measure to Parliament for transposition into law. During dissolution, Parliament shall be convened within five days of such introduction. Such a measure shall lose effect from the beginning if it is not transposed into law by Parliament within sixty days of its publication. Parliament may regulate the legal relations arisen from the rejected measure.*

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**ART. 92** *The Government of the Republic is made up of the President of the Council and the Ministers who together form the Council of Ministers. The President of the Republic appoints the President of the Council of Ministers and, on his proposal, the Ministers.*

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**ART. 93** *Before taking office, the President of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers shall be sworn in by the President of the Republic.*

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**ART. 94** *The Government must receive the confidence of both Houses of Parliament. Each House grants or withdraws its confidence through a reasoned motion voted on by roll-call. Within ten days of its formation the Government shall come before Parliament to obtain confidence. An opposing vote by one or both the Houses against a Government proposal does not entail the obligation to resign. A motion of no-confidence must be signed by at least one-tenth of the members of the House and cannot be debated earlier than three days from its presentation.*

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**ART. 95** *The President of the Council conducts and holds responsibility for the general policy of the Government. The President of the Council ensures the coherence of political and administrative policies, by promoting and co-ordinating the activity of the Ministers. The Ministers are collectively responsible for the acts of the Council of Ministers; they are individually responsible for the acts of their own ministries. The law establishes the organisation of the Presidency of the Council, as well as the number, competence and organisation of the ministries.*

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**ART. 96** *The President of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers, even if they resign from office, are subject to normal justice for crimes committed in the exercise of their duties, provided authorisation is given by the Senate of the Republic or the Chamber of Deputies, in accordance with the norms established by Constitutional Law.*

# The composition of Governments

From average age, to offices held by ministers under 40, as well as the gender issue

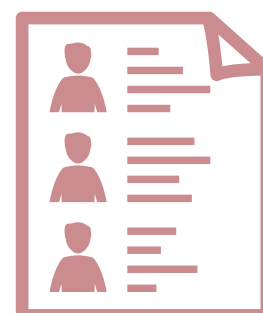
The growing call for renovation that came from most of the public opinion - that led to a widespread anti-political sentiment - forced parties to give a substantial answer that was at the same time immediately perceptible.

The first test of this was during the composition of the different Cabinets, whose composition was used in each of the four analyzed cases to give a clear message of discontinuity with the past.

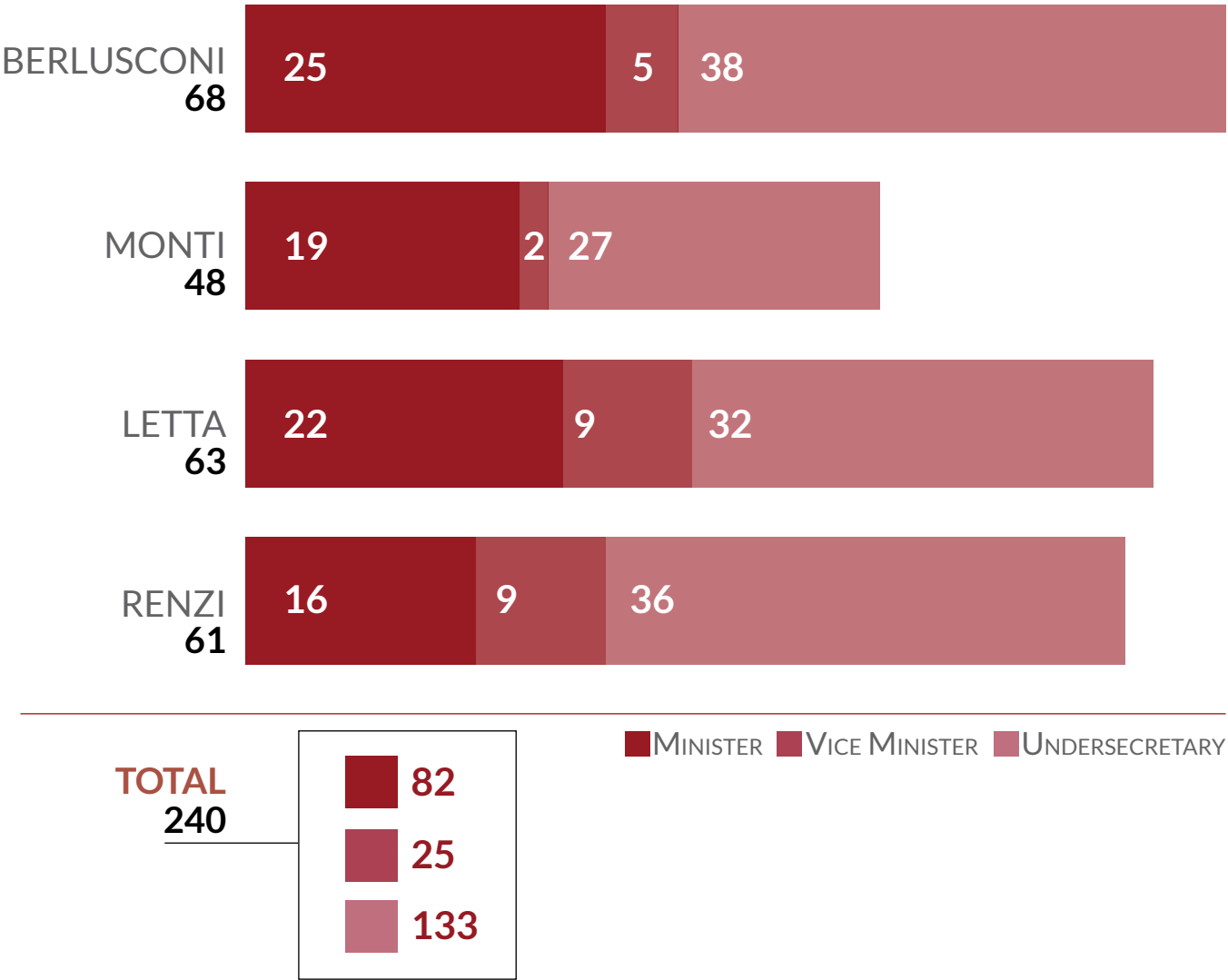
First of all the numerical aspect. The steady growth in the number of members of Government reached its peak with Prodi's second government (102 members). This trend was interrupted by Berlusconi IV (68 members). The three Cabinets that followed, continued in the same direction: Monti (48 members), Letta (63 Members), and Renzi (61 members).

This went along with a growing attention to the gender issue, which resulted in a progressive increase in the amount of women in charge of a Ministry, eventually arriving to a 50% men and 50% women situation under the Renzi Government. At the same time the responsibilities and the offices given to women changed drastically. A significant example of this is took place during the Monti Government in which there were only three women, that however held three very important offices (Minister of Interior, of Justice and of Labour).

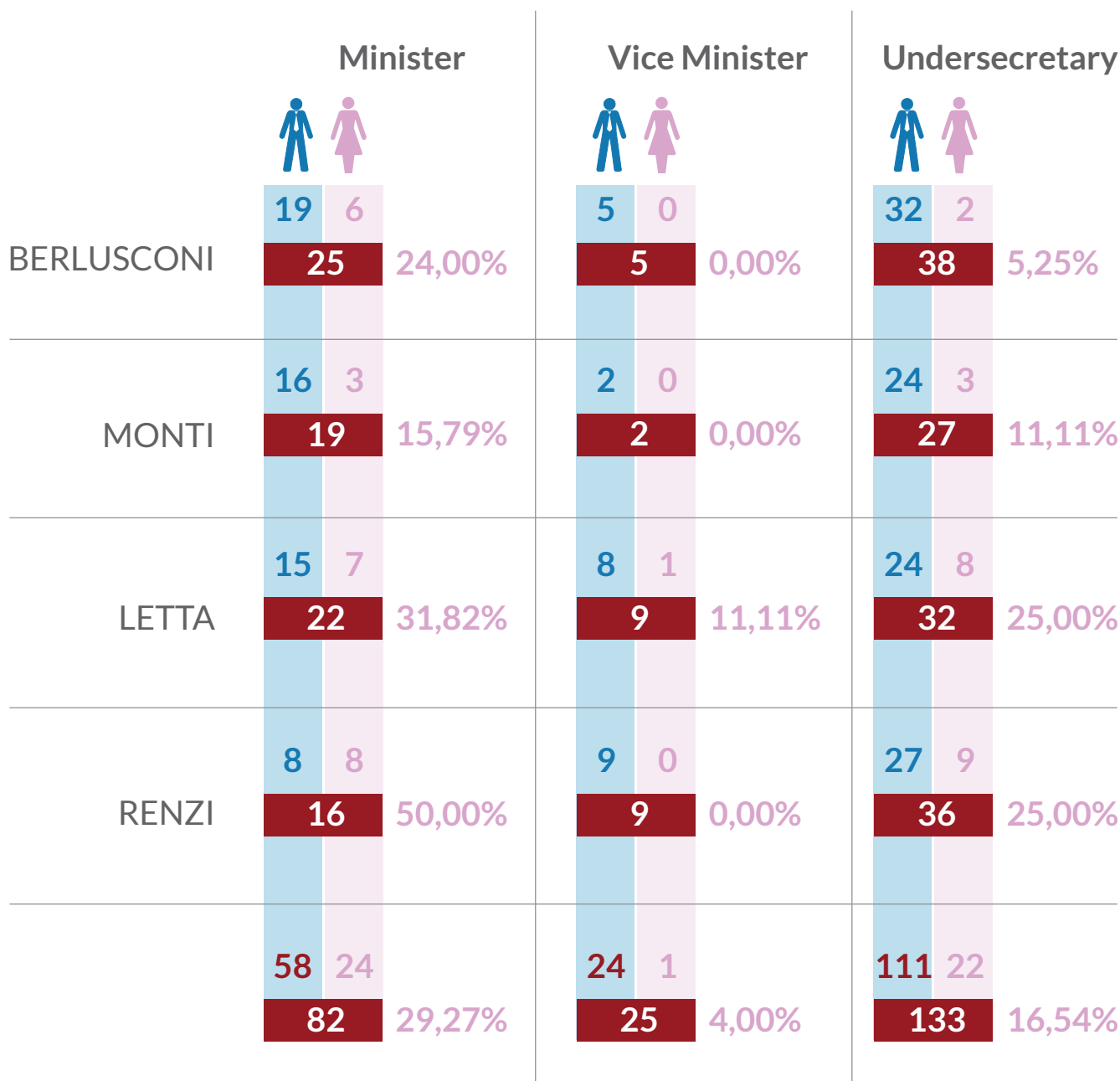
Regarding average age, our study happened to include the two opposites of Italy's republican history: Monti (the oldest with an average age of 64) and Renzi (the youngest, 48). On this issue, the data regarding the Monti Government has to be read while keeping in mind its technocratic nature. On the other hand, the Berlusconi Cabinet (52 years) and Letta Cabinet (53 years) fell right under the average (56 years).



NUMBER OF MEMBERS



## PRESENCE OF WOMEN



## WHICH OFFICE FOR WOMEN MINISTERS

### WITH PORTFOLIO

### WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

BERLUSCONI

2

**Mariastella Gelmini** (Education)  
**Stefania Prestigiacomo** (Environment)

4

**Giorgia Meloni** (Youth)  
**Mara Carfagna** (Equal Opportunities)  
**Michela Vittoria Brambilla** (Tourism)  
**Anna Maria Bernini** (European Politics)

MONTI

3

**Elsa Fornero** (Labour)  
**Annamaria Cancellieri** (Interior)  
**Paola Severino** (Justice)

0

LETTA

5

**Annamaria Cancellieri** (Justice)  
**Emma Bonino** (Foreign Affairs)  
**Maria Chiara Carrozza** (Education)  
**Beatrice Lorenzin** (Health)  
**Nunzia De Girolamo** (Agriculture)

2

**Cécile Kyenge** (Integration)  
**Josefa Idem** (Equal Opportunities and Sport)

RENZI

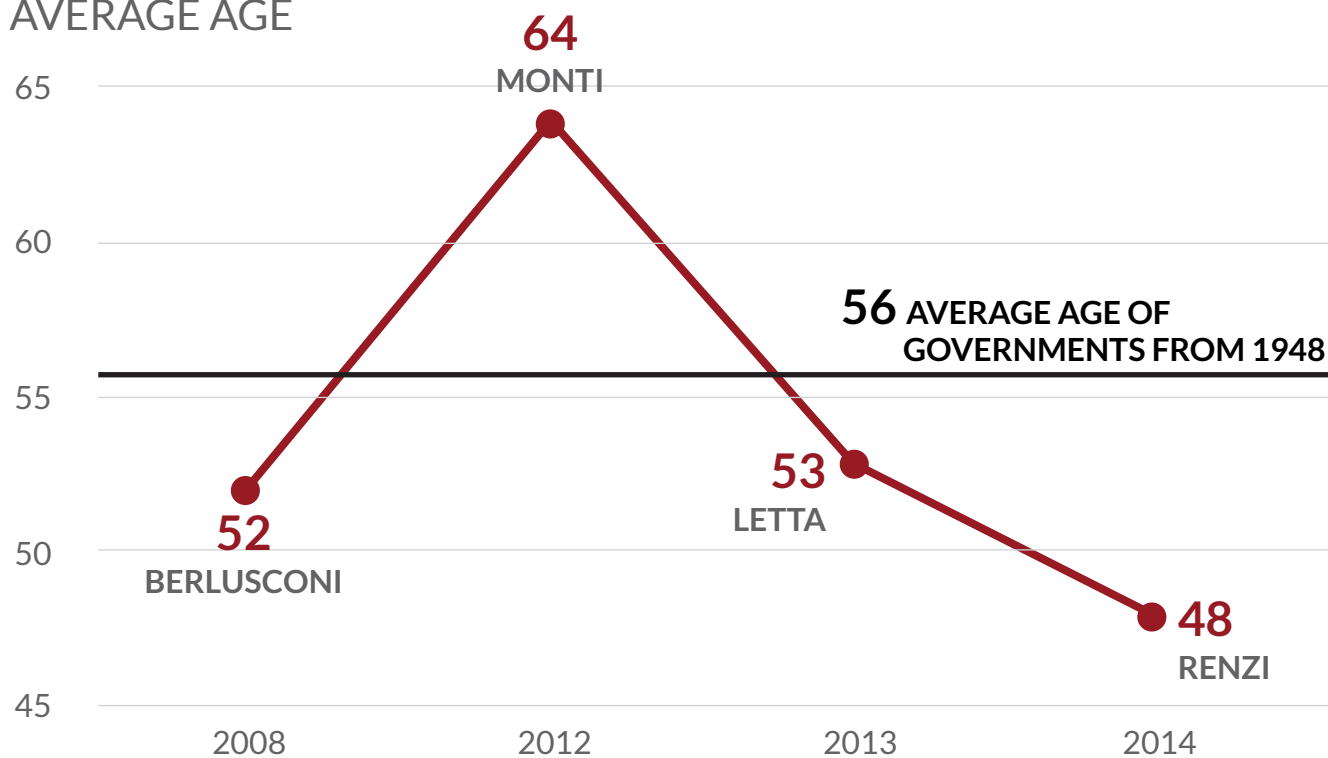
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**Federica Mogherini** (Foreign Affairs)  
**Roberta Pinotti** (Defence)  
**Stefania Giannini** (Education)  
**Beatrice Lorenzin** (Health)  
**Federica Guidi** (Economic Development)

3

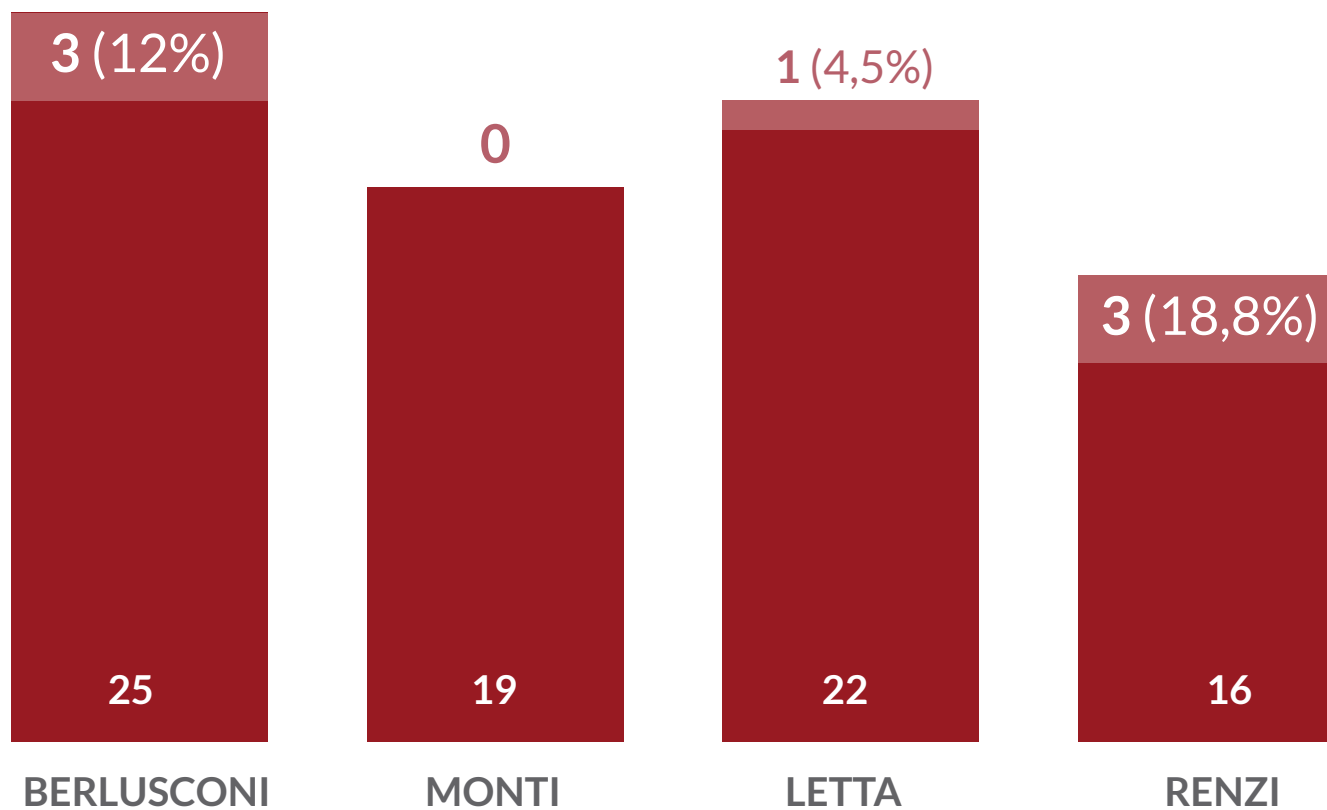
**Maria Elena Boschi** (Reforms and Relationship with the Parliament)  
**Marianna Madia** (Public Administration)  
**Maria Carmela Lanzetta** (Regional Affairs)

## AVERAGE AGE

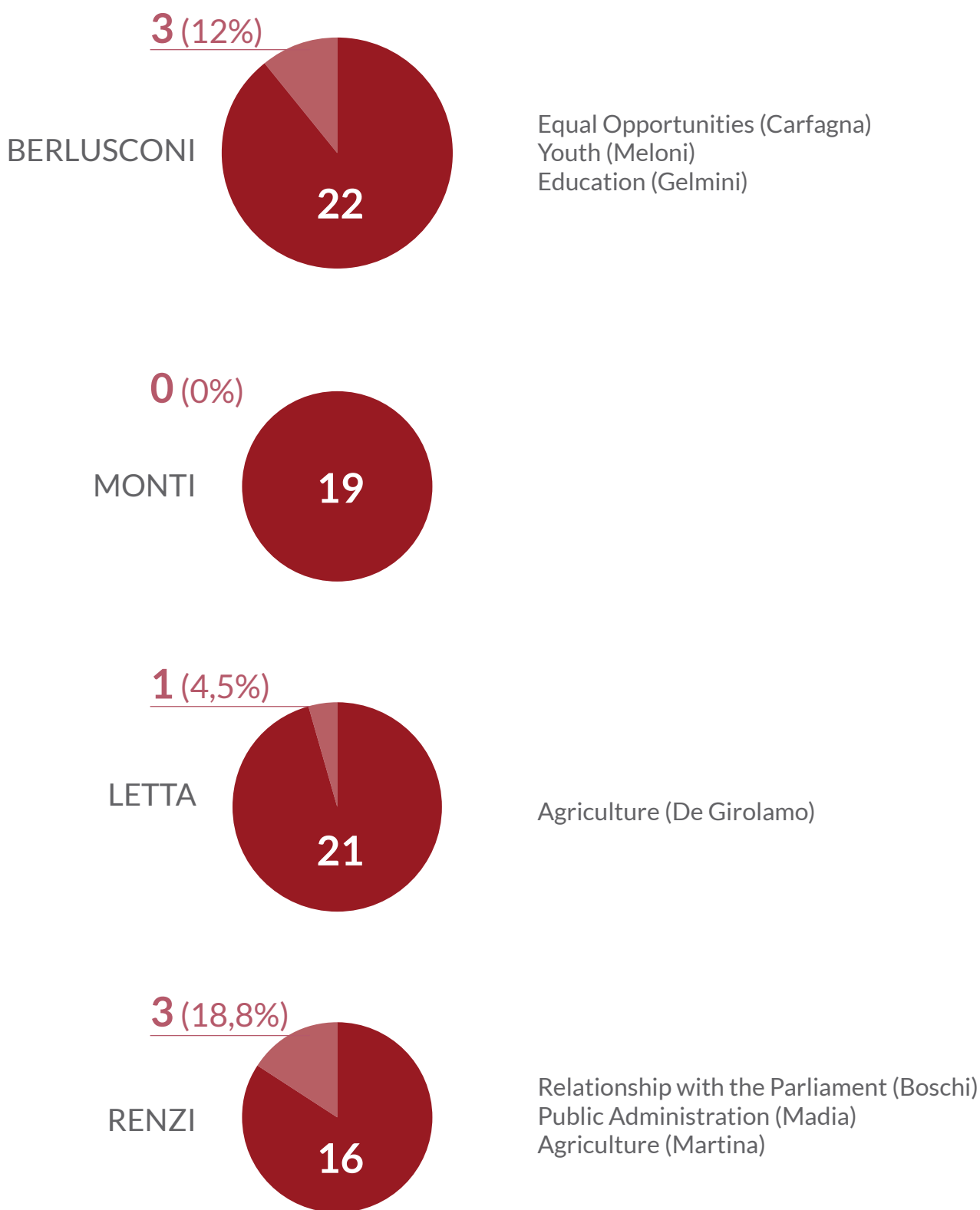


## AMOUNT OF UNDER 40

■ MINISTERS ■ UNDER 40



## OFFICES HELD BY MINISTERS UNDER 40



Note: In the Renzi Government we have another Under40, the Prime Minister Renzi himself.

■ MINISTER ■ UNDER 40

# The parliamentary majority

## How the Numbers of the coalition in power change

During the XVI Legislature an ongoing reconfiguration of the political forces and parties of the Second Republic took place, and is still underway. This instability had severe repercussions on the life span of Governments, causing the end of Berlusconi VI, but at the same time not allowing any other political project to achieve full parliamentary majority. What began was the Grand Coalition phase that, with different features, gave birth to the Monti, Letta and Renzi Governments.

All parties continuously changed tactics, though without ever reaching a balance, neither for themselves nor for the system in its entirety. There is a constant fluctuation between the creation of wide political projects and the valorization of single entities, between the reconsolidation of a political area and its disarticulation.

Indicative of this is the variation in political alliances. The main coalitions, that were small in 2008, became huge by 2013: the center-left went from 2 to 10 parties, the center-right from 3 to 11. We are talking about alliances whose strength was right away severely questioned at the beginning of the Legislature when parties needed to decide if they wanted to take part in the grand coalition governments or not.

The political match in Parliament in recent years often took place in two different phases: elections decided the initial power relationships and the names of deputies and senators, but then the room for interpretation of their mandate turned out to be very wide. In some cases, one could say that once the players of the game were identified, they themselves picked their team.

It should not surprise that the number of group changes has been constantly increasing, also leading to the creation of “bin groups” - in which members not always have a clear positioning - but also the oversizing of parties whose consistency does not accurately represent their rootedness on the territory.

In this context we think it is useful to analyse the numbers and the changes of the parliamentary majority, both to underline its role - a Government needs the Parliament to stay in power - but also to acknowledge the parties that compose it, considering that in the end they are the ones that approve laws.



## PARTIES IN THE CABINET

### BERLUSCONI



### MONTI



### LETTA



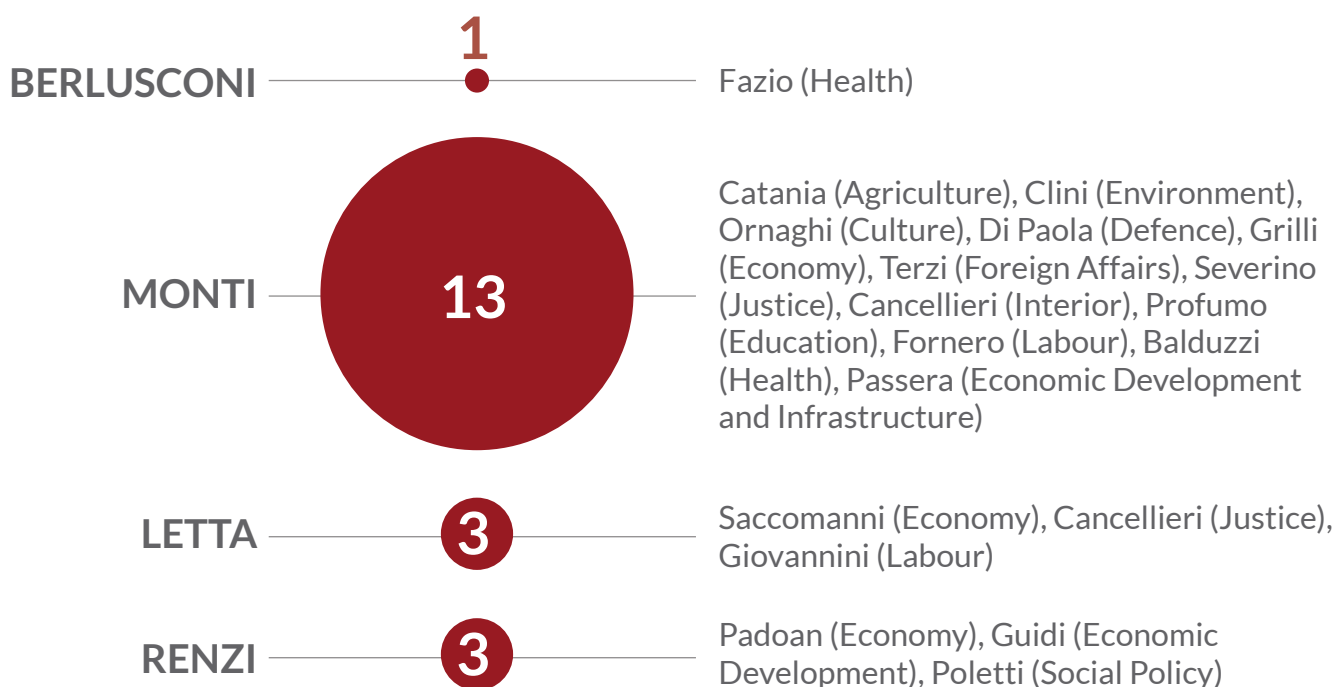
### RENZI



In the Letta Government prior to the split the Ministers from Ncd were in Pdl.

The Monti Cabinet was completely made up of technocrats, so the given list of parties were not part of the Council of Ministers but were simply supporting the Government.

## TECHNOCRATS: AMOUNT AND OFFICES



## NUMBERS OF THE MAJORITY IN KEY VOTES

Government / dates	Event	CHAMBER 		SENATE 		Parties
		Votes	Margin	Votes	Margin	
15/05/2008 <b>BERLUSCONI</b>	Vote of confidence Berlusconi	335	50	173	36	Pdl + Lega
29/09/2010 <b>BERLUSCONI</b>	5 programmatic points Berlusconi Government	342	67	174	45	Pdl + Lega + Fli
14/12/2010 <b>BERLUSCONI</b>	Berlusconi vote of no confidence	314	3	162	27	Pdl + Lega
16/02/2011 <b>BERLUSCONI</b>	Vote of confidence on Milleproroghe 2010	309	22	158	18	Pdl + Lega + Pt
18/11/2011 <b>MONTI</b>	Vote of confidence Monti	556	495	281	256	Pdl + Pd + Udc + Fli + Idv
01/07/2012 <b>MONTI</b>	Fiscal Compact Treaty	368	303	216	171	Pdl + Pd + Udc + Fli
21/12/2012 <b>MONTI</b>	Budget Law 2013	307	248	206	174	Pdl + Pd + Udc + Fli
30/04/2013 <b>LETTA</b>	Vote of confidence Letta	453	300	233	77	Pd + Fi-Pdl + Sc + Gal + Aut
25/09/2013 <b>LETTA</b>	Culture Decree	323	306	175	103	Pd + Fi-Pdl + Sc + Gal + Aut
27/11/2013 <b>LETTA</b>	Budget Law 2014	313	148	162	47	Pd + Ncd + Sc + Aut
29/01/2014 <b>LETTA</b>	Milleproroghe 2013	216	104	134	38	Pd + Ncd + Sc + Aut + Pi
25/02/2014 <b>RENZI</b>	Vote of confidence Renzi	378	158	169	30	Pd + Ncd + Sc + Aut + Pi
19/12/2014 <b>RENZI</b>	Budget Law 2015	302	194	161	83	Pd + Ncd + Sc + Aut
27/01/2014 <b>RENZI</b>	Italicum	365	209	184	116	Pd + Ncd + Sc + Aut + Fi

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS: CHANGES IN TIME

	BERLUSCONI	MONTI	LETTA	RENZI
Ministry	Minister / <b>Variation</b>	Minister / <b>Variation</b>	Minister / <b>Variation</b>	Minister / <b>Variation</b>
Agriculture	<b>Zaia</b> <b>Galan</b> (15/04/10-23/03/11) <b>Romani</b> (23/03/11-fine)	Catania	De Girolamo	Martina
Environment	Prestigiacomo	Clini	Orlando	Galletti
Culture	<b>Bondi</b> <b>Galan</b> (23/03/11-fine)	Ornaghi	Bray	Franceschini
Defence	La Russa	Di Paola	Mauro	Pinotti
Economy	Tremonti	<b>Monti</b> <b>Grilli</b> (11/07/12-fine)	Saccomanni	Padoan
Foreign Affairs	Frattini	Terzi	Bonino	<b>Mogherini</b> <b>Gentiloni</b> (31/10/14-fine)
Justice	<b>Alfano</b> <b>Nitto Palma</b> (27/07/2011-fine)	Severino	Cancellieri	Orlando
Interior	Maroni	Cancellieri	Alfano	Alfano
Education	Gelmini	Profumo	Carrozza	Giannini
Labour	Sacconi	Fornero	Giovannini	Poletti
Premier	Berlusconi	Monti	Letta	Renzi
Health	Fazio	Balduzzi	Lorenzin	Lorenzin
Economic Development	<b>Scajola</b> <b>Berlusconi</b> (05/05/10-04/10/10) <b>Romani</b> (23/03/11-fine)	Passera	Zanonato	Guidi
Transport	Matteoli	Passera	Lupi	Lupi

## POLITICIANS WITH MOST POSTINGS THROUGHOUT THE 4 GOVERNMENTS

POLITICIAN	PARTY	GOVERNMENTS	OFFICES
Angelino Alfano	Ncd	3/4	Justice (Berlusconi IV); Vice Premier + Interior (Letta); Interior (Renzi)
Luigi Casero	Ncd	3/4	Undersecretary Economy (Berlusconi + Letta), Vice Minister Economy (Renzi)
Claudio De Vincenti	Pd	3/4	Undersecretary Economic Development (Monti + Letta + Renzi)
Alberto Giorgetti	Ncd	2/4	Undersecretary Economy (Berlusconi + Letta)
Andrea Orlando	Pd	2/4	Environment (Letta); Justice (Renzi)
Annamaria Cancellieri	Tecnico	2/4	Interior (Monti), Justice (Letta)
Antonio Catricalà	Tecnico	2/4	Undersecretary Cabinet (Monti) + Vice Minister Economic Development (Letta)
Antonio Gentile	Ncd	2/4	Undersecretary Economy (Berlusconi), Undersecretary Transport (Renzi)
Beatrice Lorenzin	Ncd	2/4	Health (Letta + Renzi)
Carlo Calenda	Pd	2/4	Vice Minister Economic Development (Letta + Renzi)
Domenico Manzione	Tecnico	2/4	Undersecretary Interior (Letta + Renzi)
Domenico Minniti	Pd	2/4	Undersecretary Cabinet (Letta + Renzi)
Filippo Bubbico	Pd	2/4	Vice Minister Interior (Letta + Renzi)
Gabriele Toccafondi	Ncd	2/4	Undersecretary Education (Letta + Renzi)
Giampiero Bocci	Pd	2/4	Undersecretary Interior (Letta + Renzi)
Gianluca Galletti	Udc	2/4	Undersecretary Education (Letta), Environment Minister (Renzi)
Gioacchino Alfano	Ncd	2/4	Undersecretary Defence (Letta + Renzi)
Giovanni Legnini	Pd	2/4	Undersecretary Cabinet (Letta), Undersecretary Economy (Renzi)
Giuseppe Castiglione	Ncd	2/4	Undersecretary Agriculture (Letta + Renzi)
Ilaria Borletti Buitoni	Sc	2/4	Undersecretary Culture (Letta + Renzi)
Lapo Pistelli	Pd	2/4	Vice Minister Foreign Affairs (Letta + Renzi)
Marco Rossi Doria	Tecnico	2/4	Undersecretary Education (Monti + Letta)
Maria Cecilia Guerra	Pd	2/4	Undersecretary Labour (Monti), Vice Minister Labour (Letta)
Mario Giro	Demo .S	2/4	Undersecretary Foreign Affairs (Letta + Renzi)
Marta Dassù	Tecnico	2/4	Undersecretary Foreign Affairs (Monti + Letta)
Maurizio Lupi	Ncd	2/4	Infrastructure (Letta + Renzi)
Maurizio Martina	Pd	2/4	Undersecretary Agriculture (Letta), Minister Agriculture (Renzi)
Roberta Pinotti	Pd	2/4	Undersecretary Defence (Letta), Minister Difence (Renzi)
Simona Vicari	Ncd	2/4	Undersecretary Economic Development (Renzi + Letta)

# The activity of Cabinets

## Legislative production and votes of confidence

In the Italian political system the Government has taken a role so central that it forced to redefine the relationships between institutions, severely stretching the balance set out by the Italian Constitution. A proof of this, is the power it now has to determine the process for the creation of laws.

The strong shift in the balance of power obviously forced somebody to lose its ability to influence the political game, and that somebody turned out to be the Parliament. There are different comparative analyses that can be made.

In the period taken in consideration 80% of the laws have been proposed by the Government and only 20% by Members of Parliament. It is also interesting to look at how the success rate varies according to the proposer, if one side Government proposal have a 30% success rate, the drafted bills by Members of Parliament have a success rate way over 1%.

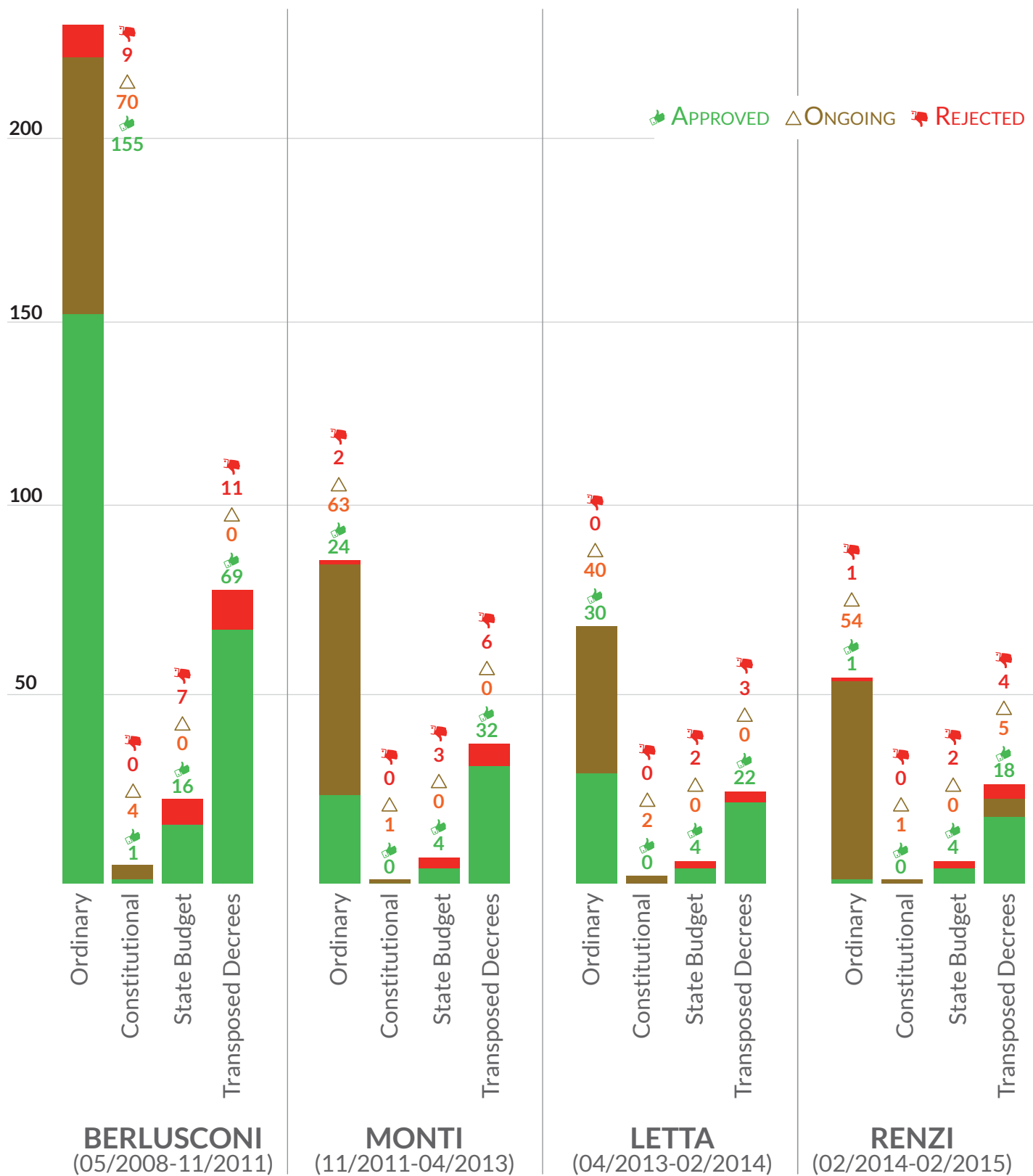
Another often brought up topic is the duration of the legislative process, and even in this circumstance we need to distinguish between Government proposal (that usually take up just over 100 days to get approved) and Parliament proposal (way over 330 days necessary).

These astonishing results were obtained without a formal recognition of more power for the Government, so Italian voters witnessed an extensive use of votes of confidence by the Executive branch. Not only on particularly heated debates - 8 votes of confidence were necessary to approve the Fornero Job Reform - but also as a method to test the solidity of the majority and to limit the debate in both Chambers. The ratio between approved laws and votes of confidence reached new heights under the Renzi and Monti Government, both around 45%.

Both Houses of Parliament also have the task to monitor the activity of the Government, usually by presenting official parliamentary inquiries and questions either to the Council of Ministers or individual Ministers. The response rate is usually very low, and in total only 35% of inquiries received a response, with the lowest percentage during the Renzi government, well under 25%.

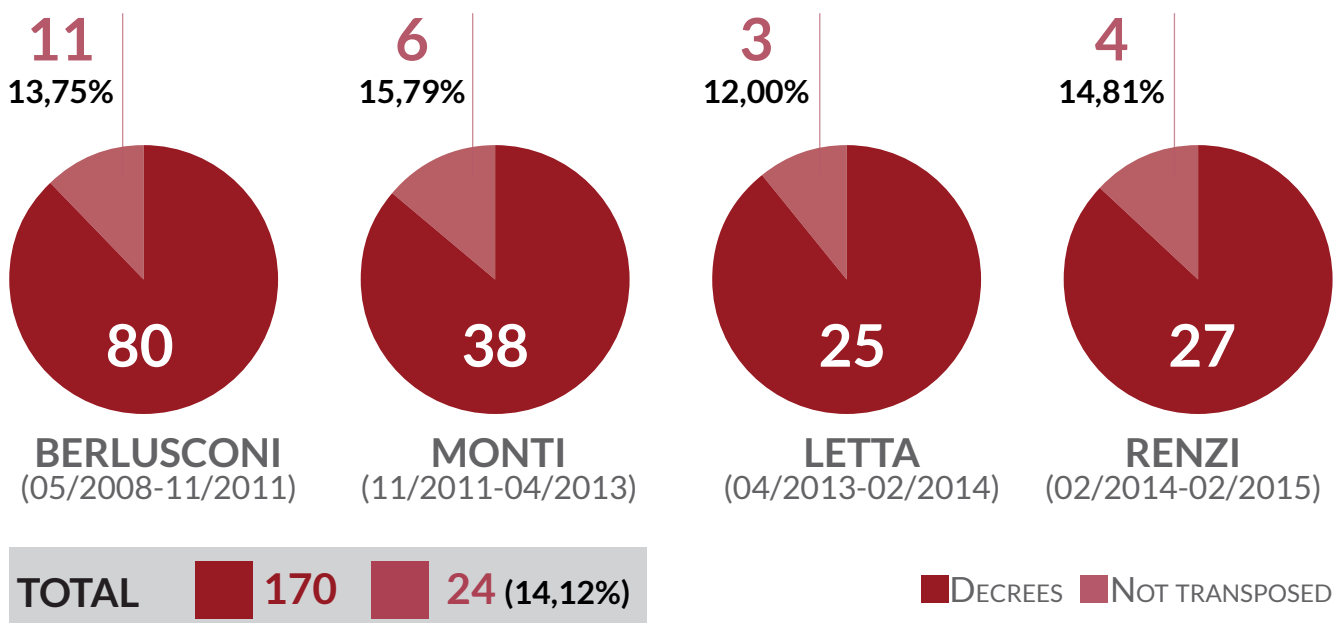


## LEGISLATIVE ACTS

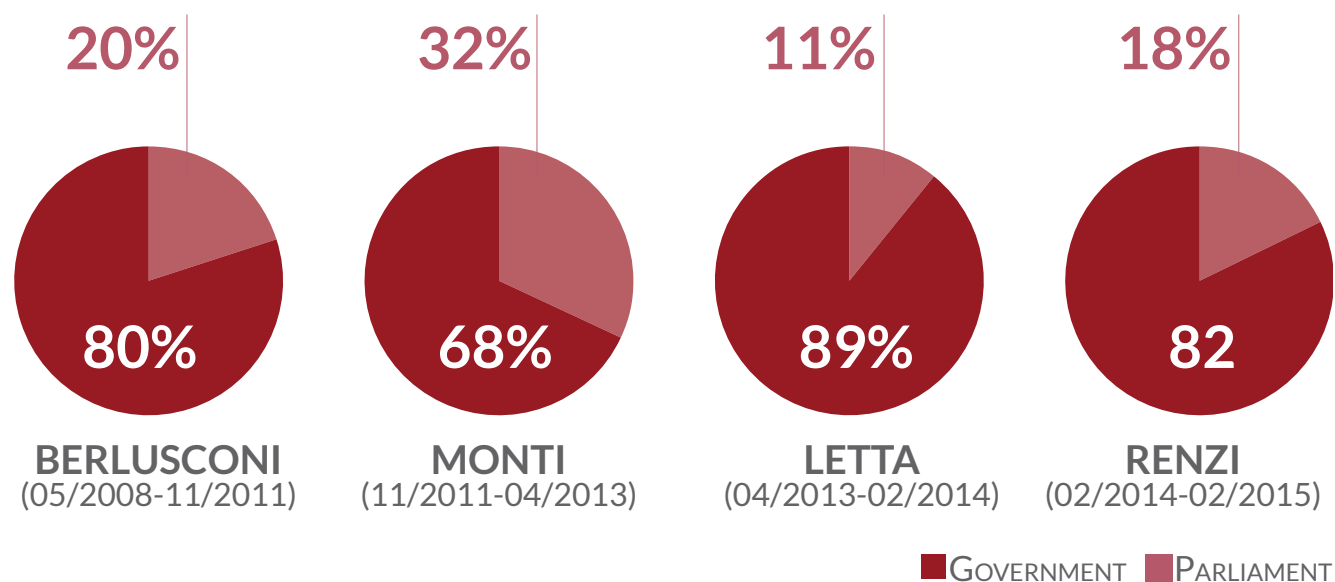


! Ordinary nature include: acts connected to the financial law, authorization to Government, ratifying treaties.

## DECREES NOT TRANSPOSED IN LAW



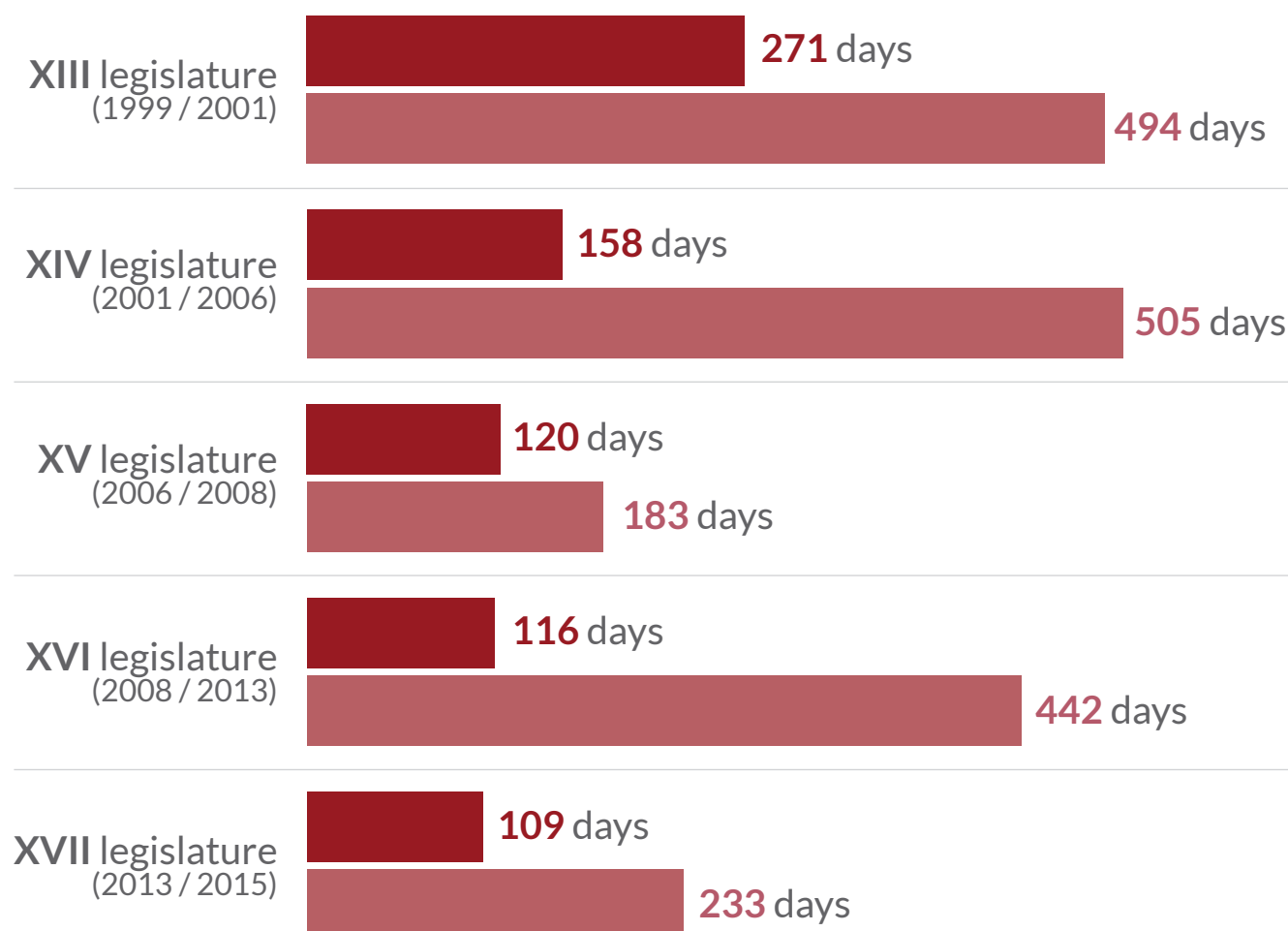
## APPROVED LAWS: GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT PROPOSALS



## SUCCESS RATE ACCORDING TO INITIATIVE

	Government			Parliament		
	Proposed	Laws	%	Proposed	Laws	%
<b>BERLUSCONI VI</b> (05/2008-11/2011)	652	220	<b>33,74</b>	7.216	54	<b>0,75</b>
<b>MONTI</b> (11/2011-04/2013)	229	77	<b>33,62</b>	1.374	36	<b>2,62</b>
<b>LETTA</b> (04/2013-02/2014)	99	32	<b>32,32</b>	2.192	4	<b>0,18</b>
<b>RENZI</b> (02/2014-02/2015)	236	55	<b>23,31</b>	1.892	12	<b>0,63</b>

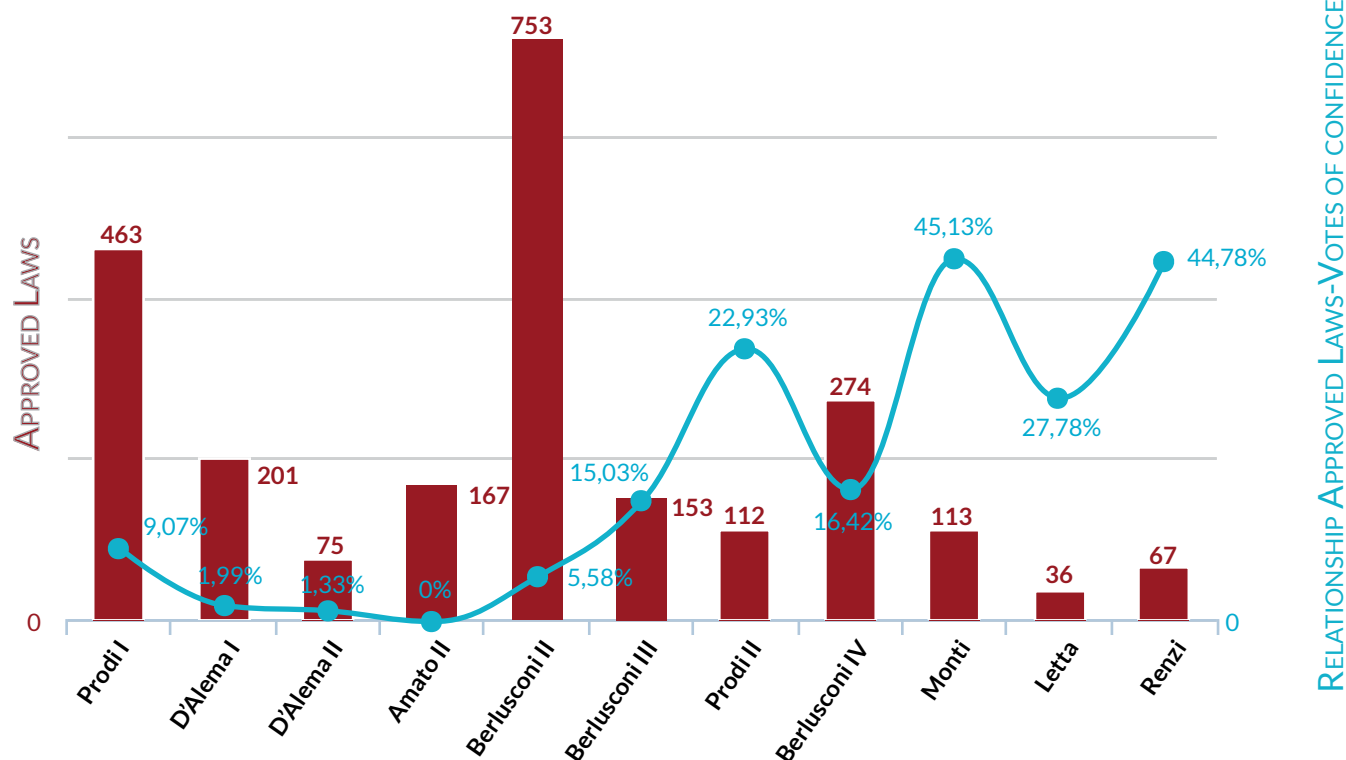
## TIME FOR APPROVAL

■ GOVERNMENT ■ PARLIAMENT


## VOTES OF CONFIDENCE

<b>45</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>BERLUSCONI</b>	<b>MONTI</b>	<b>LETTA</b>	<b>RENZI</b>
(05/2008-11/2011)	(11/2011-04/2013)	(04/2013-02/2014)	(02/2014-02/2015)

## IMPACT OF VOTES OF CONFIDENCE ON APPROVED LAWS



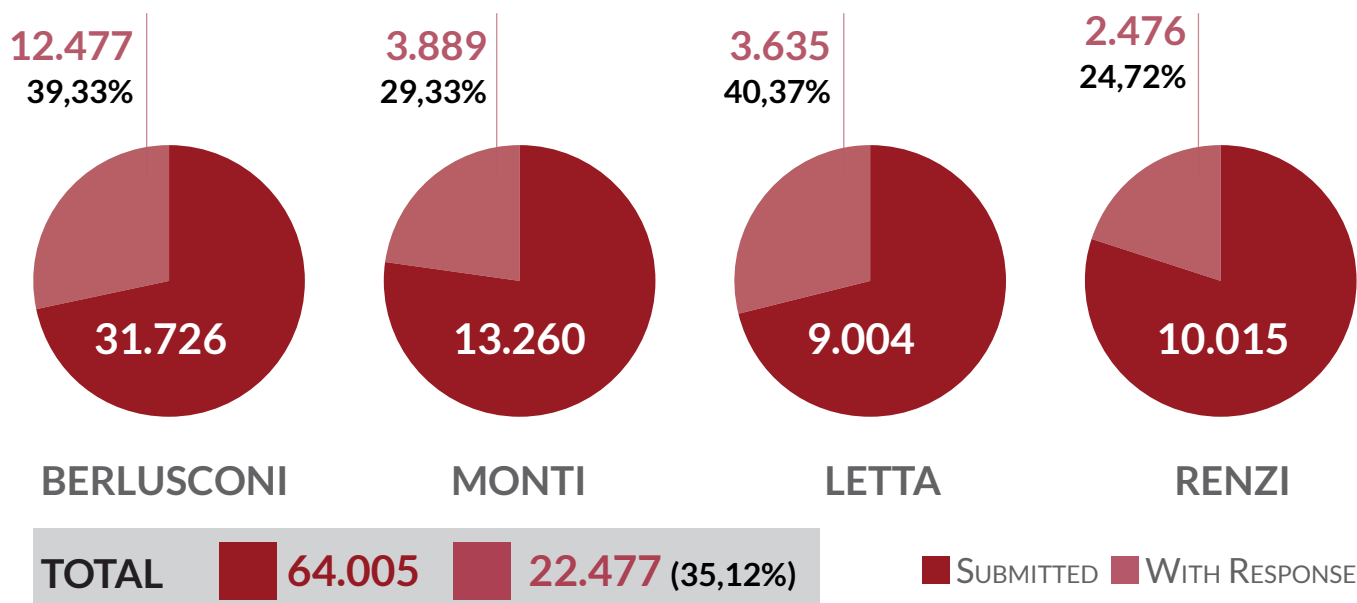
## APPROVED LAWS WITH MOST VOTES OF CONFIDENCE

NORM	GOVERNMENT	VOTES OF CONFIDENCE
Labour Reform	Monti	8
Anti Corruption Law	Monti	5
Stability Law 2013	Monti	5
Development Decree	Monti	4
Fiscal Reform	Monti	4
Competitiveness Decree	Renzi	3
Jobs Act Decree	Renzi	3
Reform of Public Administration Decree	Renzi	3
Development Law 2008	Berlusconi	3
Milleproroghe 2012	Monti	3
Fiscal simplification	Monti	3
Stability Law 2014	Letta	3
Stability Law 2015	Renzi	3

## HOW MUCH DO MINISTERS REPLY TO PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

	BERLUSCONI		MONTI		LETTA		RENTI	
Ministry	Minister	Response Rate	Minister	Response Rate	Minister	Response Rate	Minister	Response Rate
Agriculture	Zaia/ Galan / Romano	54,67	Catania	36,79	De Girolamo	32,59	Martina	15,45
Environment	Prestigiacomo	29,16	Clini	19,17	Orlando	24,26	Galletti	9,03
Culture	Bondi / Galan	49,3	Ornaghi	30,56	Bray	34,11	Franceschini	8,61
Defence	La Russa	49,02	Di Paola	62,93	Mauro	63,04	Pinotti	25,73
Economy	Tremonti	28,11	Monti / Grilli	20,56	Saccomanni	2,69	Padoan	4,14
Foreign Affairs	Frattini	73,45	Terzi	67,1	Bonino	74,26	Mogherini / Gentiloni	56,40
Justice	Alfano / Palma	14,59	Severino	26,87	Cancellieri	10,36	Orlando	4,56
Interior	Maroni	27,47	Cancellieri	27,98	Alfano	45,95	Alfano	11,22
Education	Gelmini	48,13	Profumo	22,26	Carrozza	10,74	Giannini	4,98
Labour	Sacconi	33,45	Fornero	28,74	Giovannini	30,71	Poletti	7,28
Premier	Berlusconi	24,21	Monti	14,89	Letta	6,54	Renzi	12,18
Health	Fazio	40,8	Balduzzi	27,2	Lorenzin	24,78	Lorenzin	3,15
Economic Development	Scajola / Berlusconi / Romani	43,21	Passera	32,53	Zanonato	32,91	Guidi	12,50
Transport	Matteoli	65,33	Passera	30,79	Lupi	23,61	Lupi	14,50

## HOW MUCH DO GOVERNMENTS REPLY TO PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES



## ATTENDANCE OF MPS THAT ARE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT

BERLUSCONI	Attendance	MONTI	Attendance	LETTA	Attendance	RENZI	Attendance
Romano	21,96%	Monti	0,37%	Orlando	7,97%	Giannini	50,48%
Sacconi	20,18%			De Girolamo	7,13%	Pinotti	39,03%
Romani	19,30%			Mauro	6,97%	Franceschini	6,91%
Gelmini	16,50%			Carrozza	4,17%	Orlando	3,88%
Palma	15,38%			Lorenzin	2,45%	Lupi	0,80%
Prestigiacomo	7,53%			Bray	2,09%	Lorenzin	0,60%
La Russa	6,76%			Letta	0,85%	Alfano	0,57%
Matteoli	4,63%			Lupi	0,68%	Gentiloni	0,52%
Frattoni	4,47%			Alfano	0,54%		
Maroni	4,05%						
Tremonti	1,96%						
Berlusconi	0,41%						

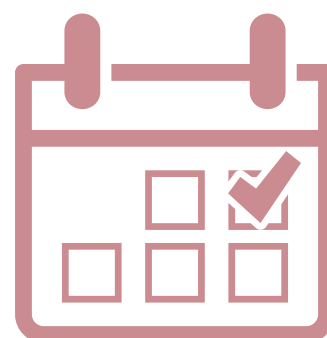
# Political agenda

## Discussed themes and debates issues

For the above mentioned reasons, the question “what does Parliament actually talk about?” will obviously have an answer strongly influenced by the political agenda set out by each Government. Cabinet after Cabinet the priority imposed by the Prime Minister have heavily marked the schedule of both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

Thanks to the index of relevance it is possible to keep track of the most dealt with topics in the rooms of Montecitorio and Palazzo Madama. The index is achieved by analyzing the quantity, the type and the iter of parliamentary acts that deal with specific topics.

The ranking will vary according to who is in power, highlighting the political priorities of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet: labour with Renzi (approval of the Jobs Act), the debate for reforming Italian provinces and local authorities under Letta and the focus on businesses and Public Administration with Monti, are only some examples of what said.



## MAIN TOPICS

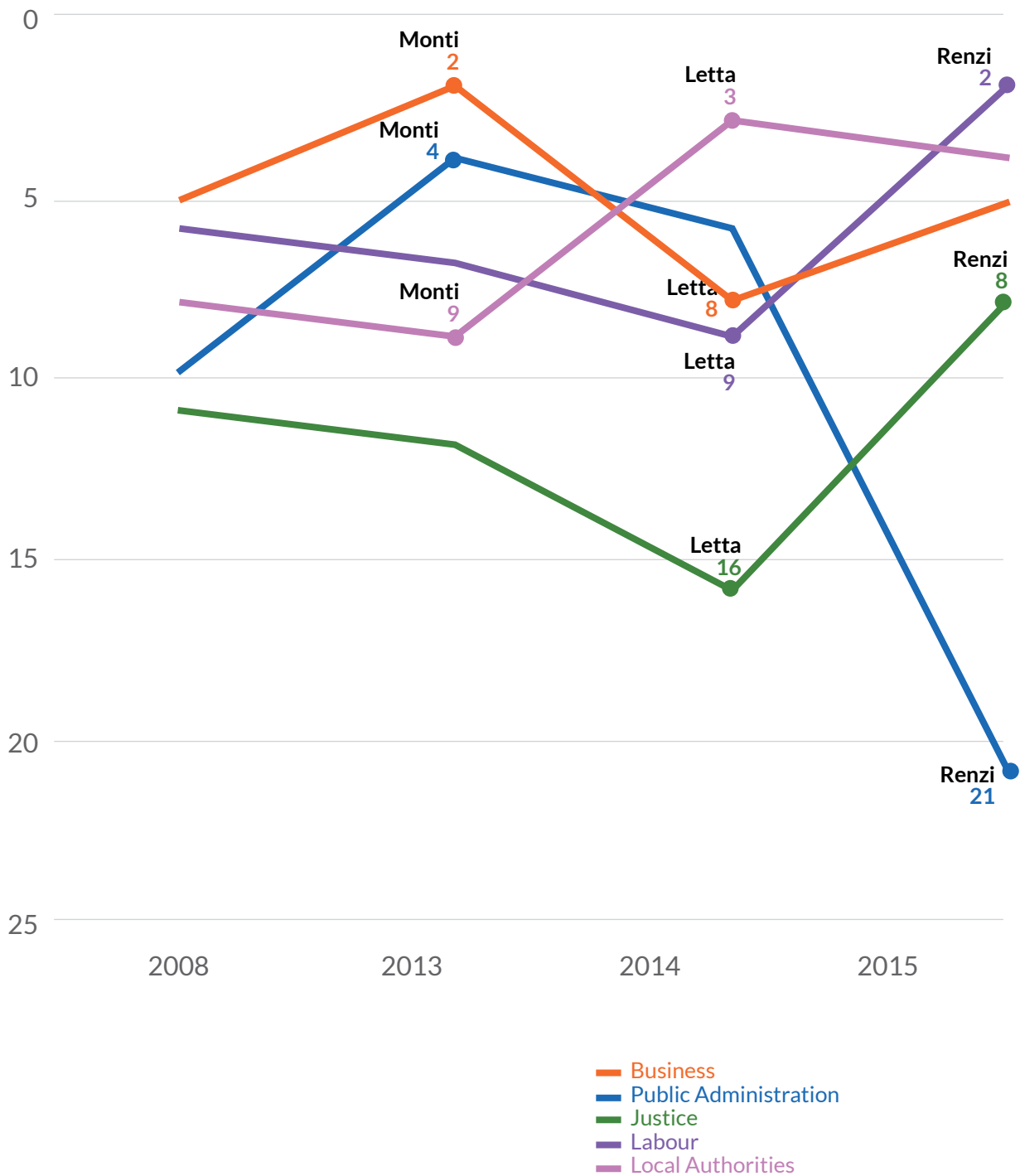
POS	BERLUSCONI	MONTI	LETTA	RENZI
1	Economy	Economy (=)	State (+3)	State (=)
2	Rights	Business (+3)	Economy (-1)	Labour (+5)
3	State	State (=)	Local Authorities (+6)	Economy (-1)
4	Labour	Public Administration (+6)	Finance (new entry)	Local Authorities (-1)
5	Business	Labour (-1)	Taxes (-6)	Business (+3)
6	Health	Rights (-4)	Public Administration (-2)	Rights (+4)
7	Transportation	Transportation (=)	Labour (-2)	Taxes (-2)
8	Local Authorities	Health (-2)	Business (-6)	Justice (+8)
9	Taxes	Local Authorities (-1)	Construction (+8)	Foreign Policy (new entry)
10	Public Administration	Public Order (+4)	Rights (-4)	Construction (-1)
11	Justice	Taxes (-2)	Local Taxes (new entry)	Environment (+4)
12	Society	Justice (-1)	State Budget (new entry)	Tax evasion (new entry)
13	Environment	Environment (=)	European Unione (+6)	International Treaties (new entry)
14	Public Order	Regions (new entry)	Health (-6)	Institutional and Constitutional Reforms (new entry)
15	Public Works	Pensions (new entry)	Environment (-2)	Health (-1)
16	School	Armed forces (+2)	Justice (-4)	International Cooperation (new entry)
17	Social Assistance	Construction (new entry)	Transportation (-10)	Criminal Law(+3)
18	Armed forces	Society (-6)	Garbage (new entry)	European Union (-5)
19	European Union	European Union (=)	Criminal Law (new entry)	Transportation (-2)
20	Foreign Policy	Home (new entry)	Civil Protection (new entry)	Home (new entry)



The index of parliamentary relevance is achieved by analyzing the quantity, the type and the iter of parliamentary acts that deal with specific topics.

In brackets the comparison with the previous Government.

## 5 THEMES IN TIME, A COMPARISON



The index of parliamentary relevance is achieved by analyzing the quantity, the type and the iter of parliamentary acts that deal with specific topics. The final approval of single acts therefore very important.

The numbers indicate the position of each topic in the ranking of most discussed issues by the Government.

## Acronyms of Parliamentary Groups and Parties

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### **Aut**

Autonomie

### **Demo.S**

Democrazia Solidale

### **FI-PDL**

Forza Italia-Popolo delle Libertà (dopo scissione con Nuovo Centrodestra)

### **Fli**

Futuro e Libertà

### **Gal**

Grandi Autonomie e Libertà

### **Idv**

Italia dei Valori

### **Ncd**

Nuovo Centrodestra

### **Pd**

Partito Democratico

### **Pdl**

Popolo delle Libertà

### **Pi**

Per L'Italia

### **Pt**

Popolo e Territorio

### **Sc**

Scelta Civica

### **Udc**

Unione di Centro

## Note

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- For this MiniDossier the information concerning the composition of the Governments takes in consideration data from the beginning of the Legislature. The records of the Council of Ministers were compiled taking day one of each mandate as reference point.
- For a better understanding of the MiniDossier we advise to always keep in mind the differences in duration of each Cabinet. The four Governments analyzed ruled the country for different timespans: more than two years Berlusconi, and approximately one year Monti, Letta e Renzi.
- All the data regarding the Minidossier is available for free on the openpolis platforms. The collected information for the past Legislature is available at [parlamento16.openpolis.it](http://parlamento16.openpolis.it), while the activity and the productivity of current Deputies and Senators is updated on a daily basis on [parlamento17.openpolis.it](http://parlamento17.openpolis.it)

## CREDITS

**Openpolis** is a watchdog working for making Italian politics more transparent. It is completely independent and does not receive any kind of funding from parties, politicians and associations and foundations to them connect. It has created and manages an online network that allows citizens to receive free and address information based on data.

It constantly carries out research on e-democracy, e-gov, opendata and data journalism. It is one of the founding partners of the **Pan European e Participation Network** (PEP-NET), recognized and financed by the European Union, and it represents Italy in the **Parliamentary Monitoring Organizations** (PMO's).

Openpolis publishes a series called **"MiniDossier"**. Through a data journalism approach its goal is to verify, analyze and compare data from different official sources in order to suggest different point of views and tell different stories. On important issues and topics, such as politics and local finance, documented indexes and innovative indicators are created.

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For every single election we select the most important themes of the political campaign and ask parties to say their opinion on them (in favor/against). Citizens after having answered the same questions, have the possibility to find out which political party is closer to their position.

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We published the budgets of the past 10 years of over 8000 municipalities. Besides specific details for each local administration, comparisons, rankings and indicators allow users to have a better understanding of data and numbers at times complicated to understand.

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