

SECONDARY LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE RULEMAKING

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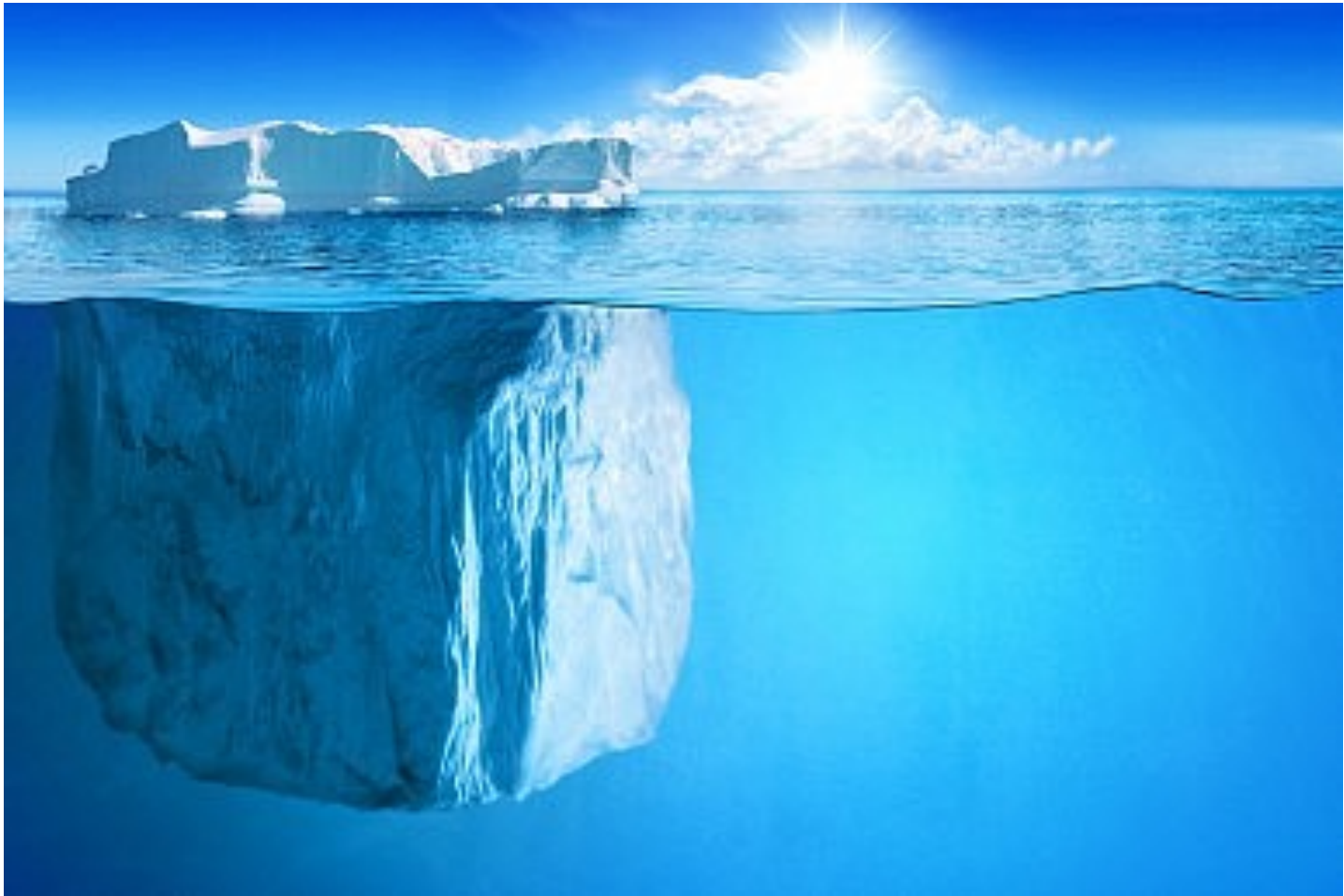
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**Universität
Zürich**^{UZH}

1. Introduction



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- 2. Types of Secondary Legislation**
 - a) Delegated – Autonomous
 - b) Governmental – Administrative
 - c) Normative – Informative
- 3. Functions**
 - a) Concretizing the Law
 - b) Supplementing the Law
 - c) Correcting the Law?
 - d) Streamlining Implementation
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- 4. Risks and Best Practices**
 - a) Legality
 - b) Accumulation of Excessive Governmental and Administrative Powers?
 - c) Parliamentary Oversight and Vetoes
 - d) Publication
 - e) Participation and Consultation
 - f) Drafting
 - g) Management of Secondary Legislation
- 5. Conclusion**



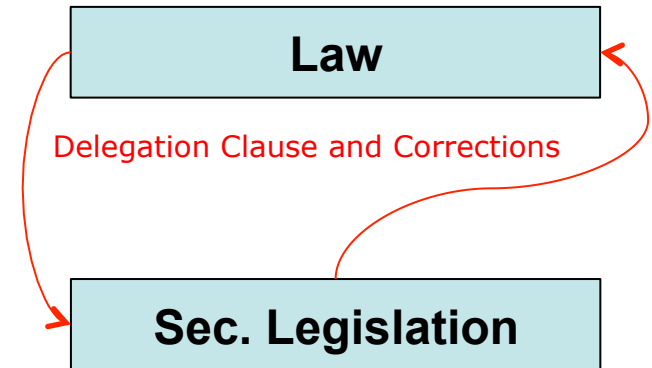
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5. Conclusion

Primary and secondary legislation are closely linked, not only through delegation clauses but also through the vague or detailed language of the law.

It seems important that the legislator reflects possible choices that come with the concretization and the implementation of the law, either by secondary legislation, by court decisions or by administrative practice. Primary and secondary legislation must be duly coordinated, and the legislator should sufficiently think of secondary legislation when enacting primary legislation.

