

Regulatory transparency

The role of consultation

OECD
Thessaloniki

Robin Clarke
Office of Public Services Reform
Cabinet Office
United Kingdom

Regulatory policy in the UK (1)

- The Better Regulation Task Force:
 - transparent
 - accountable
 - proportionate
 - consistent
 - targeted

Regulatory policy in the UK (2)

- Regulatory Impact Unit
 - promoting
 - identifying
 - supporting
 - removing
 - improving

Regulatory impact assessment (1)

- What?
- Why?
- Who?
- When?

Regulatory impact assessment (2)

- Key elements:
 - purpose and intended effect
 - risks
 - benefits
 - costs
 - securing compliance
 - impact
 - *consultation*
 - monitoring and evaluation
 - recommendation

Regulatory impact assessment: Consultation

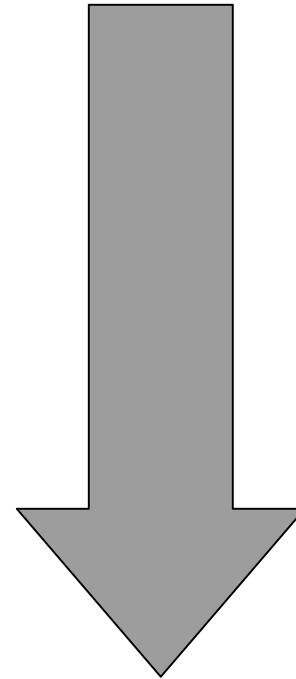
- Good practice:
 - allow enough time
 - be focused
 - appropriate
 - accessible
 - joining-up consultations
 - be transparent
 - reporting back

Why should you consult?

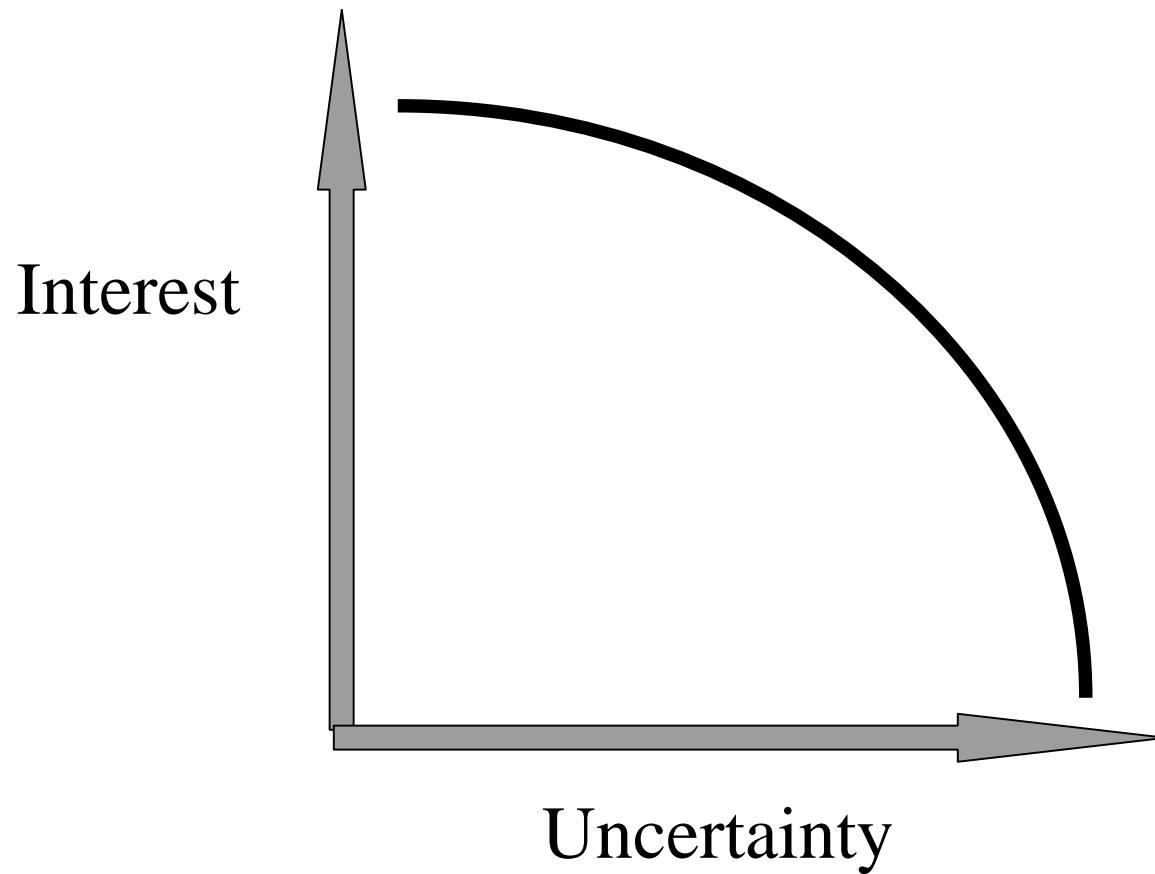
- Better policy making
- Public interest decision-making
- Creates ownership

When should you consult?

- Problem identification
- Evaluation criteria
- Identification of alternatives
- Evaluation of alternatives
- Selection of policy response
- Monitoring outcomes



What should you consult on?



Who should you consult?

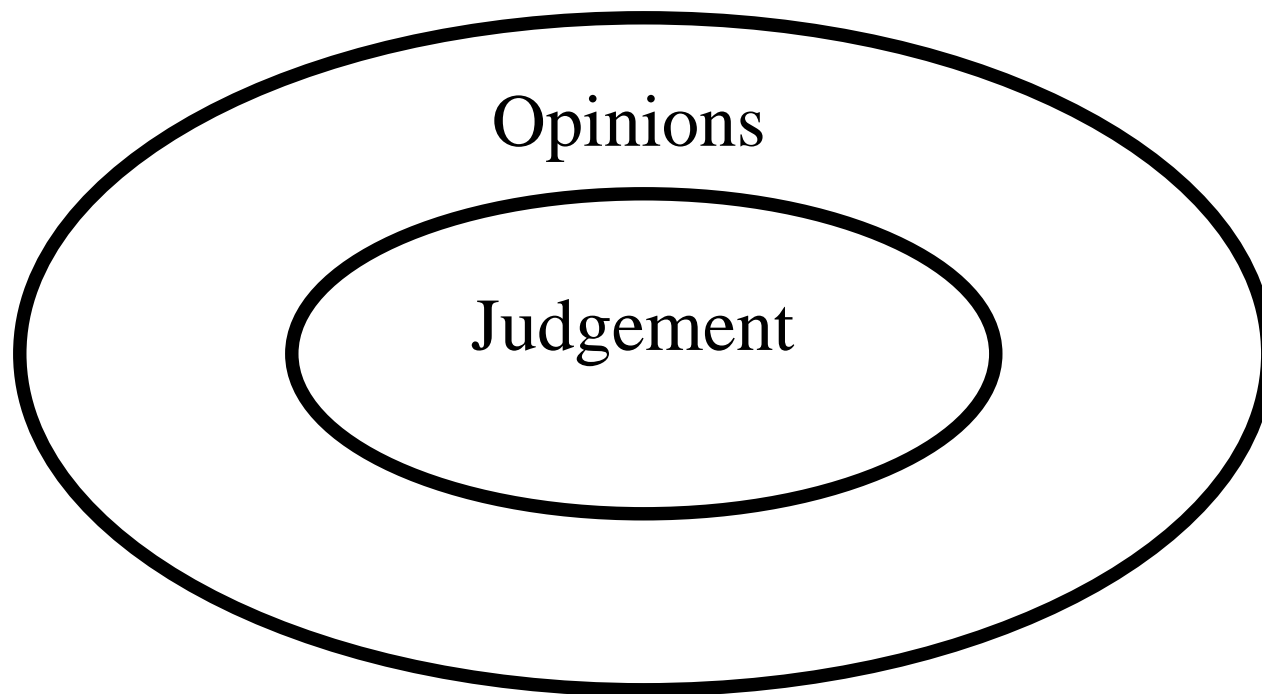
- The public?
- Users?
- Stakeholders?
- Representatives?

How should you consult?

- Quantitative or qualitative?
- How?
 - face-to-face
 - written
 - postal
 - ICT

What can you expect from a consultation?

- Uninformed or informed?



What should you do with the consultation results?

- Plan before you consult
- Link results to:
 - policy making cycles
 - budgetary cycles
 - Identify champions

*No consultation is better than
bad consultation*