

# Practitioners' Guide Public Consultation in the PA

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# Why consult the public?

Legitimacy

Credibility

Confidence

Added value

Transparency

Alienation and connectivity

Regulatory literacy

Managing conflict

Increased compliance

Social cohesion

# Public Consultation in the PA

## **Stage of consultation**

- **Informal consultation** takes place at the law drafting stage

## **Duration of consultation**

- Time-frame varies

## **Clarity of scope and impact**

- No clear guidelines or code of practice on consultation

## **Accessibility of consultation**

- Stakeholders can participate upon invitation only.

## **Communication**

- Draft regulations not made available online. No use of ICT tools for consultations with exception of legal database Al-Muqtafi

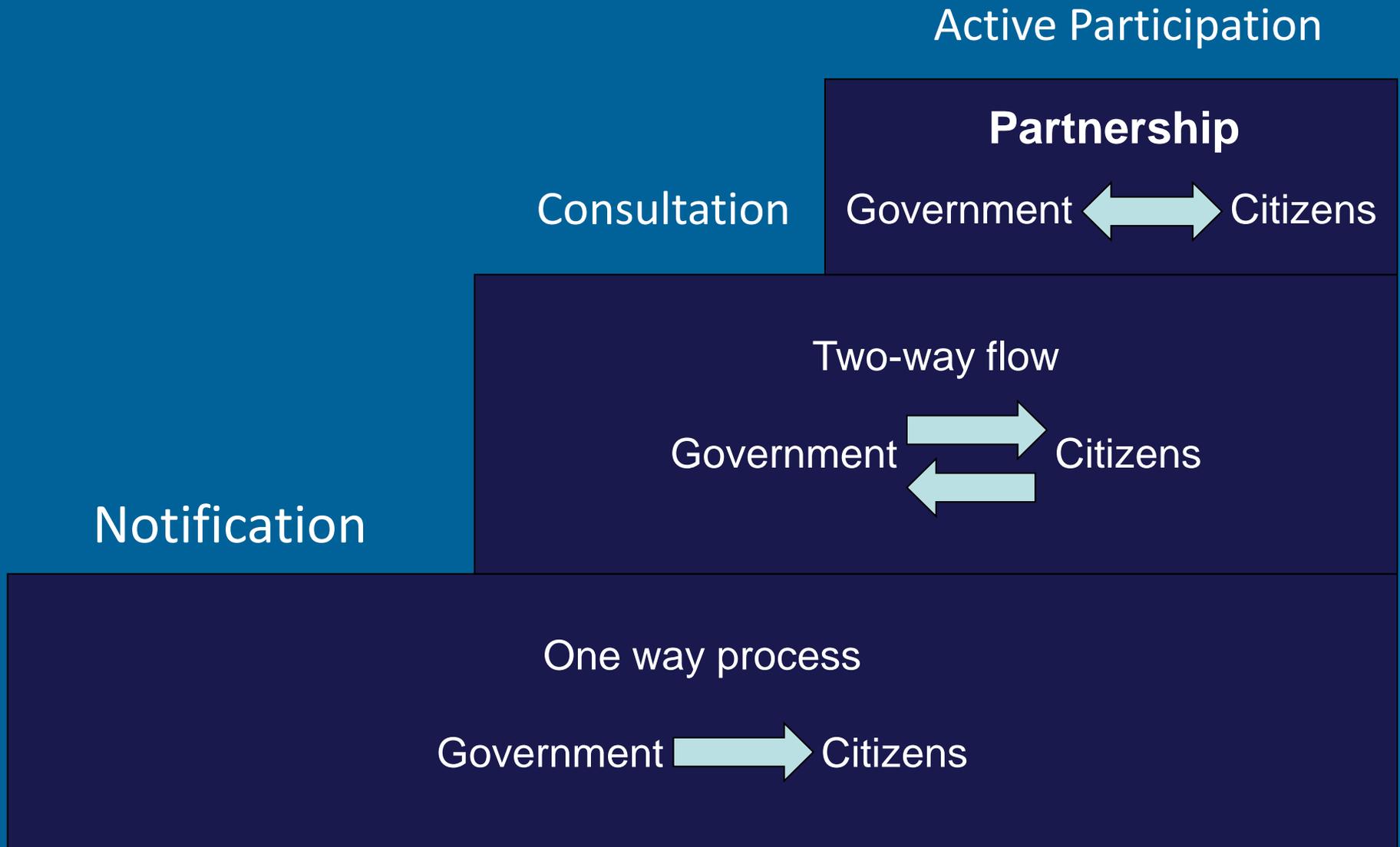
## **Responsiveness of consultation**

- Feedback provided orally or in writing but not mandatory

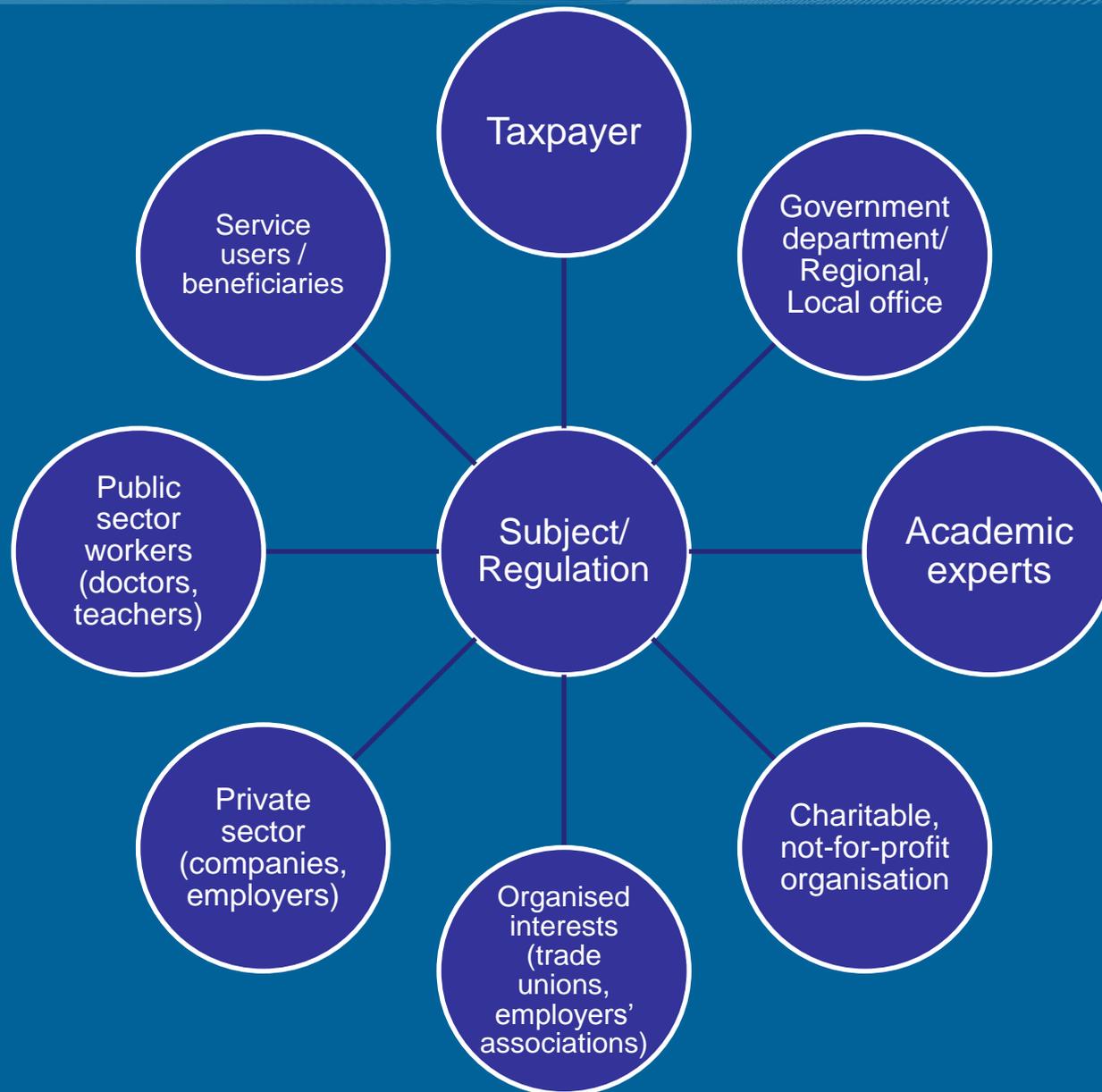
## **Burden of consultation**

- Complains about additional burden

# Scope and form of public consultation

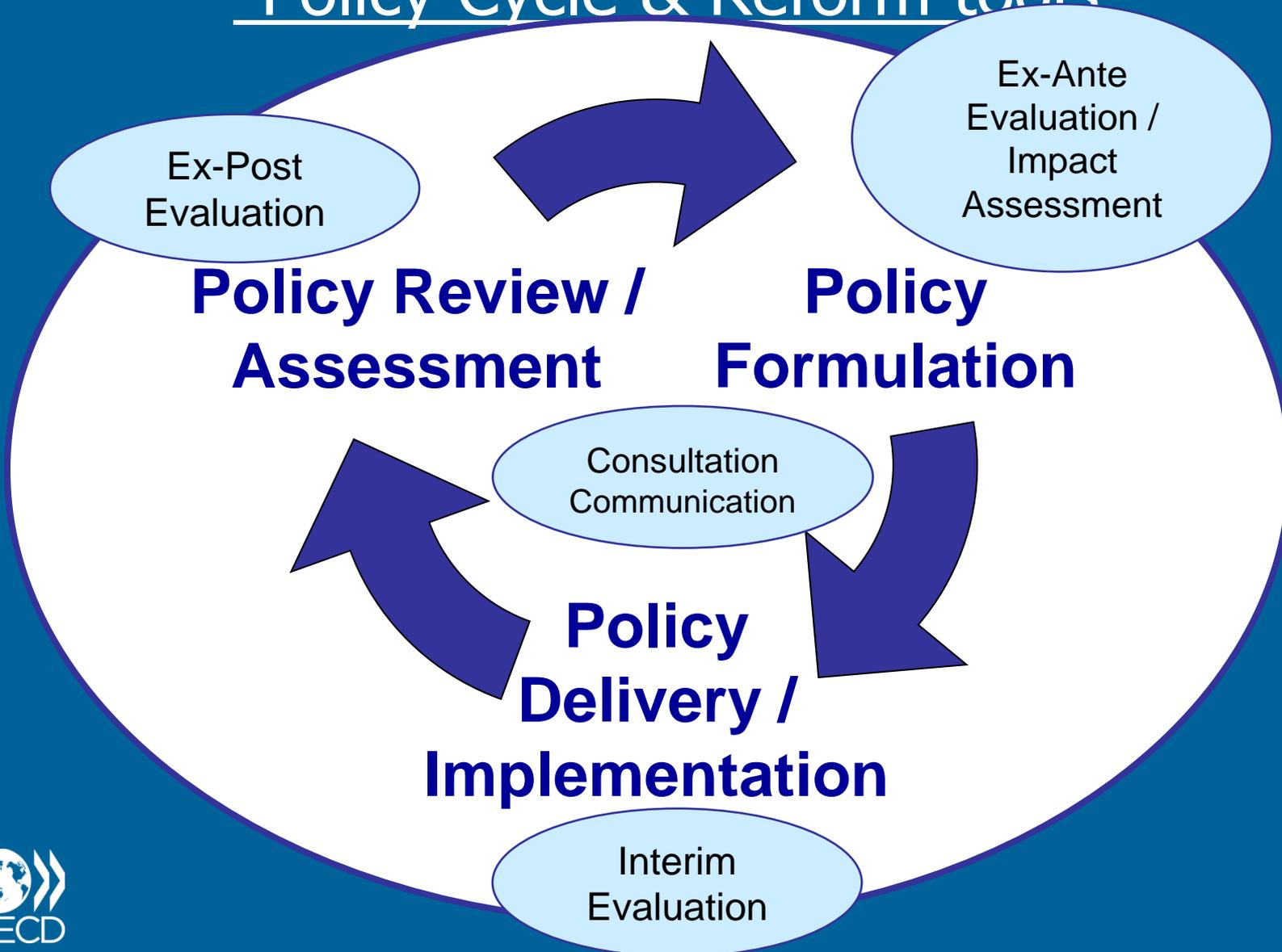


# Who to consult?

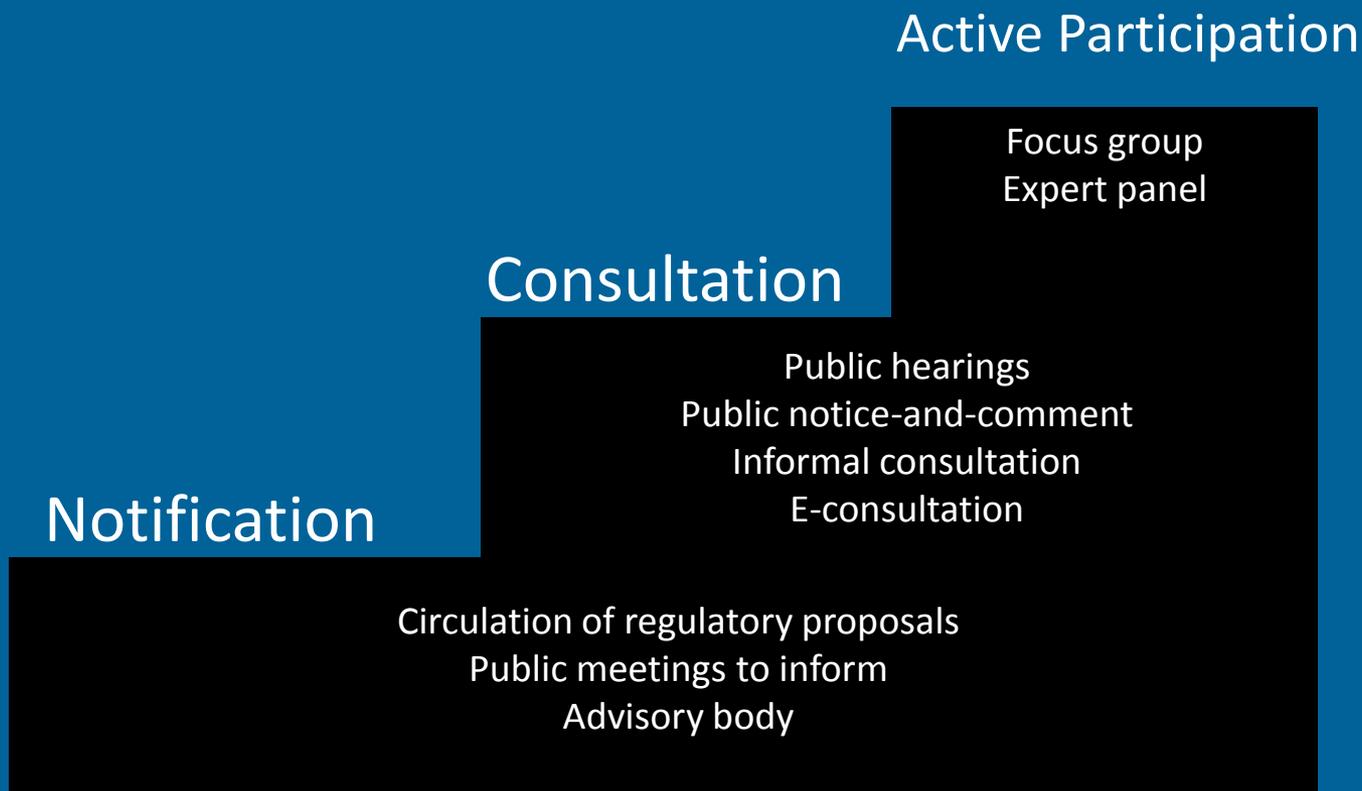


# When to consult?

## "Policy Cycle & Reform tools



# How to consult?



## Why?

Clarify the purpose of consultation at the outset.  
→ **A code of practice** can help to enhance confidence in consultation

## Who?

Consultation should be open & participation voluntary

**Be specific** when selecting whom to consult

Revisit the stakeholder analysis throughout the public consultation process

## When?

Set a clear framework and timescale

Align purposes with tools of public consultation in different stages of the policy cycle

## How?

Use a flexible approach that combines a range of consultation tools:  
Reach out to the stakeholders

Respond to comments received and use the input

Develop new approaches to better use ICT