

Module 5

- ▶ Quick look at Jordan's Policy Development Initiative
- ▶ The New Role of Business Associations in Reform
- ▶ Economic Policy and Advocacy Unit – Suggested Structure



A Competitive Private Sector Benefits from a Modern Regulatory System

No ideal regulatory model, but....

Success as an open, innovative, competitive economy benefits from a

low-cost, low-risk regulatory system

that also

reduces health, safety, and environmental risks and protects other public interests

Cost and risks ↓ Compliance with rules ↑

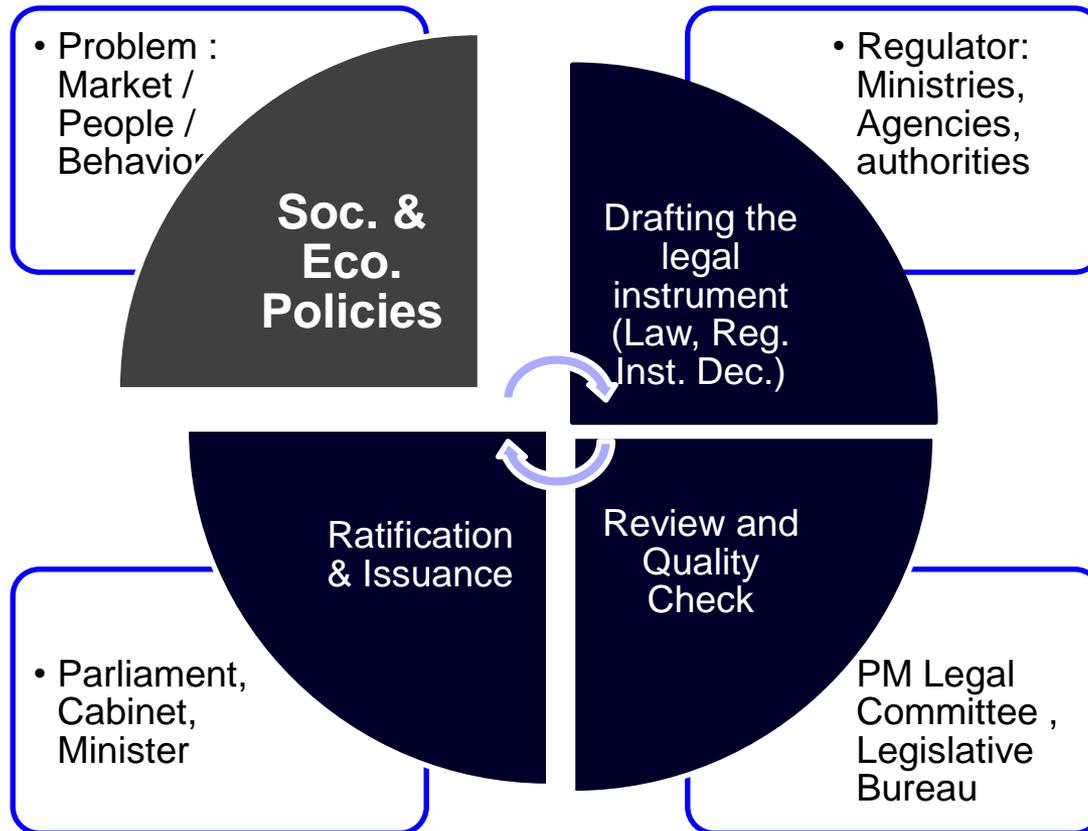


Non-ministerial regulatory institutions in Jordan

1. National Center for the Protection of Human Rights
2. Jordanian Nursing Council
3. Jordanian Medical Council
4. Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority
5. Civil Aviation Authority
6. Jordan Maritime Authority
7. Jordan Valley Authority
8. Water Authority
9. Natural Resources Authority
10. Petra Region Authority
11. Jordan Cooperative Corporation
12. The Ports Corporation
13. Orphans Funds Development Foundation
14. Economic and Social Association of Retired Servicemen and Veterans
15. Free Zone Corporation
16. Jordan Investment Corporation
17. Housing and Urban Development Corporation
18. Waqf Fund Development Corporation
19. Food and Drugs Corporation
20. Aqaba Railway Corporation
21. Agricultural Credit Corporation
22. Vocational Training Corporation
23. Social Security Corporation
24. Jordan Investment Board
25. Jordan Institution for Standards and Metrology
26. Civil Consumers' Corporation
27. Jordan Corporation for the Development of the Economic Enterprises
28. Jordan Radio and Television Corporation
29. Investment and Development of National Resources Corporation
30. Jordan Securities Commission
31. Executive Privatization Commission
32. Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
33. Electricity Regulatory Commission
34. Jordan Atomic Energy Commission
35. Public Transport Regulatory Commission
36. Insurance Commission
37. Jordanian Commission for the Promotion of the Investment Environment and Economic Activities
38. National Commission for Industrialization
39. Higher Council for Youth
40. Higher Council of Media
41. Higher Council for Sciences and Technology
42. Royal Jordan Geographic Center
43. National Information Technology Center
44. Royal Cultural Center
45. Development and Employment Fund
46. National Aid Fund
47. Postal Saving Fund
48. Zakat Fund
49. Hashmite Fund for Development of the Jordanian Badia
50. Central Bank of Jordan
51. Cities and Villages Development Bank
52. National Institute for Training
53. Jordan Hijaz Railway



Policy Development Cycle in Jordan





12-Step Policy Development Process

1. National Policy: By the council of Ministers in a Government and relevant stakeholders.	2. Sectoral Policy- strategy (social, environmental, economic...), Relevant ministries and relevant stakeholders.
3. Annual Legislative Agenda: <i>which plans ahead the issues the Ministries want to tackle in the upcoming year.</i>	4. Research and preparation: <i>legal research, best practices, problem definition, policy and aims/goals, stakeholders, assess risks and costs, timeframe, RIA document.</i>
5. Consultation phase: <i>The first Consultation and interaction phase.</i>	6. Final Policy Document by the Government institution and a complete development plan (Legal instrument, Program, Budget)
7. Legal draft for Law/Regulation/ Instruction relevant ministry or directorate and the legal committee of the ministry	8. Consultation on the draft law: <i>The second Consultation and interaction phase</i>
9. Final Draft of the law - lead by the ministry who owns this project. Quality checks by the Prime Ministry on consultation process and RIA	10. The legal basis and constitutional check/ legal drafting / check for redundancy or conflict - Legislative and Opinion Bureau: review legal quality of draft law and compliance
11. Present the law/Regulation to the Prime Ministry <i>pass/authorize the law</i>	12. Publish the law - by the relevant ministry, and the Legislative and Opinion Bureau, <i>Official Gazette</i>



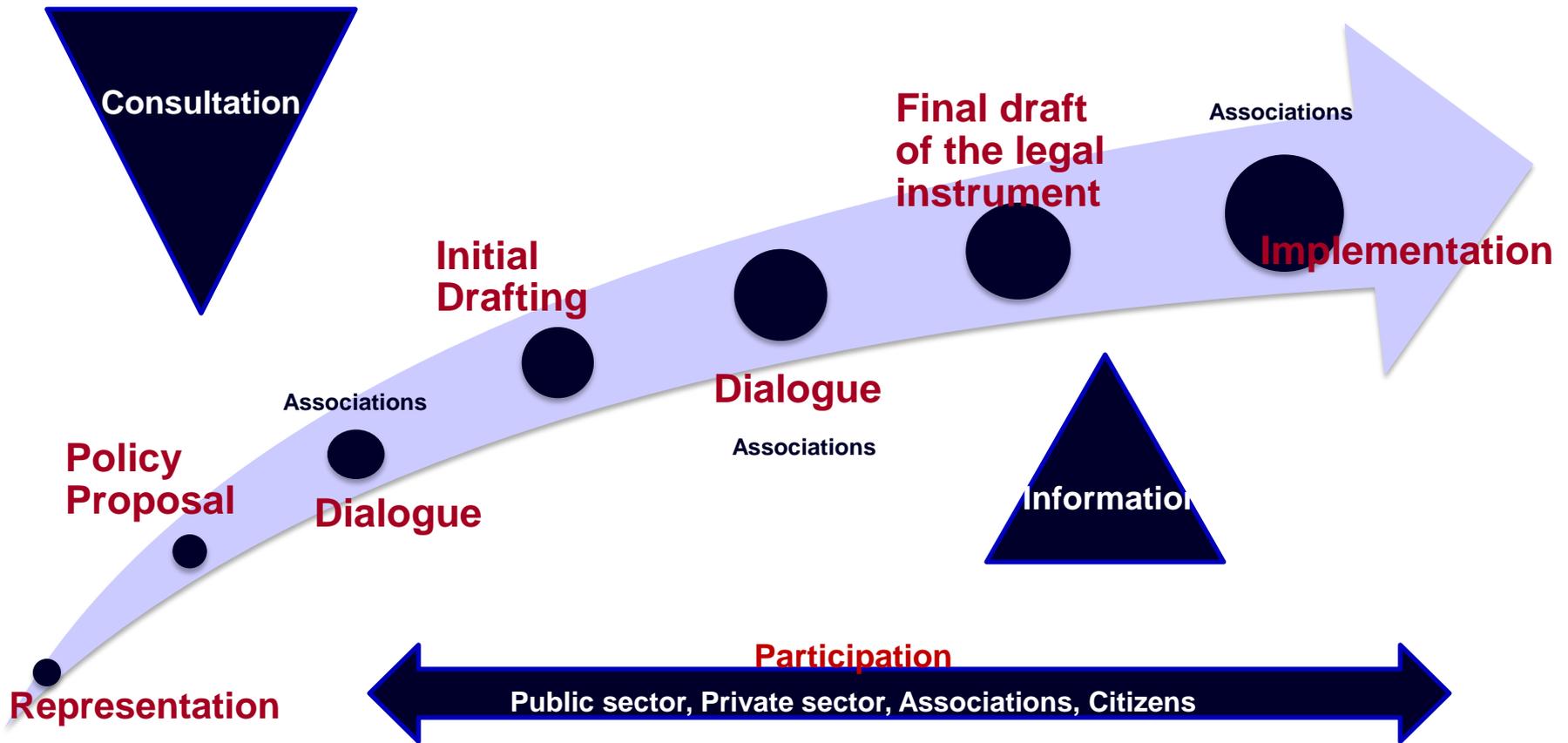
Benefits of the Consultation Law

To regulate the process of policy making, a **law** can be issued to clarify the roles of the actors involved in the processes and the procedures they are expected to pursue to arrive at an acceptable policy.

1. Greater transparency and public participation in policy making, better understanding by the public of government actions
2. Better designed policies through the participation and institutional consultation of all stakeholders
3. More stable and modernized legislative environment
4. Reduced cost of policy failures and corrections
5. Increased public confidence in the legislative process
6. Greater accountability, and higher compliance
7. The institutionalization of the public-private principle



Policy Development Engagement





The Advocacy Formula

- ▶ Relationships + Information = Access
- ▶ Access + Process = Results
- ▶ Results + Follow Up + Promotion = Credibility
- ▶ Credibility x Time = Power

Advocacy Outcome Scenarios

- ▶ **Win-Win:** Organization wins on the issue and gains credibility.
- ▶ **Win-Lose:** Organization wins on the issue and loses credibility.
- ▶ **Lose-Win:** Organization loses on the issue but gains credibility.
- ▶ **Lose-Lose:** Organization loses on the issue and loses credibility.



A Proactive Role within the Policy Development Process

- ▶ Benefits the reform process and public policies to support the members and the business community
- ▶ Linking reform with the private sector (Micro) and the government (Macro)
- ▶ Promote a platform to support a favorable position for implementation
- ▶ Encourage cooperation, networking & information exchange, share best practices
- ▶ Associations indirectly ensure quality by setting minimum standards for advocacy



An Evidence Based Advocacy Approach (3+4 Process)

1. Perform Stakeholders' assessment (Power/Interest Matrix)
2. Short/Medium/Long term Policy Agenda (3 years)
3. Implementation plan on how you will pursue your policy agenda. (Action Priority Matrix)

AND

1. *Research, Research, Research*
2. *Quantitative/Qualitative Analysis Tools*
3. *Management (Consultation, Positioning, Reporting)*
4. *Communications and Dialogue*



Economic Policy & Advocacy (EPA) Unit - Functions & Roles

- Economic research
- Impact assessment studies
- Ongoing research
- Database

Economic
Analysis
Function

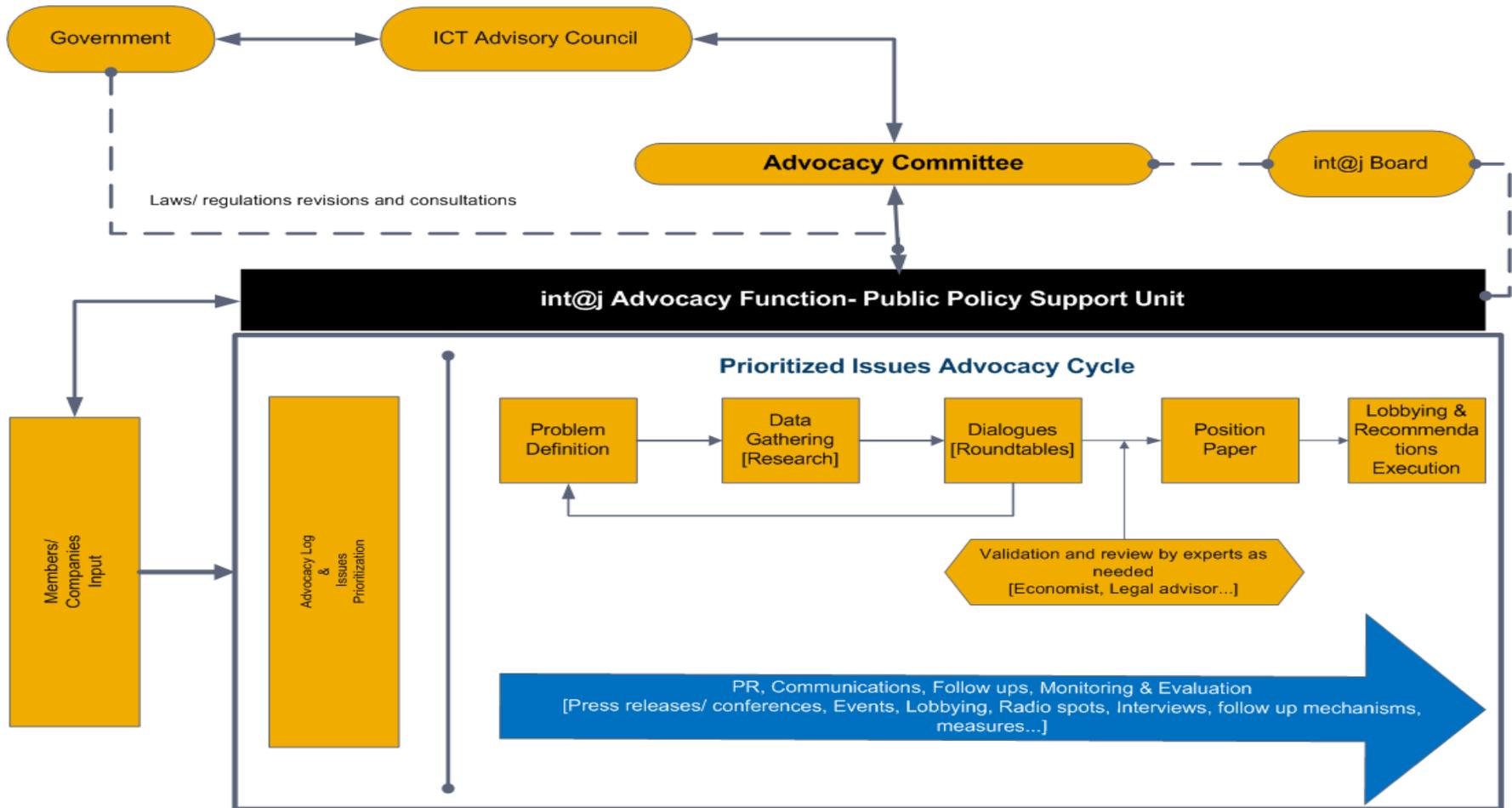
Economic Policy & Advocacy
Unit

Advocacy /
Communications
Function

- Oversee implementation of Advocacy
- Manage website and e-registry
- Assist Associations staff in complying with consultation / Communications Strategy
- Review consultation reports

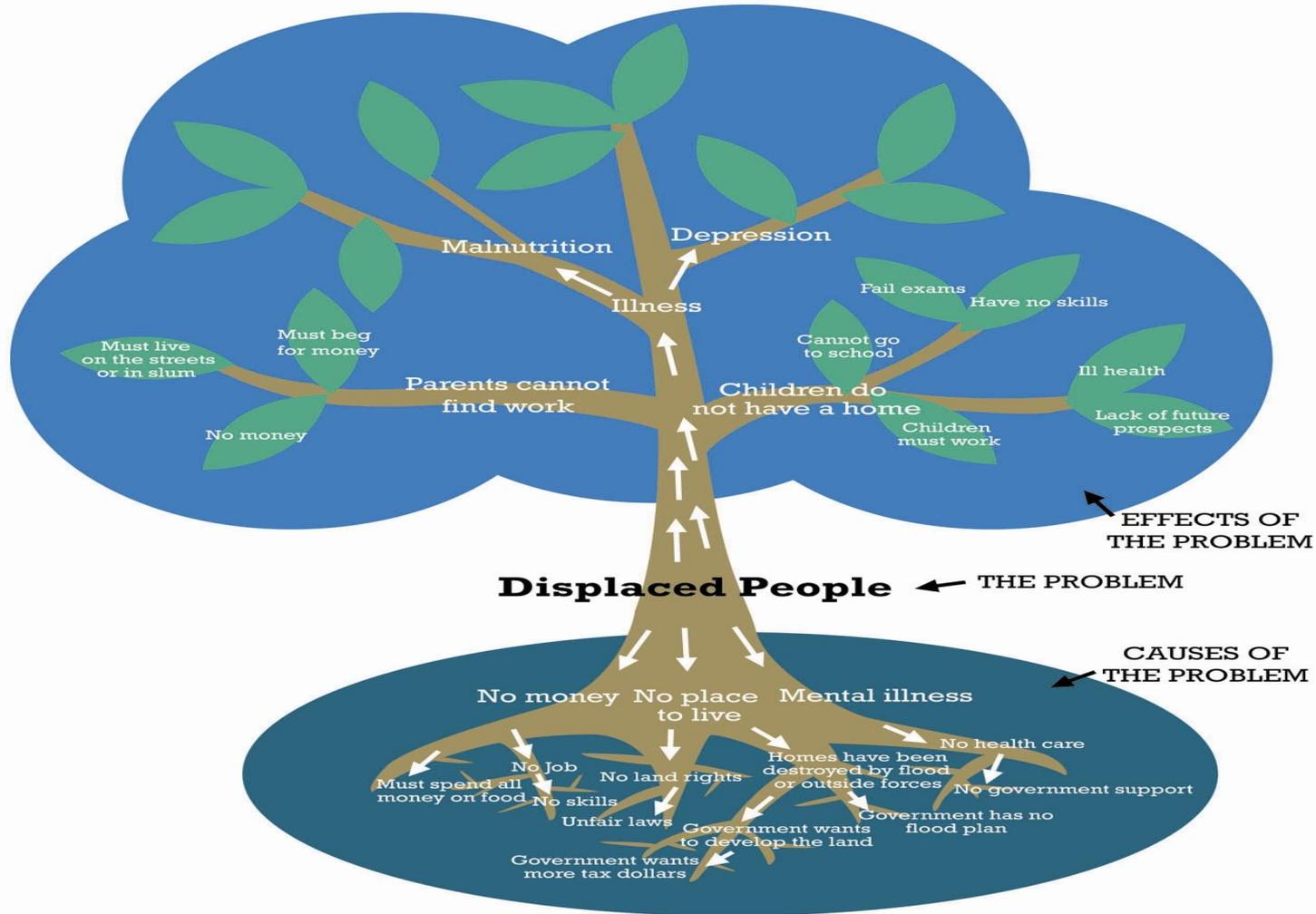


int@j Advocacy Model & Approach





The absence of your preferred solution is NOT the problem





Thank you!