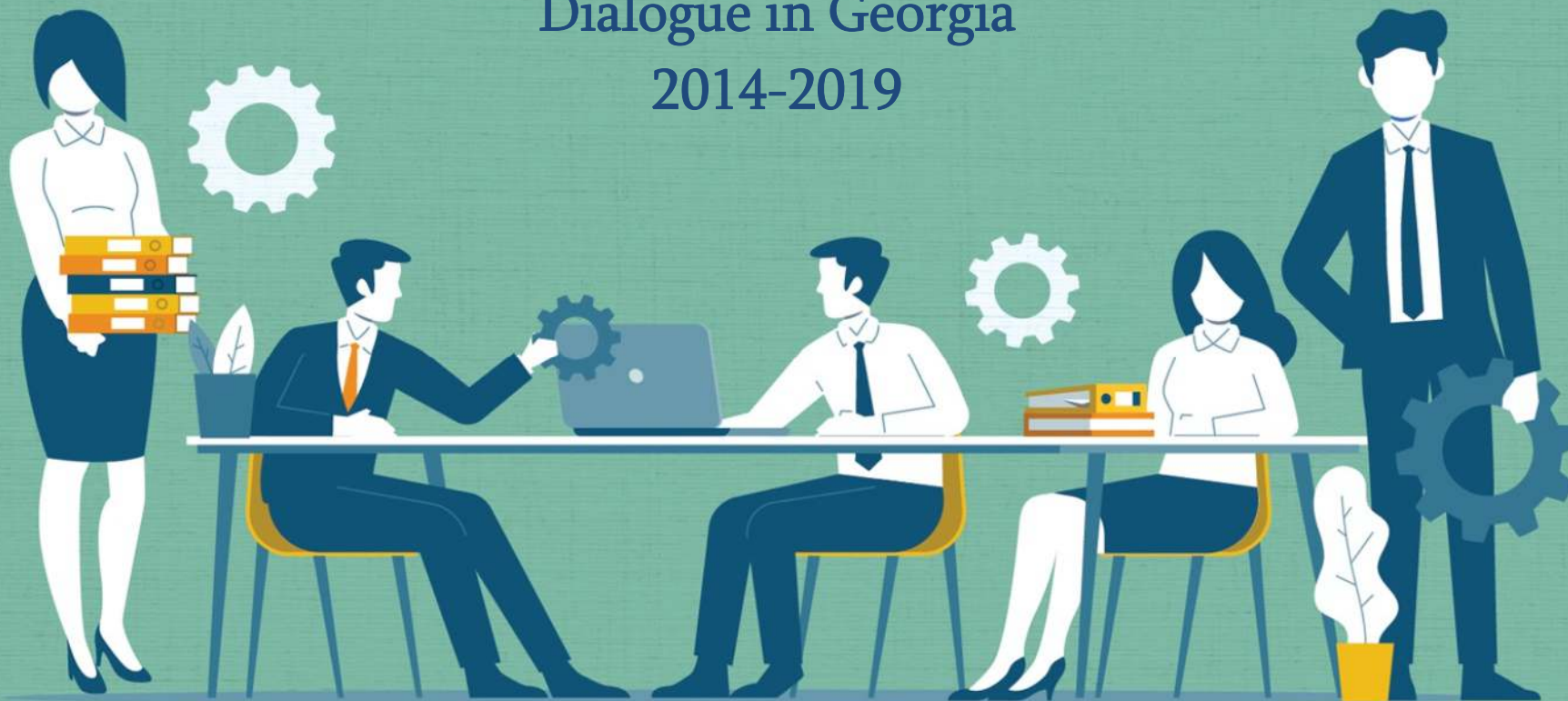




ინფორმაციის თავისუფლების
განვითარების ინსტიტუტი

Evaluation of the Extent and Quality of Public Private Dialogue in Georgia 2014-2019



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About the Project - Goals



Evaluating extent and quality of PPD.



Revealing and awarding the most successful cases of quality PPD.



Raising awareness on PPD.

Project implementation period: 2015-2019 პერიოდი:

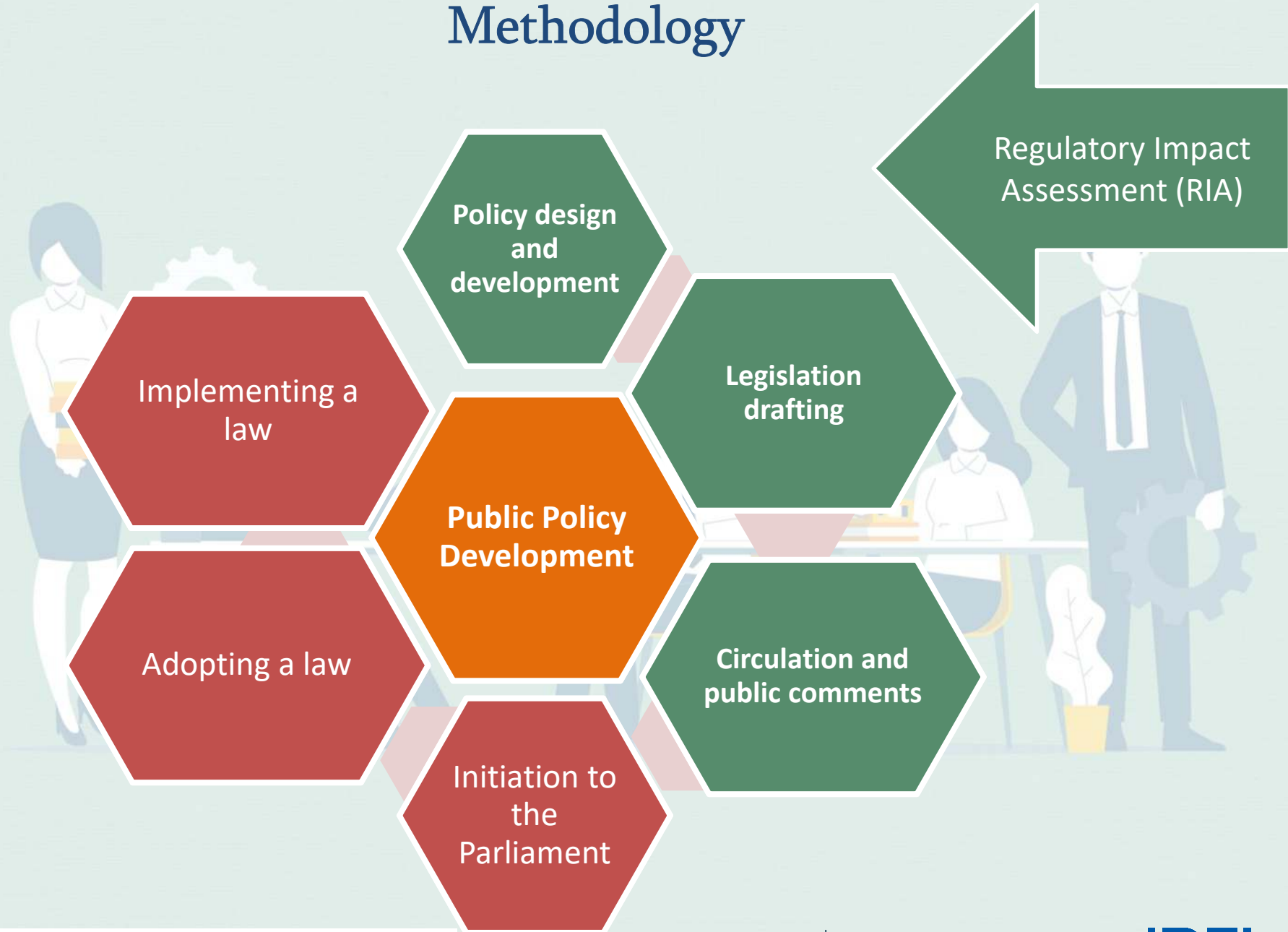


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Methodology



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Policy Design and Development



Evaluation Criteria



Informing and involving relevant stakeholders



Public discussions and meetings



The process of discussing received comments



Decision-making process



Involvement of high-level decision makers



Prior analysis of the problem and documents



Legislation Drafting



Evaluation Criteria



Existence of a drafting committee



Informing and involving relevant stakeholders



The process of discussing received comments



Decision-making process



Involvement of high-level decision makers



Prior analysis of the problem and documents



Circulation and Public Comments



Evaluation Criteria

- ✓ The public and relevant stakeholders have access to the final draft
- ✓ Public discussions of the final draft
- ✓ Receiving, discussing and considering comments
- ✓ Process of discussing the comments
- ✓ Discussions all over the country



Ex-ante RIA



Evaluation Criteria

- ✓ Whether RIA was prepared or not
- ✓ Stage of RIA preparation
- ✓ Involvement of relevant stakeholders
- ✓ Access to the results of RIA and discussions



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Main Findings



In the vast majority of cases, state entities ensured or attempted to ensure PPD in the process of policy development.



Public entities actively involved different associations in the process of PPD, therefore ensuring wide representation of the private sector.



Public entities often used various platforms of dialogue in the process of PPD



Important changes were made to the vast majority of the draft laws included in the report as a result of receiving and discussing comments of private sector representatives.





Main Findings



In a number of cases those private sector representatives that were not included in the platforms were denied opportunity to be involved in the process



State entities found it problematic to establish a well-organized process for discussing submitted comments and providing relevant feedback on each comment.



In some cases, when draft laws were published online, public entities were reluctant to take proactive measures to reach out to the wider public.





Main Findings



In other instances, when large-scale public discussions were organized with the aim of introducing the draft law to the public, the full texts of the draft laws were not published for public scrutiny.

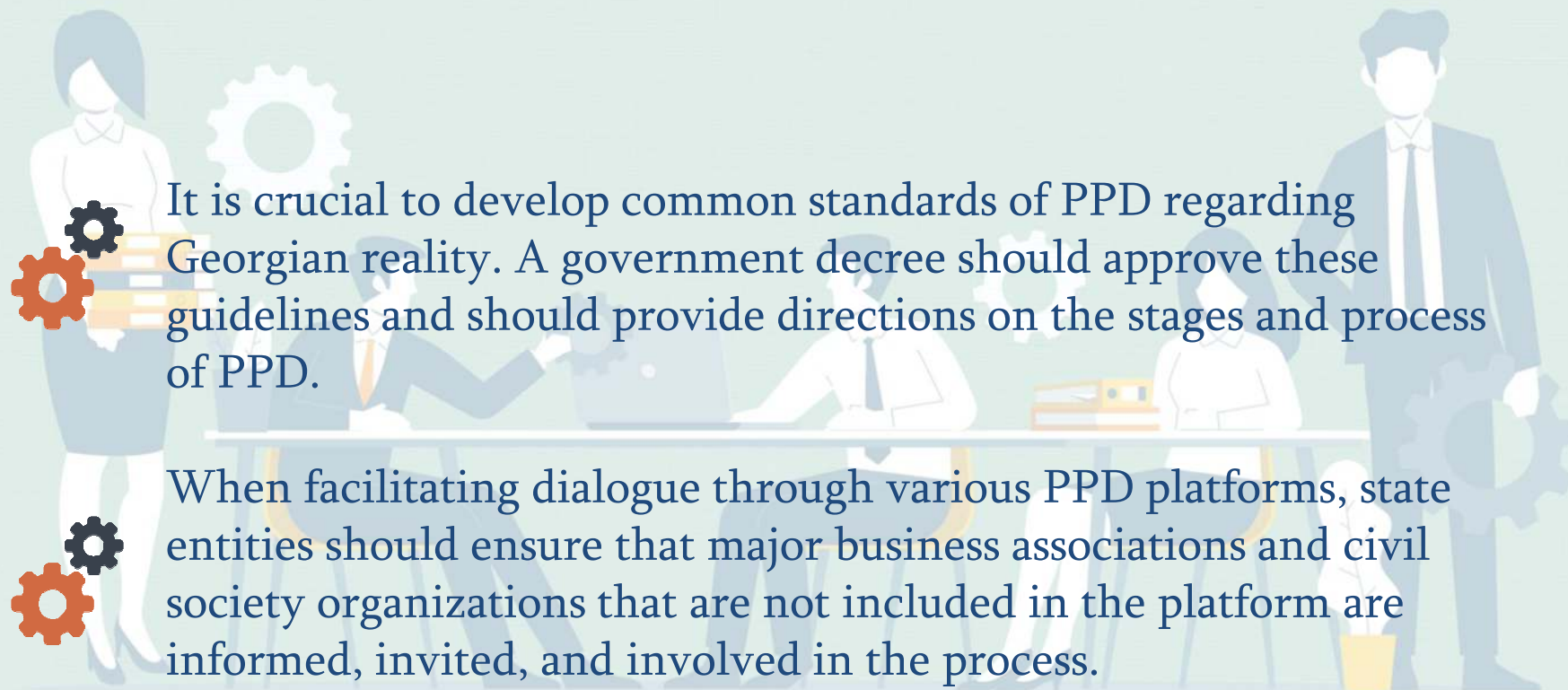


In the vast majority of cases, when state entities prepared research and study documents for draft laws under discussion, they did not directly share those research documents with private sector representatives involved in the process. Instead, they referred to these findings during discussions.





Recommendations



It is crucial to develop common standards of PPD regarding Georgian reality. A government decree should approve these guidelines and should provide directions on the stages and process of PPD.

When facilitating dialogue through various PPD platforms, state entities should ensure that major business associations and civil society organizations that are not included in the platform are informed, invited, and involved in the process.



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Recommendations



It is important that interested parties are informed at the early stages of policy development and have access to information about the planned changes.

State entities should involve private sector representatives in the preparation of initial versions of draft laws and should include them in drafting working groups.

During the process of dialogue, state entities should establish a well-organized process of discussing received comments and give relevant feedback on each comment received.





Recommendations

It is important to conduct comprehensive RIAs for the draft laws with high potential for social-economic impact.

Holding discussions throughout the entire country—outside of Tbilisi—is of utmost importance.

State entities should grant the wider public access to final versions of draft laws (by publishing them on relevant websites) and should take proactive measures to reach out to the wider public.

Representatives of state entities should directly share research and study documents prepared for draft laws with all relevant stakeholders involved in the process



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Rating

Policy design and development

Legislation drafting

Circulation and public comments

Ex-ante Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)

Draft Code on Spatial Planning and Construction



Amendments to the Tax Code of Georgia (corporate income tax, Estonian Model)



Draft Law on Vocational Education



Draft Code of Environmental Impact Assessment





Rating

Draft Law of Georgia on Innovations



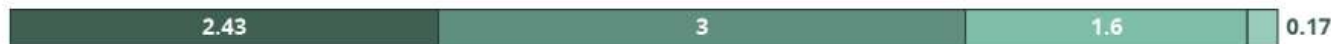
Amendments to the Tax Code of Georgia (capital market reform)



Draft Law of Georgia on Pension Savings



Amendments to the Tax Code of Georgia (stock exchange)



Draft Law on Accounting, Reporting and Auditing



Draft Waste Management Code



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