

- Insufficient or badly-used time
- Time-wasted on legislation that will go nowhere
   BUT minority have right to be heard/make proposals
- Bill amended in way incompatible with Constitution, Rules of Procedure etc
- Constitutional hurdles too high for legislation to pass
- Rules of Procedure at variance with Constitution



- Proper debate on principle
- Opportunity for amendments to be discussed
  - Amendments must be within scope of Bill and otherwise orderly
- Opportunity for reference back to Committee
- Final approval opportunity
- High quality advice to Speaker and advice accepted
- High quality advice to Deputies generally
- Parliamentary officials trusted by Deputies

# PLENARY CONSIDERATION IN VRU



- Insufficient or badly-used time
- Poor quality Deputies
- No cross-factional working
- Poor quality advice
- Good quality advice ignored
- Amendments made that are irrational or unconstitutional
- t IDEAL VRU COMMITTEE PROCESS
- Committees with clear responsibilities, aligned to Ministries
  - Clear procedures for dealing with overlaps
- Main Committee supported by Committees for Opinion
- Bill comes out of Committee(s) in better form than it entered Committee
- Committees act largely consensually
- Committees are participatory
- Committees act on evidence base
- Ministers are willing witnesses
- Committees have necessary resources time, personnel (Deputies, staff and advisers)

## LAW IMPLEMENTATION



- Law is brought into force when
  - Affected people understand its implications
  - Resources are in place to ensure it is effective
- Objectives achieved/Law regarded as success



WHAT CAN GO WRONG

- Brought into force
  - Too soon
  - Too late
  - Not at al
- Inadequate funding/resourcing
- Objectives not achieved
- Problems with delegated/secondary legislation



# POST-LEGISLATIVE SCRUTINY —

- · Has the Law achieved its objectives?
- Good practice lessons important
- Recommendations for improvement
  - Different administrative practices
  - Is new amending legislation necessary?
- Lessons for future post-legislative scrutiny
- Lessons for the way future legislation is presented

Draft for discussion



# End to end Legislative Process

Different actors in process have different interests

### EXECUTIVE

- Ministers
- Officials

### **DEPUTIES**

- As a whole
- Those who unwaveringly support the Executive
- Those who sometimes support the Executive
- Those who normally oppose the Executive
- Those who invariably oppose the Executive
- Independent Deputies
- Deputies who represent constituencies
- List Deputies

### OTHERS

- VRU officials
- Judiciary
- Civil Society Organizations
- Businesses
- Citizens/ voters





VRU COMMITTEE PROCESS

## ✓ CONCEPTION STAGE

- CONSULTATION STAGE
- **✓** DRAFTING PROCESS
- ✓ INTRODUCTION TO VRU
- PROCESS FOR LAWS
  TO IMPLEMENT AA/ACQUIS
- **✓ VRU COMMITTEE PROCESS**
- PLENARY CONSIDERATION IN VRU
- ✓ LAW IMPLEMENTATION
- ✓ POST-LEGISLATIVE SCRUTINY

### SOURCES FOR LEGISLATION

- 🕂 GOOD SOURCES FOR LEGISLATION
- Manifesto implementation/coherent political work programme
- European acquis
- Bright ideas
- Copying good practice elsewhere
- Recognition that things need mending
- Court decisions
- Well thought through recommendations from -
  - Post-legislative scrutiny [end-to-end = virtuous circle]
  - Committee hearings/reports
  - Stakeholder groups
  - Experts
  - Auditors
  - Citizen pressure and petitions
  - Municipalities



- Grandstanding
- Trouble-making
- Knee-jerk reaction

### CONCEPTION STAGE

- ← IDEAL CONCEPTION STAGE
- Problem properly identified
- Legislation is only or best solution
- Legislation in the area is a priority
- Funding and other resources are available for effective implementation



- Poor idea
- Poor motivation
- Inadequate response to source/problem
- Failure to prioritise/have a coherent work programme
- Failure to look ahead to implementation

### WHAT CAN GO WRONG

- Insufficient coordination inside government
- Inadequate legal knowledge
- Draft does not address problem
- Unclear or contradictory drafting instructions



### IDEAL DRAFTING PROCESS

- Clear instructions
- Proper understanding of existing law and compatibility with it
- Lawyers with specialist drafting skills
- Beginning of efficient digitised legislative workflow



### DRAFTING PROCESS



- Insufficient time allowed or accessibility flawed
- Wrong people asked
- Wrong questions asked (eg leading questions)
- Right people unwilling to engage
- No willingness to respond to legitimate criticism
- No proper process to take on comments made
- No consultation at all



- Genuine willingness to consult and to take on comments
- Right people/organisations consulted and given enough time to respond
- Process accessible

# **CONSULTATION STAGE**



# INTRODUCTION TO VRU

- IDEAL PROCESS FOR INTRODUCTION TO VRU
  - Efficient, firm and rapid legality/compliance check
- Rationing of opportunities to avoid log-jams
- Executive has achievable and rational legislative plan
- Restrictions on free-for-all for ordinary Deputies



### WHAT CAN GO WRONG

- No limit on numbers
- Technical requirements not met
  - Sense
  - Compatibility (Constitution; European acquis etc)
  - Rules of Procedure



# PROCESS FOR LAWS — TO IMPLEMENT AA/ACQUIS



- Clear alignment with acquis
- Rational prioritisation
- Coordinated working between European Integration Office/CMU/Committee
  - But recognition of different roles
- Hurdle of compliance before draft Laws introduced is rigorously enforced
- Well supported and expert European Integration Committee
- Coordination between EIC and other Committees



- Heavy lifting not done inside Government poor drafts appear in VRU
- Ordinary Deputies' ignorance of acquis
- Lack of prioritisation inside European Integration Committee
- Too much nugatory activity