

Who participates in the creation and analysis of public policy?

Scientific researchers

Popularization and application of scientific achievements to address common problems of public interest - publish applied research and popular reviews of research and studies aimed at the general public

Participate in measuring the effects of public policy using different theories

Activists, think tank analysts

Advocating the specific problems in society to be solved - publish policy papers (policy briefs) with concrete advocacy for a particular change in society

Civil sector (non-government organizations)

In accordance with their goals and interests, they publicly advocate for concrete solutions and draw attention to the problems of their members

Consultants, development experts

Participate in the preparation of analyzes and public policies and regulations engaged by authorities (usually through development projects funded by international development assistance funds)

Representatives of industry and business associations (dealing with public sector relations, regulatory initiatives, etc.)

as members of working groups, through the participation in various public meetings, in direct consultation with representatives of the authorities and professional services of the state administration

through lobbying for specific amendments to the regulations.

Employees in public administration

Employees of ministries, institutes, local offices, secretariats

Assembly staff (MPs advisers, professional services)

International institutions

for example European Commission through the process of negotiations and accession)

Politicians

Determine the direction and basic principles of the application of the ruling will, during their mandates in power make decisions in the domain of public policies - relying more or less on the concept of public policy making

All interested citizens / individuals

They can initiate a change of public policy alone or through associations and participate in their creation. For example: writing petitions, joining organizations, participating in working groups for writing strategies and laws, testifying on social networks, etc.

International organizations - such as the UN, World Bank, OECD, International Monetary Fund

Provide valuable knowledge bases on the state of affairs in particular areas, current problems and their causes, effective intervention measures and programs - based on their research and experience in implementing development projects worldwide