Employers were also interested in the policymaking process because of their essential role in procuring healthcare coverage for their employees. Therefore, the individuals were interested in knowing what the different programs under the policy entail to determine which one aligns with the needs of the workers (Ref-AB1CD2). In addition, they are interested in determining which of the programs is affordable.

Pharmaceutical companies were also chief stakeholders in the policymaking process because they were impacted directly by the instigated statutes. For example, the organizations were required to sell medications at affordable costs to ensure that the consumers received value for their money. Therefore, they had to give substantial discounts, which reduced their profit margins (Ref-A1B2C3). Consequently, they were key participants in lobbying against the instigation of such disadvantageous tenets

The effective strategies used during the policymaking process that contributed to its success included the use of lobbyists during the policymaking process. Intense lobbying was undertaken to influence the standpoint of members of the parliament. Some lobbyists advocated for the interests of business entities who would be negatively impacted by the tenet (Ref-DJ49F2). On the other hand, others solicited the well-being of the consumers who would be the key beneficiaries of the program. Another important tool used during the policymaking process was educating concerned parties such as healthcare providers about the policy, what it entails and how it should be implemented. The strategy was essential in ensuring that it was implemented effectively.