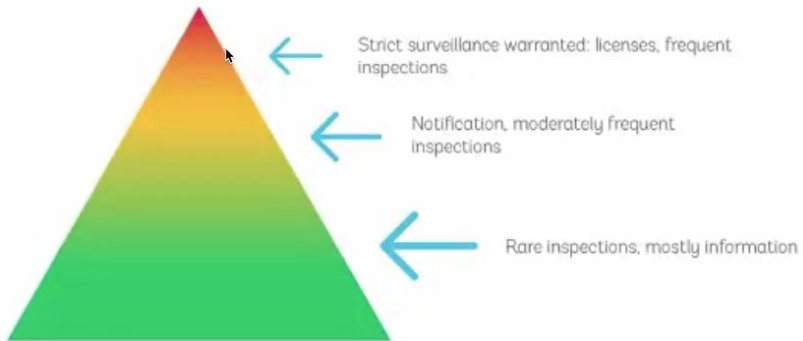


Regulatory Tools

Risk-Based Regulation

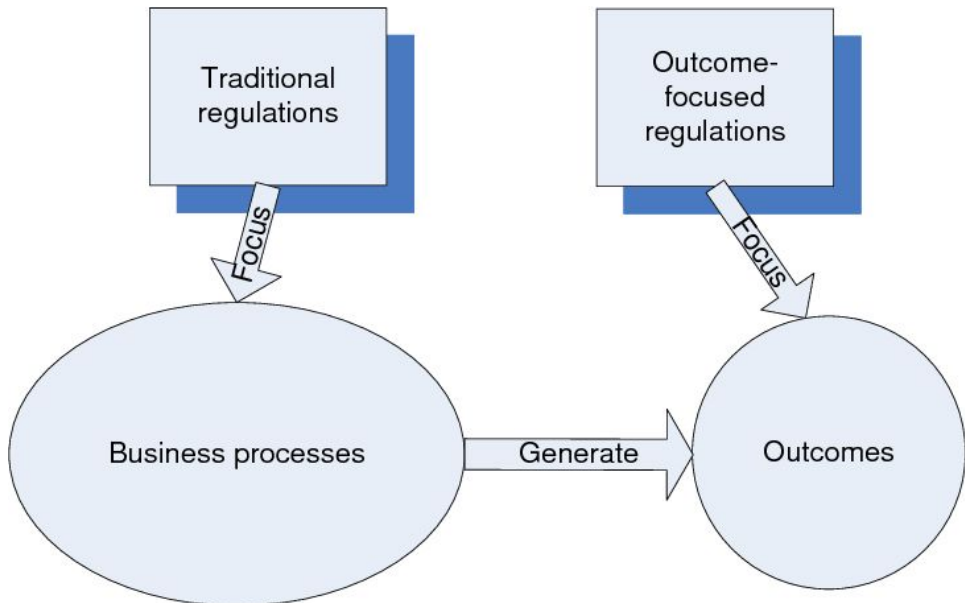
"Risk-Based Regulation (RBR) achieves public policy objectives by targeting activities that pose the highest risk to the public well-being, and in turn lowers burdens for a variety of lower-risk sectors and firms."

(<https://olc.worldbank.org/content/risk-based-regulation>)



Outcome-Based Regulation

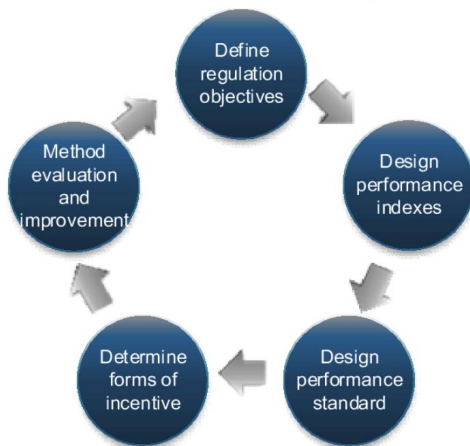
"Outcome-based regulatory requirements specify the desired result that a regulation intends to achieve, rather than describing a specific process or action that must be followed to achieve compliance, as in prescriptive regulations." ([Canada Food Inspection Agency](#))



[Quanjun Yin. 2012. An Outcome-Based Approach for Ensuring Regulatory Compliance of Business Processes](#)

Performance-Based Regulation

"Performance-based regulation (PBR) is an approach to utility regulation designed to strengthen utility performance incentives. Thus defined, the term PBR is synonymous with incentive regulation. The two most common forms of PBR are award-penalty mechanisms ("APMs") and multiyear rate plans ("MRPs"). Both involve mathematical formulas that can lower regulatory cost at the same time that they encourage better performance. " ([Wikipedia](#))

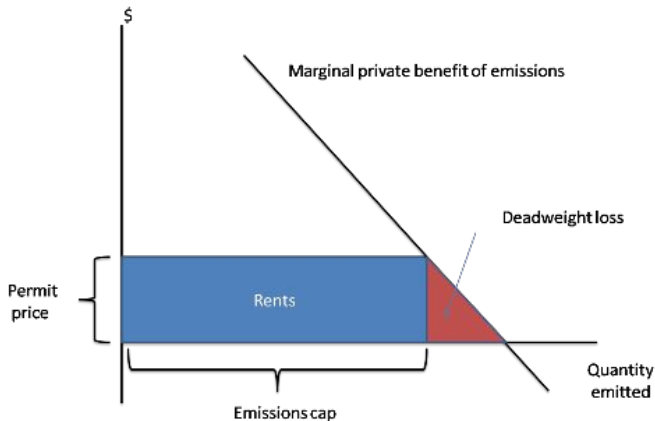


Procedure of power grid performance-based regulation.

Zhu, Xiwen & Ma, Qian & Wang, Qin & Chen, Xinchun. (2019). Development and Enlightenment of Performance-based Transmission and Distribution Price Regulation Method. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science. 252. 032043. 10.1088/1755-1315/252/3/032043.

Tradable Permits

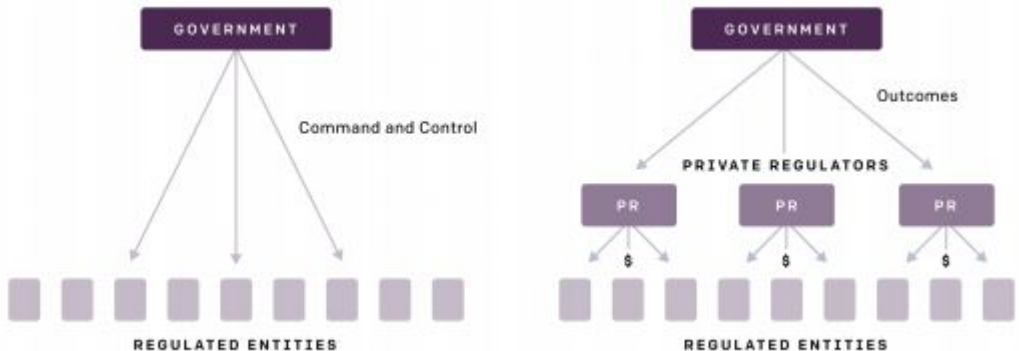
"Tradable permits address the commons problem by rationing access to the resource and privatizing the resulting access rights. The first step involves setting a limit on user access to the resource. For fisheries this would involve the total allowable catch. For water supply it would involve the amount of water that could be extracted. For pollution control it typically specifies the aggregate amount of emissions allowed in the relevant control region. This limit defines the aggregate amount of access to the resource that is authorized. These access rights are then allocated on some basis (to be described) to potential individual users. Depending on the specific system, these rights may be transferable to other users and/or bankable for future use. Users who exceed limits imposed by the rights they hold face penalties up to and including the loss of the right to participate." ([The Drama of the Commons](#))



[Krugman 2009](#)

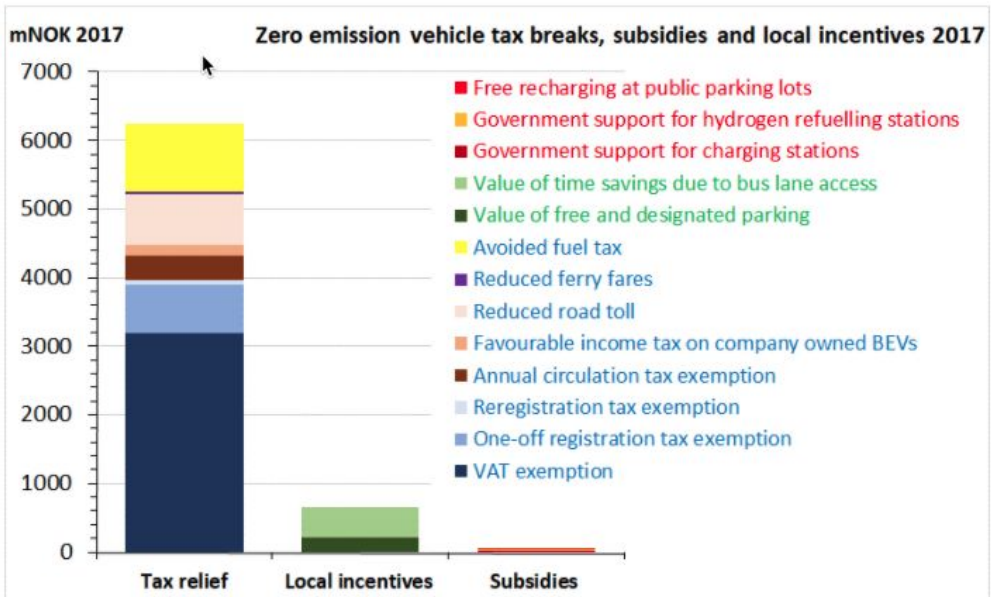
Regulatory Markets

Regulatory markets are a three-party regulation model that sees governments licensing and overseeing an industry of private regulators who then monitor and keep companies who are using and developing a given technology in check.



Subsidies and Tax Credits

Subsidies or tax credits can be used to make a more expensive but more favorable for public policy goals product more competitive with products that are less favorable. "" ()



Estimated value of tax breaks, local regulatory incentives and government subsidies for zero emission vehicles in Norway 2017. Source: Fridstrøm (2019b).

User Fees

To reduce the consumption of some public resource a government might impose a user fee. Example would be fee charged at the local dump. "" ()



Day Use Fees - 2019

Fees effective from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020

Daily Vehicle Permit	Base Fee	HST	Total
Regular (minimum)	\$10.84	\$1.41	\$12.25
Regular (maximum)	\$18.58	\$2.42	\$21.00
Ontario Senior (minimum)	\$8.63	\$1.12	\$9.75

Levy

A levy is a fee charged by the government to recover its costs in connection with some public resource. A government fisheries act, for example, might specify an amount that can be recovered from holders of fishery concessions based on the size of the catch permitted. "" ()

Government Procurement

Government procurement qua regulation is when rules or laws specify the conditions that products must meet in order to be eligible for government purchase. "" ()

Economic Property Rights

Economic property rights qua regulation is when . "" ()

Organizational Principles

Organizations can self-regulate or posture as self-regulating by articulating principles that are claimed to guide their actions.

Consensus Principles

Organizations can self-regulate or posture as self-regulating by identifying shared principles that are claimed to guide their actions.

Industry Self Rating

An industry might self-regulate or posture as self-regulating by setting up it's own standards organization.

THE FILM RATING SYSTEM

GENERAL AUDIENCES



Nothing that would offend parents for viewing by children.

PARENTAL GUIDANCE SUGGESTED



Parents urged to give "parental guidance." May contain some material parents might not like for their young children.

PARENTS STRONGLY CAUTIONED



Parents are urged to be cautious. Some material may be inappropriate for pre-teenagers.

RESTRICTED



Contains some adult material. Parents are urged to learn more about the film before taking their young children with them.

NO ONE 17 AND UNDER ADMITTED



Clearly adult. Children are not admitted.

Licensing

Laws and rules may require that individuals or organizations be licensed to be able to create or operate particular technologies. Obtaining a license may require education, training, credentials, experience, safety records, etc.



Certification Marks

Organizations

International Standards

The International Standards Organization (ISO) is a consortium of national standards organizations that promotes worldwide proprietary, industrial, and commercial standards. In theory, standards facilitate the production safe, reliable, and good quality products and services. Standards can make production and trade more efficient and fair and help companies enter new markets. Standards can safeguard end-users by ensuring that certified products conform to minimum standards. ([Wikipedia](#))

