

Roster of Resources for Business Inspections

This roster of resources is by no means complete or comprehensive. This is a living document in the sense that will be updated on a regular basis. This list is current as of June, 2006.

FIAS website: <http://www.fias.net/resources/>

[Case Studies of Reform of Government Inspections: Canada](#). Jacobs and Associates, Inc. February 2005.

[Case Studies of Reform of Government Inspections: Customs Inspections in the Philippines](#). Second draft for client review. Jacobs and Associates Inc. December 2004.

[Case Studies of Reform of Government Inspections: The Netherlands](#). Jacobs and Associates, Inc. February 2005.

[Case Studies of Reform of Government Inspections: Mexico](#). Jacobs and Associates, Inc. February 2005.

SME/BEE website:

http://ifcqp.ifc.org/QuickPlace/beenet/Main.nsf/h_Toc/905df0137a3039a48525710a00599a25/?OpenDocument

[Reducing Administrative Burdens: effective inspection and enforcement](#). Philip Hampton. March 2005.

[Review of International Practice in Inspections Reform](#). Sanda Putnina. IFC, April 2005.

[Safety Implications of European Risk Based Inspection and Maintenance Methodology](#). Prepared by Mitsui Babcock for the Health and Safety Executive 2005.

[What Entrepreneurs Need to Know about Inspection](#). Uzbekistan SME Survey Project. Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. January 2004.

[The Inspections System in Uzbekistan](#). Case Study for the Conference on "Reforming the Business Environment" Cairo, EGYPT November 29 - December 1, 2005, IFC PEP.

[The Power of Knowledge](#). A success story - IFC's partnership raises legal awareness of Uzbek entrepreneurs and empowers them to exercise their rights and fight corruption.

[Reforming the Inspections System in Uzbekistan](#). Zafar Kashimov. Cairo, Egypt. November 28, 2005.

[Tajikistan Inspection Registration](#). Prepared by IFC team and endorsed by the Antimonopoly Agency, Ministry of Justice, Tax Department and Presidential Administration, Spring 2006. (Available in Russian only)

[What Entrepreneurs Need to Know about Inspection](#). Uzbekistan SME Survey Project. Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. January 2004.

Some references on Inspection and Regulatory Reform

Better Regulation Task Force. (1999). Enforcement. (<http://www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/regulation/ria-guidance/content/enforce-sanc/index.asp>)

European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law. 2001. Best Practice in Compliance Monitoring. IMPEL NETWORK. June. (<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/impel/compliance.htm>)

Galligan, Langan II, & Nicandrou, eds. (1998). Administrative Justice in the New European Democracies: Case Studies of Administrative Law and Process in Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Ukraine. Center for Socio-Legal Studies, University of Oxford.

Healthcare Commission. 2004. Concordat between bodies inspecting, regulating and auditing health care. London. June. (<http://www.healthcarecommission.org.uk/aboutus/whodoweworkwith/fs/en>)

Inna Pidluska. (2001). *Corruption Versus Clean Business in Ukraine*, Center for International Private Enterprise. (<http://www.cipe.org/publications/fs/ert/e28/pidle28.htm>)

Inspection and Other Strategies for Assuring Quality in Government Construction, National Academies Press, 1991, <http://books.nap.edu/books/0309045479/html/index.html>

International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement. 1992. Principles of Environmental Enforcement. (<http://www.inece.org/enforcementprinciples.html>)

Kovaltchiuk, A. A. *Analysis of System of Indicators for Inspection Activities in the Republic of Belarus*, http://www.inece.org/indicators/proceedings/04b_belarus.pdf

OECD. 2000. Reducing the Risk of Policy Failure: Challenges for Regulatory Compliance. Part 6 Effectiveness of current regulatory option for managing extended shift, www.acirrt.com/pubs/part6.pdf

Regulatory Inspection Programs, <http://home.nycap.rr.com/dhancox/siena/inspect.htm>

Rostyslav Pavlenko, *Problems of Administrative Reform in Ukraine*, Florida Tax Watch, <http://floridataxwatch.org/archive/admin.html>

Some useful websites on Regulatory Reform

Rapid Response Website
<http://rru.worldbank.org/>

Rapid Response is a knowledge service specializing in policy advice on business environment reform and privatization policy in developing countries. This site offers best practice public policy advice for private sector led growth in developing countries. The website contains expert analysis, powerful databases, quick solutions, and comprehensive "how-to" guides on private sector development issues. The website has links to many other useful websites, and contains useful reports, case studies, papers and articles on the following relevant areas:

About Reducing Administrative and Regulatory Barriers

<http://rru.worldbank.org/PapersLinks/Reducing-Administrative-Regulatory-Barriers/>

Regulatory procedures that investors must follow in establishing and operating new businesses are among the most important barriers to investment in developed and developing countries. Such procedures -- which include registering businesses, administering taxes, obtaining investment approvals, business licenses, intellectual property, access to land and long-term leases, construction and building permits, customs clearances, and utility hook-ups -- raise production costs; reduce entrepreneurship, market entry and business expansion; and weaken competitive forces.

The first challenge is diagnosing the source of the problem. Many diagnostics for administrative barriers are being applied and refined worldwide by approaching the problem from the viewpoint of investors, traders, small and medium enterprises, the informal sector, and private sector development in general. Administrative barriers are seen as one reason for large informal sectors in many developing countries, since the costs of formalizing are higher than the gain in productivity from entering the formal sector. Strategies to remedy administrative barriers are being developed in many countries, including the use of transparency measures, regulatory reforms, efficiency reforms such as one-stop shops, and increasing use of e-government and information technology solutions. Specialized solutions and principles are now well accepted in specific areas, such as customs reform and trade facilitation. This set of papers and links covers reform principles, strategies, and case experiences that provide a solid basis for countries to design their own reform programs.

WS Administrative Barriers to Investment: Balancing the Costs and Benefits of Regulation -- Foreign Investment Advisory Service
http://www.fias.net/Conferences/SouthAsia_Maldives_Apr2003.htm

The [2nd High Level South Asia Foreign Direct Investment Roundtable](#) held in the Republic of Maldives in April 2003 by the Foreign Investment Advisory Service (FIAS) focused on key regulatory administrative barriers in the areas of entry approvals and registration, customs, tax, and foreign exchange controls administration. This Web site contains several papers prepared for the Roundtable, including ["The importance of institutions in determining the investment environment"](#), ["A foreign investor's experience with administrative barriers in South Asia"](#), ["International benchmarks for administrative barriers and lessons concerning reform"](#).

About Making Laws and Regulations More Predictable

<http://rru.worldbank.org/PapersLinks/Reducing-Business-Risks/>

An uncertain and insecure regulatory environment is a major deterrent to investment and entrepreneurship. Even when investment occurs in such an environment, aggressive rent seeking and short-term profit taking tend to replace more beneficial longer-term investment. Policymakers should ensure that laws and regulations are consistent with the needs of a free market, contracts and property rights are enforced, due process is efficient in correcting abuses, and legal requirements are transparent and accessible.

This topic collects resources on the effects of legal insecurity and practical approaches to reducing risks for private firms by improving legal predictability, safeguards, and transparency. Policymakers are beginning to pay more attention to important issues such as protecting property rights, improving contract enforcement, and strengthening appeals processes to resolve disputes between businesses and public authorities. Equally important, international trade and investment disciplines have begun to emphasize the adoption of legal security measures, such as legal codification and improving access to legal requirements, as key to opening regional and global markets.

About Innovative Instruments to Reduce the Costs of Regulation

<http://rru.worldbank.org/PapersLinks/Innovations-Instruments-Regulation/>

The cost of complying with regulations is a key determinant of national competitiveness and the investment environment for businesses. These costs can be direct, such as capital and operating costs. They can also be indirect, in the form of reduced innovation, investment, and productivity. Many governments are developing new initiatives and new forms of regulatory and non-regulatory instruments to reduce the compliance costs of achieving public policies. These reform initiatives and instruments can, when properly implemented, reduce regulatory costs and achieve improved policy results.

This is particularly relevant in developing economies where resources for achieving public policies are very limited, and where government capacities are often weak. Such innovative instruments can not only reduce the fiscal burden of regulatory costs, but also stimulate innovation and investment in new technologies by improving the general business environment.

Most new alternative regulatory approaches being used today can be grouped into three broad categories: market-based approaches that use economic incentives to change the behaviors of producers and consumers; performance-based regulations that demand specific required outcomes or objectives; and voluntary and process-based strategies that use private incentives to mobilize regulatory compliance. Accordingly, when governments design strategies for decreasing the costs of regulation, they can include various components of those mentioned above. Finally, accurately assessing the costs of regulation is a key step in determining a regulatory strategy. Many innovative techniques, such as regulatory impact analysis, have increased the efficiency of these regulatory cost calculations.

OECD Resources on Regulatory Reform

http://www.oecd.org/topic/0,2686,en_2649_37421_1_1_1_1_37421,00.html

This Web site offers materials supporting the Regulatory Reform Programme of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It includes several interesting materials including the publication, [From Red Tape to Smart Tape: Administrative Simplification in OECD Countries](#) which analyzes proven approaches adopted by governments to reduce and streamline administrative procedures. Some of these approaches include reforms such as one-stop shops (physical and electronic), time limits for decision-making, regulatory compliance assistance for small- and medium-size companies, and increasing reliance on IT-based solutions.

[UK Cabinet Office, Regulatory Impact Unit](#)

<http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/regulation/>

The United Kingdom Cabinet Office has issued a useful guide on preparing regulatory impact assessments, which is available on this site. The site also contains many links to other useful regulatory quality tools: [RIA flowchart](#), [Alternatives to Regulation](#), [Competition Assessment](#), [Consultation](#), and [Enforcement and Sanctions](#).

WS [Slashing Red Tape: The Informal Sector and the Cost of Doing Business -- Center for International Private Enterprise \(CIPE\)](#)

<http://www.cipe.org/programs/informalsector/index.htm>

This Web site links to materials related to administrative barriers and the informal sector. These papers assess the cost of doing business in the formal economy and how these barriers increase transaction costs, lower entrepreneurs' incentives to comply, and hinder political and economic participation in the formal economy. It also links to CIPE's bibliography of articles on the [informal sector](#).

WS [Customs Procedures in APEC Countries](#)

http://www.apecsec.org.sg/apec/documents_reports/sub-committee_customs_procedures/2003.html

This Web site contains the background reports prepared for the Second APEC Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP) held in Phuket, Thailand, in August 2003. The reports focus on building a more favorable environment for trade to expedite trade flows and reduce transaction costs. The SCCP work includes the WCO Survey on Time Required for the Release of Goods; transparency standards; technical assistance; capacity building; and trade facilitation.

WS [Simplification of Customs Procedures: Reducing Transaction Costs for Efficiency, Integrity and Trade Facilitation](#)

This document assembles papers presented at the Asia-Europe Meeting on Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures held at the Asian Development Bank in 1999. It includes discussions of the fiscal and governance dimensions of customs procedures, initiatives of international organizations for customs simplifications, and papers on systems and procedures for improving service and efficiency in customs. The site also includes a survey of customs reform and modernization trends and best practices.

WS FIAS South Eastern Europe Regional Conference on Self Assessment and Removal of Administrative Barriers to Investment

[http://www.fias.net/Conferences/SEEurope%20\(Feb.%202003\).htm](http://www.fias.net/Conferences/SEEurope%20(Feb.%202003).htm)

Several papers on this Web site describe practices in various Eastern European countries in removing administrative barriers. The conference, sponsored by the [Foreign Investment Advisory Service \(FIAS\)](#) in Sarajevo in February 2003, discussed FIAS cross-country comparisons for South East Europe, based on the Administrative and Regulatory Costs Surveys (ARCS) undertaken in 2002 in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, and Serbia.

WS A South African Perspective on the Role of Performance-Based Building Regulations in Addressing Societal Expectations, International Policy and Local Needs

<http://www.csir.co.za/akani/2004/Mar/04.html>

This site contains materials from the November 2003 "Global Policy Summit on the Role of Performance-Based Building Regulations." Building regulations are intended to ensure that buildings provide socially acceptable levels of health, safety, welfare and amenities for occupants and for the community. Many countries have introduced performance-based building regulations or are doing so now. The rationale for introducing performance-based regulations ranges from downsizing of government, deregulation, and facilitation of trade, to increased design flexibility and the reduction of unnecessary costs. Documents on this Web site, including [The Use of Performance Based Building Codes to Attain Sustainable Housing Objectives: The South African Approach](#), identify which aspects of the performance descriptions can be regulated in terms of performance-based building regulations.

WS CIRAD-FAO International Workshop: Food Safety Management in Developing Countries

<http://www.cirad.fr/colloque/fao/an/papers.html>

This site looks at the consequences of the shift toward process-based food safety regulatory strategies such as Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) for developing countries. Trends in regulation include an increased emphasis on food safety regulations in international trade, a tightening of standards, a reorientation of private sector quality assurance techniques towards preventive management, and a corresponding shift by regulatory agencies toward process-based standards including "mandatory HACCP."

WS Finding the Balance: Maximizing Compliance at Minimum Cost

Source: Ministerial Panel on Business Compliance Costs, Ministry of Economic Development of New Zealand, Wellington, July 2001

<http://www.businesscompliance.govt.nz/reports/final/final.pdf>

This report is part of the current New Zealand strategy to reduce regulatory compliance costs for businesses. Having found that compliance costs stifle the ability of businesses to expand, innovate, and compete, the panel submitted 162 recommendations to the government on ways to reduce compliance costs for business. The [2003 implementation report](#) may also be of interest. (PDF, 486KB)

WS Regulatory Impact Assessment: Strengthening Regulation Policy and Practice Conference

<http://idpm.man.ac.uk/crc/conferences/regreformnov03/riainfo.html>

This Web site contains several papers and case studies presented at a conference hosted by the [Centre](#)

on [Regulation and Competition](#) in November 2003 on the use of regulatory impact analysis (RIA) in developing countries. The papers discuss how RIA can be used in transitional economies to appraise the costs and benefits of new regulatory proposals and evaluate the performance of existing regulations.

WS [Regulatory Reform: Benefit-Cost Analysis](#)

<http://www.aei.brookings.org/publications/index.php?tab=topics&topicid=12>

This page, hosted by the [AEI-Brookings Joint Center](#), contains links to many publications on various aspects of benefit-cost analysis and regulatory impact analysis. Some of the papers discuss technical methods, while others address the policy implications of trends in impact analysis. A 2004 paper by Ragnar Lofstedt, [The Swing of the Regulatory Pendulum in Europe: From Precautionary Principle to \(Regulatory\) Impact Analysis](#), is particularly valuable.

WS [Infrastructure Contracts & Licenses Database](#)

<http://ppi.worldbank.org/icl/>

The World Bank's Infrastructure Contracts & Licenses Database provides links to identified government and regulatory agencies that contain the main instruments -- contracts and licenses -- used to regulate the provision of infrastructure services. The initiative seeks to draw attention to those governments that adhere to standards of public disclosure in the hopes of paving the way for other developing country governments to adopt similar measures and create a more transparent regulatory environment.

The Rapid Response website also offers the following products and services:

[Doing Business Database](#)

Downloadable indicators benchmarking the performance of business regulations in more than 130 countries – covering indicators of Starting a Business, Enforcing Contracts, Getting Credit, Hiring and Firing Workers, and Closing a Business.

[Papers & Links](#)

Access to over 800 full-text documents and links on a variety of private sector development topics including economic growth, privatization policy, corporate governance, business environment, foreign investment, and private participation in health, education, and infrastructure sectors - including water, electricity, and telecommunications.

[Online Discussions](#)

Online discussions on a variety of topical private sector development topics moderated by experts.

[Public Policy Journal](#)

Our own journal offering 4-page policy briefs with practical guidance and analyses of market-based solutions to the development of private infrastructure, and guidance on business environment reform.

[Privatization Toolkits](#)

8 complete guides to the privatization and regulation of infrastructure services in sectors such as transport, telecommunications, water and sanitation.

[Newsletter](#)

Monthly email alerts on new resources added to our website.

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

Ready answers to questions on privatization data, World Bank Group projects and policies, funding opportunities, and employment.

[Helpdesk service](#)

Research assistance with specific queries.

Few other useful websites are as follows

Dutch Government's Website on Administrative Burden

http://www.administratievelasten.nl/default.asp?CMS_ITEM=337E9EE2E625401A9D165DB8D413E0E0X1X35976X05

Better regulation and reducing administrative burdens ('red tape') for businesses is a high priority of the Dutch government, also in the context of its EU Presidency. The Dutch government set itself the target of reducing administrative burdens for businesses structurally by a quarter before the end of its term (between 2003 and 2007). This website provides all relevant information on the [Dutch red tape amount](#), its [origin](#) and the Dutch red tape reduction approach on a [national](#) and [European](#) level.

European Commission's Website on Impact Assessment of Regulatory Environment

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/impact/index_en.htm http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/impact/index_en.htm

Within the framework of the Better Regulation package and the European Sustainable Development Strategy, the Commission has taken several concrete actions to improve the way it designs policy. One of these is impact assessment, for which the Commission introduced a new method in 2002, integrating and replacing previous single-sector type of assessments. The aims of the impact assessment process are to improve the quality of Commission proposals and to improve and simplify the regulatory environment. The website contains useful information in this regard.

UK Better Regulation Task Force Website

<http://www.brtf.gov.uk/> <http://www.brtf.gov.uk/>

The Better Regulation Task Force was established in September 1997. It is an independent body that advises Government on action to ensure that regulation and its enforcement accord with the five Principles of Good Regulation: Proportionality, Accountability, Consistency, Transparency, Targeting. The website contains useful information and publications on better regulations.

Consultants:

http://ifcqp.ifc.org/quickplace/beenet/Main.nsf/h_3D4A6BA108DD2EEC85256FE20079FF66/230FB5134642470E85256FE2007A1609/%3fOpenDocument