This joint initiative by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the OECD seeks to encourage the expansion of broadband networks and services in the region, supporting a coherent and cross-sectorial approach, to maximise their benefits for economic and social development. Drawing on a wealth of experience from LAC and OECD countries, the Toolkit outlines the main policy objectives in this area and provides guidance for their measurement, an overview of developments in the region, and a compilation of good practices in several areas related to broadband policy making. This comprehensive volume encompasses a wealth of areas including digital strategies, regulatory frameworks, spectrum management, competition and infrastructure bottlenecks, broadband access, affordability, sector taxation, inclusion, convergence, regional integration, education, skills, business uptake, entrepreneurship, local content, e-health, digital government, consumer policy, and digital security and privacy.

The pace and scope of innovation are challenging the way governments regulate. Existing regulatory frameworks might not be agile enough to accommodate the fast pace of technological development and, as a consequence, rules might become outdated.

This report analyses Greek legislation in a number of sectors and identifies about 350 legal provisions which could be removed or amended to lift regulatory barriers to competition. The work undertaken in the project has involved the review of over 1,200 pieces of legislation in these sectors of

Meet all the challenges of professional practice—whatever your specialty or environment. Noted nursing professionals and educators explore all of the non-clinical roles and responsibilities of an APN and chart a course that will enable you to meet them successfully. You'll follow the evolution of the APN’s role from a historical perspective to the present and examine the issues and challenges you'll encounter in the future.

This book examines how markets have evolved and provides insights for improved consumer policy making. It explores, for the first time, how what we have learned through the study of behavioural economics is changing the way policy makers are addressing problems.

This book describes and assesses an emerging threat to states' territorial control and sovereignty: the hostile control of companies that carry out privatized aspects of sovereign authority. The threat arises from the massive worldwide shift of state activities to the private sector since the late 1970s in conjunction with two other modern trends—the globalization of business and the liberalization of international capital flows. The work introduces three new concepts: firstly, the rise of companies that handle privatized activities, and the associated advent of "post-government companies" that make such activities their core business. Control of them may reside with individual investors, other companies or investment funds, or it may reside with other states through state-owned enterprises or sovereign wealth funds. Secondly, "imperfect privatizations:" when a state privatizes an activity to another state's public sector. The book identifies cases where this is happening. It also elaborates on how ownership and influence of companies that perform privatized functions may not be transparent, and can pass to inherently hostile actors, including criminal or terrorist organizations. Thirdly, "belligerent companies," whose conduct is hostile to those of states where they are active. The book concludes by assessing the adequacy of existing legal and regulatory regimes and how relevant norms may evolve.
This toolkit is to offer a practical methodology to government officials and staff from development organizations on how to identify and assess laws and regulations that affect international trade and investment in the services sector.

Designed specifically for graduate-level nursing informatics courses, this is the first text to focus on using technology with an interprofessional team to improve patient care and safety. It delivers an expansive and innovative approach to devising practical methods of optimizing technology to foster quality of patient care and support population health initiatives. Based on the requirements of the DNP Essential IV Core Competency for Informatics and aligning with federal policy health initiatives, the book describes models of information technology that are used in health IT, as well as data and analytics used in business, for-profit industry, and not-for-profit health care association settings, which have adapted for nursing practice in order to foster optimal patient outcomes. The authors espouse a hybrid approach to teaching with a merged competency and concept-based curriculum. With an emphasis on the benefits of an interprofessional team, the book describes the most effective approaches to health care delivery using health information technology. It describes a nursing informatics model that is comprised of three core domains: point-of-care technology, data management and analytics, and patient safety and quality. The book also includes information on point-of-care applications, population health, data management and integrity, and privacy and security. New and emerging technologies explored include genomics, nanotechnology, artificial intelligence, and data mining. Case studies and critical thinking exercises support the concept-based curriculum and facilitate out-of-the-box thinking. Supplemental materials for instructors include PowerPoint slides and a test bank. While targeted primarily for the nursing arena, the text is also of value in medicine, health information management, occupational therapy, and physical therapy. Key Features: Addresses DNP Essential IV Core Competency for Informatics Focuses specifically on using nursing informatics expertise to improve population health, quality, and safety Advocates an interprofessional team approach to optimizing health IT in all practice settings Stimulates critical thinking skills that can be applied to all aspects of IT health care delivery Discusses newest approaches to interprofessional education for IT health care delivery

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Recognizing that services affect the ability of countries and their firms to compete on international markets, the World Bank's Trade and Regional Integration Unit has developed an extensive work program to promote the performance of countries' domestic services sectors, including services trade. Services for Trade Competitiveness presents selected applications of new methodologies that were developed to assess the competitiveness of countries' services sectors, discern the types of barriers to services that exist in the regulatory environment, and identify the resulting policy implications. Its assessments are designed for a wide audience, including policy makers in developing countries and development practitioners in international organizations, policy-making institutions, and academia. The purpose of this book is to help policy makers in developing countries make informed policy choices to increase their chances of benefiting from the increasing prominence of services in international trade.

This report is part of the series OECD Best Practice Principles for Regulatory Policy produced under the auspices of the OECD Regulatory Policy Committee. As with other reports in the series, it extends and elaborates on principles highlighted in the 2012 Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance.

This publication brings together recent OECD research and analysis concerning methodological issues and country experiences with regulatory impact analysis (RIA). The collected papers cover a number of challenges to the effectiveness of RIA.

The 'Trade and Transport Facilitation Assessment' (TTFA) is a tool for identifying inefficiencies in international supply chains that limit a country's ability to compete in international trade. The TTFA examines problems that affect not only exports competitiveness, but also the ability to import and distribute inputs to production and consumer goods. This new TTFA toolkit was developed to meet the growing demand for facilitation and logistics reforms in an environment of increasing global competition and expanded trade in intermediate goods. It reflects practical experience and the change in the nature of demand from developing countries. The TTFA focuses on simplification and harmonization of trade-related procedures and identifies the opportunities for improving logistics services, infrastructure, and the overall performance of specific supply chains. It also outlines practices to develop plans of action with proper interactions with government agencies and stakeholders.

This book seeks to enrich and, in some cases, reverse current ideas on corruption and its prevention. It is a long held belief that sanctions are the best guard against corrupt practise. This innovative work argues that in some cases sanctions paradoxically increase corruption and that controls provide opportunities for corrupt transactions. Instead it suggests that better regulation and responsive enforcement, not sanctions, offer the most effective response to corruption. Taking both a theoretical and applied approach, it examines the question from a global perspective, drawing on in particular a regulatory perspective, to provide a model for tackling corrupt practises.

Regulations are indispensable for the proper functioning of society and markets. Technical regulations, referred to as NOMs in Mexico, set specific safety and quality requirements for products across sectors. Implementing Technical Regulations in Mexico provides the first assessment of the challenges facing regulatory delivery of technical regulations carried out under the aegis of the OECD Regulatory Policy
This joint initiative by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the OECD seeks to encourage the expansion of broadband networks and services in the region, supporting a coherent and cross-sectoral approach, to maximise their benefits for economic and social development.

Trade is a well-established driver of growth and poverty reduction. But changes in trade policy also have distributional impacts that create winners and losers. It is vital to understand and clearly communicate how trade affects economic well-being across all segments of the population, as well as how policies can more effectively ensure that the gains from trade are distributed more widely. The Distributional Impacts of Trade: Empirical Innovations, Analytical Tools, and Policy Responses provides a deeper understanding of the distributional effects of trade across regions, industries, and demographic groups within countries over time. It includes an overview (chapter 1); a review of innovations in empirical work covering the impacts of trade at the sub-national level (chapter 2); highlights from empirical case studies on Bangladesh, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, and Sri Lanka (chapter 3); and a policy agenda to improve distributional outcomes from trade (chapter 4). This book comes at a time when the shock from COVID-19 (coronavirus) adds to an already uncertain trade policy environment in which the value of the multilateral trading system has been under increased scrutiny. A better understanding of how trade affects distributional outcomes can lead to more inclusive policies and support the ability of countries to maximize broad-based benefits from trade.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the crucial role regulation plays in the economy and society, but has also exposed gaps in domestic and international rule-making that have cost lives and money. The 2021 Regulatory Policy Outlook, the third in the series, maps country efforts to improve regulatory quality in line with the 2012 OECD Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance, and shares good regulatory practices that can help close the gaps.
This Research Handbook explores the latest frontiers in services trade by drawing on insights from empirical economics, law and global political economy. The world’s foremost experts take stock of the learning done to date in services trade, explore policy questions bedevilling analysts and direct attention to a host of issues, old and new, confronting those interested in the service economy and its rising salience in cross-border exchange. The Handbook’s 22 chapters shed informed analytical light on a subject matter whose substantive remit continues to be shaped by rapid evolutions in technology, data gathering, market structures, consumer preferences, approaches to regulation and by ongoing shifts in the frontier between the market and the state.

Note to Readers: Publisher does not guarantee quality or access to any included digital components if book is purchased through a third-party seller. AJN Book of the Year 2016 First-Place Winner in Gerontological Nursing: "The evidence-based protocols are designed as a primary reference and are useful, substantive, and timely. The broader contributions of useful format and succinct review of the evidence make it likely that this text will continue to be the leading resource in nursing education and practice." —The Gerontologist "As a gerontological clinical educator/research nurse, I will often use this as a reference. The format and the content are good, the explained topics on how to have primary responsibility for using the process of sifting through a mountain of information to figure the best practice. Score: 97." —Doody’s The newest edition of this distinguished reference in geriatric nursing delivers updated guidelines, new illustrative case studies, and the latest evidence-based protocols developed by leading researchers, educators, and practitioners in each topic area. The sixth edition includes new approaches devoted to supporting LGBT + elders, persons living with dementia and their families, and older adults living with HIV. New operational strategies provide guidance in using the electronic health record, implementing improved person-centered care approaches, and maintaining age-friendly atmospheres. Using evidence derived from all levels of care, this text offers developed guidelines for improving both quality and outcomes when caring for older adults in multiple disciplines, including interprofessional team members, long-term care and other staff educators, social workers, dietitians, and physicians. Chapters provide assessment and management principles, clinical interventions, specialty practice, and models of care. They consistently feature chapter objectives, annotated references, evidence ratings for each protocol, and resources for further investigation. Each protocol is embedded within the chapter content to provide context and detailed evidence. The protocols consistently include an overview, evidence-based assessment, intervention strategies, and a supporting case study with discussion. PowerPoint presentations and a test bank are available as instructor’s resources. New Chapters: Informational Technology: Embedding CPGs Organizational Approaches to Promote Person-Centered Care Environmental Approaches to Support Aging-Friendly Care HIV Prevention and Care for the Older Adult LGBTIQ + Perspectives Key Features: Best practices for in-patient, in-home, and long-term care settings Case studies with discussions in each chapter to illustrate application of clinical practice and related Nursing Standard of Practice Protocol The AGREe systematic method was used to evaluate each protocol and validate this book’s content Instructor’s resources including PowerPoint and a Test Bank. Purchase includes digital access for use on most mobile devices and computers.

This book is the first authoritative, in-depth publication about global midwifery and the contribution of skilled professional midwives to the provision of high quality maternity care, reductions in maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity. It demonstrates actions that are contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals through partnerships that are women and their families, enabling them to ‘survive, thrive and transform’. The book explores how the world is becoming more connected through globalisation, advances in technology and innovation and yet more inequitable as women and children are disproportionately affected by issues such as poverty, environmental vulnerability, hunger, conflict, violence, and discrimination. It considers how midwives contribute to maternal and newborn health, leading to greater equity and empowerment and, ultimately, strengthening health systems. The ‘three pillars’ of midwifery are discussed: regulation, education and professional midwives’ associations. The importance of evidence-based care is explored along with different models of midwifery and the challenges of developing professional leadership. This book also considers women's human rights to sexual and reproductive health and respectful maternity care, stressing the importance of cultural sensitivity and contextually appropriate approaches. Midwives and other professionals will benefit from this reliable resource that indicates direction and provides information about the principles and practice of professional midwifery. This book also provides universities, organisations, and individuals with a highly relevant resource to better equip them for international midwifery practice. It finally offers policy makers a reliable source of evidence-based information for consideration in various evolving national and international situations.

This book reviews progress in improving regulatory policy over the past several years in Mexico, and recommends further work.

Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIAs) are designed to enable policy makers to assess the need for, and impact of, new regulations. In 2005 Government departments produced around 200 ‘Final’ RIAs. They have been used to assess the likely economic, social and environmental impacts of the proposed regulation, and the range of options for implementing it. They have grown in scope in recent years as additional assessment criteria, such as sustainable development, have been added. Departments have primary responsibility for undertaking RIAs, and the Better Regulation Executive (BRE), which forms part of the Cabinet Office, has primary responsibility for taking forward the Government's Better Regulation agenda. The National Audit Office focused its examination on four departments - Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS); Trade and Industry; Home Office; and Transport (DfT). RIAs are often not used in the right way. The purpose of RIAs is not always understood; there is a lack of clarity in the presentation of the analysis; and persistent weaknesses in the assessments. RIAs are only occasionally used to challenge the need for regulation and influence policy decisions. If used well, RIAs can offer an effective tool for assessing different options and identifying regulatory solutions that do not impose unnecessary costs on those being regulated. There are three ways the BRE should bolster RIAs. Firstly, it should re-emphasise that economics should lie at the heart of RIAs, considering market failure, counterfactuals, competition, and how consumers and organisations behave. Secondly, RIAs need to be supplemented by a broader toolkit that policy makers can use earlier in the life of a policy. Thirdly, the BRE could re-emphasise the importance of the RIA process in challenging the introduction of new regulations.
Development

International regulatory co-operation (IRC) represents an important opportunity for countries, and in particular domestic regulators, to consider the impacts of their regulations beyond their borders, expand important ways to enforce regulations and to ensure regulatory compliance. Based on the 2014 How regulations are implemented and enforced, and how compliance is ensured and promoted, are critical determinants of whether a regulatory system is working as intended. Inspections are one of the most
tools available to help ensure that regulations are being followed. This Toolkit provides a framework, guidelines, and set of practical tools to conduct an analysis and diagnostic of trade competitiveness in the services sector and to identify both the main constraints to
competition and regulatory agencies will benefit from the practical relevance of the book.

In order to protect company’s information assets such as sensitive customer records, health care records, etc., the security practitioner first needs to find out: what needs protected, what risks those assets are exposed to, what controls are in place to offset those risks, and where to focus attention for risk treatment. This is the true value and purpose of information security risk assessments. Effective risk assessments are meant to provide a defendable analysis of residual risk associated with your key assets so that risk treatment options can be explored. Information Security Risk Assessment Toolkit gives you the tools and skills to get a quick, reliable, and thorough risk assessment for key stakeholders. Based on authors’ experiences of real-world assessments, reports, and presentations Focuses on implementing a process, rather than theory, that allows you to derive a quick and valuable assessment Includes a companion web site with spreadsheets you can utilize to create and maintain the risk assessment

This guidance document provides a practical, technical and user-friendly guidance on measuring and reducing compliance costs of regulation in OECD countries.

To what extent should competition agencies act as market regulators? Competition Law as Regulation provides numerous insights from competition scholars on new trends at the interface of competition law and sector-specific regulation. By relying on the experiences of a considerable number of different jurisdictions, and applying a comparative approach to the topic, this book constitutes an important addition to international research on the interface of competition and regulation. It addresses the fundamental issues of the subject, and contributes to legal theory and practice. Topics discussed include foundations of the complex relationship of competition law and regulation, new forms of advocacy powers of competition agencies, competition law enforcement in regulated industries in general, information and telecommunications markets, and competition law as regulation in IP-related markets. Scholars in the two fields of law and economics will find the research aspects of the book to be of interest. Officials in competition and regulatory agencies will benefit from the practical relevance of the book.

Regulation is a key concern of industries, consumers, citizens, and governments alike. Building on the success of the first edition, Understanding Regulation, Second Edition provides the reader with an introduction to key debates and discussions in the field of regulation from a number of disciplinary perspectives, looking towards law, economics, business, political science, sociology, and social administration. The book has been extensively revised and updated to take into account the significant developments and events of the past decade. Containing several new chapters, it has been completely restructured into seven parts, covering: the fundamental issues regarding regulation; different types of regulatory strategies; rules and enforcement; quality and evaluation; regulation at different levels of government; network issues; and concluding thoughts. Drawing on cross-sectoral and cross-national examples, this book reviews the central questions of regulation, and reflects upon those contentious issues that affect the design and operation of regulatory institutions. Amongst other topics, it discusses ‘better regulation’, enforcement, self-regulation, risk regulation, cost-benefit analysis, and more utility regulation-oriented topics, such as price-setting. It will be an essential resource for academics, researchers, and graduates across the social sciences studying regulation.

This Toolkit provides a framework, guidelines, and set of practical tools to conduct an analysis and diagnostic of trade competitiveness in the services sector and to identify both the main constraints to improved competitiveness and the appropriate policy responses.

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International regulatory co-operation (IRC) represents an important opportunity for countries, and in particular domestic regulators, to consider the impacts of their regulations beyond their borders, expand the evidence for decision-making.
Foods, Nutrients and Food Ingredients with Authorized EU Health Claims, Volume Three, provides an overview of how health claims are regulated in the European Union, along with detailed scientific and regulatory information about permitted health claims for foods and ingredients. The latest volume in this series focuses on regulatory coverage from EC 1924/2006, including the most recently authorized claims. Topics discussed include sections on the authorized reduction of disease risk claims, including calcium, calcium with Vitamin D, Vitamin D, Folic Acid, Limicol® and M UFA and PUFA., health claims based on emerging science, recent regulatory announcements, and finally, general function claims. The book represents the go-to resource for R&D managers and technical managers in the food and beverage and dietary supplements industry, product development managers, health professionals and academic researchers in the field. Provides a comprehensive overview of foods and food substances that have achieved approved health claims in Europe under Regulation EC 1924/2006 Covers properties and applications of each ingredient, as well as evidence for the health claim and how it benefits consumers Outlines the importance of each claim in product development and marketing, and in regulatory issues, such as conditions of use

This set of guidelines provides the measures by which governments can implement or advance regulatory reform.

This edition focuses on trade connectivity, which is critical for inclusiveness and sustainable development. Physical connectivity enables the movement of goods and services to local, regional and global markets.

Future economic development and the well-being of citizens in South East Europe (SEE) increasingly depend on greater economic competitiveness. Realising the region’s economic potential requires a holistic, growth-oriented policy approach. Against the backdrop of enhanced European Union (EU)

Established domestic regulatory frameworks are reaching their limits to cope with today’s increasing cross-boundary policy challenges. Only united action can effectively navigate the rapid growth of economic integration and interdependencies, particularly driven by innovative technologies.

*For the past three decades, economic growth, with strong contributions from the private sector, has been the main driver of poverty reduction around the world. The experience of China, Vietnam, and other high-growth countries dramatically demonstrates how integration with global markets and enhanced competitiveness can develop dynamic and resilient economies. These economies improve the earnings of the less well-off by creating more, better-paying jobs. They also converge with advanced economies by achieving productivity gains. Achieving the World Bank Group’s Twin Goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity requires unprecedented efforts by developing countries to unleash private sector-led growth and job creation. Governments and the private sector around the world are actively seeking more effective ways of boosting the volume and value of trade, enhancing the investment climate, improving competitiveness in sectors, and fostering innovation and entrepreneurship—all elements of successful growth strategies. The establishment of the Trade and Competitiveness Global Practice signals the World Bank Group’s commitment to systematically strengthen its engagement on these issues.*