

Nonprofit Regulation and Self-Regulation: International Trends

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- 1. The overall problem of regulatory flexibility and governmental sense of confidence and security**
- 2. Continued diversity of forms**
- 3. Simplification of registration and the problem of state discretion**
- 4. Renewed focus on effective governance practices**

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- 5. Expansion and simplification of tax incentives for donors and organizations – but not easy**
- 6. Regulatory difficulty in adapting flexibly to new developments – but also advantages in the regulatory lag**
 - **Example: Social entrepreneurship**
 - **Example: Fundraising**
- 7. The rise of sub-national regulation and regulatory innovation**
 - **Provincial and municipal regulation**
 - **The intentional use of sub-national regulation and governance for experimentation and innovation (i.e. Shenzhen/MOCA compact)**

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8. Increasing focus on self-regulatory mechanisms as a key counterpart to government regulation

- The multiple *purposes* of self-regulation, including strengthening quality; educational functions; forestalling additional or stricter government regulation; sectoral bonding; and other goals
- The multiple *forms* of self-regulation, including development and expansion of principles and practices; voluntary or required information disclosure; accreditation; ratings; and many other forms
- Thinking through the *relationship between government regulation and self-regulation*