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*