Learning Resource for Infrastructure Regulation

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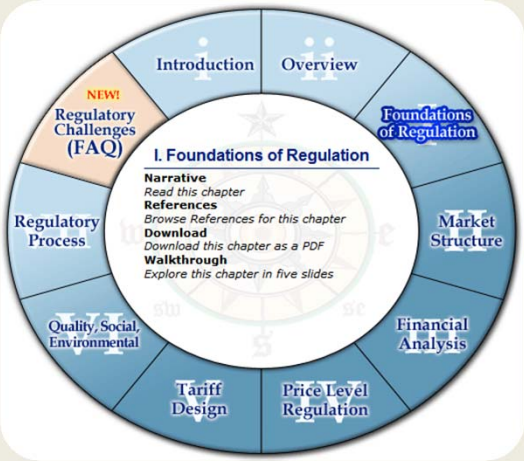
Funded in 2006 by the World Bank (PPIAF) to create a resource for

- Infrastructure Professionals (managers and regulators)
- Public Policy Analysts
- University students and researchers



Updated in 2009

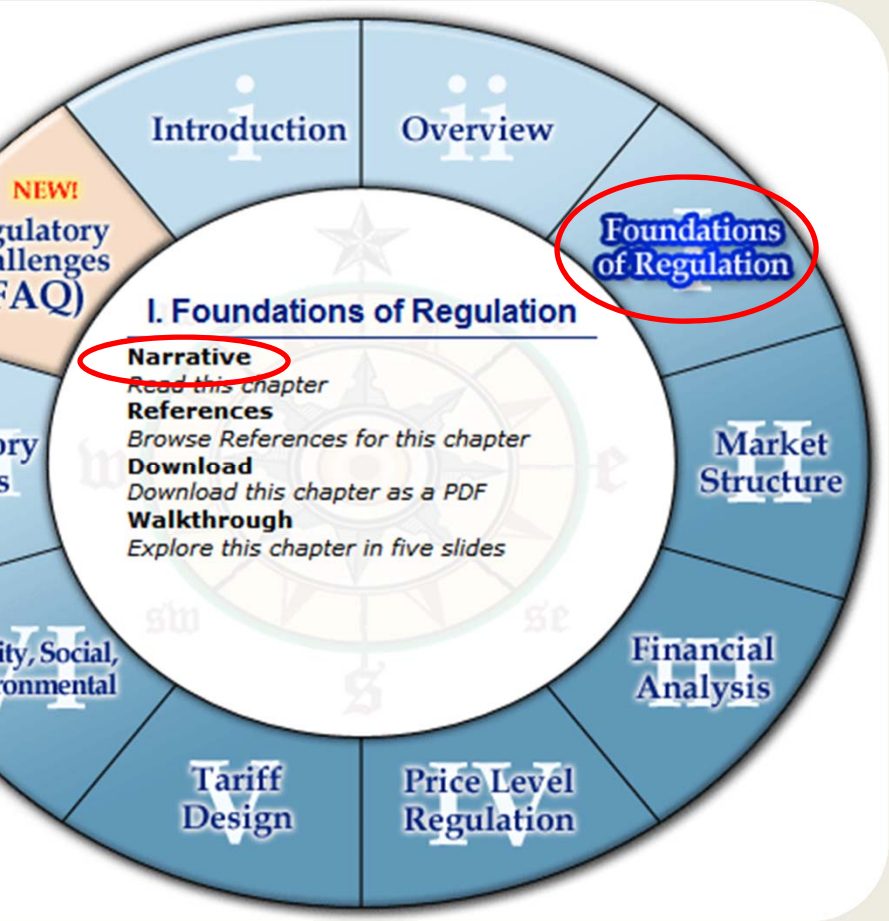
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Translations of the Glossary

www.regulationbodyofknowledge.org


e one who visits you is better than
one who sends you greetings.”
ahili proverb from East Africa)

Foundations of Regulation

The Body of Knowledge on Infrastructure Regulation is divided into seven main sections. Chapter I introduces the general concepts presented in the Body of Knowledge.

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The BoKIR first examines utility market reforms.

development of regulation: regulatory agencies, regulation of state-owned enterprises, concessions, and legislative approaches.

market structure and performance: regulation competition

Regulation of public versus private operators

Theories of regulation


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Market Structure and Competition techniques.

Financial Analysis,

Incentive regulation in Regulating Overall Price Level and

Tariff Design issues.

Quality, Social, and Environmental Issues.

Regulatory Process

ently Asked Questions

What are different types of mistakes made by regulators when conducting price reviews?

What do regulators need to do differently to tackle the needs of poor consumers?

In what ways, if any, should regulators treat SOEs differently than investor-owned infrastructure operators?

What is telecommunications interconnection and why is it important?

What are the foundations for regulatory

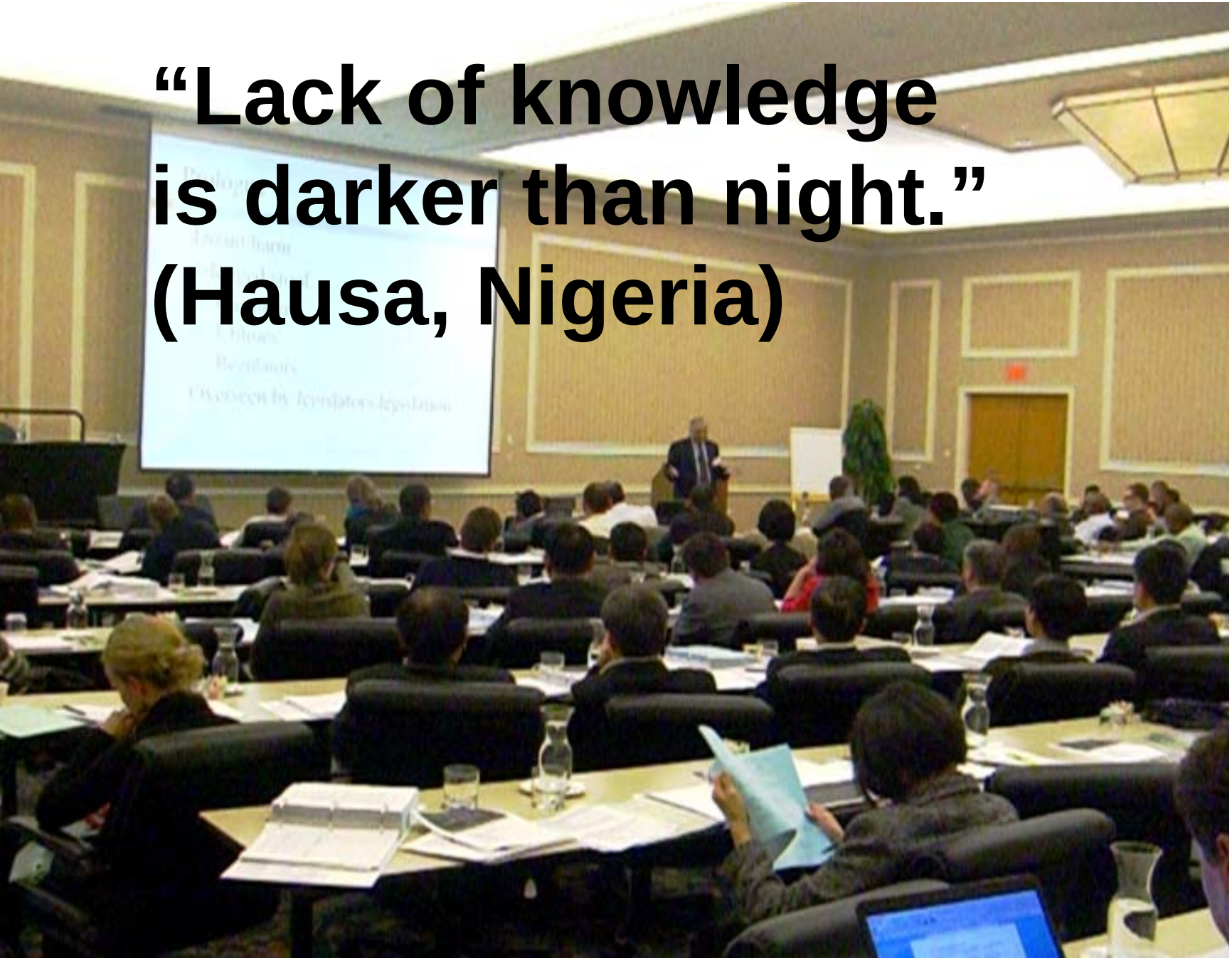
“That which is good is never finished.”

(Sukuma, Tanzania)

The literature includes decisions and publications by regulatory agencies and other governmental bodies; policy advisories by think tanks, consultants, donor agencies, etc.; and research by academics, consultants, and other experts.

Further divided into:

- Case Studies
- References
  - Core References
  - Sectoral References
  - Other References



“Lack of knowledge is darker than night.” (Hausa, Nigeria)

Other Resources

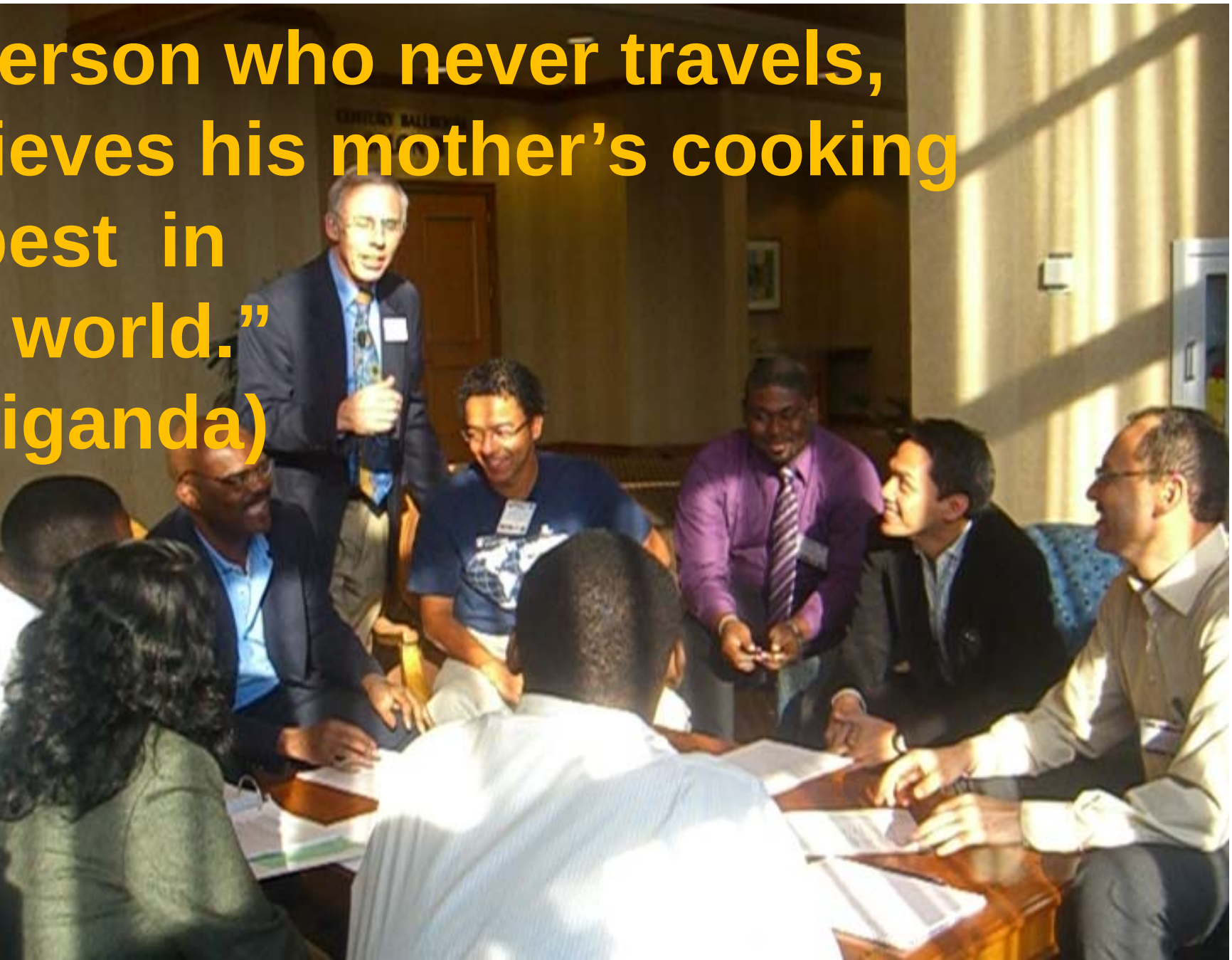
Self Testing: Test your command of the BoKIR content for each section. Answers are provided with an explanation and with references for further study.

Which of the following is **false**?

- ○ Historically, many countries in the developing world attempted to provide infrastructures service by forming state-owned monopolies.
- ○ In recent decades, it became clear that many public sector monopolies were inefficient providers of utility services.
- ○ During the 1980s and the 1990s, most countries dramatically increased public investment in infrastructure, leading to significant improvements in sector performance.
- ○ Some countries have sought private capital for expanding access to infrastructure services.

Glossary: Keywords throughout the text are hyperlinked to a glossary for complete definitions (also available in other languages).

Operator: In the context of infrastructure networks, the operator is the enterprise responsible for ensuring service availability and continuity. For example, in electricity, it would be the organization responsible for ensuring that supply is in balance with demand. The word can also have a special meaning in telecommunications: a telephone company employee who assists people with calling. The role is automated in many countries.


erson who never travels,
ieves his mother's cooking
best in
world."
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