



1. 2004 年 1 月 1 日起施行的《中华人民共和国公司法》规定：

A 股份有限公司的董事会成员中，应当有三分之一以上为独立董事。

B 股份有限公司的监事会成员中，应当有三分之一以上为职工代表。

L 股份有限公司的监事会成员中，应当有三分之一以上为职工代表。

I 股份有限公司的监事会成员中，应当有三分之一以上为职工代表。

A 2004

2. 2004 年 1 月 1 日起施行的《中华人民共和国公司法》规定：



EVIDENCE-BASED
REGULATION



1. *Table 1* 19

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1. Using Evidence	11
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EVIDENCE-BASED
REGULATION





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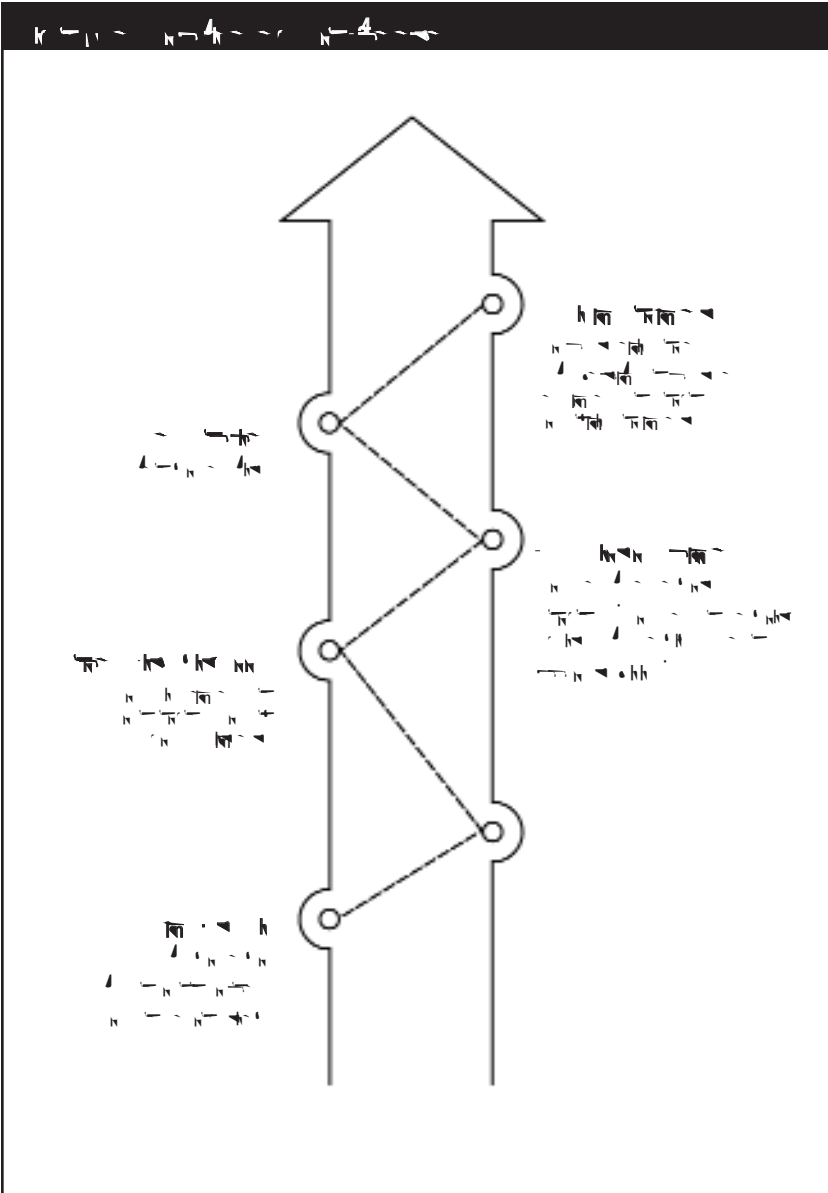


MODEL



EVIDENCE-BASED
REGULATION

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- $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$
- $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$
- $\int \frac{1}{x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{3x^3} + C$
- $\int \frac{1}{x^5} dx = -\frac{1}{4x^4} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^n} dx = \frac{x^{-n+1}}{-n+1} + C$
 $= \frac{x^{1-n}}{1-n} + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{(n-1)x^{n-1}} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$
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- $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$
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- $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}$
- $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$

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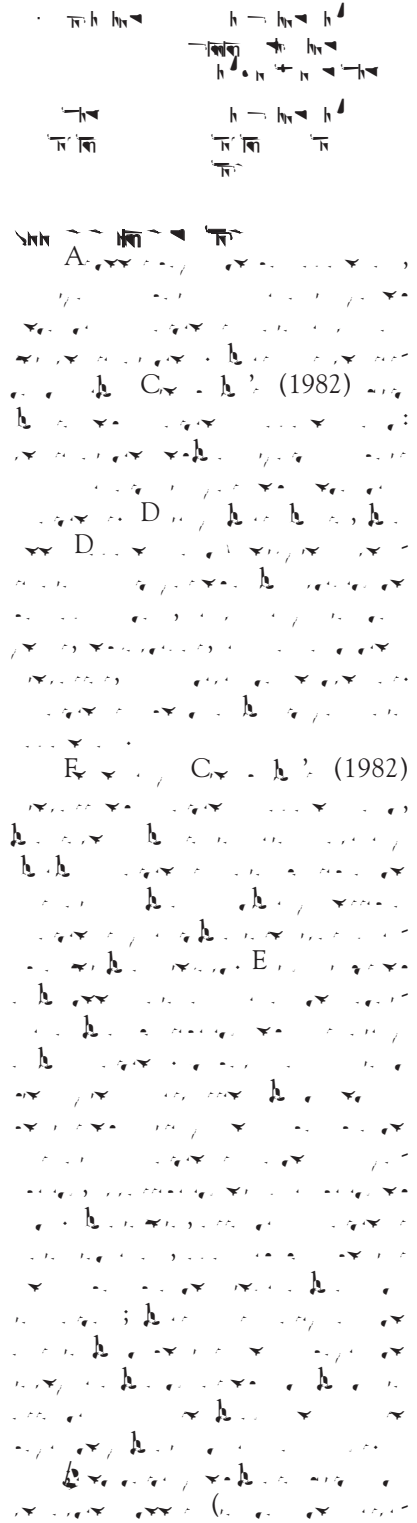
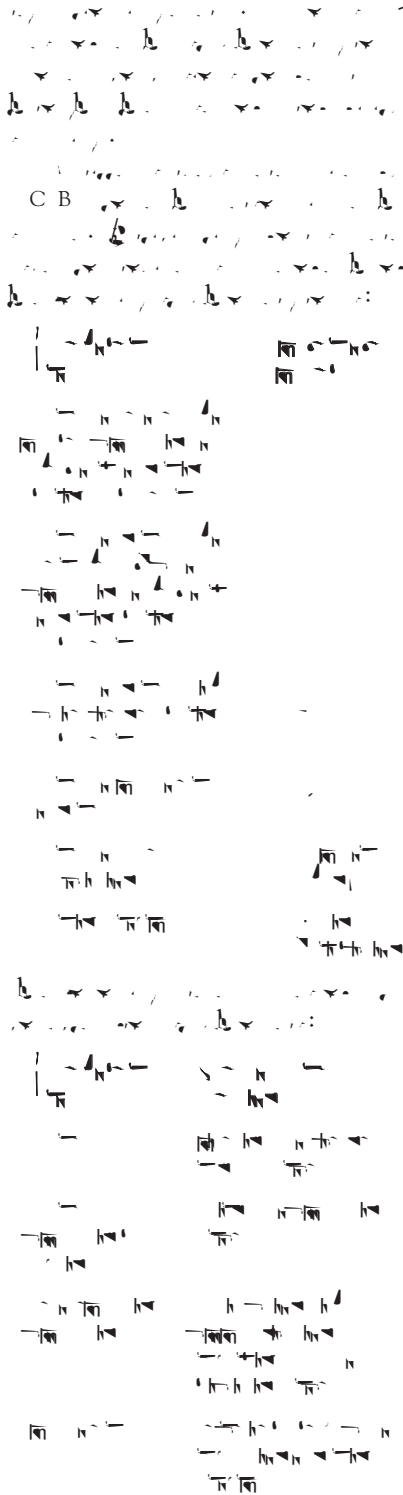
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- $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}$
- $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$
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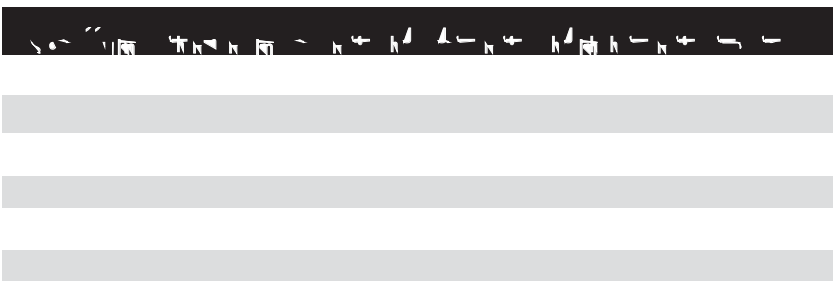
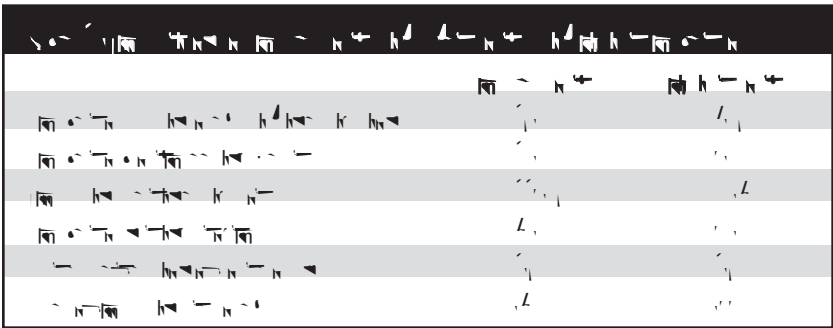
- A. $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$
- B. $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}$
- C. $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}$
- D. $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$

$\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$
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 $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$
 $\int_0^1 x^6 dx = \frac{1}{7}$
 $\int_0^1 x^7 dx = \frac{1}{8}$



D. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$
 $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{256}$
 $\frac{1}{256} \times \frac{1}{256} = \frac{1}{65536}$
 $\frac{1}{65536} \times \frac{1}{65536} = \frac{1}{4294967296}$

1. D. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{256}$, $\frac{1}{256} \times \frac{1}{256} = \frac{1}{65536}$, $\frac{1}{65536} \times \frac{1}{65536} = \frac{1}{4294967296}$





- **Regulatory impact analysis** (RIA) is a process that estimates the benefits and costs of regulatory proposals. RIA is a key tool for decision-makers to assess the impact of regulatory proposals. RIA is a key tool for decision-makers to assess the impact of regulatory proposals.
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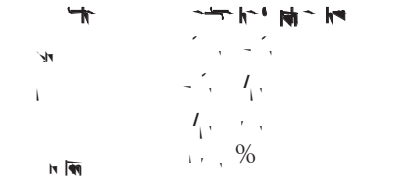
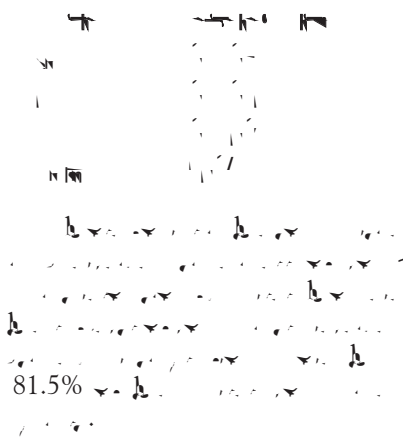
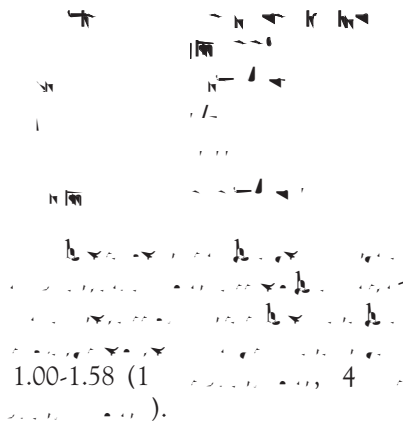
Regulatory impact analysis (RIA) is a process that estimates the benefits and costs of regulatory proposals. RIA is a key tool for decision-makers to assess the impact of regulatory proposals.

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A **regulatory impact analysis** (RIA) is a process that estimates the benefits and costs of regulatory proposals. RIA is a key tool for decision-makers to assess the impact of regulatory proposals.

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Regulatory impact analysis (RIA) is a process that estimates the benefits and costs of regulatory proposals. RIA is a key tool for decision-makers to assess the impact of regulatory proposals.



Percentage of respondents who believe that the current level of regulation is appropriate.

Percentage of respondents who believe that the current level of regulation is too strict.

Percentage of respondents who believe that the current level of regulation is too lax.

Percentage of respondents who believe that the current level of regulation is appropriate.

Percentage of respondents who believe that the current level of regulation is too strict.

Percentage of respondents who believe that the current level of regulation is too lax.



- 4. **Analysis of the Evidence**
 - A. **Identify the Evidence**
- 5. **Develop a Plan**

- 1. **Identify the Problem**
 - A. **Identify the Problem**
 - B. **Identify the Stakeholders**
 - C. **Identify the Goals**
 - D. **Identify the Constraints**
 - E. **Identify the Resources**



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$\frac{1}{2} \times 1.96 = 0.98$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2.04 = 1.02$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 1.99 = 0.995$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2.01 = 1.005$
 () ()
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1.5$ ()



$\frac{1}{2} \times 1.96 = 0.98$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2.04 = 1.02$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 1.99 = 0.995$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2.01 = 1.005$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
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EVIDENCE-BASED
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NEXT STEPS

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C... (1982).
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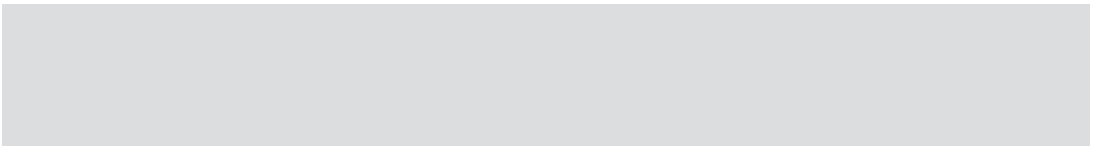
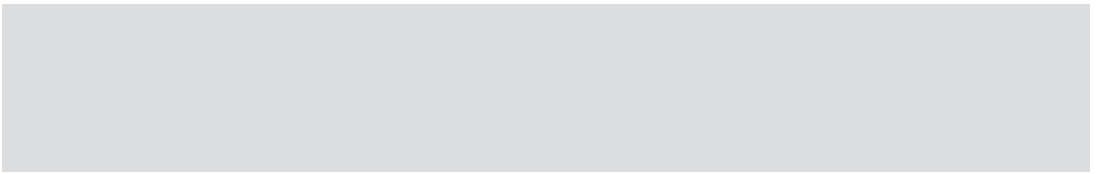
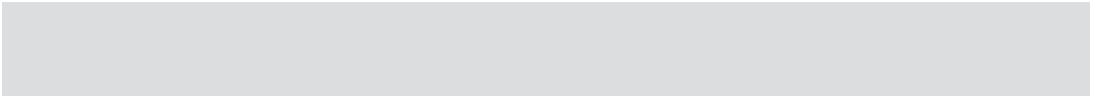
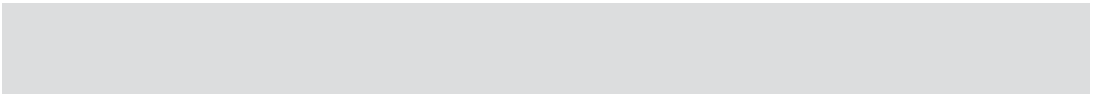
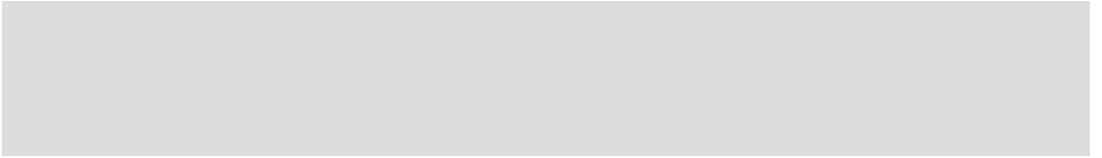
A... (1991).
D... A...
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CA... (1994).
G... A...
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C: A C
C... C...

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D... C...
E...

... (1999).
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