

Research on Standardization of Administrative License Evaluation

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Abstract. The administrative license evaluation system is a system clearly defined in the Administrative Licensing Law. It comprehensively measures and evaluates the degree of standardization and satisfaction of the implemented administrative licenses to determine whether the administrative license should continue to be implemented. Establishing an effective evaluation system for administrative licensing standards is of great significance to the improvement of the effectiveness of administrative licensing. This paper combines the theory and practice of China's administrative licensing evaluation system, analyzes the problems existing in the evaluation system, and puts forward some suggestions for perfecting the administrative licensing evaluation system.

1. Introduction

Administrative licensing is an important power exercised by the administrative organs. It involves the relationship between the government and the market, the government and the society, the relationship between administrative power and the rights of citizens, legal persons or other organizations, and involves many problems such as the allocation and operation of administrative power^[1]. Because of the rationality of the stage of administrative licensing and the limitations of the government's cognitive ability, it is necessary to conduct regular performance evaluations on the established administrative licenses^[2]. In order to maintain the dynamic adaptability of the administrative licensing system, accelerate the process of building a service-oriented government, enhance the communication between the government and the public, and promote the scientific and democratic decision-making of the government.

2. Analysis of the status quo of administrative licensing evaluation

2.1 The evaluation subject is too single

The administrative license setting authority's legislative evaluation of the established administrative license belongs to the self-correction of the administrative license set by itself, and the objective and impartiality of the evaluation result is doubtful; the administrative license enforcement agency may also evaluate the implementation of the administrative license of this organ. However, in fact, the administrative licensing agency's evaluation report on administrative licensing is only a reference. The real decisive factor is to set the organ; the public's effect on the evaluation of administrative licensing is even less, and the public can only provide opinions and suggestions. Whether it can play a substantial effect depends on the setting authority^[3]. In summary, in the main body of the administrative license evaluation, only the administrative license establishment authority can finally decide whether the administrative license has been established or not. The effective evaluation

subject is relatively simple, and the fairness is not guaranteed. It is easy to lead to the value of the evaluation system not being reflected and the meaning of existence is lost.

2.2 The evaluation content is not specific

The principle of setting the administrative license as stated in Article 11 of the Administrative Licensing Law is the primary content of the administrative licensing evaluation. Article 20 also stipulates that the four situations of Article 13 shall be taken as the content of the administrative license evaluation. The evaluation content stipulates is unspecific, incomprehensive, unscientific, and uncoordinated.

2.3 Evaluation time is too general

The Administrative Licensing Law stipulates that the administrative licensing authority shall periodically evaluate the administrative licenses it has set up, and the administrative licensing enforcement agencies may conduct evaluations in a timely manner, and how long is the “regular” and “appropriate” time is not specifically determined.

2.4 The evaluation procedure is not perfect enough

The procedure of the administrative licensing evaluation system in China is not perfect. The law only provides for the principled treatment of the evaluation results. However, the specific procedures for the initiation, acceptance, implementation and handling of the evaluation, as well as the reporting procedures and public participation procedures of the implementing agencies are not specified. The law also does not specify whether the evaluation is applicable or whether the evaluation process is carried out in accordance with the legislative procedure.

3. Research on the Standardization of Administrative Licensing

In view of the above-mentioned administrative licensing evaluation, this paper carries out the research on the standardized evaluation of administrative licenses, including the evaluation model, index setting, score calculation, evaluation process and application of results.

3.1 Evaluation model

The construction of the Standardized Evaluation Model of Administrative Licensing is more suitable for consideration from five modules: standardization of event management, standardization of process management, standardization of service, standardization of site construction and management, and standardization of supervision and inspection. As shown in Figure 1.

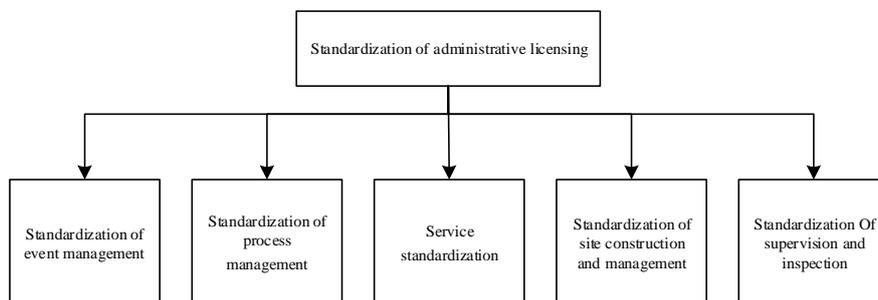


Fig.1. Administrative licensing standardization evaluation model

3.2 Indicator setting

The evaluation of the standardization of the event management can be divided into 6 secondary indicators: a unified list of matters, a clear definition of the name of the item, a clear basis for setting the item, a clear object of the license, a unified code of matters, and dynamic management of the item.

The evaluation of the standardization of process management can be composed of 3 secondary indicators: application and acceptance specifications, review and decision specifications, change and continuation specifications.

Service standardization assessment can be set up with 9 secondary indicators: service guide, consulting services, online services, information disclosure, one-time notification, first-question responsibility, field covering, service commitment, civilized service.

The evaluation of standardization of site construction and management can be set up with 5 secondary indicators: setting and construction of the acceptance site, management of the acceptance site, staffing and service requirements, information disclosure and confidentiality, and file management.

The evaluation of standardization of supervision and inspection can be set up with 3 secondary indicators: clear supervision subjects and responsibilities, supervision procedures, and detailed supervision content.

3.3 score calculation

First of all, according to the evaluation subject, the evaluation object, the evaluation purpose and other evaluation points clearly set the weight of each module. For example, the standardization of event management, standardization of process management, standardization of services, standardization of site construction and management, and standardization of supervision and inspection of each module are set to 10%, 40%, 20%, 20%, and 10%, respectively.

Secondly, according to the needs, specific secondary assessment indicators and even three-level assessment indicators are set under the five modules. And give clear indicators of all levels of indicators.

Finally, the evaluation score is calculated based on the module weight and the index score.

3.4 Evaluation process

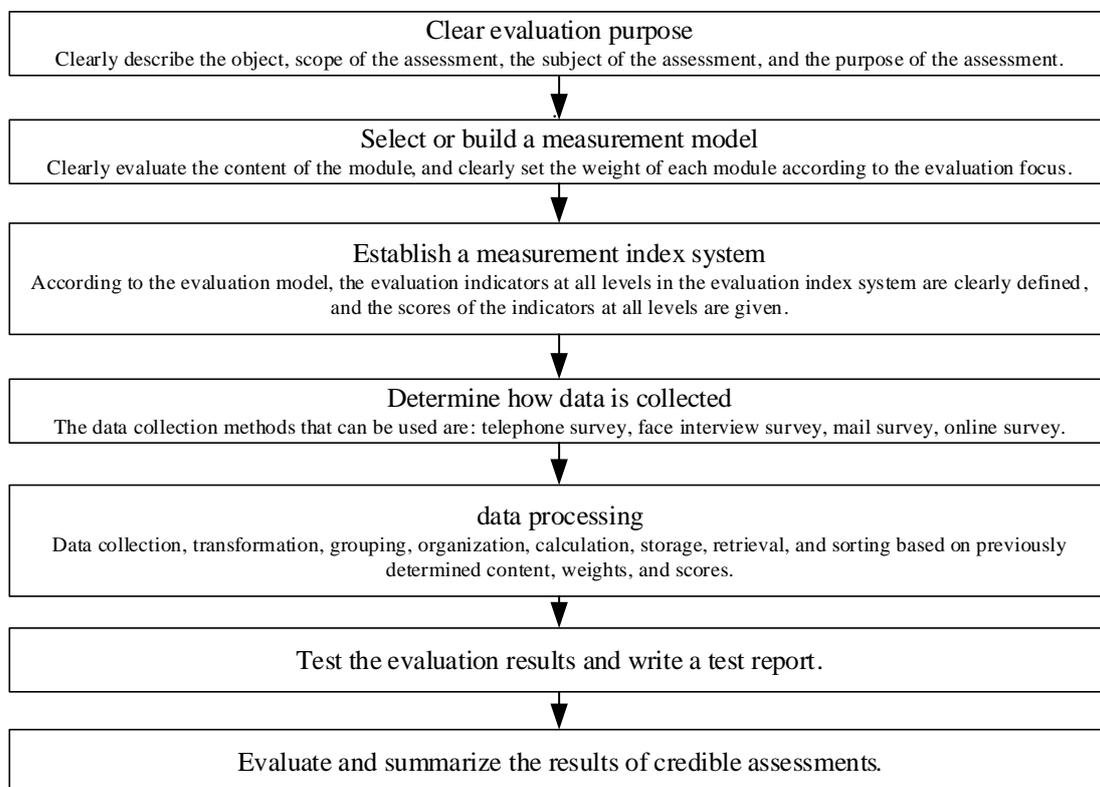


Fig.2. Evaluation process

3.5 Application of evaluation results

According to the evaluation results, the basic plan for optimizing and improving the administrative licensing is proposed in time. Constantly promote the standardization of administrative licensing.

4. Suggestions on the implementation of standardized evaluation of administrative licenses

4.1 Building a diversified evaluation subject

The evaluation of administrative licenses should be a diversified evaluation subject, including the administrative licensing setting unit, the administrative licensing implementation unit, the administrative relative to the person and the market third party and the official third party. Construct a scientific and reasonable evaluation system, and finally form a standardized evaluation mechanism that internal and external institutions cooperate with each other. At the same time, it reflects the role of the public^[3].

4.2 Establish a scientific evaluation index system

the specific evaluation should be based on *the Administrative License Standardization Guide (2016 Edition)* and implementation guidelines as the standard and support. Then select the evaluation model and method that match the actual situation. More detailed and specific evaluation criteria will be established from the evaluation index system, the organization of the assessment, the implementation process of the assessment, the assessment report and requirements. Therefore, the evaluation activities can accurately and accurately reflect the true level of the administrative licensing service.

4.3 Determine the time limit for evaluation

According to the current laws and regulations, there are three main reasons for the evaluation of administrative licensing. The first is to set the time limit for the initiative to self-assess. According to the actual situation of the five-year re-election of local state power organs and the implementation of laws and regulations, it is advisable to start the evaluation every two years when the implementation of administrative licensing regulations reaches one year. The second is the time limit for the implementation agency to submit the assessment. It may be stipulated that the evaluation work shall be completed within three months from the date of receipt of the evaluation report submitted by the implementing agency, and then submit a written assessment opinion report on the development of the administrative license of the agency and whether to continue the examination and approval of some administrative license items. The third is the time limit for opinions and suggestions from citizens, legal persons and other organizations. It may be stipulated that the evaluation procedure shall be initiated within 30 days from the date of receipt of the opinions and suggestions of the administrative license counterpart and the public. If the decision is initiated, the assessment will be completed within 3 months.

4.4 Strengthening assessment and review work

Do a good job in assessment and review, and reduce expert discretion. The reviewers may review and supervise each other before the evaluation results of the appraisers are completed and the final evaluation report is formed. In particular, a key review is made on the case where the score of a certain test is higher or lower, and the difference between the scores of different testers is larger.

4.5 Strengthen the use of evaluation results

The application of the evaluation results is the last link to achieve the purpose of evaluation, and is the ultimate goal of the entire standardized evaluation results. Some administrative departments often only pay attention to the implementation and results of the evaluation, and ignore the application of the evaluation results. Whether the results can be applied is directly related to whether the evaluation purpose can be achieved.

4.6 Strengthen performance appraisal

Guided by the results of performance appraisal, we will further improve the performance appraisal mechanism that is compatible with the promotion of administrative licensing improvement, fully embody the guidelines for performance appraisal and the role of incentives and constraints, strengthen the implementation and application of appraisal results, and promote the improvement of administrative licensing management.

4.7 Publicity test results

Administrative actions must be standardized, and standardization must be informational. The administrative license has been informatized through the network and system in all aspects of application, acceptance, review and decision, which laid a good foundation for the social disclosure of the administrative licensing standardization work^[3]. The standards, processes and results of the assessment are made public through on-site publicity or electronic platform system automatic push notification form. If the supervisors believe that the assessment is wrong, they can promptly feedback the opinions, so as to force continuous improvement. On the one hand, it can enhance the sense of ownership of the masses and facilitate the masses to submit opinions and suggestions in accordance with the requirements of the service guide. On the other hand, it can realize the automatic acquisition, real-time monitoring and independent analysis of the evaluation process and results by the public, which can effectively restrain the discretion of the evaluation subject and standardize the evaluation behavior, and at the same time lay a solid foundation for the effective integration of government resources.

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