

Normas De Auditoria Gubernamental Oas Org

Statistical Bulletin of the OAS. Diseño institucional de las entidades de fiscalización superior de América Latina
Editorial Universidad del Rosario

This book takes stock of the past two decades of public sector modernisation in OECD countries. It assesses failures and successes and identifies challenges ahead. It includes comparable data and tables comparing systems across countries.

This first report deals with some of the major development issues confronting the developing countries and explores the relationship of the major trends in the international economy to them. It is designed to help clarify some of the linkages between the international economy and domestic strategies in the developing countries against the background of growing interdependence and increasing complexity in the world economy. It assesses the prospects for progress in accelerating growth and alleviating poverty,

and identifies some of the major policy issues which will affect these prospects.

For information technology (IT), information is the core of its existence. Anything that threatens information or the processing of that information will directly endanger the performance of the organisation. Whether it concerns the confidentiality, accuracy, or timeliness of the information, the availability of processing functions

From Commitments to Action

Strategic Management

Asset Recovery Handbook

boletín del Proyecto Regional para el Mejoramiento de la Administración Financiera en América Latina y el Caribe

Integrity for Good Governance in Latin America and the Caribbean From Commitments to Action

A Guide for Practitioners, Second Edition

Security Management

This book focuses on civil service reform within the central administration in Latin America and the Caribbean. It analyzes updated versions of the country assessments carried out by the Inter-American Development Bank.

Development Bank in 2004 in 16 countries and presents a comparative analysis of the which the countries have evolved during the last decade. The methodology is based on principles of the Ibero-American Charter for Public Service. In addition, it draws lessons from reform processes, identifying strategies for civil service modernization in the region. This book proposes a possible future agenda to continue the efforts to further professional service in Latin America.

A. Right to Life

Increasing productivity, enhancing social inclusion and strengthening institutions are top priorities for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and constitute therefore the pillars of the OECD LAC Regional Programme. Good public governance and a strong culture of integrity are ...

A free ebook version of this title is available through Luminos, University of California Press Open Access publishing program. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. In 2005, Bolivia elected their first indigenous president, Evo Morales. Ushering in a new “democratic cultural revolution,” Morales promised to overturn neoliberalism and inaugurate a new decolonial society. In this perceptive new book, Nancy Postero examines the successes and failures that have followed in the ten years since Morales’s election. While the Morales government made many changes that have benefited Bolivia’s majority indigenous population, it has consolidated power and reinforced extractivist development models. In the process, it has been transformed from a site of emancipatory politics to a site of liberal nation-st

building. By carefully tracing the political origins and practices of decolonization among activists, government administrators, and ordinary citizens, Postero makes an important contribution to our understanding of the meaning and impact of Bolivia's indigenous state.

Integrity in Public Procurement

The Indigenous State

Concepts and Cases

Serving Citizens

English-Spanish, Spanish-English

Democratization in the Late 20th Century

Passing on the Tradition of Service to Future Generations

Road traffic collisions kill about 1.2 million people around the world every year but they are largely neglected as a health and development issue, perhaps because they are still viewed by many as being beyond human control. Efforts to prevent road traffic injuries are hampered by a lack of human capacity. Policy-makers, researchers and practitioners need information on effective prevention measure and on how to develop, implement and evaluate such interventions. There is a need to train more specialists in road traffic injury prevention in order to address the growing problem of road traffic injuries at international levels.

This OECD Recommendation and its Companion Document provide guidance for all stakeholders on the economic and social prosperity dimensions of digital security risk.

Bribery by international firms in OECD countries is more pervasive in public procurement than

in the utilities, taxation or judicial sectors. Whilst most international efforts to fight corruption have focused exclusively on the bidding process, recent corruption scandals have highlighted grey areas throughout the whole public procurement cycle, including in needs assessment and contract management. This publication draws on the experience of procurement practitioners as well as audit, competition and anti-corruption specialists, and sets out a comparative overview of practices designed to enhance integrity throughout the whole procurement cycle, with examples from OECD and non-OECD countries.

This is the only book that comments on the first international agreement addressed to fight corruption in the Western Hemisphere. Manfroni and Werksman explain the sense, scope, and consequences of each specific commitment adopted by the countries belonging to the Organization of American States for eliminating criminal offences and unethical practices in government.

Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch

Responsabilidad

Municipal Forest Management in Latin America

Strengthening Accountable Governance

Care and Community in Modern Society

Beyond Booms and Busts?

How Social Norms Affect Gender Equality in non-OECD Countries

"Both the challenges and opportunities facing organizations of all sizes

today are greater than ever. Illegal immigration across the U.S.-Mexico border has reached emergency levels. There is less room than ever for error today in the formulation and implementation of a strategic plan. This textbook provides a systematic effective approach for developing a clear strategic plan. Changes made in this twelfth edition are aimed squarely at illustrating the effect of this new world order on strategic-management theory and practice. ... This twelfth edition provides updated coverage of strategic-management concepts, theory, research, and techniques in the chapters."--Preface.

Developing countries lose billions each year through bribery, misappropriation of funds, and other corrupt practices. Much of the proceeds of this corruption find 'safe haven' in the world's financial centers. These criminal flows are a drain on social services and economic development programs, contributing to the impoverishment of the world's poorest countries. Many developing countries have already sought to recover stolen assets. A number of successful high-profile cases with creative international cooperation has demonstrated that asset recovery is possible. However, it is highly complex, involving coordination and collaboration with domestic agencies and ministries in multiple jurisdictions, as well as the capacity to trace and secure assets and pursue various legal options—whether criminal confiscation, non-conviction based confiscation, civil actions, or other alternatives. This process can be

overwhelming for even the most experienced practitioners. It is exceptionally difficult for those working in the context of failed states, widespread corruption, or limited resources. With this in mind, the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative has developed and updated this Asset Recovery Handbook: A Guide for Practitioners to assist those grappling with the strategic, organizational, investigative, and legal challenges of recovering stolen assets. A practitioner-led project, the Handbook provides common approaches to recovering stolen assets located in foreign jurisdictions, identifies the challenges that practitioners are likely to encounter, and introduces good practices. It includes examples of tools that can be used by practitioners, such as sample intelligence reports, applications for court orders, and mutual legal assistance requests. StAR—the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative—is a partnership between the World Bank Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime that supports international efforts to end safe havens for corrupt funds. StAR works with developing countries and financial centers to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely return of stolen assets. Although there have been notable gains for women globally in the last few decades, gender inequality and gender-based inequities continue to impinge upon girls' and women's ability to realize their rights and their full potential as citizens and equal partners in decision-making and

development. In fact, for every right that has been established, there are millions of women who do not enjoy it. In this book, studies from Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia are prefaced by an introductory chapter that links current thinking on.

Governments are becoming increasingly aware of the important contribution that high performance universities make to competitiveness and economic growth. This book explores what are the challenges involved in setting up globally competitive universities, also called "elite," or "flagship" universities.

Exploring Corporate Strategy: Text and Cases with Business Dictionary

Road Traffic Injury Prevention Training Manual

The Challenge of Establishing World-class Universities

The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption

Diseño institucional de las entidades de fiscalización superior de América Latina

Race, Politics, and Performance in Plurinational Bolivia

30. Basil King: Sentence and Sentencing

Gender inequality holds back not just women but the economic and social development of entire societies. This atlas presents a new measure of gender inequality which examines

women's status according to family situation, physical integrity, son preference, civil liberties and ownership rights.

This volume examines the record of Latin American adjustment efforts and assesses the challenges that lie ahead. It examines the Washington consensus on how ten major policy instruments - including fiscal deficits, tax reform, exchange rates, and deregulation - should be used to address Latin America's current problems. Ten country studies and accompanying commentaries assess public attitudes in each country toward these reforms, the progress made since 1982 in implementing them, and the impact of policy changes on economic performance.

The Survey assesses global and regional e-government development through a comparative rating of national government portals relative to one another. It is designed to provide a snapshot of country trends and relative rankings of e-government development in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. It presents trends and relative rankings of e-government development across 193 Member States through a quantitative composite index, the E-Government Development Index (EGDI), with three separate components - the Online Service Index (OSI), Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (TII), and Human Capital Index (HCI). Includes addendum on COVID-19 (coronavirus) response
Combating Trafficking in Persons

United Nations E-Government Survey 2020

Good Practice from A to Z

a comparative legal survey

Broadband Policies for Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin American Adjustment

Natural Resources in Latin America and the Caribbean

This edition of the World Bank has been revised and expanded by the Terminology Unit in the Languages Services Division of the World Bank in collaboration with the English, Spanish, and French Translation Sections. The Glossary is intended to assist the Bank's translators and interpreters, other Bank staff using French and Spanish in their work, and free-lance translator's and interpreters employed by the Bank. For this reason, the Glossary contains not only financial and economic terminology and terms relating to the Bank's procedures and practices, but also terms that frequently occur in Bank documents, and others for which the Bank has a preferred equivalent. Although many of these terms, relating to such fields as agriculture, education, energy, housing, law, technology, and transportation, could be found in other sources, they have been assembled here for ease of reference. A list of acronyms occurring frequently in Bank texts (the terms to which they refer being found in the Glossary) and a list of international, regional, and national organizations will be found at the end of the Glossary.

Carriage of Goods By Sea Fifth Edition John F Wilson Review of a previous edition ...deserves a place on the shelf of every law teacher in the subject, and at least on the reading list of all its students. - The Cambridge Law Journal The fifth edition of Carriage of Goods by Sea has been brought up to date with the latest judicial decisions, statutory developments and changes in shipping practice. It provides an authoritative, comprehensive and critical survey of the law relating to the carriage of goods by sea. While dealing primarily with charterparties and bills of lading, attention is also given to new forms of documentation and problems involving through and combined transport. A separate chapter is also devoted to dispute settlement. Throughout, legal principles are examined against the background of current documentation and factors involved in the prosecution of a cargo claim, thus lending the legal analysis a useful practical orientation. to sue, and bailment on terms*significant decisions, in particular on the interpretation of the provisions of the Hague and Hague/Visby Rules in the areas of limitation liability, time limits, straight bills and the Himalaya Clauses*a comprehensive update of references to shipping documents and related literature*consideration of e-commerce issues, particularly in relation to transport documentation. area of international trade law, and is suitable for recommendation to students on courses on international trade law, carriage of goods by sea and maritime law. It is also a useful reference for newly qualified

and trainee professionals working in legal firms, P & I clubs, shipbroking firms, cargo insurance firms and at Lloyd's. John Wilson is an active member of the Institute of Maritime Law at the University of Southampton and is Emeritus Professor of Law at the university. He has lectured widely on maritime law in the UK, the USA, Australia, New Zealand and Singapore.

Includes Part I of Executive Order 12674 (April 12, 1989) & 5 CFR Part 2635 Regulation (August 7, 1992). Covers: gifts from outside sources, gifts between employees, conflicting financial interests, impartiality in performing official duties, seeking other employment, misuse of position, & outside activities. Also includes related statutory authorities.

Giver et overblik over de internationale traktater om menneskehandel og beskriver best practice om bekæmpelse heraf

Statistical Bulletin of the OAS.

How Much Has Happened?

The World Bank Glossary

The Way Forward

A State of the Environment Report

World Development Report 1978

Ethical Principles for Judges

The editors examine six key topics, including: how family upbringing influences the

development of individuals who provide service to their communities; the types of institutions most likely to teach and transmit caring traditions; and the kinds of public policies that promote caring, service, and generosity. The book offers insightful analysis of how these factors interrelate and affect the ability of members of society to transmit caring traditions.

This joint initiative by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the OECD seeks to encourage the expansion of broadband networks and services in the region, supporting a coherent and cross-sectorial approach, to maximise their benefits for economic and social development. Drawing on a wealth of experience from LAC and OECD countries, the Toolkit outlines the main policy objectives in this area and provides guidance for their measurement, an overview of developments in the region, and a compilation of good practices in several areas related to broadband policy making. This comprehensive volume encompasses a wealth of areas including digital strategies, regulatory frameworks, spectrum management, competition and infrastructure bottlenecks, broadband access, affordability, sector taxation, inclusion, convergence, regional integration, education, skills, business uptake, entrepreneurship, local content, e-health, digital government, consumer policy, and digital security and privacy.

In recent years, debate on the state's economic role has too often devolved into diatribes against intervention. Peter Evans questions such simplistic views, offering a new vision of why state involvement works in some cases and produces disasters in others. To illustrate, he looks at how state agencies, local entrepreneurs, and

transnational corporations shaped the emergence of computer industries in Brazil, India, and Korea during the seventies and eighties. Evans starts with the idea that states vary in the way they are organized and tied to society. In some nations, like Zaire, the state is predatory, ruthlessly extracting and providing nothing of value in return. In others, like Korea, it is developmental, promoting industrial transformation. In still others, like Brazil and India, it is in between, sometimes helping, sometimes hindering. Evans's years of comparative research on the successes and failures of state involvement in the process of industrialization have here been crafted into a persuasive and entertaining work, which demonstrates that successful state action requires an understanding of its own limits, a realistic relationship to the global economy, and the combination of coherent internal organization and close links to society that Evans called "embedded autonomy." The North American Mosaic has four overarching features. First, it is, to the extent feasible, based on comparable information on the status and trends of major indicators of the state of the environment in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. Second, the report confirms that these three countries together make up an incredibly complex, dynamic, and interconnected ecosystem in which humans play a dominant and decisive role. Third, the report raises important and sometimes disquieting questions concerning the sustainability of some current trends. Finally, the report is a reminder that our economic, social, and physical well-being are utterly dependent on the life-sustaining services provided by nature. This report emphasizes the importance of developing mutually compatible economic, social,

and environmental goals and policies across the three-country region.

OECD Public Governance Reviews Mexico's National Auditing System

Strengthening Accountable Governance

Global Corruption Report 2004

A Decade of Civil Service Reforms in Latin America (2004-13)

OECD Recommendation and Companion Document

Embedded Autonomy

A Digital Economy Toolkit

Gender Justice, Citizenship and Development

With a focus on political corruption, the 2004 edition of Transparency International's Global Corruption Report (GCR) identifies some of today's most pressing issues in the fight against corruption around the world. Essays examine the role of money in politics -- assessing the regulation of political party financing, suggesting ways to "rewire" the arms and oil trades for greater transparency and analysing the problem of vote buying. Reports consider attempts to repatriate assets stolen by politicians, disclosure regulations, the nexus between the media, politics and business as well as the issue of immunity from prosecution -- with special insight into extradition efforts in the Fujimori case in Peru. The GCR's global and

regional reports explore recent developments such as the African Union convention against corruption, the EU accession process and the UN convention against corruption. Thirty-five country reports provide a critical assessment of new national anti-corruption legislation, institutional reform and the most important corruption-related issues of the last 12 months. This year's GCR also features special contributions by Jimmy Carter and former UN human rights commissioner Mary Robinson, who argues that "corruption hits hardest at the poorest in society". Their messages are reinforced by those of Luis Moreno Ocampo, chief prosecutor at the International Criminal Court, and Gherardo Colombo, whose efforts to prosecute Italian premier Silvio Berlusconi for bribery have drawn substantial media attention. Rounding out the report, a data and research section presents Transparency International's own Corruption Perceptions Index as well as other recent empirical research, including links between corruption, gender and poverty.

"The question of how to treat commodity production and how to manage recurrent cycles of booms and busts has always been a challenge for policymakers in commodity-dependent countries,

including many in the LAC region. These challenges have led to allegations of a "commodity curse" that retards development in these countries, but as of yet, there is no consensus as to whether such a curse exists, and if so, how can negative effects be minimized. This book contributes to this debate. Much of the report is focused on an examination of specific channels through which commodity dependence may affect the economic and institutional development of countries. This includes broadly 4 sets of concerns: one set dealing with the direct economic effects of commodity dependence and the implications for long-term growth; one dealing with the interactions between commodity production and the rents it generates on the one hand, and a country's institutions on the other; a third dealing with the macroeconomic challenges of managing the volatility of revenue flows, including the distributional implications at the household level posed by cyclicalities of social spending; and a final set associated with potential negative environmental and social impacts. The book finds that some commonly accepted negative effects of dependence on natural resources are largely myths, while some are realities. But all can be managed, and the

book draws on the best available information in existing literature as well as original analysis to provide practical advice on how to do so. It also presents descriptive facts and analysis of the impacts in LAC of the recent commodity boom, helping the reader understand the implications for the region's development and policies. It should be of great interest to policy-makers and analysts, as well as laypersons interested in the economics of commodity markets and their role in economic development."

El objetivo de la presente obra consiste en presentar una descripción comparada de los diseños institucionales de las entidades de fiscalización superior (contralorías y tribunales de cuentas) del área latinoamericana que permita establecer si ellos son plataformas apropiadas para el desarrollo efectivo de sus competencias en materia de auditoría gubernamental externa, en función de los parámetros de independencia y profesionalidad establecidos en las Declaraciones de Lima y de México de la INTOSAI. El aporte de este trabajo académico es haber determinado el grado de adecuación de los diseños institucionales de las EFS latinoamericanas a esos parámetros,

de manera que los resultados de la investigación adelantada permitieron formular un conjunto de consideraciones sobre los retos inmediatos que debe superar la institucionalidad del control fiscal regional para lograr que los resultados de las funciones ejercidas por las entidades de fiscalización superior incidan sobre la gestión de las entidades vigiladas, para que su actividad misional sea eficaz y eficiente, y de esta manera aquellas hagan que la gestión de los recursos públicos logre el mejoramiento efectivo de la calidad de vida de las personas mediante el acceso a más y mejores bienes y servicios públicos. Esta obra está dirigida principalmente a servidores públicos, gestores fiscales, administradores públicos, funcionarios de las contralorías y las oficinas de control interno, miembros de corporaciones públicas de elección popular, magistrados de tribunales y cortes y profesores e investigadores en temas de administración pública y control fiscal.

This report presents the findings and recommendations of the OECD review of Mexico's national auditing system, with a focus on the Auditoria Superior de la Federación, the supreme audit institution.

Policing and Human Rights

Report on Terrorism and Human Rights

Public service broadcasting

Modernising Government The Way Forward

A Handbook for Parliamentarians

Atlas of Gender and Development How Social Norms Affect Gender

Equality in non-OECD Countries

The Third Wave

The book was written for three different purposes: (i) better understand the types of powers assigned to municipalities to this day, (ii) better understand the increasingly important role played by municipalities in forest management, (iii) analyze the opportunities that were created and the challenges faced by the decentralization processes in the region. The book compiles findings from in-depth studies conducted in 6 countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala. It uncovers some significant forest management schemes initiated by municipalities on the regional, na.

The role of money in politics is an issue of daily debate in old and new democracies alike. The ways that parties get access to money can influence the outcome of elections, determine the relationship between party leaders and members, affect the number of women elected and condition the level of public

trust as a whole. The IDEA Handbook is designed to encourage informed public debate. It looks at the strengths and weaknesses of the different national laws and regulations from a regional perspective. It analyses the problems of enforcement and the opportunities for effective public disclosure of funds. Between 1974 and 1990 more than thirty countries in southern Europe, Latin America, East Asia, and Eastern Europe shifted from authoritarian to democratic systems of government. This global democratic revolution is probably the most important political trend in the late twentieth century. In The Third Wave, Samuel P. Huntington analyzes the causes and nature of these democratic transitions, evaluates the prospects for stability of the new democracies, and explores the possibility of more countries becoming democratic. The recent transitions, he argues, are the third major wave of democratization in the modern world. Each of the two previous waves was followed by a reverse wave in which some countries shifted back to authoritarian government. Using concrete examples, empirical evidence, and insightful analysis, Huntington provides neither a theory nor a history of the third wave, but an explanation of why and how it occurred. Factors responsible for the democratic trend include the legitimacy dilemmas of authoritarian regimes; economic and social development; the changed role of the Catholic Church; the impact of the United States, the European Community, and the Soviet Union; and the "snowballing" phenomenon: change in one country

stimulating change in others. Five key elite groups within and outside the nondemocratic regime played roles in shaping the various ways democratization occurred. Compromise was key to all democratizations, and elections and nonviolent tactics also were central. New democracies must deal with the "torturer problem" and the "praetorian problem" and attempt to develop democratic values and processes. Disillusionment with democracy, Huntington argues, is necessary to consolidating democracy. He concludes the book with an analysis of the political, economic, and cultural factors that will decide whether or not the third wave continues. Several "Guidelines for Democratizers" offer specific, practical suggestions for initiating and carrying out reform. Huntington's emphasis on practical application makes this book a valuable tool for anyone engaged in the democratization process. At this volatile time in history, Huntington's assessment of the processes of democratization is indispensable to understanding the future of democracy in the world.

States and Industrial Transformation

Comparative Environmental Law and Regulation

A Handbook on Political Finance

Digital Security Risk Management for Economic and Social Prosperity OECD

Recommendation and Companion Document

The Senate Code of Official Conduct

***The North American Mosaic
Funding of Political Parties and Election Campaigns***