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Autore	Rodine-Hardy Kirsten
Titolo	Global markets and government regulation in telecommunications / / Kirsten Rodine-Hardy, Northeastern University [[electronic resource]]
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxii, 207 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Classificazione	POL011000
Disciplina	384
Soggetti	Telecommunication policy Deregulation
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 177-194) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Understanding global regulatory reform in telecommunications : a paradigm shift -- Why change the rules? explaining liberal telecom reform -- When and how do countries change the rules? econometric analysis of the timing of establishing independent regulators and privatizing telecom firms -- Regulatory reform in the central Europe : freer markets, European rules -- Northern European regulatory reform : liberal reform northern-style, "regulation-lite" -- Explaining change in a globalized world : international organizations and the emergence of networks and norms.
Sommario/riassunto	In recent years, liberalization, privatization and deregulation have become commonplace in sectors once dominated by government-owned monopolies. In telecommunications, for example, during the 1990s, more than 129 countries established independent regulatory

agencies and more than 100 countries privatized the state-owned telecom operator. Why did so many countries liberalize in such a short period of time? For example, why did both Denmark and Burundi, nations different along so many relevant dimensions, liberalize their telecom sectors around the same time? Kirsten L. Rodine-Hardy argues that international organizations - not national governments or market forces - are the primary drivers of policy convergence in the important arena of telecommunications regulation: they create and shape preferences for reform and provide forums for expert discussions and the emergence of policy standards. Yet she also shows that international convergence leaves room for substantial variation among countries, using both econometric analysis and controlled case comparisons of eight European countries.

2. Record Nr.

Autore

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Titolo

Bensahel Nora <1971->

Improving capacity for stabilization and reconstruction operations //
Nora Bensahel, Olga Oliker, Heather Peterson

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Descrizione fisica

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Collana

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Altri autori (Persone)

OlikerOlga
PetersonHeather

Disciplina

355.4

Soggetti

Integrated operations (Military science)
United States Armed Forces Civic action
United States Armed Forces Stability operations
United States Armed Forces Civil functions

Lingua di pubblicazione

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Nota di contenuto

Cover; Preface; Contents; Figure and Table; Summary;

Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; CHAPTER ONE Why Stabilization and Reconstruction?; What Are Stabilization and Reconstruction?; Who Conducts Stabilization and Reconstruction Tasks?; The Challenge of Building and Leveraging Capacity; CHAPTER TWO What Do Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations Entail?; Operational Requirements; Defining Capacity Requirements; Developing Capacity; CHAPTER THREE Recent Efforts to Build Capacity

The Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization: Creation, Interagency Direction, and LegislationS/CRS Concepts for Planning and Conducting Operations; Efforts to Develop Civilian Capacity; Remaining Challenges; Conclusion; CHAPTER FOUR Conclusions and Recommendations; Emphasize Civilian Rather Than Military Capacity; Realign NSC, State, and USAID Roles; Fund and Implement the Civilian Stabilization Initiative; Improve Deployable Police Capacity; Improve Management for Stabilization and Reconstruction

Ensure Coherent Guidance and Funding for Effectiveness and Sustainability Bibliography

Sommario/riassunto

U.S. experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan have demonstrated that improving U.S. capacity for stabilization and reconstruction operations is critical to national security. The authors recommend building civilian rather than military capacity, realigning and reforming existing agencies, and funding promising programs. They also suggest improvements to deployable police capacity, crisis-management processes, and guidance and funding.
