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Nota di contenuto	Front Cover -- Contents -- Foreword -- Acknowledgments -- About the Authors -- Main Messages -- Abbreviations -- Overview: Key Findings and Policy Recommendations -- What are the main sources of fiscal risks from infrastructure? -- Off-budget modalities drain public finances more often and on a larger scale than usually assumed -- Inefficiencies in public provision lead to fiscal surprises in the near, medium, and long term -- When it rains, it pours: Fiscal risks from infrastructure during bad times -- Implementing a reform agenda can create sustainable fiscal space for infrastructure -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 1: A Conceptual Framework for Assessing Fiscal Risks from Infrastructure -- Main Messages -- Introduction -- Fiscal Risks from Infrastructure -- In Sum -- References -- Chapter 2: Fiscal Risks Associated with Direct Public Provision of Infrastructure -- Main Messages -- Introduction -- Near-Term Risk of OVERSPENDING on Infrastructure Projects -- Medium-Term Risk of Unanticipated Capital Expenditure on Infrastructure -- Long-Term Risks of Economic Underperformance from the Squeezing of Public Spending on Infrastructure -- In Sum -- Note -- References -- Chapter 3: Fiscal

Risks and Costs of State-Owned Enterprises -- Main Messages -- Introduction -- Size, Performance, and Cost Structure as Sources of Fiscal Risk in SOEs -- Performance of SOEs versus Performance of Similar Private Firms -- SOEs and Fiscal Risk: Slow Drip or Tail Risk? -- Predicting Fiscal Risks -- Capacity of SOEs to Deal with Shocks -- In Sum -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 4: Fiscal Risks and Costs of Public-Private Partnerships -- Main Messages -- Introduction -- Guarantees -- Renegotiation of PPPs -- Early Termination of PPPs -- Frameworks for Managing Fiscal Risks from PPPs -- In Sum -- Notes -- References.

Chapter 5: A Reform Agenda to Create Sustainable Fiscal Space for Infrastructure -- Main Messages -- Introduction -- Integrated Management of Fiscal Resources and Risks -- Efficient Direct Public Provision of Infrastructure -- Effective Fiscal and Corporate Governance of SOEs -- A Robust PPP Framework -- In Sum -- Notes -- References -- Appendix A: Main Data Sources Used in the Report -- Appendix B: The World Bank Infrastructure SOEs Database -- Appendix C: Methodology Used to Compare the Performance of SOEs and Similar Private Firms -- Appendix D: Big Bang versus Frequent Small-Drip Events -- Appendix E: Methodology Used to Compare SOEs That Suffered a Negative Shock as a Result of the Decline in Oil and Gas Prices with a Control Group of SOEs -- Appendix F: Methodology for Estimating Fiscal Risks from Early Termination -- Boxes -- Box O.1 Sectoral features affecting the size and profile of fiscal risks from SOEs -- Box O.2 Sectoral features affecting the size and profile of fiscal risks from PPPs -- Box 2.1 Using data envelopment analysis to assess the efficiency of spending -- Box 3.1 Sensitivity of profitability of infrastructure SOEs in Indonesia and Kenya to changes in fuel costs and demand -- Box 3.2 A taxonomy of fiscal injections to SOEs -- Box 3.3 Predicting fiscal injections to SOEs -- Box 4.1 Termination clauses of PPPs favorable to the private party -- Box 4.2 Countries included in the analysis -- Box 5.1 Calculating the costs of quasi-fiscal operations -- Box 5.2 What is the PFRAM? -- Figures -- Figure O.1 Share of capital spending on infrastructure in developing countries, by modality, 2009-18 -- Figure O.2 Sources of fiscal costs and risks associated with provision of infrastructure -- Figure O.3 Distribution of fiscal injections to infrastructure SOEs.

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## Sommario/riassunto

Developing countries face massive infrastructure needs, but public spending on infrastructure is inadequate, and public investment has been declining in recent years. Rising debt levels and tightening fiscal and monetary conditions are putting further pressure on the funds available for infrastructure, heightening the importance of increasing the efficiency of infrastructure spending. This publication shows that however governments deliver infrastructure-- through direct public provision, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), or public-private partnerships (PPPs), the risk of fiscal surprises is high in both good times and bad. As a result, infrastructure service delivery often ends up costing significantly more than expected, eroding limited fiscal space for productive spending. This book makes a unique contribution by quantifying the magnitude and prevalence of fiscal risks from electricity and transport infrastructure and identifying their root causes across a range of low- and middle-income countries. Drawing on important new sources of evidence and compiling many others, the analysis sheds light on how much is at stake in the good governance of infrastructure sectors. It allows policy makers to weigh the magnitudes of different types of risks and examine how they vary across contexts. Off the Books shows how a deeper understanding of the fiscal risks of infrastructure can help policy makers target reforms to areas where they can be expected to have the greatest impact. It lays out a reform agenda for mitigating the fiscal risks associated with infrastructure based on building government capacity; adopting integrated public investment management and integrated fiscal risk management; improving fiscal and corporate governance of SOEs; and ensuring robust PPP preparation, procurement, and contract management. The book will be of enormous value to policy makers, practitioners, and academics who have an interest in infrastructure and fiscal policy.

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