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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; List of Figures and Tables; Preface; List of Acronyms; 1 Introduction; 1.1 Accountability - a fuzzy concept and its importance for partnerships; 1.2 Purpose and structure; 2 The Concepts of Partnerships and Accountability; 2.1 Partnerships; 2.1.1 Definition; 2.1.2 Partnerships between networks and corporatism; 2.2 Accountability; 2.2.1 Defining the 'core' of accountability; 2.2.2 Who is accountable, to whom, for what and how?; 2.2.3 The accountability dilemma; 2.3 Partnership accountability; 2.3.1 Political salience; 2.3.2 Importance of trade-offs; 2.3.3 Complexity 3 Why Organisations Ought to be Accountable3.1 Major justifications

for accountability; 3.1.1 Consequentialist justifications; 3.1.2 Power and stakeholder theory; 3.1.3 Power and the democratic deficit; 3.2 The alternative: Justifying accountability through delegation; 3.2.1 Delegation and the duty to act in the best interest of the principal; 3.2.2 Delegation and the need for appropriate accountability mechanisms; 3.2.3 Ex-post and hypothetical delegation; 3.3 The advantages of justifying accountability through delegation; 3.4 Form should follow function; 4 Partnerships in Practice
5 Concrete Partnership Accountability Standards
5.1 Advocacy and awareness-raising partnerships: Basic standards for all partnerships; 5.1.1 Accountability for complying with relevant rules and regulations; 5.1.2 Financial accountability; 5.1.3 Accountability for working towards the partnership's mission; 5.1.4 Summary of standards; 5.2 Standards for rule setting and regulation partnerships; 5.2.1 Applying democratic accountability standards to rule-setting partnerships; 5.2.2 Accountability through participation; 5.2.3 Accountability to avoid the abuse of authority; 5.2.4 Summary of standards
5.3 Standards for implementation partnerships
5.3.1 Applying corporate accountability standards to partnerships; 5.3.2 Outcome accountability through performance evaluation; 5.3.3 Outcome accountability through the introduction of market elements; 5.3.4 Summary of standards; 5.4 Standards for information-generating partnerships; 5.4.1 Transferable accountability practices in universities and the judiciary and guidance from relevant international standards; 5.4.2 Accountability for impartiality through independence; 5.4.3 Accountability for accuracy and quality through professionalism
5.4.4 Summary of standards

Sommario/riassunto

A PDF version of this book is available for free in open access via the OAPEN Library platform, www.oapen.org. This book presents a new model of accountability which ensures that public-private partnerships don't erode public accountability. It defines concrete accountability standards for different types of partnerships.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910958443003321
Autore	Baracat Elias
Titolo	Sustaining trade reform : institutional lessons from Argentina and Peru // by Elias A. Baracat, J. Michael Finger, Raul Leon Thorne, and Julio J. Nogues
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Nota di contenuto	Front Cover -- Title Page -- Copyright Page -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- About the Authors -- Abbreviations -- Chapter 1 Introduction -- Background -- Analytical Framework -- Content of the Following Chapters -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 2 The Evolution of Trade Policy in Peru, 2001-11 -- Introduction -- Focus of This Chapter -- Economic Development: 1990-2000 -- Economic Development: 2001-10 -- Developing a Long-Term Vision -- Implementing the Long-Term Vision -- Negotiation and Implementation: Making Things Happen -- Other Examples of Good Governance Practices -- Final Remarks -- Annex 2A: Tariff Structure in Peru -- Annex 2B: Tariff Structure by Type of Good -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 3 Import Substitution under the World Trade Organization: Argentina -- Introduction -- Import Substitution in Historical Perspective -- The External Environment in Reform Years and Since -- Trends in Import Barriers -- Other Import Substitution Policies -- Agricultural Trade and Food Subsidy Policies -- Lessons from Multilateral and Bilateral Tensions -- Concluding Remarks -- Annex 3A: Trade Flows by Origin or Destination and Type of Goods -- Annex

3B: Import Coverage of Nonautomatic Licenses -- Annex 3C: Joint Statement of Several WTO Members on Argentina's Import Restricting Policies and Practices -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 4 Peru and Argentina: Different Paths -- Introduction -- Peru -- Argentina -- Accounting for the Difference -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 5 Conclusions -- Introduction -- Commitment Is Nothing If It Does Not Create Importer Rights in National Law and Regulation -- Maintain the Momentum of Liberalization -- Focus on National Process -- Notes -- References -- Boxes -- Figures -- Tables -- Back Cover.

Sommario/riassunto

Factually, the principal finding of this book is that the trade policy reforms introduced by Peru in the 1990s have continued over several changes of president, whereas similar reforms in Argentina have been reversed. In both countries, the reforms included the introduction of new mechanisms for managing trade policy as well as the reduction of restrictions. Throughout the decade beginning in 2000, Perus liberalization expanded. The new institutions became more robust, and through them pressures for protection were effectively contained. At the same time, Argentine trade policy returned to the high-protection import substitution regime in place before the 1990s reforms. Multiple restrictions have been imposed, mostly through a reversion to informal methods that abjure the governance characteristics that the 1990s reforms introduced. The difference between the two cases cannot be explained by economic parameters such as resource endowments or external shocks. Perus reforms manifest the buoyant and confident attitude toward the global economy that reform leaders were able to introduce into Peruvian politics. In the words of former president Alan García, there is an eagerness to "climb up on the wave of growth." In comparison, Argentinas current development strategy sees international trade as detrimental to Argentinas interests unless participation by Argentine buyers and sellers is guided by government intervention. The Peruvian case provides examples of successfully managing the politics of reform and the technical aspects of policy so as to establish transparent and participatory processes that weigh accurately the impact of trade policy on all affected domestic parties. The Argentine case demonstrates that the World Trade Organization legal system is not an effective restraint on a government that wants to revert to an import substitution regime. International cooperation has been useful when it has recognized and influenced domestic sovereignty over economic regulation; however, it is not been useful when approached as a matter of international regulation of national actions.
