

Normas De Auditoria Gubernamental Oas Org

The publication examines the main characteristics of Argentine manufacturing industry and the development phases (going back more than a century), especially, concentrates on its structural features during the 1980s and on the changes that have occurred since the Convertibility Plan was introduced - between 1991 and 2001 - the most recent transformations between 2002 and 2006 and, finally, in the last section it analyses the possibilities of strengthening the development of competitiveness and the ways to industrial development.

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.

A. Right to Life

"Provides a generic framework for establishing the context, identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and communicating risk." - preface.

The core focus of this timely volume is to ascertain how regional environmental law may contribute to the pursuit of global sustainable development. Leading scholars critically analyze the ways in which states may pool sovereignty to find solutions to

30. Basil King: Sentence and Sentencing

This book provides a comprehensive reference guide to negotiation and mediation. Negotiation skills can be learned--everything from managing fairness and power and understanding the other side and cultural differences to decision-making, creativity, and apology. Good negotiation is best approached from a multidisciplinary perspective that combines the best of theory and practice.

This seventh, revised edition of the IMF Glossary: English-French-Spanish contains approximately 4,000 records that are believed to be the most useful to translators dealing with IMF material. The main body of the Glossary consists of terms, phraseological units, and institutional titles covering areas such as macroeconomics, money and banking, public finance, taxation, balance of payments, statistics, accounting, and economic development. It contains terminology relating to the IMF's organization and operations, as well as from the Articles of Agreement, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, and other major IMF publications. Since the Glossary is concept-based, synonyms are consolidated into one single entry. Cross- references refer to the main entry under which the various synonyms are listed ("see") and also draw the user's attention to terms that are related but not synonyms ("see also"). Currency units of countries and monetary unions, an IMF organizational chart in the three languages, and color-coded French and Spanish indexes are provided in appendixes.

A free ebook version of this title is available through Luminos, University of California Press's Open Access publishing program. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. In 2005, Bolivians elected their first indigenous president, Evo Morales. Ushering in a new "democratic cultural revolution," Morales promised to overturn neoliberalism and inaugurate a new decolonized 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 has made many changes that have benefited Bolivia's majority indigenous population, it has also consolidated power and reinforced extractivist development models. In the process, indigeneity has been transformed from a site of emancipatory politics to a site of liberal nation-state 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.

América Latina y el Caribe se encuentra en una encrucijada de enorme relevancia para el empoderamiento económico de las mujeres. Tras un período de prosperidad, progreso social y consolidación democrática, muchos países están experimentando una desaceleración económica —y algunos incluso recesión—, polarización social, desconfianza en los gobiernos y, en ciertos casos, crisis políticas. A este contexto se suman además factores externos tales como la caída de los precios de las materias primas, tendencias proteccionistas, incertidumbre respecto de la evolución del flujo de las remesas y posibles modificaciones en las políticas migratorias. En este contexto, poner el empoderamiento económico de las mujeres en el centro de la agenda pública cobra renovada importancia si el objetivo en la región es erigir economías no solo más prósperas y resilientes, sino también más igualitarias. Quienes tienen a su cargo la formulación de políticas públicas enfrentan un doble desafío: proteger las conquistas en materia de igualdad de género frente a la desaceleración económica y continuar superando los persistentes obstáculos que se interponen al empoderamiento económico de las mujeres. Los avances registrados por las mujeres de la región a lo largo de las últimas dos décadas son indiscutibles; pero también son innegables las persistentes brechas no solamente entre mujeres y hombres, sino entre las mujeres mismas. Como muestra este informe, tanto las conquistas como los obstáculos al empoderamiento económico de las mujeres reflejan las profundas desigualdades socioeconómicas características de esta región, las

cuales se agudizan con algunas dinámicas familiares y con patrones patriarcales y violentos. Estas desigualdades —a su vez fuertemente influenciadas por las diferencias geográficas y de origen étnico— son obstáculos que deben superarse con el fin de lograr el empoderamiento económico de todas las mujeres.

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."

This document examines the Saint Lucia Development Bank and the Grenada Development Bank. In an attempt to place the examination of the Development Banks in some context, the examination begins with a discussion of the origins of developing banking in general. It then proceeds to look specifically at the emergence of development banking in Saint Lucia and Grenada.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

This publication studies the way information technology can be used to achieve broader developmental goals and integrate the region into the global information society. It addresses three main questions: what kind of information society is desirable; what are the specific regional traits of the move towards an information society; what policies are needed to support the transition. The book also contains the text of the Bavaro Declaration, which lays out some guiding principles.

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.

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.

This book discusses the current tendencies in women's representation and their role in politics in Latin American countries from three different perspectives. Firstly, the authors examine cultural, political-partisan and organizational obstacles that women face in and outside institutions. Secondly, the book explores barriers in political reality, such as gender legislation implementation, public administration and international cooperation, and proposes solutions, supported by successful experiences, emphasising the nonlinearity of the implementation process. Thirdly, the authors highlight the role of women in politics at the subnational level. The book combines academic expertise in various disciplines with contributions from practitioners within national and international institutions to broaden the reader's understanding of women in Latin American politics.

Presents the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises as well as a comparative overview of main practices and issues related to corporate governance of state-owned enterprises in the OECD area.

This publication reviews the economy of Mexico, and is divided into four main sections: the behaviour of aggregate investment and its relationship to the growth process; trends and performance of foreign direct investment (FDI); the behaviour and determining factors of investment in manufacturing; and the impact of investment patterns on the manufacturing industry's structure and export performance.

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 book addresses the key challenges of balancing economic growth, poverty alleviation, and environmental protection in the development of major physical infrastructure, ranging from transport to energy.

Drawing on domestic and international law, as well as on judgments given by courts and human rights treaty bodies, Gender Stereotyping offers perspectives on ways gender stereotypes might be eliminated through the transnational legal process in order to ensure women's equality and the full exercise of their human rights. A leading international framework for debates on the subject of stereotypes, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, was adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly and defines what constitutes discrimination against women. It also establishes an agenda to eliminate discrimination in all its forms in order to ensure

substantive equality for women. Applying the Convention as the primary framework for analysis, this book provides essential strategies for eradicating gender stereotyping. Its proposed methodology requires naming operative gender stereotypes, identifying how they violate the human rights of women, and articulating states' obligations to eliminate and remedy these violations. According to Rebecca J. Cook and Simone Cusack, in order to abolish all forms of discrimination against women, priority needs to be given to the elimination of gender stereotypes. While stereotypes affect both men and women, they can have particularly egregious effects on women, often devaluing them and assigning them to subservient roles in society. As the legal perspectives offered in *Gender Stereotyping* demonstrate, treating women according to restrictive generalizations instead of their individual needs, abilities, and circumstances denies women their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The World Drug Report 2009 presents comprehensive information on the illicit drug situation. It provides detailed estimates and trends on production, trafficking and consumption in the opium/heroin, coca/cocaine, cannabis and amphetamine-type stimulants markets. This year, for the first time, the Report includes special feature sections on the quality of drug data available to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), trends in drug use among young people and police-recorded drug offences. It also discusses one of the most formidable unintended consequences of drug control 'the black market for drugs' and how the international community best can tackle it. 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.

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

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.

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

For undergraduate courses in Strategic Management, Strategy, and Business Policy. Designed in functional four-color, it offers a popular practitioner-oriented perspective, focuses on skill-building in all major areas of strategy formation, implementation, and evaluation, and weaves three very contemporary themes throughout each chapter-globalization, the natural environment, and e-commerce. 41 Experiential Exercises, and 41 cases are included.

The first version of this Source Book argued the case for a "National Integrity System", an holistic approach to transparency and accountability and embracing a range of accountability "pillars", democratic, judicial, media and civil society. The expression has since passed into common usage in development circles, and the argument for an holistic approach to anti-corruption efforts has similarly achieved a widespread consensus. The fight against corruption is not wholly a moral one, in the sense that it is a struggle against the intrinsic "evil" of corruption. Certainly there is a moral element - and one which cuts across all major religions and societies throughout the world. But the compelling reason for the struggle is the suffering and deprivation corruption brings to whole societies, and to the world's most poor. It is concern for the latter, rather than a distaste for the corrupt and their deeds, that rightly drives the global movement against corruption.

[Copyright: 9ff51f0d75dbc9cdcc46a0ceb7bdaa25](https://www.oas.sam.gov/9ff51f0d75dbc9cdcc46a0ceb7bdaa25)