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El presente Boletín es un número especial que contiene las nuevas adquisiciones obtenidas por la Biblioteca, en calidad de donación, gracias al convenio de colaboración que se estableció con la Oficina del Banco Mundial en México.

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NOVEDADES EDITORIALES DE BANCO MUNDIAL

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BANCO MUNDIAL

HD2763 K47

Kessides, Ioannis Nicolaos

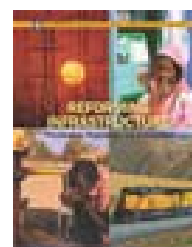
Reforming infrastructure: privatization, regulation, and competition.

Washington, DC: Banco Mundial ; [New York] : Oxford University, c2004. 306 p.

Materia: Servicios públicos; Privatización; Servicios públicos; Infraestructura (Economía).

ISBN 0821350706

Recognizing infrastructure's importance, many countries over the past two decades have implemented far-reaching infrastructure reforms? restructuring, privatizing, and establishing new approaches to regulation. Reforming Infrastructure identifies the challenges involved in this massive policy redirection within the historical, economic, and institutional context of developing and transition economies. It also assesses the outcomes of these policy changes, as well as their distributional consequences? especially for poor households and other disadvantaged groups. And, drawing on a range of international experiences and empirical studies, it recommends directions for future reforms and research to improve infrastructure performance? identifying pricing policies that strike a balance between economic efficiency and social equity, suggesting rules governing access to bottleneck infrastructure facilities, and proposing ways to increase poor people's access to these crucial services.



HD3616.D452 K54

Klein, Michael

The private sector in development : entrepreneurship, regulation, and competitive disciplines.

Washington, D. C.: Banco Mundial, c2003. 220 p.

Materia: Política industrial; regulación del comercio; Capacidad empresarial; Capitalismo; Competencia.

ISBN 0-8213-5437-X (rústica)

Over the years, the term private sector development has been misunderstood and misconstrued-variously vilified and sanctified. During the decade of the 1990s, the role of the private sector in economic development received increasing attention, with controversy surrounding such issues as privatization and corporate scandals. The Private Sector in Development: Entrepreneurship, Regulation, and Competitive Disciplines provides the first comprehensive treatment of the topic. Central to the discussion is the design of public policy that promotes an appropriate balance between competition and regulation.





HD7095 V63

Vodopivec, Milan

Income support for the unemployed: issues and options.

Washington, D.C.: Banco Mundial, c2004. 225 p.

Materia: Seguro contra el desempleo; Beneficios suplementales por desempleo; Pago adicional.

ISBN 0821357611 (rústica)

These systems are evaluated by two sets of criteria: (i) performance criteria, evaluating how well these systems work? how they protect incomes and what other, particularly efficiency related, effects they may have; and (ii) design and implementation criteria, evaluating how these systems fit the country? how suitable are these programs given country-specific conditions, chief among them being labor market and other institutions, the capacity needed for administering income support programs, the size of the informal sector, and prevalence of private transfers. Income Support for the Unemployed also offers summary evaluations of alternative systems by describing the strengths and weaknesses of each system and pointing out the country specific circumstances which are particularly conducive to performance.



HC79.P63 S68

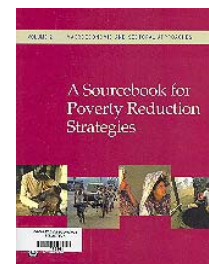
A Sourcebook for poverty reduction strategies.

Washington, D.C.: Banco Mundial, c2002. 2 v.

Materia: Ayuda económica interna; Desarrollo económico; Pobreza.

ISBN 0821349783 (obra completa)

A Sourcebook for Poverty Reduction Strategies is a guide intended to help low-income countries with the development and strengthening of their poverty reduction strategies. This book has been designed as a resource for analysis and discourse on poverty reduction policies and programs at the country level. Each chapter adopts a layered approach, with a short summary providing overall assistance on issues, a detailed guide providing approaches to analysis and policy development along with supporting materials including country case studies, technical notes, and recommendations for further reading.





JF1351 M315

Manning, Nick

International public administration reform : implications for the Russian Federation.

Washington, D.C.: Banco Mundial, c2004. 113 p.

Materia: Administración pública; Servicio civil, Reforma del -- Estudios interculturales.

ISBN 0821355724 (rustica)

Many countries have undertaken public administration reform projects over the last ten to fifteen years. This book analyzes the experiences and outcomes of these reforms. The analysis starts with 'what was broken?'; and then moves on to assess what reformers actually did and what they achieved and why reformers faced with similar problems in different countries in fact did very different things. The conclusion is that the level and type of reform activity was determined primarily by the degree of traction available to reformers - the leverage available to reformers and the malleability of basic public sector institutions. In some countries reformers had considerable leverage and were able to launch comprehensive reform programs relatively quickly. In other countries with low traction and with comparatively complex constitutional arrangements for public sector architecture, implementing public administration reform appears to be particularly problematic. A number of practical suggestions for approaches to implementing public administration reform are then identified for policy makers and reformers in low traction countries such as the Russian Federation.





HJ8015 W44

Wheeler, Graeme.

Sound practice in government debt management.

Washington D. C. : Banco Mundial, c2004. 211 p.

Materia: Deuda Pública.

ISBN 0-8213-5073-0

Government debt management has a long tradition, dating back more than two centuries in some European countries. Since the late 1980's, however, many OECD governments have invested heavily in improving the quality of their debt management practices. In recent years, the topic has received additional attention for its potential role in reducing the vulnerability of emerging economies to financial and economic shocks. Risk is a relative concept and is measured relative to a set of objectives. The authors argue that a government asset and liability management framework offers valuable conceptual insights for managing the risks associated with government debt portfolios and for considering their interface with a wide range of public policy issues. They also argue that prudent risk management requires clear objectives for debt managers, sound institutional and legal framework, appropriate quality assurance procedures and checks and balances, and efficient management information systems. Sound Practice in Government Debt Management draws from the experiences of a group of countries that are leaders in the area of government debt management and on the knowledge that the authors have accumulated in advising many governments on their debt management policies and operations. It offers valuable insights to assist government policy-makers in understanding what is involved in implementing sound practice in government debt management.





K3982 B35

Bakovic, Tonci, 1963-

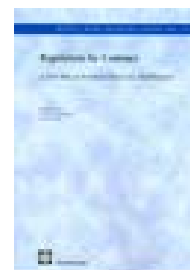
Regulation by contract : a new way to privatize electricity distribution?.

Washington, D. C.: Banco Mundial, c2003. 88 p.

Materia: Empresas eléctricas; Privatización; Leyes y legislación; Concesiones administrativas; Comisiones reglamentarias independientes; Distribución de energía eléctrica.

ISBN 0821355929

In many developing countries, both governments and investors have expressed disappointment with the performance of recently privatized electricity distribution companies. Some investors claim that the design of the new regulatory system is fundamentally flawed and recommend that independent regulatory commissions be replaced or supplemented by more explicit "regulation by contract" that would reduce the discretion of new commissions. This paper examines whether regulation by contract or a combination of regulation by contract and regulatory independence would provide a better regulatory system for developing and transition economy countries that wish to privatize distribution systems.





HD1131 D45

Deininger, Klaus W.

Land policies for growth and poverty reduction.

Washington, DC: World Bank; Oxford : Oxford University, c2003.
239 p.

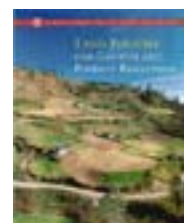
Materia: Tenencia de la tierra; Tierras; Países en desarrollo;
Reforma agraria; Propiedad agrícola; Derecho de propiedad;
Pobreza rural; Pobreza; Países en desarrollo.

Recurso electrónico:

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy041/2003050076.html>

ISBN 0821350714

Land is a key component of the wealth of any nation. Throughout history, virtually all civilizations have spent considerable time defining land rights and establishing institutions to administer them. Well-defined, secure, and transferable rights to land are crucial to development efforts. In developing countries, most land is used for agricultural production, a mainstay of economic sustenance. The possession of land rights also typically ensures a baseline of shelter and food supply and allows people to turn latent assets into live capital through entrepreneurial activity. Once secure in their land rights, rural households invest to increase productivity. Moreover, the use of land as a primary investment vehicle allows households to accumulate and transfer wealth between generations. The ability to use land rights as collateral for credit helps create a stronger investment climate and land rights are thus, at the level of the economy, a precondition for the emergence and operation of financial markets. Property rights to land are one of the cornerstones for the functioning of modern economies. This book looks first at the historical, conceptual, and legal contexts of property rights to land. It then considers aspects of land transactions, including the key factors affecting the functioning of rural land markets. Finally, it explores the scope and role of governments and land policy formation and discusses ways in which developing countries can establish land policy frameworks that maximize social benefit.





HD9736.E18 G56

Yusuf, Shahid. (ed.)

Global production networking and technological change in East Asia.

Washington, D.C.: World Bank, c2004. 490 p.

Materia: Manufactura; Redes de negocios; Administración de la producción; Innovaciones tecnológicas; Industrias electrónicas; Empresas internacionales; Globalización.

Recurso electrónico:

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy051/2004044087.html>

ISBN 0821356186 (rústica)

In the coming decades, East Asian economies must face the challenges of an increasingly globalized marketplace. This book explores the changing parameters of competition in East Asia, and argues that success ultimately will depend on the ability of the region's firms to harness the potential of global production networks and to build their own innovative capability. Presenting the latest findings on global production networks and the evolution of technological capabilities, it provides researchers, students, and policymakers with in-depth information and analysis on key issues related to growth and development in East Asia. East Asian firms must not only achieve greater efficiency but also become more innovative, offering differentiated products in order to vie with other first-tier suppliers of multinational corporations. These firms will also need to develop a technological edge if they are to compete with corporations from the leading OECD countries and form their own global production networks. *Global Production Networking and Technological Change in East Asia* argues that a development strategy linked to technological advance will be necessary to foster the growth of innovative national firms that can remain competitive in global markets.





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JF1525.P67 F57

Shah, Anwar (ed.)

Fiscal management.

Washington, D. C. : World Bank, c2005. 254 p.

Materia: Gobierno; Presupuesto; Finanzas públicas; Gasto público.

Coautor Personal

ISBN 0-8213-6142-2 (rústica)

978-0-8213-6142-9

Accountability of government to citizens? the idea that the public sector must answer to the people for its performance? is the foundation for good governance. Under good governance, public expenditures are allocated to maximize welfare, revenues are collected efficiently, and the public at large has access to a number of public services including water and sanitation, infrastructure, education and health. Unfortunately in many developing countries, the people suffer the results of dysfunctional governance systems that fail to provide even minimal levels of vital public services. This happens because of an acute deficiency in government accountability, such that public servants lack the incentives to show results or manage government resources more efficiently. The key message of the New Institutional Economics is that incentives matter.



HD75 G555 2005

Global monitoring report 2005: millenium development goals: from consensus to momentum.

Washington, DC; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Banco Mundial, c2005. 256 p.

Materia: Desarrollo económico; Desarrollo económico; Política económica.

ISBN 0821360779

This report, has a special focus on Sub-Saharan Africa - the region that is farthest from the development goals and faces the toughest challenges in accelerating progress. The report finds that without rapid action to accelerate progress, the MDGs will be seriously jeopardized - especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, which is falling short on all the goals. It calls on the international community to seize the opportunities presented by the increased global attention to development to build momentum for the MDGs. The report presents in-depth analysis of the agenda and priorities for action. It discusses improvements in policies and governance that developing countries need to make to achieve stronger economic growth and scale up human development and relevant key services. It examines actions that developed countries need to take to provide more and better development aid and to reform their trade policies to improve market access for developing country exports.





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[Generación de ingresos y protección social para los pobres](#)

Recurso Electrónico:

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMEXICO/Resources/Resumen_Ejecutivo.pdf

CIUDAD DE MÉXICO, a 24 de agosto de 2005 – Aun cuando las tendencias del combate a la pobreza entre 2002-2004 son alentadoras —principalmente en lo que respecta a la pobreza rural—, México enfrenta desafíos como la disminución de la pobreza urbana, que se mantiene estancada, así como hacer su sistema de protección social menos regresivo y más equitativo para darle mayor cobertura a los pobres. Así lo indica el estudio Generación de Ingresos y Protección Social para los Pobres, realizado por el Banco Mundial a solicitud del gobierno mexicano y presentado esta mañana en Los Pinos. El documento, la segunda de tres partes de un estudio programático sobre la pobreza en el país, indica que en 2002 los niveles de pobreza nacional y rural recientemente regresaron a los observados antes de la crisis de 1994-1995.



Resumen Ejecutivo

HC79.P6 S47

Kochendörfer-Lucius, Gudrun (ed.)

Service provision for the poor : public and private sector cooperation.

Washington, D. C.: World Bank: InWEnt, 2004. 162 p.

Materia: Pobreza; Pobres; Cooperación de los sectores público y privado.

ISBN 082135616X

The Berlin Workshop Series 2004 presents selected papers from meetings held July 8-10, 2002, at the fifth annual forum co-hosted by InWEnt and the World Bank in preparation for the Bank's World Development Report. At the 2002 meetings, key researchers and policymakers from Europe, the United States, and developing countries met to identify and brainstorm on development challenges and successes that were later examined in-depth in the World Development Report 2004: Making Services Work for Poor People. This volume presents papers from Berlin Workshop sessions on delivery, financing, incentives, and innovations in service provision—from the perspectives of nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and governments. The workshop investigated how countries could accelerate progress toward the Millennium Development Goals by making service work for people living in poverty. Participants hailed successful innovations; took a hard look at some of the failures; and drew conclusions about how to learn from both in order to guide policymakers, donors, and citizens on ways to improve the delivery of basic services: health, education, and water.

