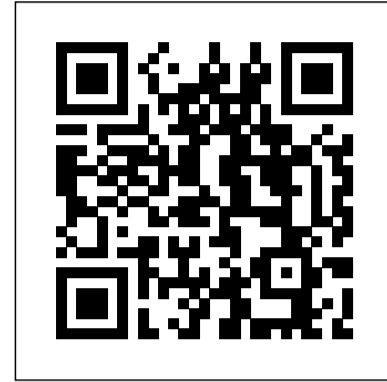


Privatization

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...how state-owned enterprises have failed, and how privatization is a viable means of building economic and democratic institutions...

In the last decade many countries turned to private sources to provide services formerly offered by public agencies. Europeans, particularly the British and the French, were leaders in this movement. Developing countries also experimented extensively with privatization in the 1980s, with varying degrees of success. Because governments around the world are heavily involved in transportation, it is a natural focus of privatization experiments and in many ways has been at the cutting edge. *Going Private* examines the diverse privatization experiences of transportation services and facilities. Cases are drawn from the United States, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. Since almost every country has experimented to some degree with highway and bus privatization, the authors focus particularly on these services, although they also discuss urban rail transit and airports. Highways and buses, they explain, encompass all three of the most common and basic forms of privatization: the sale of an existing state-owned enterprise; use of private, rather than public, financing and management for new infrastructure development; and contracting out to private vendors public services previously provided by government employees. After thoroughly examining these services and discussing the motives for, and objections to, privatization, the authors look at the prospects for privatization in other sectors and industries. They assess those circumstances in which privatization is most likely to succeed and those in which it is most likely to fail, for political as well as economic reasons. The authors conclude that privatization involves many political and social as well as economic dimensions. Privatization is usually not simply a matter of efficiency improvements or capital augmentation but also involves such deeply imbedded societal concerns as equity, income transfers, environmental problems, and attitudes toward taxation and the role of government.

Future historians will undoubtedly describe the 1980s and 1990s as the era of privatization, when an unprecedented amount of worldwide control was transferred from the public sector to private ownership. This dynamic process, fueled by the fall of communist regimes across Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, is currently among the most hotly debated topics in the U.S. policy community. This volume examines the promises and pitfalls of national and global privatization, providing a variety of perspectives on how privatization can best be achieved. Supported by a wealth of empirical evidence,

the contributors assess the institutional changes and economic impact of this worldwide phenomenon. Governments worldwide are relegating activities to the private sector. Of course the goals, ostensibly, are increased efficiency and enhanced growth potential. Yet just a couple decades back, the prevailing notion was that the marketplace was fraught with failures and that governments needed to take up the reins in more arenas. Schipke (Harvard U.) examines the motivations for the privatization trend and its impact; and he argues that short-term considerations are outweighing, and undermining, long-term goals in the public interest. He includes discussion of how to model the effects of privatization, and a case study of Jamaica. c. Book News Inc. *Rethinking Municipal Privatization*
Management for Privatization
Armies Without States
Beyond Privatization
An Economic Analysis
Privatization and Labor
The Ongoing Story

Large-scale privatization did not emerge spontaneously in China in the late 1990s. Rather, the Chinese state led and carefully "planned" ownership transformation with timetables and measurable privatization quotas, not for the purpose of extracting the state from the economy, but in order to strengthen the rule of the Party. While it is widely believed that authoritarian regimes are better suited than democracies to carry out economic reform, this book provides a more nuanced understanding of reform in China, demonstrating that the Chinese state's capacity to impose unpopular reform is contingent on its control over local state agents and its adaptability to societal demands. Building on rich fieldwork data gathered in three Chinese cities (Shenyang, Shanghai, and Xiamen), this book offers the first comparative study of China's privatization processes at the local level. Instead of focusing solely on political elites, Jin Zeng adopts a multi-level interaction approach to examine how the complex interplay of the central leadership, grassroots officials, and state-owned enterprise managers and workers shaped the contour of privatization in China. The book advances three central arguments. First, local economic structure and cadre evaluation system mediated local officials' incentives to initiate privatization. Second, local officials relied on mobilization campaigns and various appeasement measures to implement privatization. Finally, the dynamics of privatization were fundamentally driven by the central government's reactions to social opposition and by the subsequent responses of local officials to the changed political-regulatory environment. As a detailed analysis of the dual transformation of the property regime and state-society relations in China, this book will be invaluable to students and scholars of Chinese politics, economic reform, as well as those interested in comparative political economy and economic development more broadly.

Americans hate bureaucracy—though they love the services it provides—and demand that government run like a business. Hence today's privatization revolution. Jon Michaels shows how the fusion of politics and profits commercializes government and consolidates state power in ways the Constitution's framers endeavored to disaggregate.

Almost all advanced democracies have launched significant privatization programs over the last three decades. However, while there was a global run into privatization, substantial cross-national differences in the divestiture of state-owned enterprises can be observed. This book focuses on the political economy of privatization, and addresses the questions "What are the driving forces behind this development and how can the variation be explained?" which are of both theoretical and empirical interest. While the topic itself is not new, the existing comparative literature on the political economy of privatization suffers from at least two major shortcomings: First, recent macro-quantitative analysis in political science and economics has only focused on material privatization; formal privatization has hitherto been neglected due to an absence of data, even though this type of privatization is of eminent relevance in the public utility sectors. Second, most of the empirical studies in this area treat countries as independent units. In reality, however, policy decisions are likely to be interdependent. Policy decisions taken in one country influence the decision-making process in others. Given these shortcomings in the existing literature, the idea of this volume is to supply a fresh and comprehensive overview of the political economy of privatization using a new data set, the REST database. The empirical analysis covers 20 OECD countries in the period between 1980 and the advent of the global economic crisis in 2008. The recent economic crisis provides a good opportunity to take stock of the changing role of government in economic over the last three decades.

America's leading defender of the public interest and a bestselling historian show us how to prevent the private takeover of our cherished public resources "Donald Cohen is a bright star in the progressive

firmament, and *The Privatization of Everything* brilliantly distills and illustrates the critically important idea that our public goods should be controlled by the American people." --Nancy MacLean, author of *Democracy in Chains* As people reach for social justice and better lives, they create public goods--free education, public health, open parks, clean water, and many others--that must be kept out of the market. When private interests take over, they strip public goods of their power to lift people up, creating instead a tool to diminish democracy, further inequality, and separate us from each other. *The Privatization of Everything*, by the founder of *In the Public Interest*, an organization dedicated to shared prosperity and the common good, chronicles the efforts to turn our public goods into private profit centers. Ever since Ronald Reagan labeled government a dangerous threat, privatization has touched every aspect of our lives, from water and trash collection to the justice system and the military. However, citizens can, and are, wresting back what is ours. A Montana city took back its water infrastructure after finding that they could do it better and cheaper. Colorado towns fought back well-funded campaigns to preserve telecom monopolies and hamstring public broadband. A motivated lawyer fought all the way to the Supreme Court after the State of Georgia erected privatized paywalls around its legal code. *The Privatization of Everything* connects the dots across a broad spectrum of issues and raises larger questions about who controls the public things we all rely on, exposing the hidden crisis of privatization that has been slowly unfolding over the last fifty years and giving us a road map for taking our country back.

Privatization at the End of the Century

What Happens to Workers when Governments Divest?

Myths and Reality

Privatization, lessons learned by state and local governments report to the Chairman, House Republican Task Force on Privatization

Privatization in Developing Countries

Lessons from Industry and Public Service

How Privatization Structured Politics in Central and Eastern Europe

This work traces the impact of privatization of state-owned enterprises on management practices and strategies. It covers methods of privatization and the barriers faced by managers, includes case studies of industry and public services in industrialized, developing and former socialist countries, and identifies training needs. It aims to build management development capacity and to prepare managers for the challenges of privatization and a new competitive environment.; The book is divided into four parts. Part One covers: the reasons for, and main methods of privatization; the environmental,

Privatization is under attack. Beginning in the 1980s, thousands of failing state-owned enterprises worldwide have been turned over to the private sector. But public opinion has turned against privatization. A large political backlash has been brewing for some time, infused by accusations of corruption, abuse of market power, and neglect of the poor. What is the real record of privatization and are the criticisms justified? *'Privatization in Latin America'* evaluates the empirical evidence on privatization in a region that has witnessed an extensive decline in the state's share of production over the past 20 years. The book is a compilation of recent studies that provide a comprehensive analysis of the record of and accusations against privatization, with important recommendations for the future. Seven countries are investigated: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru. This book will be vital to anyone interested in the privatization debate but especially to those involved in civil service reform, corporate governance, economic policy, finance, and anticorruption efforts. *'Privatization is important but controversial.* While economists typically favor it, others are skeptical. This book provides strong scientific evidence that privatization has been beneficial for many Latin American countries, although some privatizations failed and some groups in society lost out. As usual, the devil is in the details: how privatization is carried out and what reforms accompany it are crucial to its success. The book is definitely an invaluable contribution to the privatization debate.' --Oliver Hart, Andrew E. Furer Professor of Economics, Harvard University

In recent years, in both the specialist press and the tabloids, the idea of privatization of social security has become a shimmering catch phrase.

Politicians base election campaigns on promises of more or less privatization in social security. Many governments introduce private business management methods into their social security systems. Representatives of social security institutions and academics prepare theory papers on the possible outcomes of privatization. And international financial organizations describe doomsday scenarios based on the premise of failure to privatize. What is the role of privatization today in the development of national social security systems? How does privatization concern the developments in different social security programs such as old age, sickness, unemployment, accident insurance and family allowances? What are the visions and effects of privatization in social security? This volume provides an overview of the various positions of supporters and opponents of privatization in the main branches of social security, followed by national experience of privatized or part-privatized social security systems. While the perspective of each of the contributors is markedly different, the overall objective cuts across differences: namely, to develop the most efficient and cost-effective system of social security protection. The authors' views and knowledge are derived from their firsthand experiences with social security in Africa, Asia, the Americas and Europe. Representatives of the leading international organizations dealing with social security issues—the International Labour Organization, the OECD, the World Bank and the World Health Organization—further expand the parameters of the viewpoints and experiences expressed. This multifaceted book allows the reader to learn about the challenge of privatization in the various forms of social security by assembling a set of highly up-to-date, technically complex and legal issues based on practical analysis and actual experience. It will be of interest to those concerned with national social policy in a comparative context. This is the sixth volume in an ongoing series that aims to review social security in a comparative, global context. Xenia Scheil-Adlung is program manager, International Social Security Association, Geneva, Switzerland.

A former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Education presents an incisive look at American public schools to argue that the system is still functioning and is being unduly compromised by the rising privatization movement.

The Case of Italy

Privatization of Public Services

Privatization in Russia

The Privatization of Everything

A Political Economy of Global Education Reform

Privatization and Public-Private Partnerships

Provincial Bank Privatization in Argentina

Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region:

Russia, grade: A, York University, 13 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract:

Fragmentation of state authority, lack of a clear legislative base, unreliability of the legal system, collapse of the industry, bisection of the GDP, runaway inflation, capital flight, rises in crime and corruption, tremendous decline in life expectancy: the political, economic and social results of Russia's transition from plan to market under Yeltsin are devastating. Within a few years the "mighty" Soviet Union fell back from a major power to a third world economy, dealing with problems like mass poverty and epidemics. In light of these disastrous outcomes the question of what "went right" during the transition process seems to be even more appropriate than the question of what "went wrong." However, while it seems to be obvious that the stabilization and liberalization attempts by the Russian government predominantly failed, privatization, the third core facet of transition 1, "has been touted as a one of the major successes of the Russian government's economic transformation policy. By the beginning of 1996 77.2% of medium-size and large enterprises had been privatized, accounting for 88.3% of total industrial output."² On the one hand, according to the Russian government's Western advisers this privatization is the fastest in human history and "seems to be one of the few positive fruit of Russian economic policy since 1991"³. On the other hand, a common point of view is that its implementation led to an unfair distribution of state assets and only benefited a minority of Russian population. This debate is going to be the main focus of this paper. By discussing the general importance of the private sector to a democracy, the aims of privatization, its subsequent reforms, and its results, I intend to assess the contribution of these reforms to the process of Russian"

Despite its importance, labor is one of the least addressed issues in privatization. The lack of information on the employment impact of privatization has exacerbated the fears and concerns of governments and workers alike. This paper examines the effects of privatization on labor and analyzes the mechanisms that governments can use to minimize the political and social costs of labor restructuring in privatization, by drawing on the experience of mixed economies.

At the end of the century, privatization has become a worldwide phenomenon. It is taking place in what was once called the first, the second, and the third world. The volume mirrors this expansion of privatization. In Part I on the economics of privatization, historical, theoretical, and politico-economic issues are covered. In Part II country studies are presented for China, the Czech Republic, Eastern Germany, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Russia and the United Kingdom. In Part III a broader view on privatization is taken by including deregulation and the private provision of public goods and services. The book contains contributions by D. Bos, T. Eggertsson, R. P. Heinrich, P. Jasinski, H. Klodt, B. Krug, D. Lal, S. C. Littlechild, M. Mejstrik, P. Mihalyi, P. Plane, J.-J. Rosa, K. M. Schmidt and M. Schnitzer, and U. Siegmund." America's leading defender of the public interest and a bestselling historian show us how to prevent the private takeover of our cherished public resources "An essential read for those who want to fight the assault on public goods and the commons." —Naomi Klein As people reach for social justice and better lives, they create public goods—free education, public health, open parks, clean water, and many others—that must be kept out of the market. When private interests take over, they strip public goods of their power to lift people up, creating instead a tool to diminish democracy, further inequality, and separate us from each other. The Privatization of Everything, by the founder of In the Public Interest, an organization dedicated to shared prosperity and the common good, chronicles the efforts to turn our public goods into private profit centers. Ever since Ronald Reagan labeled government a dangerous threat, privatization has touched every aspect of our lives, from water and trash collection to the justice system and the military. However, citizens can, and are, wresting back what is ours. A Montana city took back its water infrastructure after finding that they could do it better and cheaper. Colorado towns fought back well-funded campaigns to preserve telecom monopolies and hamstring public broadband. A motivated lawyer fought all the way to the Supreme Court after the State of Georgia erected privatized paywalls around its legal code. The Privatization of Everything connects the dots across a broad spectrum of issues and raises larger questions about who controls the public things we all rely on, exposing the hidden crisis of privatization that has been slowly unfolding over the last fifty years and giving us a road map for taking our country back.

The Privatization Challenge

the macroeconomics of privatization : with 11 figures and 14 tables

Not Up for Grabs

Is the State Withering Away?

The Political Economy of Privatization in Rich Democracies

Building Social Security

Privatization in Transition Economies

The book concludes with an assessment of the complexities surrounding responses to security privatization - and an exploration of when, and whether, it should be promoted rather than prevented."--BOOK JACKET.

This book examines one of the most high-profile municipal privatizations—the privatization of New York City's Central Park. The fiscal crisis of the 1970s established the political and cultural opening for privatizations, which were justified on the basis of increasing efficiency. However, as Cooke demonstrates, these justifications were deliberately blind to the social and economic implication of privatization. This fascinating account moves beyond the hackneyed pro- versus anti-privatization debate by reconceptualizing the park's privatization as an ensemble of contradictory class effects. It also highlights the immense theoretical and policy space for radically reconsidering and rethinking privatization processes in both the municipal and global contexts.

During the past two decades, the privatization of federal agencies and activities has been much debated. That said, privatization -- here defined as the use of the private sector in the provision of a good or service, the components of which include financing, operations (supplying, production, delivery), and quality control -- is not a recent phenomenon. Since its founding in 1789, the federal government has used private firms to provide goods and services. Hence, privatization is of perennial interest to Congress. This report is an introduction to privatization in the federal governmental context. It discusses the emergence of privatization on the federal policy agenda in the late 1970s and early 1980s. To some, privatization appeared as an answer to the purported failures of "big government." Privatization attracted political support due to its rhetorically persuasive rationales, purported benefits, and political attractiveness. However, privatization also has been controversial. Critics have complained that privatization is a form of union busting and that privatization can have unforeseen and undesirable consequences. This report also supplies a

typology of the various means through which federal agencies and activities have been privatized. The typology shows that privatization is not an either/or proposition. Rather, privatization, as this report's ...

In Unmanageable Care, anthropologist Jessica M. Mulligan goes to work at an HMO and records what it's really like to manage care. Set at a health insurance company dubbed Acme, this book chronicles how the privatization of the health care system in Puerto Rico transformed the experience of accessing and providing care on the island. Through interviews and participant observation, the book explores the everyday contexts in which market reforms were enacted. It follows privatization into the compliance department of a managed care organization, through the visits of federal auditors to a health plan, and into the homes of health plan members who recount their experiences navigating the new managed care system. In the 1990s and early 2000s, policymakers in Puerto Rico sold off most of the island's public health facilities and enrolled the poor, elderly and disabled into for-profit managed care plans. These reforms were supposed to promote efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and high quality care. Despite the optimistic promises of market-based reforms, the system became more expensive, not more efficient; patients rarely behaved as the expected health-maximizing information processing consumers; and care became more chaotic and difficult to access. Citizens continued to look to the state to provide health services for the poor, disabled, and elderly. This book argues that pro-market reforms failed to deliver on many of their promises. The health care system in Puerto Rico was dramatically transformed, just not according to plan.

Global Educational Reform

Going Private

The Why, the How, and the So What?

The Privatization of Security

The Hoax of the Privatization Movement and the Danger to America's Public Schools

A Worldwide Perspective

Its Impact on Economic Development and Democracy

Public services throughout Europe have undergone dramatic restructuring processes in recent years in connection with liberalization and privatization. While evaluations of the successes of public services have focused on prices and efficiency, much less attention has been paid to the impacts of liberalization and privatization on employment, labor relations, and working conditions. This book addresses this gap by illustrating the ways in which liberalization has contributed to increasing private and foreign ownership of public services, the decentralization of labor relations has amplified pressure on wages, and decreasing employment numbers and increasing workloads have improved productivity partly at the cost of service quality. Examining diverse public-service sectors including network industries, public transportation, and hospitals, and using international case studies, Privatization of Public Services covers a wide range of aspects of service provision, with particular emphasis on companies and workers. The result is a unique picture of the changes created by the liberalization processes in Europe.

A proponent of privatization since the late 1960s, Savas (City U. of New York-Baruch College) examines privatization efforts in nine large US cities. In particular, he identifies, documents, and evaluates New York City's privatization program under Mayor Rudolph Giuliani. Savas analyzes the successful, thwarted, and failed efforts in New York, conc The privatization of public utilities raises several complex issues. The privatization decision involves not only the transfer of ownership from the public to the private sector, and thus the design of appropriate selling procedures (with regard to valuation of assets, flotation of shares, etc), but also, and most importantly, it appears to require the adjustment of significant features of the industrial organization and the regulatory framework. This volume focuses on the two related questions of why and how to proceed to privatization.

Annotation.

The Privatization of Education

Successes, Failures, Lessons

Privatization in Eastern Europe

State-Led Privatization in China

Privatization in Latin America

Privatization Opportunities for States

The Politics of Economic Reform

The creation of new economic and legal mechanisms to replace the fallen communist systems of Eastern Europe must surely count as one of the greatest organizational challenges of this century, and economists and politicians alike are constantly grappling with the enormity of the transformation to be achieved. In this volume, the authors give an in depth explanation of their now widely adopted approach to 'privatizing privatization' and chart the evolution of their thinking, particularly in reaction to real events and prevailing conditions. Expanding on the theme of transferring ownership to the private sector through a system of free vouchers and independent intermediaries, Professors Frydman and Rapaczynski address the dangers of bureaucratization and the delicate balance between the

evolutionary elements and imposed regulations that must be achieved to make the transition a success. The perfect companion volume to *The Privatization Process in Central Europe*, this collection of essays provides a brilliant explanation of the most widely accepted theory of privatization in Eastern Europe today.

Savas provides hundreds of examples from local, state, and federal government in the US and other countries. This is a successor volume to "Privatization: The Key to Better Government".

Can privilege be bought? Arguments have raged over whether private education in the UK is 'the cement in the wall' dividing British society, or whether parental choice is, as has also been argued 'a key component of a free society'. The author here describes the traditional private sector schools, paying attention to the ways in which parents can purchase privilege for their children through attendance at such schools. He argues that the privatized system is kept under tight control if a growth in social and educational inequality and a deepening of social class and ethnic group division is to be avoided. The book is unique in combining an account of private schools in Britain with an examination of the process of privatization.

Global Educational Reform documents the ideologically and educationally distinctive approaches countries around the world have taken to structuring their education systems. Focusing on three pairs of case studies written by internationally acclaimed experts, the book provides a powerful analysis of the different ends of an ideological spectrum---from strong state investments in public education to market-based approaches. An introductory chapter offers an overview of the theories guiding both neoliberal reforms such as those implemented in Chile, Sweden and the United States with efforts to build strong and equitable public education systems as exemplified by Cuba, Finland and Canada. The pairs of case studies that follow examine the historical evolution of education within an individual country and compare and contrast national educational outcomes. A concluding chapter dissects the educational outcomes of the differing economic and governance approaches, as well as the policy implications. With contributions from Michael Fullan, Pasi Sahlberg, Linda Darling-Hammond, and Martin Carnoy, *Global Educational Reform* is an eye-opening analysis of national educational reforms and the types of high-achieving systems needed to serve all students equitably.

An Ethnography of Health Care Privatization in Puerto Rico

Reign of Error

An Assessment of Issues and Experience

Privatization and the Federal Government

Successes and Failures

Volume 6, The Challenge of Privatization

The Privatization of Public Utilities

With the dissolution of the Soviet Empire, it seemed that market capitalism had triumphed and that democracy might replace authoritarian regimes. Economic reformers in the former Eastern Bloc rushed to liberalize prices and transfer state assets to private hands. They assumed that private owners in a market setting would have no choice but to behave rationally-that is, to invest in restructuring privatized enterprises so as to maximize profits. They also assumed that these owners would perceive a stable institutional environment as conducive to economic success and thus become a powerful lobby in favor of the rule of law, paving the way for democracy. The post-communist reality turned out to be very different. Private owners found that in a weak state with limited laws and regulations and ineffective corporate governance structures, it was more lucrative to steal enterprise assets and exploit opportunities for arbitrage than to restructure enterprises. The lesson learned is that not all forms of private ownership are the same. As this book's in-depth political history of privatization in Central and Eastern Europe demonstrates, the way that assets are privatized matters, both with respect to national economic performance and the successful development of the rule of law. Andrew Harrison Schwartz had unprecedented access to high-level Czech government officials during the Czech Republic's privatization process. This book is the result of the unique insights he gained and the innovative analytical framework he subsequently developed-ownership regime theory-which for the first time places ownership structures at the center of political transition analysis. Engaging and important, *The Politics of Greed* applies ownership regime theory to a broad range of post-communist privatization cases, including those of the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Russia, and Ukraine.

Education privatization is a global phenomenon that has crystallized in countries with very different cultural, political, and economic backgrounds. In this book, the authors examine how privatization policies are being adopted and why so many countries are engaging in

this type of education reform. The authors explore the contexts, key personnel, and policy initiatives that explain the worldwide advance of the private sector in education, and identify six different paths toward education privatization---as a drastic state sector reform (e.g., Chile, the U.K.), as an incremental reform (e.g., the U.S.A.), in social-democratic welfare states, as historical public-private partnerships (e.g., Netherlands, Spain), as de facto privatization in low-income countries, and privatization via disaster. Book Features: The first comprehensive, in-depth investigation of the political economy of education privatization at a global scale. An analysis of the different strategies, discourses, and agents that have contributed to advancing (and resisting) education privatization trends. An examination of the role of private corporations, policy entrepreneurs, philanthropic organizations, think-tanks, and teacher unions. "Rich in examples, careful in its analysis, important in its conclusions and recommendations for further work, this book is a vital, rigorous, up-to-date resource for education policy researchers." —Stephen J. Ball, University College London "Few issues are as significant as is education privatization across the globe; few treatments of this issue offer both the breadth and nuanced understanding that this book does."

—Christopher Lubienski, Indiana University

The process of selling assets and enterprises to the private sector raises questions about natural monopolies, the efficiency and equity of state-owned versus privately owned enterprises, and industrial policy. This comprehensive analysis of the British privatization program explores these questions both theoretically and empirically.

In the quest to reduce costs and improve the efficiency of water and wastewater services, many communities in the United States are exploring the potential advantages of privatization of those services. Unlike other utility services, local governments have generally assumed responsibility for providing water services. Privatization of such services can include the outright sale of system assets, or various forms of public-private partnerships---from the simple provision of supplies and services, to private design construction and operation of treatment plants and distribution systems. Many factors are contributing to the growing interest in the privatization of water services. Higher operating costs, more stringent federal water quality and waste effluent standards, greater customer demands for quality and reliability, and an aging water delivery and wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure are all challenging municipalities that may be short of funds or technical capabilities. For municipalities with limited capacities to meet these challenges, privatization can be a viable alternative. *Privatization of Water Services* evaluates the fiscal and policy implications of privatization, scenarios in which privatization works best, and the efficiencies that may be gained by contracting with private water utilities.

The Politics of Greed

A Strategic, Legal, and Institutional Analysis of International Experience

Privatization of Water Services in the United States

Protecting and Expanding the Insurance Americans Love and Count On

Constitutional Coup

Privatization

The International Experience with Transport Privatization

This book discusses the essential strategic, legal, economic, and institutional issues relating to privatization of state-owned enterprises, with an emphasis on the policy dimensions of privatization. Special attention is given to issues arising in the context of liberalization and privatization of the telecommunications and other infrastructure sectors. The author draws on experiences of countries in all regions to illustrate the dynamic character of privatization. He demonstrates the complexity of the problems that can arise during this process, examines the relevance of available solutions, and provides useful reference points for policymakers, executives, and advisors.

Annexes list legislation from more than 100 countries and 500 bibliographic references, as well as specialized journals and Internet resources on privatization.

The privatization of large state-owned enterprises is one of the most radical policy developments of the last quarter century. Right-wing governments have privatized in an effort to decrease the size of government, while left-wing governments have privatized either to compensate for the failures of state-owned firms or to generate revenues. In this way, privatization has spread from Europe to Latin America, from Asia to Africa, reaching its zenith with Central and Eastern Europe's transition from socialism to capitalism. In many countries state ownership has been an important tool in bringing cheap water, energy, and transport to poorer segments of the population. In other instances, it has sponsored aggressive cutbacks, corruption, and cronyism. *Privatization: Successes and Failures* evaluates the practices and results of privatization in Eastern Europe, Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Featuring the world's leading economists and experts on privatization, this volume offers a broad and balanced analysis of specific privatization projects and uncovers some surprising

trends. Partial privatization, for example, tends to be more widespread than one might think, and the effects of privatization on efficiency are generally mixed but rarely negative. Also, while privatization appears uncontroversial in competitive sectors, it becomes increasingly complex in more monopolistic sectors where good regulation is crucial. Privatization concludes with alternative frameworks for countries in Africa and other regions that seek to develop privatization policy and programs.

Privatization and Privilege in Education

Why Do Governments Divest?

Dark Money and the Politics of School Privatization

Unmanageable Care

Crs Report for Congress

The Tools of Government Action

Impacts for Employment, Working Conditions, and Service Quality in Europe