

UNU-WIDER Library New Acquisitions in March 2009

1.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNDP

COLLATION: CRISIS

TITLE: Crisis prevention and recovery report 2008 : post-conflict economic recovery : enabling local ingenuity

AUTHOR: United Nations Development Programme. Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery

PUBLISHER: New York : UN, 2008. - 238 p.

ISBN: 978-92-1-126217-9

SUBJECT: <crisis prevention> <crisis recovery> <economic> <sustainable economy> <economic growth> <human development>

SYNOPSIS: Post-conflict economic recovery aims to establish sustainable economic growth and human development while addressing the factors that could lead to a recurrence of conflict. Post-conflict recovery is not about restoring pre-war economic or institutional arrangements. It is about transformation - requiring a mix of far-reaching economic, institutional, legal, and policy reforms that allow war-torn countries to re-establish the foundations for self-sustaining development.

2.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ERD Working Papers

TITLE: Globalization, erosion of tax base, and the revenue potential of developing Asia's foreign exchange reserve build-up

AUTHOR: Park, Donghyun

PUBLISHER: Metro Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 31 p.

SERIES: (ERD Working Papers, ISSN 1655-5252 ; 122)

SUBJECT: <globalization> <foreign exchange> <tax> <revenue>

SYNOPSIS: A major side effect of globalization is the erosion of the tax base due to the growing mobility of capital and the consequent international tax competition for capital. The potential loss of revenues is encouraging developing Asia's governments to look for alternative, nonconventional, non-tax sources of revenue. The central objective of this paper is to explore the extent to which one potential source of nonconventional revenue-the region's soaring excess foreign exchange reserves-can help to compensate regional governments for the erosion of their tax bases. The analysis indicates that more active management of excess reserves along the lines of profit-maximizing sovereign wealth funds can indeed make a significant contribution to the region's nonconventional fiscal revenues.

3.

COLLATION: ERD Working Papers

TITLE: Explaining growth and inequality in factor income : the Philippines case

AUTHOR: Son, Hyun H.

PUBLISHER: Metro Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 31 p.

SERIES: (ERD Working Papers, ISSN 1655-5252 ; 120)

SUBJECT: <economic growth> <inequality> <factor income> <Philippines>

SYNOPSIS: The paper empirically investigates the relationship between productivity and employment in Republic of Korea using structural vector

Auto regression (VAR) models. Productivity-enhancing technology shocks significantly increase hours worked, which lends support to the real business cycle theory. The results show that technology shocks can explain most elements of a business cycle both in the short and long run. On the other hand, demand shocks can only explain price fluctuations. The evidence thus suggests that Korean policymakers should give higher priority to supply-side policies that promote technological progress and innovation.

4.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ERD Working Papers

TITLE: Do minimum wages reduce employment and training?

AUTHOR: Sugiyarto, Guntur ; Endriga, Benjamin A.

PUBLISHER: Metro Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 45 p.

SERIES: (ERD Working Papers, ISSN 1655-5252 ; 113)

SUBJECT: <minimum wages> <employment> <training>

SYNOPSIS: This paper examines minimum wage effects on employment and training provision for various workers in different kinds of firms using unique firm-level data. The results show negative effects on unskilled workers but not on skilled ones, with the adverse effects more severe in small firms. Minimum wages also reduce in-house training for unskilled workers while the effects on skilled workers are mixed. The findings suggest that having been forced to pay higher wages because of binding and increasing minimum wages, firms reduce hiring and training of unskilled workers, leaving them unemployed and untrained. This should be of utmost concern as firms seem to adopt a short-term policy at a long-term cost for unskilled workers, further exacerbating unemployment and poverty. Moreover, the crucial role of firm characteristics in determining the adverse effects of minimum wages has raised reservations regarding previous studies that have used data from household or labor force surveys, which do not take this issue into account.

5.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ERD Working Papers

TITLE: The growth penalty of high government pay rates

AUTHOR: Sugden, Craig ; Taniguchi, Kiyoshi

PUBLISHER: Metro Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 66 p.

SERIES: (ERD Working Papers, ISSN 1655-5252 ; 118)

SUBJECT: <economic growth> <government employment> <economic rent>

SYNOPSIS: This study examines the role of government pay rates in economic growth. A trend decline in government pay rates, expressed relative to what an economy can afford, is identified in many developing countries. The decline is attributed to the erosion of economic rents. Drawing on the

theoretical insights of the Harris-Todaro two sector model, the study argues that static and dynamic benefits from the erosion of rents would lead to a negative relationship between government pay rates and economic growth. Utilizing the pooled regression models as well as the feasible two-stage generalized method of moments estimator, the study concludes that relative government pay rates are negatively related with economic growth in developing countries; hence, high government pay rates penalize economic growth. Countries that retain high government pay rates are identified.

6.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ERD Working Papers

TITLE: Accounting for inequality in India : evidence from household expenditures

AUTHOR: Cain, J. Salcedo ; Hasah, Rana ; Magsombol, Rhoda ; Tandon, Ajay

PUBLISHER: Metro Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 40 p.

SERIES: (ERD Working Papers, ISSN 1655-5252 ; 117)

SUBJECT: <inequality> <household expenditures> <India>

SYNOPSIS: This paper utilises consumption expenditure data from India's National Sample Survey to shed light on the evolution of inequality between 1983 and 2004. Various measures of inequality show that inequality levels were relatively stable between 1983 and 1993, but increased between 1993 and 2004. However, the increases in inequality have not precluded reductions in poverty. They are also more of urban phenomena and can be accounted for by increased labor market returns to college education, especially among professional, technical and managerial occupations. These findings are consistent with the importance of services, especially modern services, in driving economic growth in India.

7.

SIGNUM: 338(4) Europe / Nordic countries

COLLATION: FINNISH

TITLE: Finnish security and defence policy 2009 : government report

AUTHOR: Prime Minister's Office

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : Prime Minister's Office, 2009. - 138 p.

SERIES: (Government report, ISSN 0783-1609 ; Prime Minister's Office publications ; 13/2009)

ISBN: 978-952-5807-30-1

SUBJECT: <Finland> <foreign policy> <national security>

SYNOPSIS: The Government's Security and Defence Policy Report 2009 is the latest in the series of Government Reports issued on the subject. The Report provides a comprehensive evaluation of Finnish security and defence policy and guidelines for the future extending into the latter half of the 2010s. The Report begins with an overview of the international situation, followed by an appraisal of how its changes affect Finland. These are followed by guidelines for security and defence policy. The final chapter shows how these guidelines will be implemented to improve Finland's security.

8.

SIGNUM: 396

COLLATION: GENDERED

TITLE: The gendered impacts of liberalization : towards 'embedded liberalism'?

AUTHOR: Razavi, Shahra (ed)

PUBLISHER: New York, NY: Routledge in association with UNRISD, 2009. - xiv, 374 p.

SERIES: (Routledge/UNRISD Research in gender and development)

ISBN: 978-0-415-95650-1

SUBJECT: <women> <gender> <gender research> <gender equality> <employment> <globalization>
<economic aspects> <social aspects> <rural development> <social conditions> <cross-cultural studies>

SYNOPSIS: In the last two decades public policies have reflected a drive for accelerated global economic integration ("globalization"), associated with greater economic liberalization. The outcomes have been largely disappointing, even in the estimate of their designers. Rural livelihoods have become more insecure, and the expected growth has rarely materialized. Insecurity is also etched into the growth of informal economies across the world. Yet the economic policy agenda that has been so adverse to many people around the world has also provided new opportunities to some social groups, including some low-income women. In response to widespread discontent with the liberalization agenda, more attention is now being given to social policies and governance issues, viewed as necessary if globalization is to be "tamed" and "embedded".

9.

SIGNUM: 338(6)

COLLATION: HYDEN

TITLE: Power and policy slippage in Tanzania : discussing national ownership of development

AUTHOR: Hyden, Göra ; Mmua

PUBLISHER: Stockholm : Sida, 2008. - 177 p.

SERIES: (Sida Studies, ISSN 1404-9562 ; 21)

ISBN: 978-91-586-8113-2

SUBJECT: <Tanzania> <Africa> <development> <power>

SYNOPSIS: A report in the Sida Studies series, examining the use of power in mainland Tanzania and discussing power analysis as a tool for development partners and civil society.

10.

SIGNUM: 338 (5) ASIA

TITLE: Understanding the local power structure in rural Bangladesh

AUTHOR: Lewis, David ; Hossain, Abul

PUBLISHER: Stockholm : Sida, 2008. - 115 p.

SERIES: (Sida studies, ISSN 1404-9562 ; 22)

ISBN: 978-91-586-8115-6

SUBJECT: <Bangladesh> <rural> <power> <poverty>

SYNOPSIS: A report in the Sida Studies series, studying the rural power structure and analysing the changing formal and informal institutions in an area of rural Bangladesh. It explores the ways in which disadvantaged individuals and groups seek to increase their influence and further their economic and social goals.

11.

SIGNUM: 36

COLLATION: MCNEILL

TITLE: Global poverty, ethics and human rights : the role of multilateral organisations

AUTHOR: McNeill, Desmond ; St Clair, Asuncion Lera

PUBLISHER: Oxon, Oxford : Routledge, 2009. - xi, 186 p.

ISBN: 978-0-415-44594-8

SUBJECT: <poverty> <ethics> <human rights> <economic assistance> <non-governmental organisations> <international organisations> <social justice>

SYNOPSIS: Severe poverty is one of the greatest moral challenges of our times. But what place, if any, do ethical thinking and questions of global justice have in the policies and practice of international organizations? This book examines this question in depth, based on an analysis of the two major multilateral development organizations - the World Bank and the UNDP - and two specific initiatives where poverty and ethics or human rights have been explicitly in focus: in the Inter-American Development Bank and UNESCO. The current development aid framework may be seen as seeking to make globalization work for the poor; and multilateral organizations such as these are powerful global actors, whether by virtue of their financial resources, or in their role as global norm-setting bodies and as sources of hegemonic knowledge about poverty. Drawing on their backgrounds in political economy, ethics and sociology of knowledge, as well as their inside knowledge of some of the case studies, the authors show how, despite the rhetoric, issues of ethics and human rights have - for very varying reasons and in differing ways - been effectively prevented from impinging on actual practice.

12.

SIGNUM: 339/382

COLLATION: NAYYAR

TITLE: Trade and globalization

AUTHOR: Nayyar, Deepak

PUBLISHER: New Delhi : Oxford University Press, 2008. - xxxi, 457 p.

ISBN: 978-0-19-568675-3

SUBJECT: <globalization> <trade> <economic theory> <economic aspects> <development> <India>

SYNOPSIS: This volume begins with the limited domain of trade theory and ends with the wide canvas of globalization. The essays are grouped in four thematic clusters. The first part is on economic theory. It provides perspectives or considers issues that have been largely neglected in mainstream economics: the free trade doctrine, trade in services and international labor movements. The second part, on world trade examines much debated issues: transnational corporations, East-South trade, regional trade blocs and the multilateral trading system. Its focus is on trade flows or institutional arrangements. The third part relates the Indian experience. In juxtaposing the past and the present, the volume highlights the nature of changes in India's engagement with the world economy over six decades. The fourth part on globalization and development explores different aspects of globalization in the wider context of development in the world economy: historical experience, national development, international migration, and global governance.

13.

SIGNUM: 338(8)

COLLATION: POVERTY

TITLE: Poverty, inequality and policy in Latin America

AUTHOR: Klasen, Stephan ; Nowak-Lehmann, Felicitas (eds)

PUBLISHER: Cambridge, Massachusetts : The MIT Press, 2009. - vi, 324 p.

SERIES: (CESifo seminar series)

ISBN: 978-0-262-11324-3

SUBJECT: <poverty> <inequality> <economic policy> <Latin America> <social conditions>

SYNOPSIS: High inequality in incomes and assets and persistent poverty continue to plague Latin America and remain a central economic policy challenge for Latin American policymakers. At the same time, dramatically improved methods and data allow researchers to analyze these problems and how they are affected by economic policy. In this book, experts on Latin American economic affairs use these new approaches to examine the dynamics of poverty and inequality in Latin America and the ability of policy to address them. Contributors first analyze the historical evolution of inequality in Latin America, examining such topics as the origins of inequality in colonial land distribution, the impact of educational opportunities on earnings inequality in Brazil, and racial discrimination in Brazil's labor market. Contributors then use sophisticated panel data techniques to analyze the regional dynamics of poverty and inequality in Peru and Brazil, considering whether there are spatial poverty traps and, if so, what determines such traps. Finally, contributors use innovative impact evaluation and modeling techniques to examine specific policy issues: devaluation and dollarization in Bolivia, the Oportunidades conditional cash transfer program in rural Mexico, and the distributional effect of Brazil's tax-benefit system.

14.

SIGNUM: 32

COLLATION: PROTRACTED

TITLE: Protracted refugee situations : political, human rights and security implications

AUTHOR: Loescher, Gil ... [et. al]

PUBLISHER: Tokyo : United Nations University Press, 2008. - xiii, 406 p.

ISBN: 978-92-808-1158-2

SUBJECT: <refugees> <civil rights> <human rights> <asylum seekers> <UNHCR> <Palestine> <Somali> <Sudan> <Bhutan> <Myanmar> <Afghanistan>

SYNOPSIS: Over two-thirds of the world's refugees are trapped in protracted refugee situations, struggling to survive in remote and insecure parts of the world. This volume brings together a collection of eminent scholars and practitioners to explore the sources, nature and consequences of these situations and the record of the international community's attempts to find durable solutions. On this basis, the volume presents new thinking to address protracted refugee situations that incorporates security and development-as well as humanitarian-actors and attempts to reconcile the policy difficulties which have obstructed progress for many years.

15.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Entrepreneurship and reforms in developing countries

AUTHOR: Balamoune-Lutz, Mina

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 16 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/04)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-173-6

SUBJECT: <growth> <entrepreneurship> <institutions> <policy reform>

SYNOPSIS: The author examines how institutional and policy reforms affect the relationship between entrepreneurship and growth. We perform Arellano-Bond GMM estimations on annual data (over the period 1990-2002) from a large group of developing countries and focus in particular on the interplay between policy and institutional reforms and entrepreneurship. She finds that the joint effect of trade reform and entrepreneurship on growth is negative, suggesting that trade reform diminishes the positive effects of entrepreneurial ability on growth, while the joint effect of financial sector reform and entrepreneurship has a non-linear impact on growth. Financial sector reforms enhance the growth effect of entrepreneurship at initial levels and diminish it at high levels of reform. In addition, she finds that the interplay of institutional reform and entrepreneurship does not seem to matter for the growth effects of entrepreneurship.

16.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Entrepreneurship and income inequality in southern Ethiopia

AUTHOR: Kimhi, Ayal

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 15 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/05)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-174-3

SUBJECT: <entrepreneurship> <income inequality> <redistribution> <Ethiopia> <Africa>

SYNOPSIS: This paper uses inequality decomposition techniques in order to analyse the consequences of entrepreneurial activities to household income inequality in southern Ethiopia. A uniform increase in entrepreneurial income reduces per capita household income inequality. This implies that encouraging rural entrepreneurship may be favourable for both income growth and income distribution. Such policies could be particularly successful if directed at the low-income, low-wealth, and relatively uneducated segments of the society.

17.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Linkages, access to finance and the performance of small-scale enterprises in Kenya

AUTHOR: Atieno, Rosemary

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 15 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/06)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-175-0

SUBJECT: <linkages> <finance> <enterprise performance>

SYNOPSIS: Micro- and small-scale enterprises (MSEs) have become important players in the Kenyan economy, but at the same time they continue to face constraints that limit their development. Lack of access to financial services is one of the main constraints, and a number of factors have been identified to explain this problem. These include the segmented and incomplete nature of financial markets, which increases transaction costs associated with financial services. On the supply side, most formal financial institutions consider MSEs uncreditworthy, thus denying them credit. Lack of access to financial resources has been seen as one of the reasons for the slow growth of firms. Literature from the new institutional economics, however, shows that institutional arrangements, like linkages and networks between firms, provide an important avenue through which firms can overcome some of these constraints.

18.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Entrepreneurship and quality of institutions

AUTHOR: Amorós, José Ernesto

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 23 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/07)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-176-7

SUBJECT: <entrepreneurship> <government institutions> <Global Entrepreneurship Monitor>

SYNOPSIS: Over the last few years the author has observed a prominent flourishing of empirical studies on the determinants of new business creation and its effect on the economy. The present study focuses on an important determinant of entrepreneurship: the quality of institutions. This paper is an empirical exploratory work that has the objective of uncovering the relationships between entrepreneurial dynamics and different variables related to the quality of government institutions, with an emphasis on developing countries. The study is based on the panel data of 60 countries that participated in the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) project. The results indicate that the quality of institutions is a relevant factor for the distribution and type of entrepreneurial activities. Some implications for public policy are discussed.

19.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Entrepreneurship, development, and the spatial context : retrospect and prospect

AUTHOR: Nijkamp, Peter

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 24 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/08)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-177-4

SUBJECT: <entrepreneurship> <regional growth> <action space> <networks> <SME> <virtual organization> <innovation>

SYNOPSIS: Entrepreneurship has been a topical issue in the business administration literature, but in the past decade a wave of interest can be observed on the role of entrepreneurship in the economic growth literature. This paper aims to highlight the various contributions to the entrepreneurship literature from the perspective of regional economic development. After a broad overview, particular attention is given to the regional action space of entrepreneurs, including their social and spatial network involvement. The paper concludes with a future research agenda.

20.

SIGNUM: 336.74

COLLATION: SCHMIDT

TITLE: The currency transaction tax : rate and revenue estimates

AUTHOR :Schmidt, Rodney

PUBLISHER: Tokyo : United Nations University Press, 2008. -ix, 23 p.

ISBN: 978-92-808-1159-9

SUBJECT: <foreign exchange futures> <taxation>

SYNOPSIS: The Currency Transaction Tax (CTT) is one of the new mechanisms being considered by governments, international institutions, and others to raise large amounts of independent, global, and stable monies.¹ The new revenues are to be used to finance international development and other projects addressing global issues, such as public health. Each of the new financial mechanisms (described in Table 4 of section 3.4) poses the same two questions: is it feasible? (meaning, is it cost-effective?; are there negative side-effects?); and, how much money would it raise? We and others showed elsewhere that the CTT is feasible (section 1.2). Here we identify an appropriate CTT rate: high enough to raise lots of money but low enough to avoid changing fundamental market behavior. We also estimate revenues when the CTT is applied either unilaterally to a single major currency (the \$, @, ¥ or £), or coordinated across several of these currencies.

21.

SIGNUM: IntOrg WTO

COLLATION: WTO

TITLE: WTO status of legal instruments : 2008

AUTHOR: WTO

PUBLISHER: Geneva : World Trade Organization, 2008. - 141 p.

ISBN: 978-92-870-3487-8

SUBJECT: <WTO> <international trade> <trade agreements>

SYNOPSIS: This volume is concerned with the instruments drawn up by the members of the World Trade Organization or drawn up under their auspices since the inception of the Organization and represents a consolidated compilation of these data for each instrument.

22.

SIGNUM: 339/382

COLLATION: WTO

TITLE: The WTO and global governance : future directions

AUTHOR: Sampson, Gary P. (ed)

PUBLISHER: Tokyo : UNU Press, 2008. - xviii, 227 p.

ISBN: 978-92-808-1154-4

SUBJECT: <international trade> <WTO> <developing countries> <commercial treaties> <foreign trade regulation> <international economic relations> <globalization>

SYNOPSIS: This book contains a variety of views of prominent people - all influential in their respective areas of international affairs - as to the proper role of the WTO in global governance. It explores the policy implications of WTO trade related issues that overlap with other institutions, and proposes future policy directions that could ensure coherent and consistent policies at the national and international level.