

## UNU-WIDER Library New Acquisitions in April 2009

1.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ADB Economics Working Papers Series

TITLE: Market-based approaches for managing the Asian environment : a review

AUTHOR: Gunatilake, Herath ; Guzman, Franklin D. De

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - v, 36 p.

SERIES: (ADB Economics Working Papers series : 124, ISSN 1655-5252)

SUBJECT: <environmental management> <economic incentives> <environmental protection>

SYNOPSIS: This paper identifies inadequate effort to use market-based approaches, among others, as a reason for limited progress in arresting continuing environmental degradation in the Asia and Pacific region. The paper asserts that markets can be created for ecosystem protection and provision of ecosystem services under innovative regulatory mechanism, and that use of market-based approaches can reduce the dependency on unsustainable financing for environmental management.

2.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ADB Economics Working Papers Series

TITLE: Causes of high food prices

AUTHOR: Timmer, C. Peter

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 50 p.

SERIES: (ADB ERD Working Papers series : 128, ISSN 1655-5252)

SUBJECT: <food prices>

SYNOPSIS: Two separate dynamics need to be understood in order for countries to make necessary adjustments. A gradual rise in food prices has been under way since at least 2004 with three general and fundamental factors at work: rapid economic growth in the People's Republic of China and India especially put upward pressure on prices as demand simply outpaced supply; a sustained decline in the United States dollar since mid-decade added to the pressures on dollar-denominated international market prices; and a combination of high and rising fuel prices coupled with legislative mandates to increase production of biofuels has established a firm link between petroleum prices and food prices. The causes of price spikes are crop-specific. Drought and disease in 2007 caused wheat prices to jump, and supplies of edible oil were reduced as farmers in the United States shifted acreage out of soybeans into corn for nonfood uses (ethanol). Rice is the clearest example of crop-specific causes-the price spike was driven by export bans that were aimed at helping contain domestic food price inflation in exporting countries, but had the unintended effect of setting off panic as supplies to the already thin world rice market were sharply reduced.

3.

SIGNUM A DB Collection

COLLATION: ADB Economics Working Papers Series

TITLE: Remittances and the brain drain : skilled migrants do remit less!

AUTHOR: Niimi, Yoko ; Ozden, Caglar ; Schiff, Maurice

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 22 p.

SERIES: (ADB ERD Working Papers series : 126, ISSN 1655-5252)

SUBJECT: <remittances> <skilled migrants> <brain drain>

SYNOPSIS: It has been argued that the adverse impact of skilled versus unskilled labor migration can be mitigated or even offset by the fact that skilled migrants remit more than unskilled ones. This paper contributes to the much debated and so far unresolved related issue of whether remittances actually increase with migrants' level of education. The determinants of remittances considered include migration levels and rates; migrants' education level; and source countries' income, financial sector development, and expected growth rate. The estimation takes potential endogeneity into account, an issue not considered in the few existing studies on this topic. Our main finding is that remittances decrease for migrants with tertiary education. This provides an additional reason for source countries to prefer unskilled to skilled labor migration.

4.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ADB Economics Working Papers Series

TITLE: Capital outflows, sovereign wealth funds, and domestic financial instability in developing Asia

AUTHOR: Park, Donghyun

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 21 p.

SERIES: (ADB ERD Working Papers series : 129, ISSN 1655-5252)

SUBJECT: <capital> <sovereign wealth funds> <domestic financial> <developing Asia>

SYNOPSIS: Sovereign wealth funds (SWFs) are emerging as developing Asia's main policy tool for handling the region's excess foreign exchange reserves. SWFs represent a strategic shift of excess reserves from low-risk, low-return investments to high-risk, high-return investments, and are subject to a wide range of downside risks. The underlying nature of Asia's reserves, which are the consequence of the central bank's purchases of foreign exchange, means that those reserves have counterpart liabilities in the commercial banks that form the backbone of the region's financial systems. This suggests that the realization of SWFs' downside risks may have serious adverse effects on the region's domestic financial stability.

5.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ADB ERD Working Papers Series

TITLE: Inflation in developing Asia : demand-pull or cost-push?

AUTHOR: Jongwanich, Juthathip ; Park, Donghyun

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - vii, 46 p.

SERIES: (ADB ERD Working Papers series : 121, ISSN 1655-5252)

SUBJECT: <inflation> <Asia>

SYNOPSIS: This paper empirically examines the relative importance of different sources of inflation in developing Asia. In particular, it tests the widely held view that the region's current inflation surge is primarily the result of external price shocks such as oil and food shocks. In addition, this paper also

estimates the degree of pass-through of external price shocks to domestic prices. Our central empirical result is that contrary to popular misconception, Asia's inflation is largely due to excess aggregate demand and inflation expectations rather than external price shocks. This suggests monetary policy will remain a powerful tool in the fight against inflation in Asia. Another significant finding is that the pass-through of the external price shocks to domestic prices has been limited so far. However, the removal of government subsidies is likely to lead to greater pass-through in the future. The resulting inflationary pressures provide a further rationale for tightening monetary policy.

6.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ADB ERD Working Papers Series

TITLE: Dealing with the proliferation of bilateral trade agreements : consolidation, multilateralization, harmonization or dilution?

AUTHOR: Menon, Jayant

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - vii, 35 p.

SERIES: (ADB ERD Working Papers series : 123, ISSN 1655-5252)

SUBJECT: <trade> <bilateral trade agreements>

SYNOPSIS: Bilateral free trade agreements (BTAs) have been proliferating. The outcome of this proliferation of often overlapping BTAs and plurilateral free trade agreements is described as the spaghetti bowl effect or, in the Asian region, the noodle bowl effect. This is costly and welfare-reducing. How should this situation be remedied? This paper evaluates the various options proposed in dealing with the spaghetti bowl. A general limitation of these proposals is their tendency to group all kinds of BTAs together and treat them as a homogeneous group.

7.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ADB ERD Working Papers Series

TITLE: What constrains Indian manufacturing?

AUTHOR: Gupta, Poonam ; Hasan, Rana ; Kumar, Utsav

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 47 p.

SERIES: (ADB ERD Working Papers series : 119, ISSN 1655-5252)

SUBJECT: <India> <manufacturing>

SYNOPSIS: India has undertaken extensive reforms in its manufacturing sector in the last two decades. However, an acceleration of growth in manufacturing, and a concomitant increase in employment, has eluded India. What might be holding the sector back? Using Annual Survey of Industries data at the 3-digit level, and difference in differences estimates, this paper finds that the post reform performance of the manufacturing sector is heterogeneous across industries. In particular, industries that were dependent on infrastructure or external finance and were labor-intensive have not been able to reap the maximum benefits of reforms. The results point to the importance of infrastructure development and financial sector development for the manufacturing sector's growth to accelerate further.

8.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

TITLE: Asian development outlook 2008 update : responding to commodity shocks

AUTHOR: The staff of the ADB

PUBLISHER: [Metro Manila] : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 211 p.

SERIES: (ISSN 0117-0481)

SUBJECT: <Asia and the Pacific> <development> <economic indicators> <economic trends> <economic prospects> <economic growth><financial crisis>

SYNOPSIS: The annual Asian Development Outlook aims to present an analysis of the recent past and forecasts for the next couple of years for the developing economies of Asia. In this Update to April's publication, regional economic growth for 2008 is taken down marginally to 7.5.

9.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: CHOE

TITLE: City cluster development : toward an urban-led development strategy for Asia

AUTHOR: Choe, Kyeongae ; Laquian, Aprodicio

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 98 p.

SERIES: (ADB Urban Development Series)

ISBN: 978-971-561-697-3

SUBJECT: <urban development> <city-cluster development> <Asia>

SYNOPSIS: Planning for development in rapidly urbanizing Asia requires a fresh look. This book analyzes emerging urbanization patterns and explores the potential of city cluster development in Asia. City cluster development takes into account the provision of infrastructure and services in connection with spark potentials of economic growth and dispenses with the urban-rural dichotomy of traditional development planning, recognizing that urban centers are not only hubs for economic growth but also service centers for surrounding areas. Based on the review of how city clusters form and develop, this book explores strategic planning framework for city cluster development and includes some cases of possible city cluster development in India.

10.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UN ECLAC

COLLATION: ECONOMIC

TITLE: Economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean : macroeconomic policy and volatility 2007-2008

AUTHOR: ECLAC

PUBLISHER: Santiago, Chile : United Nations : ECLAC, 2008. - 141 p. + 1 CD-ROM

SERIES: (ISSN 0257-2184)

ISBN: 978-92-1-121677-6

SUBJECT: <Latin America> <Caribbean region> <economic surveys> <statistics>

SYNOPSIS: The Economic Survey has been a constant witness of economic development in general and, in particular, of the growth of a region as rich, complex and diverse as Latin America and the Caribbean with all its unique and distinctive features.

11.

SIGNUM: 60

COLLATION: ECONOMICS

TITLE: The economics of knowledge

AUTHOR: Foray, Dominique

PUBLISHER: Cambridge, MA : MIT Press, 2006. - xxi, 275 p.

ISBN: 978-0-262-56223-2

SUBJECT: <knowledge management> <economic aspects> <information technology> <technological innovations>

SYNOPSIS: The book, which alternates between analysis of the economic transformation and examination of the tools and concepts of the discipline, begins by discussing "knowledge" as an economic good and the historical development of the knowledge-based economies. It then develops a conceptual framework for considering the issues raised. Topics considered in the remaining chapters include forms of knowledge production, codification and infusion, incentives and institutions for the efficient production of knowledge (including discussions of private markets and "open" sources), and knowledge management as a new organizational capability. Finally, the book addresses policy concerns suggested by the uneven development of knowledge across different sectors and by the need to find ways of reclaiming the public dimension of knowledge from an essentially privatized knowledge revolution.

12.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: ENVIRONMENT

TITLE: Environment program 2003 - 2007 AUTHOR :Asian Development Bank

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 145 p.

ISBN: 978-971-561-689-5

SUBJECT:<environmental management> <economic incentives> <environmental protection> <environmental assistance>

SYNOPSIS: This report provides a snapshot of ADB's strategies, assistance and activities to address the environment-development nexus in Asia and the Pacific.

13.

SIGNUM: 36

COLLATION: FINNISH

TITLE: The Finnish health care system : a value-based perspective

AUTHOR: Teperi, Juha ... [et.al]

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : Sitra, 2009. - 115 p.

SERIES: (Sitra Reports 82 ; ISSN 1457-571X)

ISBN: 978-951-563-658-4

SUBJECT: <health policy> <health economics> <Finland>

14.

SIGNUM: 331

COLLATION: HUMAN

TITLE: Human capital and economic growth

AUTHOR: Savvides, Andreas ; Stengos, Thanasis

PUBLISHER: Stanford : Stanford University Press, 2009. - x, 240 p.

ISBN :978-0-8047-5540-5

SUBJECT: <human capital> <economic development> <economic growth>

SYNOPSIS: This book provides an in-depth investigation of the link between human capital and economic growth. The authors take an innovative approach, examining the determinants of economic growth through a historical overview of the concept of human capital. The text fosters a deep understanding of the connection between human capital and economic growth through the exploration of different theoretical approaches, a review of the literature, and the application of nonlinear estimation techniques to a comprehensive data set. The authors discuss nonparametric econometric techniques and their application to estimating nonlinearities-which has emerged as one of the most salient features of empirical work in modeling the human capital-growth relationship, and the process of economic growth in general.

15.

SIGNUM: 312

COLLATION: INTERNATIONAL

TITLE: International migration report 2006 : a global assessment

AUTHOR: United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division.

PUBLISHER: New York : United Nations : Department for Economic and Social Affairs, 2009. - xvii, 343 p.

SERIES: (ESA/P/WP.209)

SUBJECT: <migration> <international migration> <migration policy> <remittances> <development>

SYNOPSIS: The International Migration Report 2006: A Global Assessment, prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, addresses key migration issues by providing an overview of international migration levels, trends and policies, as well as related indicators for major areas, regions and countries of the world. The International Migration Report 2006 consists of three major parts. The first part discusses major trends in the international migrant stock in the world and international migration policies since the 1990s and includes an overview of major legal instruments on international migration and their status of ratification. The second part includes the resolutions on international migration and development, adopted by the General Assembly in 2003, 2004 and 2005, as well as the corresponding reports of the Secretary-General on international migration and development. The third part presents international migration profiles for the world as a whole as well as for all major areas and regions, special country groupings and individual countries. The profiles include information on population estimates and projections, the international migrant stock, net migration flows, refugees, remittances, government views and policies relating to immigration and emigration levels as well as the status of ratification of relevant international instruments.

16.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: KEY

TITLE: Key indicators 2008 : volume 37 [: special chapter : comparing poverty across countries : the role of purchasing power parities]

AUTHOR: Asian Development Bank

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - xxiv, 252 p. + 1 CD ROM

SERIES: (ISSN 0116-3000)

ISBN: 978-951-0-19-592082-1

SUBJECT: <Asia and the Pacific> <poverty> <purchasing power parities> <statistics> <Millennium Development Goals>

SYNOPSIS: This issue features:

\*a special chapter on - Comparing Poverty Across Countries: The Role of Purchasing Power Parities;

\*17 tables for the Millennium Development Goals

\*103 regional tables

\*48 country tables (available on the accompanying CD-ROM) with 18-year time-series data on population

17.

SIGNUM: 36

COLLATION: LEARNING

TITLE: Learning from experience : perspectives on poverty reduction strategies from four developing countries

AUTHOR: Peretz, David (ed)

PUBLISHER: London : Commonwealth Secretariat, 2009. - x, 133 p.

ISBN: 978-0-85092-886-0

SUBJECT: <poverty> <poverty reduction> <strategies> <Malawi> <Ghana> <Bangladesh> <Tanzania>

SYNOPSIS: Learning from Experience explores how the Poverty Reduction Strategy Initiative (PRSI) process is working, as seen from the perspective of four recipient countries. This initiative of the World Bank and IMF was introduced in 1999, with the aim of making aid more effective. It has been implemented in over forty low-income countries. Support for it from international institutions, donors and others, has ranged from enthusiastic to hostile. The four country studies in this volume, from Tanzania, Ghana, Malawi and Bangladesh, consider the PRSI process under six headings: design of the strategy; the extent of country ownership and how to strengthen it; implementation; accountability; alignment of development partner support; and improving donor practices and procedures and cutting transactions costs. Learning from Experience presents the effects of the PRSI process as they are experienced from recipient countries themselves, and will help international and national economic planners improve the way in which future Poverty Reduction Strategy plans are developed and implemented.

18.

SIGNUM: 336.74

COLLATION: MACKENZIE

TITLE: An engine, not a camera : how financial models shape markets

AUTHOR: MacKenzie, Donald

PUBLISHER: Cambridge, MA : MIT Press, 2008. - x, 377 p.

ISBN: 978-0-262-63367-3

SUBJECT: <capital market> <mathematical models> <derivative securities> <financial crisis> <finance> <economic conditions> <case studies>

SYNOPSIS: In *An Engine, Not a Camera*, Donald MacKenzie argues that the emergence of modern economic theories of finance affected financial markets in fundamental ways. These new, Nobel Prize-winning theories, based on elegant mathematical models of markets, were not simply external analyses but intrinsic parts of economic processes. Paraphrasing Milton Friedman, MacKenzie says that economic models are an engine of inquiry rather than a camera to reproduce empirical facts. More than that, the emergence of an authoritative theory of financial markets altered those markets fundamentally. For example, in 1970, there was almost no trading in financial derivatives such as "futures." By June of 2004, derivatives contracts totaling \$273 trillion were outstanding worldwide. MacKenzie suggests that this growth could never have happened without the development of theories that gave derivatives legitimacy and explained their complexities. MacKenzie examines the role played by finance theory in the two most serious crises to hit the world's financial markets in recent years: the stock market crash of 1987 and the market turmoil that engulfed the hedge fund Long-Term Capital Management in 1998. He also looks at finance theory that is somewhat beyond the mainstream-chaos theorist Benoit Mandelbrot's model of "wild" randomness.

19.

SIGNUM: 338(6)

COLLATION: MIGUEL

TITLE: Africa's turn?

AUTHOR: Miguel, Edward

PUBLISHER: Cambridge, Ma : MIT Press, 2009. - xii, 161 p.

ISBN: 978-0-262-01289-8 (hp)

SUBJECT: <Sub-Saharan Africa> <Africa> <development> <economic conditions> <politics> <governments> <political stability>

SYNOPSIS: Working in Busia, a small Kenyan border town, economist Edward Miguel began to notice something different starting in 1997: modest but steady economic progress, with new construction projects, flower markets, shops, and ubiquitous cell phones. In *Africa's Turn?* Miguel tracks a decade of comparably hopeful economic trends throughout sub-Saharan Africa and suggests that we may be seeing a turnaround. He bases his hopes on a range of recent changes: democracy is finally taking root in many countries; China's successes have fueled large-scale investment in Africa; and rising commodity prices have helped as well. Miguel warns, though, that the growth is fragile. Violence and climate change could derail it quickly, and he argues for specific international assistance when drought and civil strife loom. Responding to Miguel, nine experts gauge his optimism. Some question the progress of democracy in Africa or are more skeptical about China's constructive impact, while others think that Miguel has underestimated the threats represented by climate change and population growth. But most agree that something new is happening, and that policy innovations in health, education, agriculture, and government accountability are the key to Africa's future.

20.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: NAVIGATING

TITLE: Navigating the global storm : a policy brief on the global financial crisis

AUTHOR: Asian Development Bank

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 30 p.

SERIES: (Pacific studies series)

ISBN: 978-971-561-743-7

SUBJECT: <financial crisis> <global>

SYNOPSIS: The global financial crisis emerged at an alarming rate. A global credit squeeze led to large falls in international stock markets and the world economy is weakening rapidly. The Pacific is largely shielded from the most immediate effects of the crisis, but it is not immune. This Policy Brief provides early advice on what the global financial crisis could mean for the Pacific and what it could do to lessen its adverse impacts. The key response should be to reinvigorate structural reform, which is crucial to achieving sustained economic growth.

21.

SIGNUM: IntOrg Miscellanies

COLLATION: NORDISKA AFRIKAINSTITUTET

TITLE: Africa in search of alternatives : annual report 2008

AUTHOR: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet

PUBLISHER: Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2008. - 58 p.

SERIES: (ISSN 1104-5256)

SUBJECT: <annual reports> <development research> <Africa> <Sweden>

22.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: PARADOX

TITLE: Paradox and promise in the Philippines : a joint country gender assessment

AUTHOR: Prepared by a team from the Asian Development Bank, Canadian International Development Agency, European Commission, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Fund for Women and United Nations Population Fund, in partnership with the Philippine Government's National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women

PUBLISHER: Metro Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - 148 p.

ISBN: 978-971-561-720-8

SUBJECT: <development> <gender equality> <women> <Philippines>

SYNOPSIS: Country gender assessments analyse gender and development issues to help governments and stakeholders promote gender equality and empower women.

23.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: PROMOTING

TITLE: Promoting environmentally sustainable transport in the People's Republic of China

AUTHOR: Parkash, Manmohan

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

SERIES: (Climate change and transport)

SUBJECT: <environment> <transport> <China>

SYNOPSIS: This paper is an analysis of challenges faced by the transport sector and discusses the key issues of sustainability, resource optimization, and climate change. Affordability, transportation equity, and environmental sustainability are some of the key issues discussed in the paper. As the personal incomes in the PRC grow, it is important that the transport planners take these important issues into consideration. The paper argues that the business-as-usual approach is no longer a viable option, and there is a need for a new, target-oriented approach that places energy efficiency, environment, and health at the top of the policy agenda for transport and related sectors at all levels. The paper makes six key recommendations for promoting environmentally sustainable transportation that can be considered by the PRC for implementation.

24.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: The interplay of human and social capital in entrepreneurship in developing countries : the case of Uganda

AUTHOR: Rooks, Gerrit ; Szirmai, Adam ; Sserwanga, Arthur

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 32 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/09)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-178-1

SUBJECT: <social capital> <human capital> <entrepreneurship> <developing countries>

SYNOPSIS: :This paper discusses the characteristics and determinants of entrepreneurial behaviour in Uganda. It is based on a recent survey of urban and rural entrepreneurs, executed in May 2008. The main dependent variables are business success, gestation activities and innovative performance. The paper focuses in particular on the interplay of human and social capital in determining entrepreneurial performance. A prominent question in the literature is whether human capital and social capital act as complements or substitutes in furthering entrepreneurial dynamism. We find that Ugandan enterprises are predominantly very small and not very dynamic. Most enterprises are young, with little or no growth of employment since start-up. Only a very small subset of sample entrepreneurs could be classified as entrepreneur in the dynamic Schumpeterian sense

25.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Measuring entrepreneurship in developing countries

AUTHOR: Desai, Sameeksha

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 12 p

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/10)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-179-8

SUBJECT: <entrepreneurship> <economic development> <data> <institutions>

SYNOPSIS: This paper discusses the difficulties associated with measuring entrepreneurship in developing countries. Three important dichotomies in the research on entrepreneurship are discussed: formal-informal, legal-illegal, and necessity-opportunity. Several common measures of entrepreneurship are outlined along with their relevance to developing countries, including self-employment, Global Entrepreneurship Monitor data, World Bank Group Entrepreneurship Survey data and OECD data. The implications of the current understanding of entrepreneurship are discussed with respect to institutions and economic development.

26.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: High-growth entrepreneurial firms in Africa : a quantile regression approach

AUTHOR: Goedhuys, Micheline ; Sleuwaegen, Leo

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

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/11)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-180-4

SUBJECT: <quantile regression> <high-growth firms> <firm growth> <Africa>

SYNOPSIS: This paper studies the growth performance of a large set of entrepreneurial firms in ten manufacturing sectors of eleven Sub-Saharan African countries. The focus of the paper is on identifying those entrepreneurs' attributes and firm characteristics that tend to generate a significant number of high-growth firms in these countries. To this end, we use a quantile regression, which provides a more complete estimation of the growth distribution of firms conditional on different attributes. The results indicate that especially firms that engage in product innovation, have their own transport means and are connected to the internet through their own website are characterized by higher growth rates and display a more skewed distribution to the right, hosting a higher number of high-growth firms. The effect of the last two variables, which relate to distance-bridging modes of infrastructure, points to the self-reinforcing growth effects.

27.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Entrepreneurship, economic growth and policy in emerging economies

AUTHOR: Thurik, Roy

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 18 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/12)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-181-4

SUBJECT: <entrepreneurship> <small firms> <economic growth> <economic development> <policy>

SYNOPSIS: Entrepreneurship has emerged as an important element in the organization of economies. This emergence did not occur simultaneously in all developed countries. Differences in growth rates are often attributed to differences in the speed with which countries embrace entrepreneurial energy. This led to the political mandate to promote entrepreneurship. Hence, a clear and organized view is needed of what the determinants and consequences of entrepreneurship are. The present contribution tries to provide this view with a particular view on emerging economies. Entrepreneurship, its drivers and its consequences can be best understood using the model of the entrepreneurial economy which explains the functioning of the modern economy. This model differs from that of the earlier managed economy. Policies in emerging economies should aim at combining the two models.

28.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Hungary : the Janus-faced success story

AUTHOR: Csaba, László

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

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/13)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-182-8

SUBJECT: <structural reform> <sustainability> <EU accession> <regulation> <FDI> <trust>

SYNOPSIS: This paper offers a broad overview of the Hungarian development strategy over the past two decades. Combining historical and functional analysis, some major strengths and weaknesses are identified, with special emphasis on the country's open-door policies and the role played by the European Union. The paper investigates why the impetus of institutional and financial integration was lost by about 2004 when policy drifting took over the role of strategies. Some ideas on how to remedy the situation are being offered. Paradoxically, the Hungarian success and failure both testify to the relevance of a neo-institutionalist/political economy approach to sustainable development. It also examines the limitations of external anchoring by the EU as well as of the spontaneous bottom-up evolution of institutions when policy drifting continue.

29.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: A two-thirds rate of success : Polish transformation and economic development, 1989-2008

AUTHOR: Kolodko, Grzegorz W.

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 26 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/14)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-183-5

SUBJECT: <transformation> <economic growth> <development> <institutions> <economic policy> <post-communist period> <Poland>

SYNOPSIS: Progress in achieving institutional changes should be evaluated through the prism of their influence on the development abilities of the relevant country. In Poland, during 20 years of comprehensive systemic shift, GDP increased more than in any other post-socialist country. To judge the transformation progress, it is not enough to review improvements in competitiveness or in growth in terms of quantity, but also social and cultural aspects should be taken into account. In Poland, there have been five distinct periods from the viewpoint of economic growth. Had there been a better policy coordination of systemic change and socioeconomic development, GDP growth over the periods considered could have increased by more than half. This opportunity was missed because of the intermittent implementation of wrong economic policies based on wrong economic theories. Poland's transformation can be seen as a success, but only to the extent of achieving two-thirds of its potential.

30.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Lessons from the transition economies : putting the success stories of the post-communist world into a broader perspective

AUTHOR: Popov, Vladimir

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

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/15)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-184-2

SUBJECT: <transition> <growth diagnostics> <path dependence>

SYNOPSIS: Why many transition economies succeeded by pursuing policies that are so different from the radical economic liberalization (shock therapy) that is normally credited for the economic success of central European countries? First, optimal policies are context dependent, they are specific for each stage of development and what worked in Slovenia cannot be expected to work in Mongolia. Second, even for countries at the same level of development, reforms needed to stimulate growth are different; they depend on the previous history and on the path chosen. The reduction of government expenditure as a share of GDP did not undermine significantly the institutional capacity of the state in China, but in Russia and other CIS states it turned out to be ruinous. It is the growth diagnostics that should reveal the missing ingredient for economic growth. Finally, and most important, introducing this 'missing ingredient' should not result in the destruction of other preconditions for growth. The art of the policymaker is to create markets without causing the government failure, as happened in many CIS countries.

31.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Early international entrepreneurship in China : extent and determinants

AUTHOR: Naudé, Wim ; Rossouw, Stephanié

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 25 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/16)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-185-9

SUBJECT: <entrepreneurship> <internationalization> <international new ventures> <exports> <China>

SYNOPSIS: The authors use data on 3,948 Chinese firms obtained from the World Bank's Investment Climate Private Enterprise Survey to investigate early international entrepreneurship (international new ventures) in China. The extent of early international entrepreneurship in China is significant: 65 per cent of the exporting firms start export operations within three years. Foreign shareholders within the firm and an entrepreneur with previous exporting experience are noted to significantly increase the probability that a firm internationalizes early. However, we find marked differences in the behaviour of indigenous and foreign-invested firms. Thus, while business networks are significant for firms wishing to export indirectly and for older indigenous firms, it is noted to delay the internationalization process of indigenous firms. Also, for an indigenous firm, the greater the foreign experience of its entrepreneur, the less likely it is to start exporting early.

32.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS TITLE :The Czech transition : the importance of microeconomic fundamentals

AUTHOR: Svejnar, Jan ; Uvalic, Milica

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 19 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/17)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-186-6 SUBJECT :<transition economies> <development policy> <economic strategy>

SYNOPSIS: The authors examine the case of the Czech Republic, which has been frequently cited as one of the most successful cases of transition economies in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). Despite the costs related to the break-up of Czechoslovakia in late 1992 and 1993, the immediate consequences were quickly absorbed and the country implemented the most important market-oriented reforms relatively successfully and faster than most other CEE countries. We first identify the initial conditions in the Czech Republic in 1989 and the development strategy adopted at the beginning of the transition. We then address the importance of international factors, including the role of trade opening, foreign direct investment, and external borrowing. We analyse the achievements and failures of the strategy with respect to both economic performance and progress with institutional reforms, as well as the reasons behind the resulting outcomes. This leads us to outline future challenges, including unfinished areas of reform. We conclude with lessons for other developing countries.

33.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: The Danish model and the globalizing learning economy : lessons for developing countries

AUTHOR: Lundvall, Bengt-Åke

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 26 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/18)

ISBN: 978-92-9230-187-3

SUBJECT: <economic development> <welfare state> <social cohesion> <innovation>

SYNOPSIS: Although Denmark shares with the other four Nordic countries certain attributes, such as pragmatic protestant religion, small and homogenous population, strong social democratic parties and ambitious welfare states, it also has its own characteristics. High degree of specialization in the so-called low-tech sectors, combined with high mobility and income security in labour markets (flexicurity), contributes to making the Danish system unique in the world. Denmark has experienced some stagnation in its growth over the last decade but still ranks among the top ten in the world in terms of GNP per capita, registered unemployment is less than 2 per cent (as of June 2008) while the inflation rate has remained moderate. These goals for economic policy have been realized in an environment with a high degree of income equality. In this paper we use the concepts 'innovation system', 'the learning economy' and 'learning modes' to analyse the evolution of the Danish model and what can be learnt from it.

34.

SIGNUM: 330.115

COLLATION: SEPARABILITY

TITLE: Separability and aggregation : collected works of W.M. Gorman : Volume 1

AUTHOR: Blackorby, C ; Shorrocks, Tony (eds)

PUBLISHER: Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1995. - ix, 491 p.

ISBN: 0-19-828521-3

SUBJECT: <econometrics> <economics> <W.M. Gorman>

SYNOPSIS: W. M. (Terence) Gorman has been a major figure in the development of economics during the past forty years. His publications on separability, aggregation, duality, and the modelling of consumer demand are recognized as fundamental contributions to economic theory. This volume brings together for the first time all of Gorman's important work, much of which has never been published before, on aggregation across commodities and agents, including separability, budgeting, representative agents, and the construction of capital and labor aggregates. Each chapter is preceded by an editorial introduction which describes its origin and place within the literature as well as the main results themselves.

35.

SIGNUM: 338(4) Europe / Eastern Europe

COLLATION: SLOVAK REPUBLIC

TITLE: Slovak Republic : OECD economic surveys 2009 : 2

AUTHOR: OECD

PUBLISHER: Paris : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2009. - 107 p.

SERIES: (OECD economic surveys, ISSN 0376-6438, volume 2009 : 2)

ISBN: 978-9-264-04779-2

SUBJECT: <Slovakia> <economic indicators> <employment> <education>

SYNOPSIS: This 2009 edition of OECD's periodic review of the Slovak Republic's economy finds it facing a significant slowdown. Income levels are continuing to converge with those in the rest of the EU, but additional structural reform is required to make the economy more flexible. Special chapters on fiscal policy and housing policy are included along with suggestions for improving the pension system.

36.

SIGNUM: ADB Collection

COLLATION: SUMMARY

TITLE: Summary of proceedings : forty-first annual meeting of the Board of Governors : Madrid, Spain, 5-6 May 2008

AUTHOR: ADB

PUBLISHER: Manila : Asian Development Bank, 2008. - vii, 189 p.

SUBJECT: <Asia and the Pacific> <annual meetings> <ADB>

37.

SIGNUM: IntOrg IMF

COLLATION: SUMMARY

TITLE: Summary proceedings of the sixty-first annual meeting of the Board of Governors : October 22, 2007

AUTHOR: IMF

PUBLISHER: Washington, D. C. : International Monetary Fund, 2008. - viii, 263 p.

SERIES: (ISSN 0074-7025)

ISBN: 978-1-58906-789-9

SUBJECT: <IMF> <annual reports>

SYNOPSIS: This proceeding includes statements presented by Governors during the meeting; resolutions adopted by the Board of Governors of the Fund since the last annual meeting, recommendations or communiques issued by the Committees of the Board of Governors at the time of the meeting; and other documents relating to the meeting.

38.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UN

COLLATION: UNU-MERIT

TITLE: The first 3 years : annual report

PUBLISHER: Maastricht : UNU-MERIT, 2009. - 111 p.

SUBJECT: <annual reports> <UNU-MERIT>

39.

SIGNUM: INTORG UNU/INWEH

COLLATION: WHAT

TITLE: What makes traditional technologies tick? a review of traditional approaches for water management in drylands

AUTHOR: Adeel, Zafar ; Schuster, Brigitte ; Bigas, Harriet (eds)

PUBLISHER: Ontario : United Nations University. International Network on Water, 2008. - 86 p.

SERIES: (UNU Desertification Series No. 8) ISBN :978-92-808-6003-8

SUBJECT: <environment> <land> <dryland> <technologies> <irrigation> <water resources>