

UNU-WIDER Library New Acquisitions in June 2009

1.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UN ECOSOC

COLLATION: ACHIEVING

TITLE: Achieving sustainable development and promoting development cooperation

AUTHOR: United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs

PUBLISHER: New York : UN, 2009. - 295 p.

ISBN: 978-92-1-104587-1

SUBJECT :<sustainable development> <development cooperation>

SYNOPSIS: This book presents the key debates that took place during the 2008 High-level Segment of the Economic and Social Council, at which ECOSOC organized its first biennial Development Cooperation Forum. The discussions also revolved around the theme of the second Annual Ministerial Review, "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to sustainable development".

2.

SIGNUM: 65

COLLATION: ALLEVIATING

TITLE: Alleviating poverty through business strategy

AUTHOR: Wankel, Charles (ed)

PUBLISHER: Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. - viii, 246 p.

ISBN: 978-1-4039-8450-0

SUBJECT: <poverty> <social entrepreneurship> <developing countries> <business strategy>

SYNOPSIS: There is a growing realization that business development is the most effective weapon in fighting world poverty. How the for-profit model can be harnessed to provide the poor with a share in the world's prosperity is discussed through actual cases, and nested in innovative theories of business, social sciences, and philosophy.

3.

SIGNUM: 338(8)

COLLATION: BRAZIL

TITLE: Brazil as an economic superpower? : understanding Brazil's changing role in the global economy

AUTHOR: Brainard, Lael ; Martinez-Diaz, Leonardo (eds)

PUBLISHER: Washington D.C. : Brookings Institution Press, 2009. - viii, 291 p.

ISBN: 978-0-8157-0296-2

SUBJECT: <Brazil> <economic policy> <commercial policy> <international business enterprises> <trade policy>

SYNOPSIS: Brazil is once again getting attention in the northern hemisphere- attention long overdue, given its huge and diverse population, its physical size and diversity, and its geopolitical and economic importance as the largest country in Latin America. Long seen as an economic backwater, Brazil now occupies key niches in energy, agriculture, service industries, even high technology markets. Yet the nation still struggles with endemic

problems of inequality and with a traditional ambivalence toward deep integration with the world economy. Brookings gathered scholars and policymakers from Brazil, Europe, and the United States to examine the present state and likely future of Brazil's economy. Their findings can be found in *Brazil as an Economic Superpower?* The authors' analysis focuses particularly on five key topics: agribusiness, energy, trade, social investment, and multinational corporations. The net result is an invaluable analytical contribution and a provocative look into the future of our global economy and into the workings of one particularly important component of that system.

4.

SIGNUM: 330.115

COLLATION: CAMERON

TITLE: *Microeconometrics using stata*

AUTHOR: Cameron, A. Colin ; Trivedi, Pravin K.

PUBLISHER: College Station, Texas : Stata Press, 2009. - xi, 692 p.

ISBN: 978-1-59718-048-1

SUBJECT: <econometrics> <survey> <Stata>

SYNOPSIS: *Microeconometrics Using Stata* is an introduction to microeconometrics and how to do microeconomic research using Stata. Aimed at students and researchers, this book covers topics left out of microeconometrics textbooks and omitted from basic introductions to Stata. Cameron and Trivedi provide the most complete and up-to-date survey of microeconomic methods available in Stata. The authors also show how to use Stata's programming features to implement methods for which Stata does not have a specific command. Although the book is not specifically about Stata programming, it does show how to solve many programming problems. These techniques are essential in applied microeconometrics because there will always be new, specialized methods beyond what has already been incorporated into a software package.

5.

SIGNUM: 338(7)

COLLATION: CANADIAN

TITLE: *Canadian development report 2009 : financing development in times of global crisis*

AUTHOR: Ross, Lois L. (ed.)

PUBLISHER: Ottawa : The North-South Institute, 2009. - xii, 154 p.

SERIES: (ISSN 1206-2308)

ISBN: 978-1-897358-05-4

SUBJECT: <Canada> <development cooperation> <economic assistance> <developing countries> <financing development> <global crisis>

SYNOPSIS: *The Canadian Development Report 2009 - Financing Development in Times of Global Crisis* ties together four chapters examining ways nations and the international community can ensure funding for sustainable and equitable development. This 11th edition of the CDR analyzes the current financial crisis, the challenges in making aid more effective, and discusses new ways of financing development such as the currency transaction tax, the levy on airline tickets, domestic resource mobilization, and the Bank of the South.

6.

SIGNUM: 330.34

COLLATION: COLLINS

TITLE: Disaster and development

AUTHOR: Collins, Andrew E.

PUBLISHER: Abingdon, Oxford : Routledge, 2009. - xvii, 285 p.

SERIES: (Routledge perspectives on development)

ISBN: 978-0-415-42668-8

SUBJECT: <economic development> <natural disasters> <disaster management> <risk management>

SYNOPSIS: Development to a large extent determines the way in which hazards impact on people. Meanwhile the occurrence of disasters alters the scope of development. Whilst a notion of the association of disaster and development is as old as development studies itself, recent decades have produced an intensifying demand for a fuller understanding. Evidence of disaster and development progressing together has attracted increased institutional attention. This includes recognition, through global accords, of a need for disaster reduction in achieving Millennium Development Goals, and of sustainable development as central to disaster reduction. However, varied interpretations of this linkage, and accessible options for future human wellbeing, remain unconsolidated for most of humanity. This engaging and accessible text illuminates the complexity of the relationship between disaster and development; it opens with an assessment of the scope of contemporary disaster and development studies, highlighting the rationale for looking at the two issues as part of the same topic. The second and third chapters detail development perspectives of disaster, and the influence of disaster on development. The fourth chapter exemplifies how human health is both a cause and consequence of disaster and development and the following chapter illustrates some of the learning and planning processes in disaster and development oriented practice. Early warning, risk management, mitigation, response and recovery actions provide the focus for the fifth and sixth chapters. The final chapter indicates some of the likely future contribution and challenges of combined disaster and development approaches. With an emphasis on putting people at the centre of disaster and development, the book avoids confronting readers with 'no hope' representations, instead highlighting disaster reduction opportunities.

7.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: DISCUSSION PAPERS

TITLE: The global economic crisis : towards syndrome-free recovery for Africa

AUTHOR: Fosu, Augustin Kwasi ; Naudé, Wim

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 20 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Discussion Papers, ISSN 1609-5774 ; 2009/03)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-13-9

SUBJECT: <Africa> <least developed countries> <global economic crisis> <financial crisis> <governance>

SYNOPSIS: This paper outlines the impact of the global economic crisis on Africa. Recovery requires coordinated and consistent efforts to assist individual countries in mitigating (reducing) the risk, coping with the impact, and reducing risk over the longer term. Care should be exercised to maintain and improve good governance, which is essential for African countries to avoid introducing various 'anti-growth policy syndromes' into their economies. These could arise if responses to the crisis result in (i) further boom-bust cycles and flammng the historically high volatility of African growth, including inflation, (ii) another debt crisis, (iii) household engaging in adverse coping strategies with lasting impacts; (iv) reversal of gains made in opening up African economies.

8.

SIGNUM: 338(5) Asia / East COLLATION: EAST

TITLE: East Asian strategic review 2009

AUTHOR: The National Institute for Defense Studies (ed.)

PUBLISHER: Tokyo : The National Institute for Defense Studies, 2009. - xiii, 282 p.

ISBN: 978-4-7890-1352-9

SUBJECT: <East Asia> <Japan> <Korean Peninsula> <Russian Federation> <China> <United States> <South Asia> <national security> <international security>

SYNOPSIS: The East Asian Strategic Review is the flagship publication of the National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS). This annual report includes analysis of the strategic environment of East Asia and the issues of critical importance concerning regional security. The East Asian Strategic Review contributes to the policy of "National Defense Program Outline," stipulating that Japan continues to promote security dialogues and defense exchanges among defense authorities to enhance mutual confidence between countries, including neighboring countries. The report presents analysis from a Japanese viewpoint and provides topics for open discussion. The region covered in the review includes the Korean Peninsula, China, Taiwan, South East Asia, Russia, the United States and Japan. It also analyses the surrounding areas of East Asia from the viewpoint of Japan's commitment to the security of East Asia. The report has been published annually in both Japanese and English.

9.

SIGNUM: 338(6)

COLLATION: ECONOMY

TITLE: The economy of Ghana : analytical perspectives on stability, growth and poverty

AUTHOR: Aryeetey, Ernest ; Kanbur, Ravi (eds)

PUBLISHER: Suffolk : James Currey, 2008. - vi, 424 p.

ISBN: 978-1-84701-003-2

SUBJECT: <Ghana> <economic condition>

SYNOPSIS: As Ghana enters its second half-century there is a widespread perception of failure of the economic and political system in delivering improved living standards to the population. This failure comes despite a solid transition to democracy, despite a recorded recovery from the economic malaise of previous decades and despite a reduction on measured levels of poverty. The contributors in this book analyse the reasons for this failure and sets out an analytical agenda as the basis of the course that the nations' policy makers will have to steer if Ghana is to fulfill the promise of its independence in 1957.

10.

SIGNUM: 338(4) Europe / Western & Southern Europe

COLLATION: FRANCE

TITLE: France : OECD economic surveys 2009 : 5

AUTHOR: OECD

PUBLISHER: Paris : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2009. - 130 p.

SERIES: (OECD economic surveys, ISSN 0376-6438, volume 2009 : 5)

ISBN: 978-92-64-05431-6

SUBJECT: <France> <economic indicators> <fiscal sustainability> <labour market> <employment> <competitiveness>

SYNOPSIS: The French economy has not escaped the severe recession gripping all developed countries, but it should be less deep than elsewhere due to powerful automatic stabilisers. Nevertheless, the crisis will leave public finances in a serious condition. This 2009 edition of OECD's periodic survey of the French economy includes chapters covering coping with recession, labour market reforms, restoring French competitiveness, and strengthening competition.

11.

SIGNUM: 312

COLLATION: GLOBALIZATION

TITLE: Globalization, economic development and brain drain

AUTHOR: Pradhan, Abhilas Kumar

PUBLISHER: Hyderabad, India : Icfai University Press, 2009. - vii, 233 p.

ISBN: 978-81-314-1647-1

SUBJECT: <international migration> <remittances> <brain drain> <globalisation> <economic development> <global development> <migration> <technology> <skilled workers> <poverty alleviation>

SYNOPSIS: "Brain Drain" or drain of social capital is not a recent phenomenon. It refers to the outflow of professionals such as doctors, engineers, nurses and technical talents from poor and developing nations to affluent countries. However, integration of national economies with the world economy as well as increasing interdependence among nations has further accelerated the process of international labour migration. The long - run socio-economic consequence for both developing and developed nations resulting from international labour migration is still debatable. Developed nations, being capital abundant and labour scarce, benefit substantially from the immigrant population as it supplements their supply shortages. To sustain business, economic and social activities, there is a potential demand for migrant workforce in rich economies. Apart from it, for a given level of skill, migrant workforce would be willing to serve at a relatively low salary, perks and work conditions as compared to their counterparts in developed countries. Similarly, the poor and developing countries receive remittance income which makes significant contribution to their national economies. It adds to their foreign exchange reserves and at the household level it helps in achieving a higher standard of living. In several small countries remittances constitute a much bigger share of the national economy. With this backdrop, the book addresses various issues related to international labour migration such as the basic migration mechanism, country specific evidences, migration statistics, remittance and economic development and many other intertwined issues.

12.

SIGNUM: 330.34

COLLATION: KAPLAN

TITLE: Fixing fragile states : a new paradigm for development.

AUTHOR: Kaplan, Seth D.

PUBLISHER: Westport, CT : Praeger Security International, 2008. - xv, 215p.

ISBN: 978-0-275-99828-8

SUBJECT: <development economics> <economic development> <development studies>
<West Africa> <Syria> <Congo> <Somali> <Pakistan> <Bolivia> <Azerbaijan>

SYNOPSIS: Fragile states are a menace. Their lawless environments spread instability across borders, provide havens for terrorists, threaten access to natural resources, and consign millions of people to poverty. But Western attempts to reform these benighted places have rarely made things better. Kaplan argues that to avoid revisiting the carnage and catastrophes seen in places like Iraq, Bosnia, and the Congo, the West needs to rethink its ideas on fragile states and start helping their peoples build governments and states that actually fit the local landscape. Fixing Fragile States lays bare the fatal flaws in current policies and explains why the only way to give these places a chance at peace and prosperity is to rethink how development really works. Flawed governance systems, not corrupt bureaucrats or armed militias, are the cancers that devour weak states. The cure, therefore, is not to send more aid or more peacekeepers but to redesign political, economic, and legal structures-to refashion them so they can leverage local traditions, overcome political fragmentation, expand governance capacities, and catalyze corporate investment.

13.

SIGNUM: 338(6)

COLLATION: MALARIA

TITLE: Malaria & poverty in Africa

AUTHOR: Fosu, Augustin ; Mwabu, Germano (eds)

PUBLISHER: Nairobi : University of Nairobi Press, 2007. - x, 183 p.

ISBN: 978-9966-846-63-1

SUBJECT: <Africa> <poverty> <malaria> <economic conditions> <Kenya> <Nigeria>
<Cameroon> <Zambia>

SYNOPSIS: Malaria is a serious health and economic problem in Africa, afflicting more than half of the continent's population. Although HIV/AIDS, TB and nutritional deficiencies pose major development problems on the continent, the challenges presented by malaria are of a different kind, because the disease is widespread, persistent and grossly underestimated by the general population. The importance of malaria, along with HIV/AIDS and other diseases in the development agenda, is now recognised in Goal 6 of the Millennium Goals. This book provides the evidence required to design and implement malaria control strategies in Africa. The chapters analyse the nexus between poverty and malaria with a focus on policies that can be implemented at various levels of society to fight the disease.

14.

SIGNUM: 36

COLLATION: REDUCING

TITLE: Reducing global poverty : the case for asset accumulation

AUTHOR: Moser, Caroline O.N. (ed)

PUBLISHER: Washington, D.C. : Brookings Institution Press, 2007. - x, 305p.

ISBN: 978-0-8157-5857-0

SUBJECT: <poverty> <developing countries> <government policies> <social policy>
<microfinance>

SYNOPSIS: In this volume, Caroline Moser and a group of experts with on-the-ground experience provide an in-depth look at how assets can be used as a powerful tool to improve lives. They present original case studies of asset-building projects around the globe, describing communities in Ecuador, Indonesia, and El Salvador, as well as in Louisiana after Hurricane Katrina. Because asset-based approaches focus on long-term solutions and complement other social protection strategies, they may prove the missing link to successfully aiding the world's poor.

15.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: The disinterested government: an interpretation of China's economic success in the reform era

AUTHOR: Yao, Yang

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

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/33)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-04-7

SUBJECT: <disinterested governments> <the China miracle> <economic reform>

SYNOPSIS: In the last 30 years, China has achieved high economic growth and successfully transformed its economy from a planned economy to a market-based system. The country, to a large extent, has attained success through the recommendations proposed by standard economic theory. However, the role of political economy has been omitted from the literature: how did China adopt the right economic policies and the appropriate road to reform? This paper attempts to answer this question. The central assumption of the paper is that China achieved success because the Chinese government has been a disinterested party, i.e., a government that does not favour any particular sections of the population and prioritizes the long-term welfare of the whole society. In this paper, we first define and analyse the concept of disinterested governments, and then proceed to provide several examples to demonstrate that China has been characterized by a disinterested government. Based on a theoretical model, we also discuss the reasons of the Chinese government becoming a disinterested government.

16.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Tunisia's development experience: a success story?

AUTHOR: Balamoune-Lutz, Mina

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 20 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/32)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-03-0

SUBJECT: <development> <politics of co-optation> <trade openness> <fertility> <human capital> <women's empowerment> <Tunisia>

SYNOPSIS: Tunisia's recent growth and development performance relative to countries in its region, and relative to countries at similar levels of development in other parts of the world, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, have been notable. An analysis of Tunisia's path to development reveals that the country's development strategy relied primarily on diversifying its production and trade and enhancing its human capital with emphasis on women's empowerment. Family planning programmes that have caused fertility to decline significantly are a hallmark of Tunisia's development strategy. This paper reviews Tunisia's experience, identifies the major challenges and threats to the viability of its development strategy, and pinpoints lessons for other countries.

17.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: India's development strategy: accidents, design and replicability

AUTHOR: Singh, Nirvikar

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 22 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/31)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-02-3

SUBJECT: <development strategy> <industrial policy> <political economy> <economic development>

SYNOPSIS: This paper examines India's development strategy, and to what extent it may be considered a success. It provides a brief history of why and how the strategy was adopted, as well as of its implementation, including the role of initial conditions, such as human capital, geographical location, and infrastructure. It analyses the extent and reasons for success of the strategy, including policy, political economy, timing, and linkage of the strategy to economy-wide development. Particular attention is given to the relative roles of domestic and international actors, including the part played by foreign investment, trade, and other dimensions of openness. The paper considers the extent to which the strategy remains viable for the future, the challenges still faced, and what other strategies might be required. It concludes with possible lessons for other countries and their future development strategies.

18.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Vietnam as a role model for development

AUTHOR: Thoburn, John

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

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/30)

ISBN :978-92-92302-01-6

SUBJECT: <Vietnam> <globalization> <trade> <poverty> <economic reform> <development>

SYNOPSIS: Vietnam's development performance since the early 1990s has been one of the strongest in the world, following the introduction of its doi moi ('renovation') economic reform programme in 1986. The core of Vietnam's economic strategy has been rapid integration into the world economy, with a diversified portfolio of exports and the attraction of direct foreign investment. This open approach has been combined with successful domestic agricultural growth and a strong, continued role for state-owned enterprises while encouraging growth of the private sector. Following an 'East Asian' model, Vietnam has opened its domestic market only slowly while encouraging export growth.

19.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: The case for an intermediate exchange rate regime with endogenizing market structures and capital mobility

AUTHOR: Kaltenbrunner, Annina ; Nissanke, Machiko

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 31 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/29)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-00-9

SUBJECT: <exchange rate management> <emerging markets> <Brazil>

SYNOPSIS: Set in the context of the recent theoretical and policy debates on appropriate exchange rate regimes for emerging market economies in a world of free capital mobility, the paper attempts to present the case for an intermediate exchange rate regime, drawing on recent theoretical and empirical literatures on behavioural finance and currency market structures; and to examine empirically the experiences and evolution of Brazil's foreign exchange market under different exchange rate regimes. After a brief review of the policy debates, we discuss theoretical discourses on appropriate exchange rate regimes for emerging market economies, drawing on both macroeconomic propositions and microeconomic market perspectives. Next, we discuss empirical studies of currency market conditions with focus on the most recent applications of behavioural finance models to currency markets. We emphasize the importance of endogenizing structures of market conditions in our consideration of appropriate exchange rate regimes for emerging market economies, presenting hypotheses for empirical tests, methodology adopted and empirical results, and briefly conclude with final remarks.

20.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: How can Korea be a role model for catch-up development? : a capability-based view

AUTHOR: Lee, Keun

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 22 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/34)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-05-4

SUBJECT: <Korea> <development> <catch-up> <role model> <capabilities>

SYNOPSIS: There is some scepticism about Korea as role model of development as the Korean model involved a considerable degree of state activism, unacceptable in today's global environment. This paper propose a 'capability-based view' of the country's catch-up development, arguing that the real lesson from Korea is not the role of government but the fact that it was able to strengthen the capability of firms, thus inducing sustained growth for several decades. This paper points to the mid 1980s as the critical juncture in this process of capability-building, as the Korea emphasized in-house R&D in private sectors, pushing the aggregate R&D/GDP ratio to the threshold level of 1 per cent or more. This led to another core aspect of the Korean model-continuous upgrading within the same industries as well as advancing successive entries into new promising industries. The paper argues that

without capability-building, devaluation or standard trade liberalization alone cannot bring sustained catch-up as these often result in short-run, albeit temporary, export booms. The study analyses how Korea utilized various access modes to learning and knowledge to enhance its technological capabilities, and concludes with a discussion of the transferability of the Korean lessons to other countries.

21.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: The Finnish development state and its growth regime

AUTHOR: Jäntti, Markus ; Vartiainen, Juhana

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 17 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/35)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-06-1

SUBJECT: <economic growth> <incomes policy> <income distribution> <labour unions> <structural transformation> <social contacts> <developmental state>

SYNOPSIS: This paper reviews Finland's growth strategy in the postwar decades. Finland was able to initiate an impressive mobilization of resources during this period, reflected mostly in a high rate of capital accumulation for manufacturing industries. This was achieved by an unorthodox combination of dirigiste means and a basic commitment to upholding the market economy. The state acted as a net saver, and credit was rationed to productive investment outlays. This policy package may have been boosted by the country's precarious international position during the cold war, so that an economic failure would have been very risky indeed. We argue also that incomes policies and welfare reforms were important in sustaining the necessary political compromise that underpinned the Finnish development state.

22.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: The Mauritian success story and its lessons

AUTHOR: Subramanian, Arvind

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

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/36)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-07-8

SUBJECT: <Mauritius> <growth> <institutions> <openness>

SYNOPSIS: This paper examines different explanations-initial conditions, openness to trade and FDI, and institutions-of the Mauritian growth experience since the mid-1970s. We show that arguments based on openness to trade and FDI are either misleading or incomplete. Even when correctly articulated, openness appears to be a proximate rather than an underlying explanation for the Mauritian experience. The institution-based explanation offers greater promise. Ultimately, however, the econometric results indicate that existing explanations may be incomplete. Some idiosyncratic factors, particularly Mauritian diversity

and the responses to managing it, may provide the missing pieces in the story of Mauritius's success.

23.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Three decades of neoliberal economics in Chile : achievements, failures and dilemmas

AUTHOR: Solimano, Andrés

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 33 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/37)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-08-5

SUBJECT :<Chile> <development> <inequality> <growth> <natural resources> <social policy> <middle class>

SYNOPSIS: The Chilean development story of the last two to three decades is a mix of successes in the macro, growth, poverty and trade fronts but also of failure in reducing chronic inequality of income and wealth. In addition, the current growth patterns have serious impacts on the environment, natural resources and energy demand. Adverse features of the Chilean development model include urban insecurity and rising crime, pollution, pressure on natural resources, congestion and social stratification in access to education, health and pensions. A reduction in social inequality would require changes in several fronts: more public-sector resources devoted to education; curtailing current concentration of wealth and market shares in banking, retail trade, and private pensions systems, private health provision, and other sectors; more effective regulation of big business; rebalancing of labour unions' bargaining power capacities and effective support to the sector of small and medium size enterprises. Chilean democracy would benefit from a redefinition in development priorities towards less power for the dominant elites (economic and political) and broader social participation for the middle class and the working people to support dynamic and more equitable development.

24.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: The Omani and Bahraini paths to development : rare and constrasting oil-based economic success stories

AUTHOR: Looney, Robert

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 29 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/38)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-09-2

SUBJECT: <Oman> <Bahrain> <Middle East> <GCC> <economic development> <economic growth> <development strategies>

SYNOPSIS: Oman and Bahrain are Middle Eastern success stories. There are some key similarities. Both have followed pragmatic development strategies built on a stable foundation of strengthened governance structures and enhanced economic liberalization. These improvements occurred in somewhat different settings, with Oman developing in a more authoritarian environment, whereas Bahrain enjoyed greater democracy but somewhat less stability. While both countries have relied on oil revenues to support their development efforts, it appears that, in contrast to their less successful oil producing neighbours, each country had just enough oil to do some good, but not enough to do serious damage.

25.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: When to start a new firm? : modelling the timing of novice and serial entrepreneurs

AUTHOR :Gries, Thomas ; Naudé, Wim

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 44 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/39)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-10-8

SUBJECT: <entrepreneurship> <serial entrepreneurship> <start-ups> <real options> <stochastic optimal control>

SYNOPSIS: The success of new start-up firms often depends on timing. It is valuable for the potential entrepreneur to wait for the right moment before starting a new firm. In this paper we provide a theoretical model to determine the optimal time for starting a new firm. We integrate insights from the real option theory with the theory on entrepreneurial market entry. An important and novel feature of our model is that it allows the start-up timing decisions of novice and serial entrepreneurs to be distinguished.

26.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Botswana as a role model for country success

AUTHOR: Robinson, James A.

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

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/40)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-11-5

SUBJECT: <governance> <patrimonialism> <state formation>

SYNOPSIS: The author argues that the economic success of Botswana can be explained by the historical development of its institutions which is related to the trajectory of the Tswana states over the past 200 years. These institutions created a much more stable and accountable government than elsewhere in Africa after independence with the desire and incentive to adopt good economic policies. There are two main lessons from this experience. The first is how successful an African economy can become using simple orthodox well-understood policies. The second is that successful development in Africa will be helped by a focus on the development of state institutions. Though Botswana inherited different institutions from elsewhere, it also built on these, in particular trying to create a national identity and to continually modernize and adapt institutions. There are many lessons for other African countries from these policy choices.

27.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Designing composite entrepreneurship indicators : an application using consensus PCA

AUTHOR: Avanzi, Diego B.

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 37 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/41)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-12-2

SUBJECT: <entrepreneurship> <index> <principal components analysis>

SYNOPSIS: Existing indicators of entrepreneurial activity (such as the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, Entrepreneurship Barometer, FORA's Entrepreneurship Index, OECD and Economic Commission's sets of indicators, among others) and several variables that have been considered good proxies for entrepreneurship during the last decades seem to be unsuitable to capture the complex relationship among economic, social, and demographic factors driving entrepreneurial activity. In order to suggest a consistent methodology for measuring entrepreneurship, we review some of the most well-known theoretical dimensions of entrepreneurship and a selection of associated indicators is proposed. Indicators and measures are grouped under theoretical categories and a set of entrepreneurship indicators is constructed using multivariate statistical analysis (Consensus PCA based on NIPALS, with an extension of Probability PCA for dealing with missing values) for a panel of developed and developing countries.

28.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Country role models for development success : the Ghana case

AUTHOR: Fosu, Augustin Kwasi

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

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/42)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-15-3

SUBJECT: <role models> <Ghana> <success>

SYNOPSIS: The current paper, first, documents Ghana's 'success' story. Second, it identifies the strategy employed. Third, it provides a brief history of why and how the strategy was adopted. Fourth, it provides some rationale for the success of the strategy, including the roles of domestic and international actors. Fifth, it conjectures the viability of the strategy into the future. Finally, the paper draws lessons for possible application to other less successful countries.

29.

SIGNUM: 338(6)

COLLATION: SOUTH

TITLE: South African economic policy under democracy

AUTHOR: Aron, Janine ; Kahn, Brian ; Kingdon, Geeta (eds)

PUBLISHER: Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2009. - x, 366 p.

ISBN: 978-0-19-955146-0

SUBJECT: <South Africa> <poverty> <economic conditions> <economic policy> <development> <fiscal policy> <trade policy> <AIDS> <unemployment> <inequality> <education>

SYNOPSIS: South Africa experienced a momentous change of government from the Apartheid regime to its first democratic government in 1994. This book provides an up-to-date and comprehensive assessment of South Africa's economic policies and performance under democracy. The book includes a stand-alone introduction and economic overview, as well as chapters on growth, monetary and exchange rate policy and fiscal policy, on capital flows and trade policy, on investment and industrial and competition policy, on the effect of AIDs in the macroeconomy, and on unemployment, education and inequality and poverty. Each chapter, and the overview chapter in particular, also addresses prospects for the future.

30.

SIGNUM: 330.35

COLLATION: SWANN

TITLE: The economics of innovation : an introduction

AUTHOR: Swann, G.M. Peter

PUBLISHER: Cheltenham, UK : Edward Elgar, 2009. - xiii, 301 p.

ISBN: 978-1-84844-027-2

SUBJECT: <innovations> <economics> <productivity> <entrepreneur> <consumer> <trade> <government>

SYNOPSIS: This text provides a comprehensive yet accessible introduction to the economics of innovation, written for those with some basic knowledge of economics. Innovation is one of the most important economic and business phenomena of our time and a topic of great practical and policy interest. The aim of the book is to explore some of the key economic questions about innovation. How can we describe and classify different aspects of innovation? What are the incentives to innovate? How should companies organise themselves to promote innovation? What are the effects of innovation on the economy? Do governments have a role in supporting and guiding innovation?

31.

SIGNUM: 338(5) Asia / South

COLLATION: TIWARI

TITLE: Readings in the Millennium Development Goals : challenges for attaining the MDGs in Nepal

AUTHOR: Tiwari, Bishwa Nath

PUBLISHER: Kathmandu : Tribhuvan University. Central Department of Economics, 2006. - x, 111 p.

SUBJECT: <Nepal> <poverty> <poverty alleviation> Millennium Development Goals>

32.

SIGNUM: 338(4) Europe / Eastern Europe

COLLATION: Vecenik

TITLE: Czech society in the 2000s : a report on socio-economic policies and structures

AUTHOR: Vecenik, Jiri

PUBLISHER: Prague : Academia, 2009. - 286 p.

ISBN: 978-80-200-1750-5

SUBJECT: <Czech Republic> <economic policy> <fiscal policy> <welfare system> <labour market> <social system> <income disparities> <inequality> <taxes>

SYNOPSIS: This book is a kind of "social report" on development over the past almost two decades in the areas of employment, social policies, earnings, income inequalities, and social structures with a focus to the situation of the middle class, pensioners and the poor, and socio-economic values relating to work and consumer values. The aim is to provide a documented picture of Czech society using statistical and socio-logical surveys and other sources, and look also for systemic changes behind quantitative shifts

33.

SIGNUM: IntOrg UN

COLLATION: WORLD

TITLE: World economic situation and prospects 2009

AUTHOR: UN

PUBLISHER: New York : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2009. - xxii, 160 p.

SERIES: (E.09.II.C.2)

ISBN: 978-92-1-109158-8

SUBJECT: <world economy>

SYNOPSIS: The world economy is mired in the severest financial crisis since the Great Depression. WESP of 2006, 2007 and 2008 had already warned of the risks for this to happen. All factors analyzed in those reports have now played out and have pushed the world economy into recession. Growth in world gross product (WGP) is expected to slow to 1.0 per cent in 2009, a sharp deceleration from the rate of 2.5 per cent estimated for 2008 and well below the more robust pace in previous years. While most developed economies are expected to be in a deep recession, a vast majority of developing countries is experiencing a sharp reversal in the robust growth registered in the period of 2002-2007, indicating a significant setback in the progress made in poverty reduction for many developing countries over the past few years. The prospects for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which did so well on average over the past years, are also deteriorating rapidly. Income per capita for the world as whole is expected to decline in 2009. The report analyzes in detail the evolution of the global financial crisis during 2008 and the more fundamental factors that led to its build-up. It further assesses the impact on global economic activity, especially in developing countries. The synchronized slowdown in both rich and poor countries is further evidence that the until recently widely held belief that developing country growth would have been 'decoupled' from that in the United States and Europe was dangerously misleading. The report also reviews the policy actions so far taken worldwide in response to the global financial crisis. The report recommends more forceful fiscal policy stimuli need to be taken in an internationally concerted manner in order to prevent the world economy from falling into a much deeper and more prolonged recession. The WESP further details a number of more fundamental reforms to the international financial system that are needed to reduce risks of a recurrence of such a devastating crisis in the future.