

Record of Economic Research on the Middle East and North Africa since 1990

1995 Edition

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Record of Economic Research on the Middle East and North Africa since 1990

1995 Edition



Economic Research Forum for the Arab Countries, Iran & Turkey
منتدى البحوث الاقتصادية للدول العربية وإيران وتركيا

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Preface

In 1993, a compilation of recent economic research covering the Middle East and North Africa region was initiated by the still nascent Economic Research Forum for the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey, based on a first round of responses to an invitation issued to more than 600 individual researchers inside and outside the region. This resulted in an early version of this index, which appeared in May 1993 and included over 230 entries. The index, entitled *Record of Economic Research on the Middle East and North Africa Since 1990*, has since been redesigned and expanded to the present volume. It now includes over 750 entries detailing author's name, title of the work, source and keywords, with a significant number of entries including an abstract when provided. The index will be updated annually.

All entries listed in this volume were published since 1990. Although the focus is on the economic literature, some entries cover political, administrative or social research issues as well. Details included in each entry are those provided at source and reflect the information made available to ERF by authors. In addition, ERF conducted a limited scope survey to cover research entries listed in regional and other journals in order to complement the entries sent directly by the authors. The index does not include research published prior to 1990, unpublished research, general entries, or entries submitted with incomplete references. Some valuable entries have been excluded because they failed to follow ERF guidelines. However, this index includes unpublished Ph.D. dissertations.

Listings in the *Record of Economic Research on the Middle East and North Africa Since 1990* are classified at a first level according to the indexing system of the quarterly *Journal of Economic Literature* (JEL). At a second and third level, and to facilitate the search process, entries are further indexed according to country/region and by author's name. Authors' contact address and affiliation, when supplied, are also provided in a special section, as well as addresses for most of the journals in which articles have appeared. This is to assist researchers in obtaining copies of the works cited.

ERF plans to build upon this project - the first of its kind produced in our region - by updating the bibliography annually, by annotating increasing numbers of items, and by adding materials which may have been overlooked in this edition. It is hoped that the outcome of this activity will prove valuable to the research community. We invite researchers to participate in our next edition by completing the participation form included at the end of the bibliography. This form also appears on the back page of each ERF newsletter. Copies of the form may be obtained from ERF offices in Cairo. We also urge future contributors to provide us with *complete* reference information to ensure that their contribution will be listed in the index and be of maximum benefit to users.

June 1995

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank the initiators of this project, particularly Dr. Nader Fergany, who conceived of and set the task of compiling this bibliography in motion, as well as organized and edited the earlier version of this index. At ERF, Sherine Ghoneim and Ahmed Kamaly were instrumental in redesigning the index as well as compiling, screening and editing entries. Otavio Peixoto contributed to the final editing. It is largely their time and effort - extended over almost one year of hard work - which made this volume possible.

How to use the Index

This index is categorized according to the classification system of the quarterly *Journal of Economic Literature* (JEL). Within this classification, entries are listed by region, and within the region, entries are sorted chronologically.

There are three ways to search for entries: by topic; by region; and by author.

Search by topic:

The JEL classification used here is as follows:

- A General Economics and Teaching
- B Methodology and History of Economic Thought
- C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
- D Microeconomics
- E Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
- F International Economics
- G Financial Economics
- H Public Economics
- I Health, Education and Welfare
- J Labor and Demographic Economics
- K Law and Economics
- L Industrial Organization
- M Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting
- N Economic History
- O Economic Development, Technological Change and Growth
- P Economic Systems
- Q Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics
- R Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
- Z Other Special Topics

Researchers interested in Microeconomics, for example, should consult the topics entered under section D.

Search by region/country:

Researchers interested in a particular region or country should refer to the region/country index listed at the end of the volume to identify the relevant entries.

Search by author:

Researchers interested in the works of a particular scholar should consult the authors' index at the end of the volume for the entries listed under his/her name.

CODE : A 1
TITLE : قياس الطاقة الاستيعابية للاقتصاد المصرى
AUTHOR : Aly, Fathy Khalifa على، فتحى خليفة
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : المجلة العلمية لكلية التجارة، جامعة أسيوط، السنة العاشرة، العدد ١٦، ص ١٥١-٢٠٥
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : General Economics and Teaching (A)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Capacity Utilization

CODE : A 2
TITLE : الأوضاع الإقتصادية في لبنان
AUTHOR : Saba, Elyas سابا، الياس
REGION : Lebanon
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربى، العدد ١٤٣، يناير ١٩٩١ (السنة ١٣) ص ١٠٣-١١٤
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : General Economics and Teaching (A)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Current Economic Situation

CODE : A 3
TITLE : A Qur'anic Model for a Universal Economic Theory
AUTHOR : Biraima, Mohammad E.
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Journal of King Abdulaziz University: Islamic-Economics; 3(0), 1991, pages 3-42.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : General Economics and Teaching (A); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Relation of Economics to Social Values; Other Economic Systems: Planning; Coordination; and Reform

CODE : A 4
TITLE : The Political and Economic Outlook of Iran
AUTHOR : Middle East Consultants
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 25 (Summer 1994), pages 45-57
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : General Economics and Teaching (A); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Development

CODE : A 5
TITLE : The Saudi Arabian Economy at the Turning Point
AUTHOR : Endo, M.
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 24 (Spring 1994) pages 5-19
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : General Economics and Teaching (A); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Economic Development

CODE : B 1
TITLE : Subsistence and Development
AUTHOR : Umari, Nawfal Nathir
REGION : General
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Income Distribution, Vol. 2, No. 1, pages 90-117
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Methodology and History of Economic Thought (B); Economic Systems (P)

ABSTRACT : The paper examines Ibn Khaldun's theory of pre-modern social organization. It argues that the subsistence sector in the Lewis Dual Economy is not a pre-modern economy in the Khaldunian sense. The Lewis Dual Economy presumes those social transformations associated with the modern nation-state.

KEYWORDS: : Ibn Khaldun; W A Lewis; Subsistence

CODE : B 2
TITLE : Peasants, Commercialization and Legitimization of State Power
AUTHOR : Islamoglu Inan, Huri
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Keyder, G; Tabak, F., cds. Landholding and Commercial Agriculture in the Middle East. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1992.

ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Methodology and History of Economic Thought (B); Economic History (N)

ABSTRACT : The objective of this study is to bring the discussion of the Ottoman economy and political structures into the fold of theoretical discussions on the dynamics of pre-capitalist societies in general and pre-capitalist European societies in particular. This amounts to putting an end to the conceptual isolation of the Ottoman empire (which encompassed large areas of the contemporary Middle East and North African regions) and to an emphasis on the comparability of the Ottoman economy and political structures to those of Europe in the early modern period.

KEYWORDS: : Economic History; Economic Theory

CODE : C 1
 TITLE : Estimating Stochastic Frontier Systems with Unbalanced Panel Data: The Case of Floor Tile Manufactories in Egypt
 AUTHOR : Seale James M., Jr.
 REGION : Egypt
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Journal of Applied Econometrics; 5(1), January-March 1990, pages 59-74.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : A generalized stochastic frontier system is fitted with unbalanced panel data of Egyptian floor tileries and estimated using OLS, "within," feasible GLS, and maximum likelihood. Hausman tests indicate "within" is the correct estimator for the data. Estimates of firm-level technical and allocative inefficiencies (and their costs) are presented for each of the estimators. Finally, sources of technical inefficiency are investigated.

KEYWORDS: : Construction; Analysis; and Use of Econometric Models; Time Series and Spectral Analysis; Industry Studies; Manufacturing Metals(Iron, Steel and other)

CODE : C 2
 TITLE : Short Run Energy Economy Interactions in Egypt
 AUTHOR : Choucri, Nazli; Lahiri, Supriya
 REGION : Egypt
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Taylor, Lance, ed. Socially Relevant Policy Analysis: Structuralist Computable General Equilibrium Models for the Developing World. Cambridge, Mass. and London: MIT Press, 1990, pages 177-96.
 ENTRY TYPE : Book
 CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Mathematical Methods and Models Computational Techniques; Economic Studies of Developed Countries Asian Countries; Energy

CODE : C 3
 TITLE : On Efficient Estimation with Panel Data: An Empirical Comparison of Instrumental Variables Estimators
 AUTHOR : Baltagi, B.H. and Khanti Akom, S.
 REGION : General
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Journal of Applied Econometrics; 5, 1990, Pages 401-406.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : This paper attempts a replication of the Cornwell and Rupert (1988) study - hereafter CR. The CR study investigated the efficiency gains in a returns to schooling example applying alternative sets of instrumental variables estimators for panel data regressions proposed by Hausman and Taylor (1981), Amemiya and McCurdy (1986), and Breusch, Mizon, and Schmidt (1989). Corrections on the CR data set lead to changes in the legitimate set of instruments, when the time dummies are excluded from the regression, and to much lower empirical gains in efficiency than those reported in CR. If the time dummies are retained in the wage equation, the experience coefficient is not estimable by the regression, and the empirical gains in efficiency from using the IV procedures are not limited to the time invariant education coefficient.

KEYWORDS: : Returns to Schooling; Instrumental Variables Estimators; Panel Data Regressions

CODE : C 4
 TITLE : تكوين مؤشرات لقياس الأداء في سوق الأسهم السعودي والتنبؤ بالوضع الاقتصادي: دراسة تحليلية
 AUTHOR : El Jafari, Yassin; Madny, Ghazi; Sofi, Adnan
 REGION : Saudi Arabia
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : مجلة جامعة الملك سعود، المجلد الثاني، العلوم الإدارية (٢) ص ٢٤٩-٢٨٤

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Financial Economics (G); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Stock Market; Performance Evaluation; Forecasting

CODE : C 5
 TITLE : Bounded-Influence Estimators for the Tobit Model
 AUTHOR : Peracchi, Franco
 REGION : Sudan
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Journal of Econometrics; 44(1-2), April-May 1990, pages 107-26.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT :	This paper introduces a class of bounded-influence estimators for the Gaussian censored regression or Tobit model. These estimators can be interpreted as weighted maximum likelihood estimators, with weights chosen to attain the best trade-off between efficiency and robustness. An empirical example illustrates the feasibility and usefulness of these estimators, as well as their performance vis-a-vis the Tobit maximum likelihood, censored least absolute deviation, and symmetrically censored least squares estimators.
KEYWORDS:	Distributed Correlated Disturbance Terms; Inferential Problems in Single Equation Models

CODE : C 6
 TITLE : An Analysis of the Structure of the Turkish Transportation Sector in the Context of a Two-Group Industry Model
 AUTHOR : Senesen, Gulay Gunluk
 REGION : Turkey
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Transportation Research; 24 B(4), pages 299-313.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT :	The paper examines the structure of the transportation sector in the Turkish economy from two angles: one in terms of transportation services, and the second in terms of manufacturing transport equipment via extended input-output multiplier decomposition. The employment generation and import dependency structures are also studied.
KEYWORDS:	Transportation Services; Transportation Manufacture

CODE : C 7
 TITLE : Non-Linear Programming Models for Sector and Policy Analysis: Experiences with the Turkish Agricultural Sector Model
 AUTHOR : Bauer, Siegfried; Kasnakoglu, Haluk
 REGION : Turkey
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Economic Modelling; 7(3), July 1990, pages 275-90.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT :	This paper examines the basic problems of the mathematical programming models used for agricultural sector and policy analysis. Experience with fractional programming models shows that a considerable improvement in performance is possible by adequately incorporating non-linear relationships. Particular emphasis will be given to the calibration and validation problems involved in this type of model. With the help of the Turkish agricultural sector model it will be demonstrated that an empirical specification of a non-linear programming model for the agricultural sector is possible even with poor statistical data and that an operational model version can be handled on a PC.
KEYWORDS:	Construction; Analysis; and Use of Econometric Models; Construction; Analysis; and Use of Mathematical Programming Models; Agriculture

CODE : C 8
TITLE : Rules and Games
AUTHOR : Gardner, Roy; Ostrom, Elinor
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Public Choice; 70(2), May 1991, pages 121-49.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : This paper reconsiders the relationship between the rules of a game and its outcomes. The authors develop a notion of rule reform that leads to the selection of Pareto improved equilibria points. They then apply this notion to a series of naturally occurring fishing rules, including examples from Malaysia, India, Brazil, Turkey, and Canada. The authors show that reforming a game is conceptually akin to reforming an economy.
KEYWORDS: : Game Theory and Bargaining Theory; Renewable Resources and Conservation; Environmental Management: Fishery

CODE : C 9
TITLE : Log-Linear Models: An Application to Social Mobility in Turkey
AUTHOR : Ozcan, Yusuf Ziya; Gunduz, H. Ayse
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 18(4), 1991, pages 453-71.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : This paper aims at demonstrating an application of log-linear models which have been gaining popularity since the 1970s for the analysis of categorical data. Actual mobility data obtained from the Institute of Population Studies of Hacettepe University (1988) are used for the application. For didactic reasons only three variables are included in the analysis. Models are generated and tested and the results are interpreted. Computer outputs for the preparation of data are given in the appendices in order to assist the users.
KEYWORDS: : Occupational and Intergenerational Mobility; Empirical Studies

CODE : C 10
TITLE : Pre-Feasibility Study on Manufacturing Mechanical Wind-Pumping Systems (MWPS) in Jordan
AUTHOR : Mustafa, Suha Taher
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Amman, Jordan : Royal Scientific Society, 1992.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : The fixed assets of industrial projects in Jordan enjoy tariffs and dues exemptions to a certain extent. The net profit of these projects may also enjoy tax exemptions for different periods of time. Jordan Industrial Estates offers more incentives to projects located in its territories. The manufacturing of Mechanical Wind-Pumping Systems (MWPS) project is profitable under certain conditions, such as the ability of the plant to stick to the production program (85 MWPS each year), and its ability to sell all the MWPS produced each year throughout the lifetime of the project. However, the latter condition is a very difficult objective to achieve, knowing that the Jordan Water Authority is the main target group among the identified target groups of MWPS users.
KEYWORDS: : Net Present Value; Project Profitability; Tax Exemptions

CODE : C 11
TITLE : Social Cost-Benefit Analysis of Water-Pumping Projects in Jordan
AUTHOR : Mustafa, Suha Taher
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Amman, Jordan : Royal Scientific Society, 1992.
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : This study presents an economic evaluation of water-pumping projects using solar and wind energy systems for remote locations in Jordan. The first case study compares two alternatives - wind and diesel energy systems. When comparing the two alternatives, it was found that although the diesel energy system looks more feasible than the wind energy system, the latter generates more savings than the former does. Also, wind energy favors the poorer classes more and protects the natural environment. The second case study compares a photovoltaic water-pumping system and a diesel energy system. It was found that the photovoltaic system is more feasible from a national point of view.

KEYWORDS: Social Cost Benefit; Solar Energy; Wind Energy

CODE : C 12

TITLE : Quality of Life Indices for Arab Countries in an International Context

AUTHOR : Fergany, Nader A.

REGION : Arab Countries

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : International Statistical Review; 62(2), 1994, pages 187-202.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Attempts at measuring the complex concept of quality of life (QOL) are briefly reviewed. Emphasis is placed on combining "objective" and "subjective" aspects for adequate measurement of QOL. Statistical issues in the measurement of QOL are discussed and multivariate techniques are found useful in arriving at analytical constructs based on a large number of indicators. Data for 120 countries on thirty variables in the second half of the 1980s are used to construct QOL indices that are compared to HDI. The International Bill of Human Rights is proposed as a basis for a rich concept of human welfare. The proposal is tried out in a small survey of Arab intellectuals.

KEYWORDS: Quality of Life; Human Development Index

CODE : C 13

TITLE : Liberalizing Egypt's Agriculture: A Quadratic Programming Analysis

AUTHOR : Lofgren, Hans

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Working Paper No. 2, Dept. of Economics and Political Science, The American University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Using a quadratic programming model, this paper analyzes the liberalization of Egypt's agriculture through a case study of the Minoufia governorate based on 1986/87 data. The results suggest that the introduction of international price equivalents and relaxed cropping constraints would lead to significant increases in farmer incomes and in the economic return to sector resources at the expense of an increased relative income gap between small and large farmers.

KEYWORDS: Modeling; Agriculture

CODE : C 14

TITLE : دراسة تحليلية لأساليب ونماذج إقليمية لاقتصادات دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي

AUTHOR : حاجي، جعفر عباس Haggi, Ga'afar Abbas

REGION : GCC

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية، المجلد الواحد والعشرون، العدد الثالث/الرابع

ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article

CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Regional Modeling

CODE : C 15
TITLE : Conjugate Gradient Acceleration of the EM Algorithm
AUTHOR : Jamshidian, Mortaza; Jennrich, Robert I.
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Journal of the American Statistical Association; 88 (421), March 1993, pages 221-28
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Estimation; Econometric and Statistical Methods and Models

CODE : C 16
TITLE : How Trade Liberalization Affected Productivity in Morocco
AUTHOR : Haddad, Mona
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : World Bank Working Paper No 1096, 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); International Economics (F); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT : Arguments for the gains from trade have recently emphasized the effect on total factor productivity (TFP). Yet, empirical evidence is inconclusive mainly because of the difficulty of measuring TFP. This paper estimates TFP at the firm level using panel data for the Moroccan manufacturing sector during the period of trade liberalization. The paper then estimates the effect of various trade and market structure variables on TFP. The results show a significant positive effect of trade openness on the productivity of firms. By splitting the sample into protected and unprotected sectors, the results show lower productivity in protected sectors.
KEYWORDS: : Total Factor Productivity; Trade Liberalization; Panel Data

CODE : C 17
TITLE : Are There Positive Spillovers from Direct Foreign Investment? Evidence from Panel Data for Morocco
AUTHOR : Haddad, Mona
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Journal of Development Economics; 42, 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); International Economics (F); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT : Many developing countries now actively solicit foreign investment, offering income tax holidays, import duty exemptions, and subsidies to foreign firms. One reason for subsidizing these firms is the positive spillover from transferring technology to domestic firms. This paper employs a unique firm level dataset to test for such spillovers in the Moroccan manufacturing sector. The evidence suggests that the dispersion of productivity is smaller in sectors with more foreign firms. However, the paper rejects the hypothesis that foreign presence accelerated productivity growth in domestic firms during the second half of the 1980s. Using detailed information on quotas and tariffs, it also rejects the possibility of a downward bias in estimating technology spillovers because foreign investors may be attracted to protected domestic markets.
KEYWORDS: : Foreign Direct Investment; Productivity; Technology Spillovers

CODE : C 18
TITLE : Autocorrelation in Static Economic Models and their Dynamic Respecifications: An Application to OPEC Behavior
AUTHOR : Al Turki, Suliman M.
REGION : OPEC
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Journal of King Saud University (Admin. Sciences); 6(2), 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : The presence of autocorrelation in a regression model hinders statistical inferences by biasing estimated variances. The usual procedure is, therefore, to avoid the presence of autocorrelation in the final estimated model by transforming the data. Instead of transforming the data, a practical procedure is used, whereby the information embodied in autocorrelation is utilized to modify the model and reveal further aspects of the examined phenomenon. The procedure is applied to examine OPEC behavior, where it is seen that the partial market sharing model explains OPEC behavior best. In the long run, OPEC members with large oil reserves tend to expand their market shares more than those with low oil reserves.

KEYWORDS: Autocorrelation; Oil Reserves

CODE : C 19
TITLE : Recent Development in Macroeconometric Modelling
AUTHOR : Limam, Imed
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : The Arab Planning Institute Publication, January 1994
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The purpose of this volume is to review the recent developments in the area of macroeconomic modelling. The review mainly emphasizes the developments and issues that are potentially relevant for building a country specific macro-policy model for the region. Issues pertaining to estimation, testing, forecasting, and policy evaluation are presented in light of the recent developments in Econometrics, such as cointegration, unit roots, error correction models, vector autoregression, rational expectation...etc.

KEYWORDS: Macroeconometric; Modelling; Economic Policy

CODE : C 20
TITLE : Budgetary Policy and Political Liberty: A Cross-Sectional Analysis
AUTHOR : Habibi, Nader
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : World Development; 22(4), 1994, pages 579-86.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Public Economics (H); Economic Systems (P)

ABSTRACT : A sample of 67 nations is used in a cross-sectional regression analysis to study the statistical correlation of political liberty with size and internal allocation of public budget (central government). Among functional categories of expenditures the budget shares of health and social security are positively related to the level of political liberty while the opposite is true for the defense budget. Social expenditures are also positively associated with this variable. The regressions are repeated for economic classifications of public expenditures. The regression results show that capital expenditures and current expenditures on goods and services are negatively associated with potential liberty. The relative size of government expenditures (As percentage of GDP) also varies systematically with the index of political liberty but the relation is nonlinear.

KEYWORDS: Political liberty; Empirical Analysis; Cross-Section Analysis

CODE : C 21
TITLE : On the Construction of Quarterly Time Series for the Gulf Cooperation Council Economies
AUTHOR : Al Turki, Suliman M.
REGION : GCC
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : King Saud University Journal; 8(2), 1994.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : This paper evaluates the appropriateness of interpolating annual observations into quarterly data using the parabolic (Simpson's) rule in numerical integration. The rule is applied to construct quarterly time series for the national income accounts of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. Statistical and graphical examinations of the resulting quarterly time series indicate that the generated series are at least as reliable as the officially published data. Both annual and quarterly time series of national income accounts are reported in the Appendix.

KEYWORDS: National Income Account; Quarterly Time Series

CODE : C 22
TITLE : Prediction of Systematic Risk: A Case from Turkey
AUTHOR : Saglam, Ismail
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series No. 9407, 1994, Cairo Egypt.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Financial Economics (G); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : This study compares Bayesian and time varying models to adjust for the regression tendency of betas present in standard asset pricing applications. Beta adjustment techniques are applied to the Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) data. Empirical findings show that Mean Square Error(MSE) is lowest among all models used in the study when log linear or square root linear Blume models are used and betas predicted according to Bayesian models, have lower MSE than unadjusted betas. Also, it is observed that inefficiency part of MSE changes most when various adjustment techniques are used.

KEYWORDS: Bayesian Models; Mean Square Error

CODE : C 23
TITLE : The Revenue System and the Growth of Government Expenditure in Iran
AUTHOR : Zonnoor, Sayed
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1995
SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series, 9512, 1995.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : The purpose of this paper is to formulate and estimate an applied nonlinear, simultaneous-equations model. The main steps in the analysis may be summarized as follows. First, a system of differential equations which purport to represent the disequilibrium market adjustment processes was formulated. Next, the model was linearized around the sample means. Second, a discrete form of the model was obtained which is nonlinear in parameters. The parameters of the model were then estimated using the method of nonlinear three-stage least squares. Finally, the performance of the model was judged on the basis of a number of limited simulation experiments.

KEYWORDS: Non linear Simultaneous Equations Model; Three Stage Least Square

CODE : D 1
TITLE : Housing Policy in Developing Countries.
AUTHOR : Shidlo, Gil, ed.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : London and New York: Routledge, 1990., pages viii, 178.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Seven papers provide an analysis of comparative housing policy, studying how, why, and to what effect different governments pursue particular courses of action or inaction. Papers focus on housing and the state in Mexico; housing policy in Brazil; the state and housing in Chile; observations on the government's intervention policies concerning housing in India; housing development and reforms in China; the new towns in Egypt; and housing policy in Turkey. Contributors are Priscilla Connolly, Fernando Kusnetzoff, K. P. Bhattacharya, Joochul Kim, Gil Feiler, Rusen Keles, and the editor.

KEYWORDS: : Housing Economics Including Urban and Non Urban Housing

CODE : D 2
TITLE : A Redefinition of Luxuries, Necessities, and Engel Goods: An Analysis of Egyptian Household Budget Data
AUTHOR : Lahiri, Supriya
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Developing Areas; 25(1), October 1990, pages 49-67.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Consumer Economics Living Standards; Composition of Overall Expenditures; and Empirical Consumption and Savings Studie; Consumer Economics Expenditure Patterns and Consumption of Specific Items

CODE : D 3
TITLE : A Dynamic Macroeconomic Model for Kuwait: Analysis of the Medium-Term Path
AUTHOR : Khorshid, Motaz
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Energy Economics; 12(4), October 1990, pages 289-301.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : A dynamic CGE model was constructed to analyze the medium-term path of the Kuwaiti economy. The static part of the model is demand-driven except for the oil sector. It includes four labor markets with a constrained Kuwaiti labor supply and imports that are treated as a part of composite commodities. The dynamic part captures the medium-term changes in the capital stock, population size and government assets held abroad. The reference path suggest that GDP, consumption and exports will grow less than the projected population size with a rapid decrease in per capita foreign assets and a reduction in the household income per Kuwaiti.

KEYWORDS: : General Forecasts and Models; Economic Studies of Developing Countries Asian Countries

CODE : D 4
TITLE : New Trends in Commercial Locations in Morocco
AUTHOR : Troin, Jean Francois
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Findlay, Allan M.; Paddison, Ronan; Dowson, John A., eds. Retailing Enviroments in Developing Countries. London and New York : Routledge, 1990, pages 87-95.
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION :	Microeconomics (D); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Industry Studies Distinctive Trades; Retail Trade

CODE :	D 5
TITLE :	Role Perceptions and the Relationship Between Employee Participation and Performance Among Saudi Arabian Managers
AUTHOR :	Aziz, Abdul; Zahra, Shaker A.; Anderson, Robert L.
REGION :	Saudi Arabia
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Middle East Business and Economic Review; 2(1), January 1990, pages 23-28.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Microeconomics (D); Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)

ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Organization and Decision Theory; Labor Management Relations

CODE :	D 6
TITLE :	A General Equilibrium Investigation of the Optimality of Turkish Structural Adjustment, 1979-1983
AUTHOR :	Yeldan, A.Erinc
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 17(1-2), 1990, pages 25-71.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Microeconomics (D); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT :	The paper attempts to assess the optimality of the Turkish structural adjustment program in response to the 1979/80 external shocks. Using a computable general equilibrium model for Turkey as a planning device, techniques of optimal stochastic control are employed to investigate for the feasibility of a superior set of policy instruments which would have minimized the deviations of the shocked economy from its targeted path. The model results in general do not support many of the unidirectional prescriptions of the orthodox stabilization packages: and indicate that Turkey could have achieved a better adjustment performance by following a dynamic adjustment policy which is first targeted to the stabilization of the external trade and then switched around to the stabilization of the growth related variables.
KEYWORDS:	General Forecasts and Models; Stabilization Theories and Policies

CODE :	D 7
TITLE :	Housing Policy in Turkey
AUTHOR :	Keles, Rusen
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Shidlo, Gil, ed. Housing Policy in Developing Countries. London and New York: Routledge, 1990, pages 140-72.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Microeconomics (D); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Housing Economics, including urban and nonurban housing

CODE :	D 8
TITLE :	Evolution of Food Consumption in Turkey and in the Mediterranean
AUTHOR :	Padilla, Martine; Oncuoglu, Selma
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 17(3-4), 1990, pages 1-39.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : The first part of the paper examines the characteristics of the agro-food systems in industrialized and developing countries. Following this overview, the Mediterranean food consumption patterns are compared to the international trends. The second part of the paper studies the food consumption patterns and nutrition intake in Turkey. This is done by analyzing the levels and trends in production, consumption and regional distribution of main foodstuffs. The paper concludes that after an improvement in the food situation in the 70's, there has been a general deterioration in the early 80's. It is argued that one can speak not of insufficient food intake, but of food imbalance, and social distribution rather than size of growth in agricultural production is required for the solution of the problem.

KEYWORDS: Consumer Economics Living Standards; Composition of Overall Expenditures; and Empirical Consumption and Savings Studies

CODE : D 9

TITLE : Reputation and Uncertainty: Toward an Explanation of Quality Problems in Competitive LDC Markets

AUTHOR : Esfahani, Hadi Salehi

REGION : Arab Countries

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : Journal of Development Economics, 35(1), January, 1991, pages 1-32.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed.

KEYWORDS: Quality; Competition; LDCs

CODE : D 10

TITLE : Domestic Sources of Alliances and Alignments: The Case of Egypt, 1962-73

AUTHOR : Barnett, Michael N.; Levy, Jack S.

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : International Organization; 45(3), Summer 1991, pages 369-95.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Conflict; Conflict Resolution; International Policy Coordination; Economic Integration

CODE : D 11

TITLE : Income Distribution and Nutrition of Vulnerables Group in Iran

AUTHOR : Pajjooyad, Jamshid

REGION : Iran

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Iran: The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, 1993, 1995.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Health Education and Welfare (I); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : This research studies the income distribution and nutritional situation of low-income groups in urban and rural areas in Iran. The use of selected criteria identifies the most important foodstuffs in the food consumption of the poor. It also studies the effect of government food subsidies during the war as well as the effects of economics shocks.

KEYWORDS: Low Income Groups; Subsidies; Nutrition; Poverty Line

CODE : D 12

TITLE : Price and Income Elasticities of Demand for Red Meat in Iran, 1959-86

AUTHOR : Sadeghi, J.M.

REGION : Iran

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : Iran Agricultural Research; 10(2), 1991, pages 115-29.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : The purpose was to estimate the price and income elasticities of demand for red meat in Iran using time series data and a log linear partial adjustment regression model. According to the model, long-run price and income elasticities were 0.6 and 0.51, respectively.
 KEYWORDS: Demand for Red Meat; Elasticities

CODE : D 13
 TITLE : A Social Accounting Matrix Based Long Term Model for Gulf Cooperation Council Country: The Kuwaiti Case
 AUTHOR : Khorshid, Motaz
 REGION : Kuwait
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : Economic Systems Research; 3(3), 1991, pages 299-314.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : A social accounting matrix based long term economy wide model for a typical oil-producing Gulf country is constructed and used to simulate the development path of the Kuwaiti economy up to 2015. The model represents a flexible tool that captures the common structural features, economic problems, and policy issues facing the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. From a technical point of view, the model is in the structuralist computable general equilibrium tradition with static within-period and dynamic interperiod components. The model is solved every 5 years with a flexible parameter adjustment scheme, and a dynamic mechanism to update the capital stock, population size, labor force profile, and financial assets held abroad.
 KEYWORDS: Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models; Input Output Models; Computable General Equilibrium Models

CODE : D 14
 TITLE : Econometric Modelling of Consumption Behavior in Saudi Arabia: An Error-Correction Approach
 AUTHOR : Al Bazai, Hamad
 REGION : Saudi Arabia
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : Colorado State University, Ph.D. 1991,
 ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
 CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: Household Behavior and Family Economics

CODE : D 15
 TITLE : A Policy Based Social Accounting Matrix for Price Controls, Quotas and Oil Depletion
 AUTHOR : Bousselmi, N. et al.
 REGION : Tunisia
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : Canadian Journal of Development Studies; 12(2), 1991, pages 431-49.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Substantial improvements have been made in the design of the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), as a macroeconomic data system, and this is one of the principal reasons for the increase in popularity of Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) modeling which has taken place over the past decade. Some experience in Tunisia will be drawn on herein in order to show that the SAM is more than a mere statistical framework, and that when the time comes to build a CGE model, the design of the SAM and the construction of the CGE model are two closely interrelated activities. Coauthors are B. Decaluwe, M. Leduc, and M. Monette.
 KEYWORDS: Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models; Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs

CODE : D 16
TITLE : Political Economy of Rent-Seeking Under Alternative Trade Regimes
AUTHOR : Yeldan, A. Erinc; Roe, Terry L.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv; 127(3), 1991, pages 563-83.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : With the aid of a computable general equilibrium model, the authors depict an archetype economy in which preference-maximizing (rational) producer-households allocate a portion of their nominal incomes to rent-seeking activities (bribing) in order to influence the authority's choice of the the export-incentive instruments. By employing Turkish data, they find that the authority's choice of instruments is sensitive to both the underlying trade regimes and to the private agents' rent-seeking activities; and that the phenomenon of rent-seeking does not necessarily call for a "closed" economic environment but it can also be associated with the so-called "open" strategies of export-led growth.

KEYWORDS: : Economic Models of Political Processes; Rent Seeking; Elections; Legislatures and Voting Behavior; Commercial Policy; Protection; Promotion; Trade Negotiations

CODE : D 17
TITLE : Algerian Economic Development, 1968-1979: A Multiplier and Linkage Analysis
AUTHOR : Matallah, K.; Proops, J. L. R.
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Economics Systems Research; 4(3), 1992, pages 257-67
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : The development plans for the Algerian economy in the period 1968-79 were based on the establishment of "industrializing industries" with the establishment of growth poles. The effectiveness of this policy is assessed, using multiplier and linkage analysis. It is concluded that the strategy was not effective, largely because of the initially slight integration of the hydrocarbon sector with the rest of the economy and because of neglect of the development of light industry.

KEYWORDS: : General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input Output Analysis; Oil Economies; Forsyth and Kay Model

CODE : D 18
TITLE : تحليل بعض الجوانب الاقتصادية للمخدرات
AUTHOR : عطية، عبد القادر محمد عبد القادر Attiya, Abdel Kader Mohamed Abdel Kader
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : مجلة جامعة الملك سعود، المجلد الرابع، العلوم الإدارية (٢)، ص ٤٢٣-٥١٦

ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Microeconomics (D); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	<p>يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحليل بعض الجوانب الاقتصادية للمخدرات. ويركز في هذا الصدد على ثلاث نقاط: أساسية هي: (١) تأثير المخدرات على إمكانات الإنتاج في المجتمع؛ (٢) تأثير المخدرات على رفاة المستهلكين؛ (٣) تحديد التكاليف الاقتصادية والاجتماعية للمخدرات. كما يحتوي البحث على دراسة تطبيقية تقدر التكاليف الاقتصادية للمخدرات في مصر. ولقد اتضح من البحث أن تجارة المخدرات تمارس أثرين على إمكانات الإنتاج في المجتمع، هما أثر التبدد وأثر التخصيص. كما اتضح أنها تمارس أثارا سلبية عديدة على رفاة المستهلكين. وترتب على ذلك أن الدخل الحقيقي لم يعد مؤشرا صادقا لمستوى معيشة الفرد، كما لم يعد الرقم القياسي للأسعار مؤشرا صادقا للتحضيم. ويعتبر الدعم العيني أفضل من الدعم النقدي في مجتمع ينتشر فيه استهلاك المخدرات بين الطبقات الفقيرة. وأوضح البحث أن تكاليف المخدرات تنقسم إلى نوعين أولهما التكاليف الاقتصادية القابلة للقياس وثانيهما التكاليف الاجتماعية غير القابلة للقياس وتحتوي الأولى على عناصر أهمها: (١) تكلفة الفرصة البديلة للموارد المستثمرة في المخدرات وقد قدرت في مصر بحوالي ٥٥,٥ مليون جنيه عام ١٩٨٦ م؛ (٢) الانخفاض في إنتاجية المدمنين وقد قدر في مصر بحوالي ٢,٨ مليون جنيه؛ (٣) النقص في رفاة المستهلكين وقد قدر بحوالي ٢,٨ مليار جنيه؛ (٤) تكاليف مكافحة المخدرات وقد بلغت ٢٠٠ مليون جنيه؛ (٥) تكاليف معالجة المدمنين وقد قدرت بحوالي ٢,٥ مليار جنيه. وبلغ بذلك إجمالي التكاليف الاقتصادية للمخدرات في مصر حوالي ٨ مليارات جنيه بنسبة ١٣,٧٪ من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي لعام ١٩٨٦ م.</p>
KEYWORDS:	Drugs Consumption; Drugs Cost

CODE :	D 19
TITLE :	Industry Linkages, Indices of Variation and Structure of Production: An International Comparison
AUTHOR :	Soofi, Abdol
REGION :	Egypt; Morocco.
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Economic Systems Research; 4(4), 1992, pages 349-75.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Microeconomics (D)
ABSTRACT :	<p>The structures of production of three African nations, Egypt, Morocco and Zambia, are compared. Input-output economics is used for this purpose and two measures of variation for interindustry transactions are developed: an index of concentration for sectoral transactions and an entropy-based measure of dispersion for interindustry transactions. The empirical results suggest that the structures of production of these countries are similar.</p>
KEYWORDS:	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input Output Analysis

CODE :	D 20
TITLE :	Application of Dynamic System for Planning in Iran
AUTHOR :	Banouni, A.A.
REGION :	Iran
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Economic Systems Research; 4(1), 1992, pages 77-85
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Microeconomics (D); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium; Planning Models; Planning Policy includes input output models and computable general equilibrium models

CODE :	D 21
TITLE :	The Assessment of Fruits and Vegetables Price Discovery System in Jordan
AUTHOR :	El Habab, Mohamed Samir
REGION :	Jordan
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Dirasat; 19B (3), 1992.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
 ABSTRACT : The main objective of this study is to assess and quantify the effect of retail price fixing on the price discovery mechanism. Path Analysis techniques are used to reach this objective. The result of this study revealed that the prices on the Amman central market are not freely decided, which has a negative impact on the marketing efficiency of fruits and vegetables in Jordan.
 KEYWORDS: : Path Analysis; Price Fixing; Efficiency

CODE : D 22
 TITLE : Budget Analysis of the Palestinian Family
 AUTHOR : Sabri, Nidal R.; Jabr, Hisham M.
 REGION : Palestine
 YEAR : 1992
 SOURCE : Arab Studies Quarterly; 14(1), Winter 1992.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Households Behavior

CODE : D 23
 TITLE : Scale and Learning Effects in the Cost Structure of the Cement Industry of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 AUTHOR : Abdel Rahman, A.M.M.; Martan, S.S.
 REGION : Saudi Arabia
 YEAR : 1992
 SOURCE : Journal of King Saud Univ., Admin. Sciences
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Industrial Organization (L); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
 ABSTRACT : This paper conducts an econometric study of the cost-scale relationships in 5 of the 8 cement companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia using plant level data. Simple cost analysis is firstly conducted on a plant by plant basis and simplified cost functions are estimated on individual basis allowing for time and cross-sectional effects. Analyses and estimates allow us to compute valuable cost parameter estimates in the shapes of returns to scale and economies of scale. Panel estimation was also undertaken within fixed and random effects norms in order to induce more efficiency in the estimates. The results conform largely to those obtained in the case of individual regressions. They suggest that increasing returns to scale and significant economies of scale are predominant in the industry. We also allowed for the possibility of learning effects on costs through the estimation of augmented learning curve-cost functions. However, learning effects were found to be significantly operative in reducing costs in only one of the five cement plants in the sample.
 KEYWORDS: : Cost Structure; Industry Studies

CODE : D 24
 TITLE : سبل تعزيز المقدرة التنافسية للمنتجات الصناعية البحرينية
 AUTHOR : الحجي، طایل محمد الحمد Al-Haji, Tayel M
 REGION : Bahrain
 YEAR : 1993
 SOURCE : مركز البحرين للدراسات والبحوث - المنامة - البحرين - ١٩٩٤
 ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION :	Microeconomics (D); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT :	<p>جاءت الدراسة في ستة فصول موزعة على حوالي ٢٥٠ صفحة. اشتمل الفصل الأول على الإطار النظري لركائز المقدرّة التنافسية للمنتجات الصناعية من جهة والمحددات المميزة للتنافسية للاقتصادات من جهة أخرى. وبالإضافة إلى المراجعة النظرية لطرق تصنيف وتحديد حجم الصناعة، فقد تناول الفصل الثاني تصنيفاً لأحجام الصناعات البحرينية بسبعة طرق (معايير). وفي حين تناول الفصل الثالث من الدراسة عرضاً وتحليلاً للواقع التنظيمي والإداري والانتاجي للصناعات البحرينية، فقد اشتمل الفصلين الرابع والخامس التعرف على واقع ركائز المقدرّة التنافسية (الأسعار، الجودة والادارة خصوصاً العامة منها) وعلى السبل الكفيلة بتحسين هذا الواقع وتطويره بشكل يضمن زيادة الطلب على المنتجات الصناعية البحرينية (ي السوقين الداخلي (إحلال المستوردات) والخارجي (الصادرات)). أما الفصل السادس فقد جاء خاتمة تتضمن نتائج وتوصيات الدراسة</p>
KEYWORDS:	Competition; Industry

CODE :	D 25
TITLE :	On the Real Estate Market Efficiency
AUTHOR :	Darrat, A. F.; Glascock, J.L.
REGION :	General
YEAR :	1993
SOURCE :	Journal of Real Estate Finance; 7,pages 55-72.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT :	<p>This research reexamines the efficiency hypothesis of the real estate market using monthly data and the vector autoregressive (VAR) modelling technique. The tests focus on the causal linkages between real estate returns and a number of relevant financial and economic variables. An eight-by-eight VAR model is estimated using the FPE and the specific gravity criteria, in conjunction with an extensive series of specification tests. The empirical results distilled from system estimations suggest that the real estate market is efficient with respect to available information on the industrial production, the risk premia, the term structure of interest rates, and the monetary base. Movements in these variables are quickly and fully utilized by market agents, perhaps owing to the intensity with which their relationship with stock returns has been discussed in the literature and the popular media. However, the results also suggest the presence of a significant lagged relationship between real estate returns and fiscal policy moves, even when the paths through other potential determinants of these returns are taken into account. Of course our finding that the fiscal policy measure is useful in predicting stock returns does not necessarily imply that the real estate market is inefficient. At a minimum, inefficiency is revealed only if a careful analysis of the budgetary process can help design a profitable (exploitable) trading strategy.</p>
KEYWORDS:	Market efficiency; Real estate; Fiscal Policy; Vector Autoregression

CODE :	D 26
TITLE :	Establishing a Poverty Line and a Safety Net System for Iran
AUTHOR :	Pajooyan, Jamshid
REGION :	Iran
YEAR :	1993
SOURCE :	The Ministry of Finance and Economics; 1995, Iran (Under Print).
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Microeconomics (D); Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT :	<p>The paper studies the income distribution and nutritional situation across different occupations. By using the results of the previous research, it establishes a poverty line for Iran during the 1362-1369 period (Iranian calendar) and estimates the size of the population below the line. The study suggests a safety net system for Iran.</p>
KEYWORDS:	Poverty Line; Safety Net

CODE :	D 27
TITLE :	المرونة الإنفاقية للطلب على بعض السلع الغذائية وتقدير الطلب الكلي عليها في الأردن
AUTHOR :	Hamdan, M. R حمدان، محمد رفيق

REGION	:	Jordan
YEAR	:	1993
SOURCE	:	دراسات العلوم (البحته و التطبيقية) , المجلد العشرون (ب), العدد الرابع (١٩٩٣) الجامعة الأردنية عمان الأردن
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Microeconomics (D); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT	:	تبين أن الطلب غير مرّن على اللحوم المستوردة ولحم العجل البلدي والدجاج الطازج والأسماك المعلبة والخبز والأرز المصري، العدس، الزيوت والسكر. وقد تبين أن الطلب على لحم العجل المجمد والأرز الأسباني والفول هي سلع الطلب عليها متوسط المرونة بالنسبة للدخل، بينما كان لحم الضأن البلدي والمجمد والكبدة واللحوم المعلبة والدجاج المجمد والأسماك الطازجة والمجمدة والمملحة والحمص هي سلع ذات مرونة إنفاقية عالية. الطلب المتوقع بالطن عام ١٩٩٦ على اللحوم الحمراء والدجاج ٣٢٣٣٩٠ والسّمك ٤٣٠٤٠ والخبز ٣٢٢٠٠٠ والأرز ٩١٦٠٠ والزيوت ١٧٠٠ والسكر ٦٦٧٠٠ والبقوليات ١١٥٣٠٠
KEYWORDS:	:	Elasticities Demand; Consumption Forecasting; Foodstuff

CODE	:	D 28
TITLE	:	المرونة الانفاقية للطلب على بعض السلع الغذائية وتقدير الطلب الكلي عليها في الاردن
AUTHOR	:	Hamdan, Mohammed Rafiq حمدان، محمد رفيق
REGION	:	Jordan
YEAR	:	1993
SOURCE	:	دراسات العلوم (البحته و التطبيقية)، المجلد العشرون (ب)، العدد الرابع (١٩٩٣)، الجامعة الاردنية، عمان، الاردن
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Microeconomics (D); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Food Products; Demand Elasticities

CODE	:	D 29
TITLE	:	تقدير دالة انتاج الخطوط السعودية: دراسة تطبيقية على صناعة النقل الجوي بالمملكة العربية السعودية
AUTHOR	:	Diab, Abdel Aziz Ahmed دياب، عبد العزيز أحمد
REGION	:	Saudi Arabia
YEAR	:	1993
SOURCE	:	مجلة جامعة الملك سعود، المجلد الخامس، العلوم الإدارية (١)، ص ٢٢١-٢٥٣
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT	:	شهدت الخطوط الجوية العربية السعودية نموا هائلا من حيث الإيرادات والمدخلات وخاصة في السنوات القليلة الماضية. وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى كشف وتحليل دالة إنتاج "السعودية". ولتحقيق ذلك تمت الاستعانة بدوال كوب-دوجلاس ومرونة الإحلال الثابتة والدالة المتسامية للإنتاج لتقدير معاملات عناصر الإنتاج المستخدمة (رأس المال والعمل) وبيان طبيعة الصناعة ونوع غلة إيراداتها من خلال البيانات السنوية المجمعة للفترة من عام ١٩٦٩ م وحتى عام ١٩٨٨ م. وباستخدام طريقة المربعات الصغرى مع التصحيح للارتباط السلسلي من الدرجة الأولى للمتغيرات العشوائية تبين أن "السعودية" صناعة مكثفة لرأس المال وذات غلة إيرادات تشغيلية حقيقية ثابتة
KEYWORDS:	:	Production Function; Air Freight; Empirical Studies

CODE	:	D 30
TITLE	:	Cigarette Demand, Health Scars and Education in Turkey
AUTHOR	:	Tansel, Aysit
REGION	:	Turkey
YEAR	:	1993
SOURCE	:	Applied Economics; 25,1993 , pages 521-29.
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : The purpose of this paper is to examine the demand characteristics of cigarettes in Turkey. Aggregate time-series data for the 1960-1988 period are used in estimation. Income and price elasticities of cigarette demand are obtained. The effect of health warnings is estimated to reduce cigarette consumption by about 8% since the inception of warnings in 1982. Imports of cigarettes have been allowed since 1984 in addition to cigarette advertisements in the non-electronic media. The effect of health warnings is found to be stronger than the opposing effect of advertising. The results also suggest that public education about the adverse health effects of smoking may be more effective in reducing consumption and less regressive on consumer incomes than raising the price of cigarettes.

KEYWORDS: Cigarette Demand; Health Scares

CODE : D 31

TITLE : Egypt's Experience from CGE Modeling: A Critical Review

AUTHOR : Lofgren, Hans

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Econmic Research Forum, Working Paper Series No. 9411, 1994, Cairo, Egypt.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : This paper reviews Egypt's experience with SAM-based CGE modeling, dating back to the mid-1970s. Its purpose is to extract lessons for the future application of such models to Egypt and other LDCs. The paper provides a detailed review of seven models, covering their data bases, key aspects of their structures (with regard to production, consumption, foreign trade, micro and macro closures), as well as policy simulations. It concludes with critical observations and suggestions for future research.

KEYWORDS: CGE Modeling

CODE : D 32

TITLE : Output Elasticity and Returns to Scale in the Saudi Dairy Industry

AUTHOR : Abdallah, Mohammad Hamid

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : College of Administrative Sciences Journal, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 1994.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Industrial Organization (L); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : A Cobb-Douglas production function was estimated for the dairy industry in Saudi Arabia so as to determine the output elasticity and returns to scale in this industry. The results showed that dairy output is inelastic with respect to both capital and labor, though it is relatively more elastic with respect to labor. This industry is higher compared to capital because the latter is heavily subsidized and hence overused. The second important conclusion is that it is more efficient to use bigger size plants (to a certain extent) to benefit from economies of scale.

KEYWORDS: Return to Scale; Output Elasticities; Dairy Industry

CODE : D 33

TITLE : Variation Spatiale des Prix et Analyse de la Demande des Menages en Tunis

AUTHOR : Matoussi, Mohamed S. et. al.

REGION : Tunisia

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Working Paper, Universite de Toulouse, France, 1994

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Cet article exploite la variation spatiale des prix pour estimer l'ensemble des paramètres d'un système de demande flexible. Ces estimations sont effectuées sur la base de données tunisiennes issues de l'enquête "Budgets et Consommations des Ménages 1990". Une procédure d'estimation en trois étapes permettant de corriger les élasticités des prix des différentes sources de biais a été proposée par Deaton et appliquée ici.

KEYWORDS: Consumer Demand; Three Stage Least Squares; Elasticities; Econometrics

CODE : D 34

TITLE : The Measurement of Firm Specific Indexes of Technical Change

AUTHOR : Baltagi, B. ; Griffin, J.M. ; Rich, D

REGION : General

YEAR : 1995

SOURCE : The Review of Economics and Statistics (Forthcoming)

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : This paper proposes a methodology for obtaining econometric estimates of firm-specific technical change and contrasts those estimates with a multilateral total factor productivity index. Based on a panel data set of airlines, two measures are contrasted in a variety of ways. To the extent that output characteristics differ as in the case of airlines, the two measures differ significantly. Both measures are regressed on a variety of factors potentially influencing technical efficiency, confirming that improvements in fuel efficiency and load factor have played major roles with hubbing, and competition playing smaller roles in explaining efficiency improvements.

KEYWORDS: Technical change; Total Factor Productivity Index; Technical Efficiency

CODE : D 35

TITLE : The Price Elasticity of Supply of Red Meat in Iran, 1959-1986

AUTHOR : Sadeghi, J. M.

REGION : Iran

YEAR : 1995

SOURCE : Iran Agricultural Research; 12 (2),1995.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : The purpose was to estimate the price elasticity of red meat supply in Iran. A two-stage least squares linear regression model and time series data were used. The estimated price elasticity for red meat supply was 0.864.

KEYWORDS: Supply Red Meat

CODE : D 36

TITLE : Establishing a Poverty Line and Safety Net System for Iran

AUTHOR : Pajooyan, Jamshid

REGION : Iran

YEAR : 1995

SOURCE : Iran: The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (Under Print)

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : It studies the income distribution and nutritional situation across different occupational groups. By using the results of the previous research (see entry above), it establishes a poverty line for Iran in the period from 1362 to 1369 (Iranian calendar) and estimates the population below the line. The study suggests a safety net system for Iran.

KEYWORDS: Poverty Line; Safety Net

CODE : D 37

TITLE : Pricing and Distribution in an Economy with an Important Public Sector

AUTHOR : Ozmucur, Suleyman

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1995

SOURCE : Forthcoming in an edited volume by Brill, E.J.; June 1995.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Relative prices have an important effect on the functional distribution of incomes in Turkey. It includes a detailed study of the distribution among rural and urban income households, and among wage and non-wage earners. Theoretical models along the lines put forward by Kalecki were built and estimated using three stage least squares.

KEYWORDS: Distribution; Mark Up Pricing; Three Stage Least Squares

CODE : E 1
TITLE : Investment Policies in the Arab Countries: Papers Presented at a Seminar Held in Kuwait, December 11-13,1989
AUTHOR : El Naggar, Said, ed
REGION : Arab countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1990., pages xii, 291.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Nine papers, plus comments, presented at a seminar cosponsored by the Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the IMF, and the World Bank. Papers discuss the impact of macroeconomic policies on investment; lessons from the World Bank experience on efficiency of public investment; the role of joint ventures and investment authorities in foreign direct investment; the role of the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation in investment guarantees; promotion of Arab and foreign investment; Egypt's investment strategy, policies, and performance since the Infitah; investment process in the Gulf Cooperation Council states; investment policies in Iraq, 1950-87; and investment policies in Morocco. Contributors are Bachir Hamdouch, Heba Handoussa, Abdullah Al-Kuwaiz, Abdel-Monem Seyed Ali, A. Shakour Shaalan, Ibrahim F. I. Shihata, Abdel Rahman Taha, John W. Wall, and Dale Weigel.

KEYWORDS: : Economics Studies of Developing Countries; Investment Policy

CODE : E 2
TITLE : Egypt's Investment Strategy, Policies, and Performance Since the Infitah
AUTHOR : Handoussa, Heba
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : El-Naggar, Said, ed. Investment Policies in the Arab countries: Papers presented at a seminar held in Kuwait, December 11-13, 1989. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1990, pages 143-80.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Infitah; Investment

CODE : E 3
TITLE : تكيف الاقتصاد الكلي في البلدان النامية مع الإشارة إلى مصر
AUTHOR : عشاوى، عشاوى Ashmawy, Ashmawy Ali
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الحادية والثمانون، العددان ٤١٩، ٤٢٠، ص ١٦١-١٨٤
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Stabilization and Reform Programs

CODE : E 4
TITLE : Domestic and International Sources of Inflation in Developing Countries: Some Evidence from the Monetary Approach
AUTHOR : Arize, A.C. ; Darrat, A.F.
REGION : General
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : International Economic Journal; 4(4), Winter 1990, pages 55-69.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Using the monetary approach, this paper examines empirically the causes of inflation in twenty-five developing countries. In addition to money supply, the underlying money demand function and foreign exchange rates are taken into account in the inflationary process. The lag structures are determined by Akaike's FPE criterion and the exogeneity assumptions are assessed by Granger-type causality tests. The results suggest that the monetary approach provides adequate explanation of inflation across all countries examined. Besides changes in expected inflation and foreign exchange rates, movements in base money in these countries have significantly contributed to their inflationary pressures.

KEYWORDS: Inflation Sources; Empirical Studies; Exchange Rates

CODE : E 5
TITLE : The Relation Between Output, Anticipated and Unanticipated Monetary Policy in Iraq
AUTHOR : Al Saji, Amer K.
REGION : Iraq
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Economic Development; 15(2), December 1990, pages 131-47
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : This paper is a test of the policy ineffectiveness hypothesis using quarterly data from Iraq. This hypothesis claims that only unanticipated component of money growth affects the level of real output. The empirical results obtained indicate that both anticipated and unanticipated components of money growth significantly affect the level of real output. The empirical results further indicate that raw money growth has a significant and positive impact on real output. These empirical results are at odds with the essence of the policy ineffectiveness hypothesis.

KEYWORDS: Domestic Monetary Policy; Including All Central Banking Topics; Policy Ineffectiveness Hypothesis; Empirical Studies

CODE : E 6
TITLE : The Demand for Money in Jordan: An Open Economy Framework
AUTHOR : Marashdeh, Omar
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : West Virginia University, Ph.D. 1990
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Demand for Money

CODE : E 7
TITLE : Money Supply Model for a Small Open Economy: The Case of Jordan
AUTHOR : Maryan, N; Shamia, A.
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 2(2), July 1990, pages 9-20.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Money Supply; Empirical Studies

CODE : E 8
TITLE : Exchange-Rate Determination in an Oil-Based Economy: The Case of Kuwait
AUTHOR : Kadhim, Mihssen; Almahmeed, Mohammad
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Journal of Energy and Development; 15(2), Spring 1990, pages 231-55.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT : The purpose of this study is to examine the role and impact of the changes in the exchange rate on the Kuwaiti economy. It also outlines some of the statistical formulations of models that could be used for forecasting future Kuwaiti dinar (KD) exchange rates. A conclusion emerging from this paper is that the long-term KD/U.S. dollar exchange rate is affected by the Kuwaiti balance of trade, income from investments abroad, interest rate differential between KD and U.S. dollar deposit, and the level of the KD/dollar exchange rate in the preceding period.
KEYWORDS: Exchange Rates and Markets Theory and Studies; Oil Economies; Exchange Rate

CODE : E 9
TITLE : The Effects of Changes in the International Oil Market on the Libyan Economy
AUTHOR : Abosedra, Salah
REGION : Libya
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Energy and Development; 15(2), Spring 1990, pages 299-314.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : This article investigates effects of fluctuations in the price of oil on the development of Libya. The macroeconomic model is constructed to determine how sensitive the Libyan economy's aggregates are to such fluctuations. Results show that gross domestic absorption is sensitive to changes in oil prices. This is expected in Libya where a large portion of demand is met by imports. Accordingly, higher oil prices result in higher revenue, financing more imports. Output of the nonoil sector is also sensitive to changes in oil prices. This reflects the dominant influence of government expenditure on the development of that sector.
KEYWORDS: General Forecasts and Models; Energy; Oil Economies; Price Fluctuations

CODE : E 10
TITLE : Efficiency of Public Investment: Lessons from World Bank Experience
AUTHOR : Wall, John W.
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : El-Naggar, Said, ed. Investment Policies in the Arab Countries: Papers presented at a seminar held in Kuwait, December 11-13, 1989. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1990, pages 46-63.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Public Enterprises; Business Investment; Fiscal Theory; Empirical Studies Illustrating Fiscal Theory; International Lending and Aid; Public Investment; World Bank; Aid

CODE : E 11
TITLE : Nouveau Regard sur la Demande de Monnaie au Maroc de 1930 a 1985. (A New Look at the Demand for Money in Morocco from 1930 to 1985.) With English summary.
AUTHOR : Zejly, Ahmed
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Annales d'Economie et de Statistique; 0(18), April-June 1990, pages 45-62.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : The author of this study tries to estimate a specification which explains the behavior of money demand in Morocco during the period 1930-85. Different specifications are then tested to capture the effects of (1) monetization, (2) the pattern of adjustment of cash balances (both nominal and real), and (3) the opportunity cost of holding money, measured by the yield on alternative assets. The study employs four alternative definitions of money stock: currency, currency plus demand deposits, M2 and M2 minus deposits of Moroccans resident abroad. All definitions yield reasonable coefficients for long-run income elasticity. Savers' decisions are also significantly influenced by the opportunity cost of holding liquid assets, regardless of whether the "proxy" for cost is the interest rate or the rate of inflation.

KEYWORDS: Domestic Monetary Theory; Empirical Studies Illustrating Theory; Demand for Money; Elasticity

CODE : E 12

TITLE : Investment Policies in Morocco

AUTHOR : Hamdouch, Bachir

REGION : Morocco

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : El-Naggar, Said, ed. Investment Policies in the Arab Countries: Papers presented at a seminar held in Kuwait, December 11-13, 1989. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1990, pages 246-78.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Fiscal Policy; International Investment and Long Term Capital Movements Studies; Business Investment; Investment Policies

CODE : E 13

TITLE : The Demand for Money in the Economy of Saudi Arabia

AUTHOR : Metwally, M. M.; Rahman, A. M. M. Abdel

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Indian Economic Journal; 38(1), July-Sept. 1990, pages 89-102.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Demand for money; Empirical Studies

CODE : E 14

TITLE : Money Market Price Fluctuations and the Role of the Monetary Authority in Saudi Arabia

AUTHOR : Al Juhani, Eid

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Colorado State University, Ph.D. 1990,

ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Monetary Authority; Money Market

CODE : E 15

TITLE : The Effect of Money Supply in Saudi Arabia

AUTHOR : Arab, Assem Ben Zaher

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Journal of King Saud University, vol. (2) Administrative Sciences; (2), pages 107-26

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : The money supply model, grew from S.R. 1428.46 million in 1964 to S.R. 44,654.88 million in 1978, recording an increase of 3,126 per cent. But the currency held by the public rose from S.R. 909.55 million in 1964 to 17,882.70 in 1978. However, its proportion to M2 has declined to 40 per cent from 63.71 per cent in the same period. The commercial banks deposits with SAMA have increased substantially due to the huge expenditures in the development plan, which led to a rise in the t-ratio. The commercial banks investments abroad have increased in the study period from S.R. 72 million in 1964 to S.R. 1549 million in 1985. Time and savings deposits have grown very rapidly from 91.22 million to S.R. 3,184 million. The ratio of time-savings deposits to M2 rose in 1964 to 6 percent and to 19.7 per cent in 1978 due to commodity trading and real estate speculation. The required ratio is not fixed by a certain percentage, but it has a certain limit range from 10 to 17.5 per cent out of their demand deposits.

KEYWORDS: Money Supply

CODE : E 16

TITLE : Tax Reform in an Unconventional Economy: A Case Study: Somalia

AUTHOR : Purohit, Mahesh C.

REGION : Somalia

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation; 44(4), April 1990, pages 185-93.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : This article studies the necessary tax policy that is required for the improvement of Somalia's social, economic and financial situation.

KEYWORDS: National Taxation; Revenue; and Subsidies; Tax Reform; Welfare

CODE : E 17

TITLE : The Sudan Demand for International Reserves: A Case of a Labour-Exporting Country

AUTHOR : Elbadawi, Ibrahim A.

REGION : Sudan

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Economica; 57(225), February 1990, pages 73-89.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : An empirical analysis of the demand for international reserves in the Sudan is presented, based on the error-correction model. This model is parametrically rich enough to allow the division of the effects into long-run influences, short-term adjustments, and proportional equilibrium impacts. Beside addressing conventional issues in reserve demand literature, the model explicitly incorporates the impact on reserve demand of remittances transferred by Sudanese nationals working abroad and the impact due to money market disequilibrium. The demand function is found to be stable and characterized by constant returns to scale.

KEYWORDS: Open Economy Macroeconomic Studies Balance of Payments and Adjustment Mechanisms; Error Correlation Model; International Reserves; Return to Scale; Empirical Studies

CODE : E 18

TITLE : Fiscal Policy and External Performance: The Turkish Experience

AUTHOR : Kopits, George; Robinson, David

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Tanzi, Vito, ed. Fiscal Policy in Open Developing Economies. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1990, pages 194-217.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: General Forecasts and Models; Fiscal Policy; Open Economy Macroeconomic Studies Balance of Payments and Adjustment Mechanisms

CODE : E 19
TITLE : L'Indicateur de Politique Monetaire. Analyse Theorique et Etude Econometrique
AUTHOR : Azizi, Khadija
REGION : General
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : These d'Etat, Faculte de droit de Poitiers, France
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : La particularite de ce travail reside dans la construction d'un nouvel agregat monetaire a partir d'un modele a equation unique. Cet agregat est soumis a des tests econometriques pour verifier son aptitude a interpreter correctement la politique monetaire. Il est enfin compare a d'autres agregats monetaires habituellement utilises pour ce role.

KEYWORDS: : Monetary Indicators; Empirical Studies

CODE : E 20
TITLE : The Political Economy of Dilatory Reform: Egypt in the 1980s
AUTHOR : Richards, Alan
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : World Development; 19(12), December 1991, pages 1721-30.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : The paper explores the political economy of Egypt's failure to implement policy reforms during the 1980s despite mounting problems of international indebtedness, macroeconomic imbalances, microdistortions, lack of employment creation, and the need for poverty alleviation. After reviewing the size and origins of these problems, the causes of reform failure are analyzed. These causes lie in domestic blockages, particularly the role of interest groups, and especially in "strategic rents": the Egyptian government's skillful exploitation of its political role in the region to extract unique favors from the United States and, with U.S. influence, from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The paper concludes with an interpretation of the May 1991 agreement with the IMF reached after the Gulf war.

KEYWORDS: : Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary or Stabilization Policy; Stabilization Theories and Policies; IMF; Structural Adjustment; Structural Imbalances

CODE : E 21
TITLE : On Profit Sharing: A Critical Appraisal of Weitzman's Share Economy
AUTHOR : Mohieldin, Mahmoud S.
REGION : General
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Center for Economic and Financial Research and Studies, Cairo University, Working Paper No.11, 1991.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)

ABSTRACT : Since the early 1980s Prof. Martin Weitzman of the MIT has been proposing a replacement of the fixed-wage contract with a scheme of generalized sharing by which a substantial component of workers' earnings is made up of their involvement in the performance of the enterprise. This paper provides a comparative analysis between the proposed system and the conventional one. It also provides a critical appraisal of Weitzman's model and supports that with evidence from the UK.

KEYWORDS: : Profit Sharing; Wage Setting; Labor

CODE : E 22
TITLE : The Effects on Output of Anticipated and Unanticipated Money Growth: A Case Study of an Oil Producing Country
AUTHOR : Mohbbat, Khan A; Al Saji, Amer K.
REGION : Iraq
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Applied Economics; 23(9), September 1991, pages 1493-97

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical New Classical; Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers; Macroeconomic Theory; Oil Economies; Money Growth

CODE : E 23
 TITLE : Economic Effects of Foreign Aid: The Case of Jordan
 AUTHOR : Mrayyan, Nade
 REGION : Jordan
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development 18 (1-2), 1991, pages 85-109
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : This paper presents and examines the aggregate consumption pattern in Jordan, through estimating four forms of consumption functions. Special modifications are applied to the estimated functions to meet the Jordanian conditions. The main findings were that the four estimated functions have given the same value of long-term MPC which is found to be about 0.62. At the same time, it was found that the long-term APC is equal to the long-term MPC. The estimated value of the constant term for the various functions was very small and statistically insignificant. The paper has also showed that GDP, remittances by Jordanians working abroad, and past consumption habits play a significant role in determining the private consumption spending in Jordan.
 KEYWORDS: : Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Consumer Economics Living Standards; Composition of Overall Expenditures; and Empirical Consumption and Savings Studies; Macroeconomics Theory of Aggregate Demand: Consumption; Foreign Aid; Consumption Functions; MPC; Empirical Studies

CODE : E 24
 TITLE : Foreign Aid, Foreign Interest Rates, and the Demand for Money in Developing Countries: The Case of Jordan
 AUTHOR : Ghamdi, Ahmad M. A
 REGION : Jordan
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali; 38(10-11), Oct.-Nov. 1991, pages 1015-23.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); International Economics (F); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : This paper examines the demand for money in the developing country of Jordan. The demand for money function developed here takes into consideration the effect of foreign aid. The empirical results suggest that an increase in real income and inflow of foreign aid tend to increase the demand for money while high inflation rates tend to lower it. The results further suggest, based on the stability tests, that the estimated money equation for Jordan remained stable.
 KEYWORDS: : Demand for Money; Foreign Aid

CODE : E 25
 TITLE : A Macroeconomic Model of the Gulf State of Kuwait
 AUTHOR : Abdulghani, Nasser
 REGION : Kuwait
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : New York University, Ph.D. 1991,
 ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation

CLASSIFICATION :	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	General Aggregative Models: General includes measurement and data on national accounts and wealth

CODE :	E 26
TITLE :	Money Illusion and the LM Curve: A Pedagogic Note
AUTHOR :	Fan, Liang Shing; Ghamdi, Ahmad M. A.
REGION :	Saudi Arabia
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	British Review of Economic Issues; 13(31), October 1991, pages 67-72.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Demand for Money; General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post Keynesian; LM Curve

CODE :	E 27
TITLE :	الأرصدة النقدية الخارجية عنصر من عناصر الإنتاج في المملكة العربية السعودية
AUTHOR :	El Katahani, Ibrahim Mohamed القطحاني، إبراهيم محمد
REGION :	Saudi Arabia
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	مجلة جامعة الملك سعود، المجلد الثالث، العلوم الإدارية (٢) ص ٢٢٩-٢٤٠
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT :	تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى اختبار الأرصدة النقدية الخارجية كعنصر في دوال الإنتاج بالقطاع الخاص بالمملكة العربية السعودية للفترة ١٩٧٣-١٩٨٧ م. وقد اختيرت المملكة العربية السعودية كنموذج لدولة في طور النمو، تعتمد على التجارة الدولية بدرجة كبيرة وذات أرصدة نقدية خارجية عالية تساعد في بلوغ هدفها التنموي. وقد أهمية هذا العنصر بالإضافة إلى Cobb-Douglas ودالة الإنتاج من نوع (OLS) أظهرت النتائج باستخدام طريقة عنصرى العمل ورأس المال. وأن مجموع مرونات هذه العناصر يساوى (٠,٨٩) كما تتناول هذه الدراسة بعض النتائج ذات الأهمية بالنسبة للسياسة النقدية للدولة
KEYWORDS:	External Monetary Reserves; Production Function; Empirical Studies; Elasticity; Monetary Policy

CODE :	E 28
TITLE :	Türkiye'de 1980 Sonrası Ekonomik Politikalar-Sanayileşme Etkileşimi ve Sanayinin Yeniden Yapılanma Gerekleri. (The Interaction Between Post-1980 Economic Policies and Industrialization and the Need for Industrial Restructuring in Turkey). With English Summary.
AUTHOR :	Senses, Fikret; Kirim, Arman
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 18(1-2), 1991, pages 111-41.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT :	The main objective of this paper is to establish the main areas in which Turkey's post-1980 economic policies and long-term industrialization strategy interact with each other. In this task the authors examine the effect of economic policies on a number of important spheres like production, exports, employment, and technical change and emphasize the need for industrial restructuring and its prerequisites in the medium term.
KEYWORDS:	General Outlook and Conditions; Industrialization; Choice of Technology; Economic Development Models and Theories

CODE : E 29
TITLE : Economic Stabilization Policies in Yemen Republic: A General Equilibrium Approach
AUTHOR : Al Afandi, Mohamed A.
REGION : Yemen
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : University of Colorado, Ph.D. 1991
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance; Macroeconomic Policy; and General Outlook; Fiscal Theory and Policy; Stabilization Policies; General Equilibrium

CODE : E 30
TITLE : Algeria's Implicit Stabilization Program
AUTHOR : Pfeifer, Karen
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Barkey, H, ed. The Politics of Economic Reform. St. Martin's Press.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : As late as 1989, the response of the Algerian government to falling oil revenues and a rising debt service burden was to avoid an externally-imposed economic stabilization program by imposing one on the country itself. This paper compares the relative costs and benefits of such a program with the standard costs and benefits expected from an explicit IMF-type program and examines how and whether this may be a "better" solution to the chronic balance of payments crises which afflict many indebted Third World economies.
KEYWORDS: : Stabilization Policies; IMF

CODE : E 31
TITLE : تنوع الصناعة العربية: تطوره وآثاره المتغيرة على الإنفاق الحكومي بعد عام ٧٣/٧٤
AUTHOR : Looney, Robert لوني، روبرت
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية، المجلد العشرون، العدد الثالث/الرابع
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Consumption; Industry Diversification

CODE : E 32
TITLE : Towards a Macrometric Policy Model of a Semi-Industrial Economy: The Case of Egypt
AUTHOR : El Sheikh, Salah
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Economic Modelling, Vol. 9, No. 1, pages. 75-95
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : An econometric policy model of Egypt that tries to portray the fundamental interactions between the financial sector, the balance of payments, the producing sectors and prices. The model attempts to give due consideration to the structural and institutional peculiarities of the Egyptian economy and its policy-making institutions as well as integrate the appropriate policy instruments, targets, and the constraints imposed on policy-makers by both systematic behavior and institutional factors. The model goes some way towards providing a quantitative framework for coordinating macropolicies in order to tackle Egypt's economic ailments, such as its balance of payment problems, industrial excess capacity, and the budget deficit in relation to financing development programs. The author attempts to strike a balance between theoretical soundness, realism and compactness. The model consists of 31 behavioral equations and 9 identities.

KEYWORDS: Macroeconomics; Modelling

CODE : E 33
TITLE : Modeling Private Investment in Egypt
AUTHOR : Shafik, Nemat
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Development Economics; 39(2), October 1992, pages 263-77.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : This paper presents an empirical model of private investment that takes into account certain features of a developing economy such as the oligopolistic structure of markets, putty-day technology, the inelastic supply of non-traded capital goods and financial repressions. The model is tested on Egyptian data using error correction and cointegration. The results for Egypt indicate that at the macroeconomic level, private investment depends on mark ups, internal financing, demand and the cost of investment goods defined, not as the interest rate, but as the outcome of the interaction of supply and demand in the market for capital goods. The effects of government policy on private investment are mixed with some evidence of crowding out in credit markets and of crowding in as a result of government investment in infrastructure.

KEYWORDS: Economic Development; Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Macroeconomics; Capital; Investment including inventories; Capacity

CODE : E 34
TITLE : Behavior and Determinants of the Currency to Demand Deposits Ratio in Egypt
AUTHOR : Zaki, Mokhlis Y.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Developing Areas; 26(3), April 1992, pages 357-70.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Demand for Money; Domestic Monetary Theory; Empirical Studies Illustrating Theory; Demand Deposit Ratio

CODE : E 35
TITLE : Stabilization Policies in Less Developed Countries: The Case of Jordan 1967-1988
AUTHOR : Alrefai, Ahmed H.
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : University of Illinois, Ph. D. 1992
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary or Stabilization Policy

CODE : E 36
TITLE : Currency Substitution, Gold Price and the Demand for Money in a Developing Economy: The Case of Kuwait
AUTHOR : Algahtani, Ibrahim M.
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 4(2), July 1992, pages 1-5.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Foreign influences on the domestic money markets in developed countries have recently attracted considerable attention but little has been done about their effects in less developed countries. In this study a specification of the demand for money which incorporates such foreign influences is developed and applied to the case of Kuwait from the period 1979:1 to 1986:4. The domestic money market is shown not to be immune to shocks stemming from foreign financial markets. Therefore, such foreign influences should be considered in domestic monetary policy because of their possible destabilization effects.

KEYWORDS: Demand for Money

CODE : E 37
TITLE : Economic Performance in a War Economy: The Case of Lebanon.
AUTHOR : Chami, Saade
REGION : Lebanon
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Canadian Journal of Development Studies ; XIII(3).
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Public Economics (H); Other Special Topics (Z)

ABSTRACT : This paper analyses the economic situation in Lebanon as it has been affected by the civil war. The central government has become completely paralyzed yet continues to spend on essential services. This has led to substantial budget deficits financed by the Central Bank as well as commercial banks. The result is a massive increase in the money supply, high inflation rates and severe depreciation of the Lebanese currency.

KEYWORDS: Budget Deficit; Money Creation; Depreciation; War and Defense Economics

CODE : E 38
TITLE : An Error-Correction Approach to Demand for Money in Five African Developing Countries
AUTHOR : Simmons, Robert
REGION : Morocco; Tunisia
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Economic Studies; 19(1), 1992 29-48
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Applies an error-correction model to demand for money in five African economies: Congo, the Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Morocco, and Tunisia. Attention is given to a set of opportunity cost variables including rate and expected exchange-rate depreciation. The empirical results show that the domestic interest rate plays a significant role in the demand for money functions for three of the five countries and external opportunity cost variables are significant for one of the others. The results show some diversity in money demand behavior in the countries studied, but the error correction mechanism is always significant and in four out of five cases there is a short-run inflation impact. The equations are subjected to a battery of tests and found to be statistically well-behaved.

KEYWORDS: Demand for Money; Domestic Monetary Theory; Empirical Studies; Exchange Rate Depreciation; Error-Correlation Model

CODE : E 39
TITLE : Inflation Tax in a Post-Liberalization Environment: Evidence from Turkey (1980-1990).
AUTHOR : Akcay, Osman Cevdet
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : City University of New York, Ph.D. 1992,
 ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
 CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Price Level; Inflation; Deflation

CODE : E 40
 TITLE : Fiscalite et Endettement: Adaptation du Modele de MILLER 77 a la Situation Tunisienne
 AUTHOR : Matoussi, Hamdi
 REGION : Tunisia
 YEAR : 1993
 SOURCE : Annales d'Economie et de Gestion de Tunis; 3, 1993
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Modeling; Empirical Studies

CODE : E 41
 TITLE : L'Economie Algerienne a l'Epreuve de l'Ajustement Structurel
 AUTHOR : Abdoun, Rabah
 REGION : Algeria
 YEAR : 1993
 SOURCE : Revue NAQD; (4), Jan-March 1993.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
 ABSTRACT : Cet article analyse les facteurs a l'origine de la crise qui secoue l'economie algerienne au cours de cette derniere decennie. L'auteur montre que les racines de la crise sont anterieures a la hausse des prix de petrole en 1986. Il examine les reformes initiees depuis 1988 et s'interroge sur la capacite de la politique d'ajustement structurel a resoudre le lourd probleme d'endettement exterieur auquel l'economie est confrontee.
 KEYWORDS: : Foreign Debt; Structural Adjustment

CODE : E 42
 TITLE : الطلب على النقود في الجزائر
 AUTHOR : Diyabi, Aly
 REGION : Algeria
 YEAR : 1993
 SOURCE : مجلة جامعة الملك سعود، المجلد الخامس، العلوم الإدارية (١)، ص ١٦٣-١٧٩
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
 ABSTRACT : إن السؤال الذى يدور حول أهم العوامل المفسرة للطلب على النقود يعتبر من أحد مواضيع الاقتصاد النقدى الذى يدور حولها نقاش كبير وخاصة على المستوى التجريبي. وهذا البحث يحاول أن يمدنا برؤية أخرى عن هذا الموضوع حيث يستخدم هذا البحث الطريقة التقليدية للطلب على النقود لتقدير معادلة الطلب على النقود بدولة الجزائر للفترة الواقعة بين ١٩٦٤ م و ١٩٨٥ م. إن النتائج المتوصل إليها تبدو وكأنها تعضيد للعلاقة الإيجابية والمعنوية بين الأرصدة النقدية الحقيقية ومستوى الدخل الحقيقى. هذا بالإضافة إلى أن هذه النتائج لا تشير إلى تأثيرات تكلفة الفرصة البديلة للاحتفاظ بالنقود ولا إلى تأثيرات الأرصدة الحقيقية المبطنة. أيضا هذه النتائج تتماشى مع ما توصلت إليه دراسات كثيرة بالدول النامية حول هذا الموضوع
 KEYWORDS: : Demand for Money; Empirical Studies

CODE : E 43
TITLE : Macroeconomic Framework for an Oil-Based Economy: The Case of Bahrain
AUTHOR : Elbadawi, Ibrahim A.; Majd, Nader
REGION : Bahrain
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Policy Research Working Paper Series No. 1133, The World Bank.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); International Economics (F); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : The authors espouse a macroeconomic consistency framework to focus on the behavior of Bahrain's economy along two paths. Path one is based on the assumption that the government's current macroeconomic policy will continue. In that case, the solution exhibits bubbles - fiscal and current account imbalances that would be unsustainable over time. Meanwhile, real appreciation of the dinar would suppress non-oil exports. As a result, the need for foreign borrowing would be more pressing. In an attempt to restore equilibrium, the government would need to contain aggregate demand by compressing imports and investment, thereby worsening the economic situation. Path two is based on a reform strategy that includes policies to raise the domestic savings rate, improve the fiscal situation (by rationalizing expenditures and introducing income taxes and cost recovery measures), and correct the misaligned exchange rate. The results show that the expenditure-switching effect of the exchange rate alignment would shift resources in favor of the tradable sectors. Non-oil GDP and exports would register high growth rates, while economic diversification in the context of a growing and more dynamic economy would foster investment efficiency. This would help Bahrainis maintain a high standard of living as the income from oil dries up, without too much loss of consumption for the present generation.
KEYWORDS: Oil Economies; Real Exchange Rate Appreciation; Economic Diversification

CODE : E 44
TITLE : The Structure and Determinants of Egypt's Nonagricultural Income: A Time Series Investigation
AUTHOR : El Sheikh, S.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Canadian Journal of Development Studies, Vol XIV, No. 3, 1993
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : This paper reports on the development and testing of a short-term yearly model of Egypt's post-war nonagricultural production and income. The model adopts a Keynesian Fix price disequilibrium view of the economy a la Barro and Grossman (1971) such that output levels of non-agricultural sectors are primarily determined by effective (sectoral) demand components. Based on Leontieff's open system as was adapted by Tinbergen (1962, 1963) for development planning, it concurs with the planning methods employed in Egypt. Hence, it could be a useful aid to policy design at the macro and sectoral levels.
KEYWORDS: Non-Agricultural Income

CODE : E 45
TITLE : محددات الادخار في مصر ١٩٦٩-١٩٩٠
AUTHOR : السيد، هدى El Sayed, Hoda
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الرابعة والثمانون، العدد ٤٣١، ص ١٣٧-١٦٢
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Savings

CODE : E 46
TITLE : انعكاس سياسة الاصلاح الاقتصادى على الاستثمار: حالة الاستثمار الصناعى الخاص بالعاشر من رمضان
AUTHOR : فوزى، سميحة Fawzy, Samiha
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الرابعة والثمانون، العدد ٤٣١، ص ٣٢-٩٠
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Economic Reform; Investment

CODE : E 47
TITLE : Economic Stabilization in Developed and Developing Countries: An Empirical Investigation
AUTHOR : Kandil, Magda
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Journal of Macroeconomics ; 15(2), pages 365-80.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : This investigation evaluates the empirical validity of some theoretical developments that have highlighted important differences between developing and developed countries in the response of real output and price to various shocks. There are indeed some differences in the cyclical behavior of real output and prices between the two groups. The differences suggest, however, that the successfulness of stabilization policies for less-developed countries cannot be settled without a thorough evaluation of the structural and stochastic features where the policies are to be applied.
KEYWORDS: Stabilization Policies; Developing Countries; Structural Differences; Empirical Studies

CODE : E 48
TITLE : تحديد مكونات عرض النقود في الاقتصاد السعودى: ١٩٨٩-١٩٧٠
AUTHOR : دياب، عبد العزيز أحمد و هاشم، وليد عرب Diab, Abdel Aziz Ahmed; Hashem, Waleed Arab
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية، المجلد الواحد والعشرون، العدد الأول/الثانى
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Money Supply

CODE : E 49
TITLE : Distributional Effects and Saving Investment Behavior in a Liberating Economy: The Case of Turkey
AUTHOR : Celasun, Merih; Tansel, Aysit
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 20, 1993, pages 269-98, Ankara, Turkey.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The paper presents econometric estimates for Turkish saving-investment behavior over the 1972-88 period. The results capture the significant impact of functional income distribution on private as well as national savings. Financial liberalization appears to have had positive effects on private savings. Real external deficit is found to be sensitive to shifts in domestic factor shares.

KEYWORDS: : Saving; Investment Behavior; Empirical Studies; Structural Adjustment

CODE : E 50

TITLE : خيار التصنيع العربي في ظل النفط

AUTHOR : منصور، محمد إبراهيم Mansour, M.A

REGION : Arab Countries

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : دار الثقافة للنشر والتوزيع

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : تهدف هذه الدراسة الى تقويم تجارب التصنيع في الدول العربية، النفطية بغية اكتشاف الملامح المشتركة لهذه التجارب وما أفرزته من نتائج ومشكلات مشتركة. وتختار الدراسة تجربتين بارزتين للتصنيع العربي أحدهما من الجزائر والآخرى من المملكة العربية السعودية. وهما حالتان اعتمد منهما التصنيع على قطاع النفط والغاز واستفاد من الوفرة المالية للحقبة النفطية في تدليل عقبات التمويل واقتحام ميدان التصنيع وتعرض الدراسة لأهم المشكلات التي واجهت التصنيع في الدول العربية النفطية كأرتفاع تكلفة التصنيع والطاقة الإنتاجية العاملة والبطالة وتزايد المديونية الخارجية والازدواجية والتفاوت الاقليمي علاوة على عقبات الدخول الى أسواق الدول المتقدمة

KEYWORDS : Oil Economies; Industrial Policy; Cross-Country Analysis

CODE : E 51

TITLE : السياسات المالية والنقدية في دول مجلس التعاون وامكانيات التنسيق

AUTHOR : المنيف، ماجد عبد الله Al Moneef, Majed A

REGION : GCC

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Al Taawun Quarterly Journal, 8(33), 1994.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); International Economics (F); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : نتيجة التماثل في الهياكل الاقتصادية لدول المجلس فهناك تماثل في أهداف وأدوات السياسات المالية والنقدية: وتهدف الورقة إلى إبراز العلاقة بين السياستين ودورهما في تدعيم التكامل الاقتصادي بين دول المجلس

KEYWORDS: : Integration; Fiscal Policy; Monetary Policy

CODE : E 52

TITLE : Theories of Interest, Money and Banking Secular and Islamic

AUTHOR : Hussein, J.; I, Laliwala

REGION : Islamic Countries

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Ismail Rajab Institute of Research in Economics and Policy-Making, Ahmadabad; India;1994

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Financial Economics (G)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Islamic Economics

CODE : E 53
TITLE : The Sensitivity of the Jordanian Money Demand to Real Effective Exchange Rates and Foreign Interest Rates
AUTHOR : Marashdeh, Omar
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 6 (1), Pages: 11-18
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : This paper estimates Jordanian money demand (both narrow and broad) over the period 1976Q3-1990Q3 and determines whether real effective exchange rates and foreign interest rates are important factors in determining Jordanian money demand. The study's main findings indicate that real effective exchange rate exerts a significant influence on M1 and M2 demands; whereas foreign interest rate exerts a significant impact on M2 demand. In addition, the other major determinants of money demand in Jordan are domestic real interest rate and real income.

KEYWORDS: : Demand for Money

CODE : E 54
TITLE : The Dynamic Dependence Pattern of Inflation in Jordan
AUTHOR : Alkhatib, Said M.
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 21 (1), Pages: 1-21
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : This paper investigates the stochastic dynamic interrelationships among inflation, output growth, rate of change in the nominal exchange rate, and money growth in Jordan for the sample period from 1975:1 through 1991:4 on the basis of implementation of a vector autoregression methodology. The empirical results show that inflation is partly explained by its own innovation and partly by money growth and nominal exchange rate innovations. Interestingly, money growth and nominal exchange innovations appear to have almost the same degree of importance in accounting for variations in inflation. Furthermore, the study yields empirical evidence showing that output is more tightly linked to money shocks than to foreign exchange or inflation shocks.

KEYWORDS: : Inflation; Deflation; Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers; Foreign Exchange [Exchange Rates; Intervention; Foreign Exchange Reserves]

CODE : E 55
TITLE : Capital Flows to the Middle East in the 1990s
AUTHOR : Abdel Motaal, Karim
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Harvard University Dissertation (MIMCO) Economic Dept.
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Financial Economics (G); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Focuses on the recent surge in capital flows to the Middle East, examined empirically through the behavior of official reserves and real exchange rates. A region consisting of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka is shown to exhibit considerable co-movement in capital flows. It is argued that the latter are due both to factors internal and external to the region. Internal reform-related factors appear to dominate. The importance of economic reform in attracting inflows may suggest that it is more permanent and less easily reversible than otherwise.

KEYWORDS: : Capital Flows; Empirical Studies

CODE : E 56
TITLE : On the Role of Stabilization Policies in the Middle East
AUTHOR : Kandil, Magda
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series, No. 9414, 1994, Cairo, Egypt.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : This study evaluates the real and inflationary effects of stabilization policies across countries in the Middle East. The growth of the money supply, increases in government spending, and the devaluation of the domestic currency are considered. Also evaluated is the impact of demand-side and supply-side constraints on real output growth and price inflation, together with correlations between monetary policy, government spending, private propensity to spend, and demand shifts. In addition, the study considers the effects of monetary growth and devaluation on economic performance and real output across countries.

KEYWORDS: Stabilization Policies; Inflation

CODE : E 57
TITLE : The Political Economy of Policy Reform
AUTHOR : Williamson, John, ed.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Washington, D.C.: Institute for International Economics, Pages: x, 601
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Systems (P); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Nineteen papers, plus comments and discussions, examine the politics of the reform process, particularly for countries that have consolidated economic reform, as well as some less successful cases. Papers focus on Australia; New Zealand; Spain; Portugal; Poland; Turkey; Chile; Mexico; Colombia; Brazil; Peru; Indonesia; Ukraine; Russia; Bulgaria; a view of economic reform from Latin America; cases of extreme economic instability; and the political conditions for economic reform.

KEYWORDS: Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance; Macroeconomic Policy; and General Outlook; Socialist Systems; Development Planning and Policy; Capitalist Systems

CODE : E 58
TITLE : Currency Substitution in Turkey
AUTHOR : Selcuk, Faruk
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Applied Economics; 26 (5), Pages 509-18
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); ;

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Monetary Standards and Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Demand for Money; Domestic Monetary Theory and Policy; Domestic Monetary Theory; Empirical Studies

CODE : E 59
TITLE : Source of Inflation in Post Revolutionay Iran
AUTHOR : Bahmani Oskooee, M.
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1995
SOURCE : International Economic Journal(Forthcoming in 1995).
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); International Economics (F); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Since the advent of the Islamic Revolution in 1979, Iran has been experiencing a severe rate of inflation. In this paper, the monetarist mode of inflation augmented with the black market exchange rate is employed to identify the sources of inflation in Iran. Using Engle-Granger as well as Johansen-Juselius cointegration analysis, it is shown that inflation in Iran is not only a monetary phenomenon, it is also a result of the depreciation of the rial in the black market. Several policy implications of the results are suggested.

KEYWORDS: Inflation; Depreciation; Cointegration

CODE : E 60

TITLE : Ajustement Economique et Liberalisation Politique

AUTHOR : Driss, Ben Ali

REGION : Morocco

YEAR : 1995

SOURCE : Economic Research Forum , Working Paper Series, 9509, 1995.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Systems (P); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : Depuis quelques années, les agences bilatérales et multilatérales de financement ne cessent de répéter que l'existence d'une forme démocratique de gouvernement est une condition nécessaire à la réussite du programme d'ajustement structurel. Cette thèse suscite des réticences chez certains économistes qui n'hésitent pas à faire remarquer, à juste titre, que ces mêmes agences ignorent des contre-exemples donnés par les pays vedettes de la croissance ou de l'ajustement structurel, comme le Chili de Pinochet, Taiwan ou Singapour. Cela nous invite à penser la question de la relation entre ajustement et démocratisation, et fait ressurgir le vieux débat sur la corrélation entre l'économie et le politique. Dans cette optique, un ensemble de questions de fond se posent: 1- Y a-t-il une relation directe entre ajustement et démocratisation? 2- Quel est le système politique le plus apte à endogénéiser les réformes? 3- Comment réussir l'ajustement et la démocratisation de l'économie? 4- Bref, quelle est la faisabilité politique du programme d'ajustement?

KEYWORDS: Economic Adjustment; Political Liberalization

CODE : F 1
TITLE : The Effect of the Development of the Resource Sector on the Algerian Economy: Industrialization or De-agriculturalization?
AUTHOR : Matallah, K. ; Proops, J. L.R.
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Economics Systems Research; 2(4), 1990, pages 421-33
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : This paper discusses the pre- and post-oil Algerian economy, and the emergency of the oil and gas sector, using a modified Forsyth & Kay model. The point raised in this paper is whether the development of the hydrocarbon sector in Algeria would result in capital becoming available for manufacturing industry, so allowing "industrialization," or whether it would cause "de-agriculturalization" as has been suggested for the case of Nigeria.
KEYWORDS: : Theory of International Trade and Economic Development; Trade Relations; Input Output

CODE : F 2
TITLE : Linking Trade and External Debt Strategies
AUTHOR : Diwan, Ishac
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of International Economics; 29(3/4), Nov. 1990, pages 293-310
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Despite the productive inefficiencies generated by policies of import substitution such development strategies can improve welfare when used in conjunction with increase the availability of foreign finance, and import substitution can reduce debt strategy. Export promotion can debt service. When the latter strategy is optimal, partial debt forgiveness increases the creditor group's payoff. Import substitution is more profitable with a large inherited debt, high world interest rates ,low terms of trade and when creditors fail to reduce inherited debt
KEYWORDS: : External Debt; Export Promotion; Import Substitution

CODE : F 3
TITLE : Petrochimie
AUTHOR : Salame' Hardy, Katia
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Arabies; 1(45), Sept. 90.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Other Special Topics (Z)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : GATT; Petrochemicals

CODE : F 4
TITLE : Investment Guarantees: The Role of the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation
AUTHOR : Taha, Abdel Rahman
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : El-Naggar, Said, ed. Investment Policies in the Arab countries: Papers presented at a seminar held in Kuwait, December 11-13, 1989. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1990, pages 99-117.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Private International Lending; International Investment and Long term Capital Movements Studies; Fiscal Theory; Empirical Studies illustrating fiscal theory; Business Investment

CODE : F 5
 TITLE : مديونية الشمال ومديونية الجنوب وحتمية التعاون العربى مع دول الجنوب
 AUTHOR : Hamdy, Abdel Azim عبد العظيم، حمدى
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الحادية والثمانون، العددان ٤١٩-٤٢٠
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
 CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: Debt; Integration; North-South Relation

CODE : F 6
 TITLE : التكامل الاقتصادى العربى بين عقدين
 AUTHOR : Al-Imam Mahmoud الإمام، محمود
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربى، العدد ١٣٨، أغسطس ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣)، ص ٥٩-٣٦
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
 CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: Integration

CODE : F 7
 TITLE : تجربة التكامل والوحدة الأوروبية: هل هى قابلة للتطبيق فى الواقع العربى
 AUTHOR : Nafaa', Hassan نافعة، حسن
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربى، العدد ١٣٦، يونيو ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣)، ص ٣١-٢٣
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
 CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: Integration; European Unity

CODE : F 8
 TITLE : أزمة المديونية الخارجية: نحو سياسات عربية بديلة
 AUTHOR : El-Fanek, Fahd الفانك، فهد
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربى، العدد ١٣٣، مارس ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٢) ص ٨٤-٧٢
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
 CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Public Economics (H)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: External Debt

CODE : F 9
 TITLE : الاقتصاد السياسى للمداخل الإقليمية للتكامل الاقتصادى العربى
 AUTHOR : Ali, Abdel Moneim El Sayed على، عبد المنعم السيد
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربى، العدد ١٣٢، فبراير ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٢) ص ٨٨-٦٤

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Political Economy; Economic Integration

CODE : F 10
 TITLE : Promotion of Arab and Foreign Investment - General Remarks
 AUTHOR : Shihata, Ibrahim F. I.
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : El-Naggar, Said, ed. Investment Policies in the Arab Countries: Papers presented at a seminar held in Kuwait, December 11-13, 1989. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1990, pages 127-42.

ENTRY TYPE : Book
 CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Private International Lending; Business Investment; Fiscal Policy; International Investment and Long-term Capital Movements Studies

CODE : F 11
 TITLE : دور القطاع العام والقطاع الخاص في تحقيق التكامل الاقتصادي العربي
 AUTHOR : El-Hamsy, Mahmoud الحمصي، محمود
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٤٢، ديسمبر ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣) ص ١٢٢-١٦٢
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Industrial Organization (L); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Integration

CODE : F 12
 TITLE : Impact of External Price Shocks on the Oil Based Developing Economies
 AUTHOR : Darrat, Ali F.; Suliman, Osman M.
 REGION : Developing Countries
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Journal of Economic Studies; 17(6), pages 36-49.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Oil Economies; External Price Shocks

CODE : F 13
 TITLE : The Experience of Foreign Investment in Egypt Under Infitalh
 AUTHOR : Esfahani, Hadi Salehi
 REGION : Egypt
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, 1990.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	This paper examines the "open door" policy of the Egyptian government towards direct foreign investment (DFI) and the response of foreign investors to that policy during the 1974-1989 period. The paper analyzes the impact of the incentives created by the policy on the characteristics of approved projects as well as the role of external factors. Also, an attempt is made to assess the contribution of DFI to the Egyptian economy in this period.
KEYWORDS:	Foreign Investment; Open Door Policy

CODE :	F 14
TITLE :	Technology and Developing Economies: The Impact of Eastern European versus Western Technology Transfer
AUTHOR :	Karake, Zeinab A.
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	New York and London: Greenwood, Praeger, 1990., pages 142.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	Compares the effects of Western versus Eastern European technologies on the economic growth of LDCs. Introduces the research problem, reviews theoretical and empirical literature related to the study, and describes the research methodology and the data. Analyzes the policies, mechanism, patterns, and volume and content of technology transfers to the developing countries of the Middle East, with particular emphasis on Egypt, Algeria, Syria, Iraq, and Libya. Develops two models based on the production function concept to examine the relationship between the level of imported technology and economic growth, and the interactive effect of Eastern European and Western technologies on the Egyptian economy, analyzing data for the industrial sector of Egypt over the period 1952-83. Concludes that the impact of Western technology, as measured by the marginal productivity of Western capital in Egypt's industrial sector, is positive and substantially larger than the impact of Eastern European or domestic capital.
KEYWORDS:	Trade Relations; Technological Change; Innovation; Research and Development; Technology Policy

CODE :	F 15
TITLE :	The Egyptian Experience with Countertrade: Case Studies
AUTHOR :	Abdel Latif, Abla M.
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Journal of World Trade; 24(5), October 1990, pages 16-34.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	Countertrade is a new form of international trade that has been gaining a lot of attention from the business community but none on the part of economists. There also seems to be a general lack of information on the various forms of countertrade, its role and implications especially as concerns Less Developed Countries (LDCs). The purpose of this article is to fill in part of this gap by closely studying the special case of Egypt. Based on interviews with government officials, the article explores the degree of Egypt's involvement in countertrade and how this unconventional form of trade affects its economy.
KEYWORDS:	Commercial Policy; Countertrade

CODE :	F 16
TITLE :	Trade Strategy for Employment Growth in Egypt (1960- 1986)
AUTHOR :	Khashaba, Nagwa Aly
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	L'Egypte Contemporaine; LXXXI Annee, (421, 422), pages 5-34
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Trade Strategy; Employment

CODE : F 17
TITLE : أثر التغيرات الاقتصادية الأوروبية على اقتصاد مصر وسياساتها الاقتصادية في التسعينات
AUTHOR : Abdel Azim, Hamdy عبد العظيم، حمدي
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الحادية والثمانون، العددان ٤٢١، ٤٢٢، ص ٧٩-١١٤
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Economic Changes

CODE : F 18
TITLE : Investment Process in the Gulf Cooperation Council States
AUTHOR : Al Kuwaiz, Abdullah
REGION : GCC
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : El-Naggar, Said, ed. Investment Policies in the Arab Countries: Papers presented at a seminar held in Kuwait, December 11-13, 1989. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1990, pages 188-99.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Economic Integration Policy and Empirical Studies; International Investment and Long term Capital Movements Studies; Private International Lending; Fiscal Policy; Business Investment; Integration

CODE : F 19
TITLE : Expropriation of Multinational Firms: The Role of Domestic Market Conditions and Domestic Rivalries
AUTHOR : Mohtadi, Hamid
REGION : General
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Economic Inquiry; 28, pages 813-30.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Industrial Organization (L); Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT : The causes of the expropriation of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are investigated, based on social welfare analysis and public choice theory. A key feature is the Cournot-Nash rivalry with domestic firms. Thus, expropriation is more likely when a domestic rival exists. The likelihood also depends on the MNC's initial technological superiority, the demand structure of the host country, the type of control over expropriated firms (private vs state) and the strategic behavior of MNCs ex ante, under threat of expropriation.
KEYWORDS: Multinationals; Expropriation; Social Welfare

CODE : F 20
TITLE : Dual Exchange Markets, Budget Deficit and Economic Stabilization
AUTHOR : Bidabad, Bijan
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Economics and Management Journal, Islamic Azad University; 4, Spring 1990, pages 23-9.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Economic Stabilization; Deficit

CODE : F 21
 TITLE : Investment Policies in Iraq, 1950-87
 AUTHOR : Ali, Abdel Monem, Seyed
 REGION : Iraq
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : El-Naggar, Said, ed. Investment Policies in the Arab Countries: Papers presented at a seminar held in Kuwait, December 11-13, 1989. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1990, pages 204-41.
 ENTRY TYPE : Book
 CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : International Investment and Long-Term Capital Movements Studies; Fiscal Policy; Business Investment

CODE : F 22
 TITLE : Economic Sanctions Against Iraq: The Ideal Case?
 AUTHOR : Smeets, Maarten
 REGION : Iraq
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Journal of World Trade; 24(6), December 1990, pages 105-20
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Commercial Policy

CODE : F 23
 TITLE : سياسة إحلال الواردات وسياسة تشجيع الصادرات: تقييم التجربة الليبية - ١٩٨٦-١٩٧٠
 AUTHOR : Shamia, A شامية، عبد الله
 REGION : Libya
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : مجلة بحوث العلوم الاقتصادية، مركز بحوث العلوم الاقتصادية - بنغازي- ليبيا- المجلد ٢ العدد ٢/١٩٩٠ ص ٣٧ - ٦٢
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
 ABSTRACT : إن أهمية التجارة الخارجية في عملية التنمية الاقتصادية تنبع من دورها في توسيع القدرة الانتاجية وآفاق السوق للسلع المحلية عن طريق فتح قنوات التبادل من جهة، وزيادة مستويات الرفاه الاقتصادي عن طريق توسيع قاعدة الخيارات في مجالات الاستهلاك، والاستثمار وتخصيص الموارد من جهة أخرى. إضافة إلى ذلك فإن التجارة الخارجية تعد مؤشرا لقدرة الدولة التنافسية على الصعيد الدولي لأنها تعكس مدى توفر الموارد الانتاجية. وتهدف هذه الورقة إلى تقييم دور تجارة ليبيا الخارجية في دعم النمو الاقتصادي، وتبدأ الورقة بتحليل هيكل القطاع الخارجي في الاقتصاد الليبي وتوضح درجة الانكشاف الاقتصادي. بعد ذلك تم تقييم التجربة الليبية خلال الفترة ١٩٨٦-١٩٧٠ عن طريق قيام عدة معايير تتعلق بسياسة إحلال الواردات وسياسة تشجيع الصادرات، ولقد تم التوصل إلى عدة استنتاجات من أهمها، أن سياسة إحلال الواردات قد نجحت إلى درجة معقولة في تحقيق مستهدفاتها، بينما ظلت الصادرات غير النفطية غير ذات جدوى إلى تحقيق أى من مستهدفات سياسة تشجيع الصادرات الليبية
 KEYWORDS: : Import Substitution; Export Promotion

CODE : F 24
 TITLE : Foreign Direct Investment: The Role of Joint Ventures and Investment Authorities
 AUTHOR : Weigel, Dale
 REGION : Middle East
 YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : El-Naggar, Said, ed. Investment Policies in the Arab Countries: Papers presented at a seminar held in Kuwait, December 11-13, 1989. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1990, pages 70-88.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : International Business and Multinational Enterprises; Market Structure: Industrial Organization and Corporate Strategy; International Investment and Long term Capital Movements Studies; Aid

CODE : F 25

TITLE : Import Demand and non-Tariff Barriers: The Impact of Trade Liberalization: An Application to Morocco

AUTHOR : Bertola, Giuseppe; Faini, Riccardo

REGION : Morocco

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Journal of Development Economics; 34 (1-2), November 1990, pages 269-86

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Commercial Policy; Non-Tariff Barriers

CODE : F 26

TITLE : The Optimal Currency Peg for an Oil-Exporting Country: The Case of Saudi Arabia

AUTHOR : Almasbahi, Mosaed

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Oklahoma State University, Ph.D. 1990

ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Open Economy Macroeconomics; Exchange Rates

CODE : F 27

TITLE : The Value-Added Tax and Trade Performance in Turkey

AUTHOR : Erbas, S. Nuri; Hewitt, Daniel P.

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Tanzi, Vito, ed. Public Finance, Trade, and Development: Proceedings of the 44th Congress of the International Institute of Public Finance, Istanbul, 1988. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990, pages 137-49.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Fiscal Theory; Empirical Studies Illustrating Fiscal Theory; Open Economy Macroeconomic Theory Balance of Payments and Adjustment Mechanisms; National Taxation; Revenue; and Subsidies; Value Added Tax (VAT)

CODE : F 28

TITLE : An Empirical Test of the Infant-Industry Argument

AUTHOR : Krueger, Anne O.; Tuncer, Baran

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Krueger, Anne O. [1982], Perspectives on Trade and Development. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; Hertfordshire: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1990, pages 222-38.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Theory of International Trade; Commercial Policy; Economic Development Models and Theories; Theory of International Trade and Economic Development; Empirical Studies

CODE :	F 29
TITLE :	Some Economic Costs of Exchange Control: The Turkish Case
AUTHOR :	Krueger, Anne O.
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Krueger, Anne O. [1966]), Perspectives on Trade and Development. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; Hertfordshire: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1990, pages 202-21.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Exchange Rates and Markets Theory and Studies

CODE :	F 30
TITLE :	Turkey: A Strategy for Managing Debt, Borrowings, and Transfers Under Macroeconomic Adjustment.
AUTHOR :	Balkind, Jeffrey, et al.
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	A World Bank Country Study. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1990., pages xxviii, 181.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT :	Examines Turkey's external and domestic public debt, develops linkages between the two debts, and assesses Turkey's ability to work its way out of its combined problems. Examines the macroeconomic aspects that will determine the extent of Turkey's borrowings and debt service in the future. Analyzes the structure of Turkey's external debt in comparison with several other countries. Examines how Turkey sets its financing plan and borrowing targets, how it accesses external markets to achieve the planned borrowings, and the supply constraints of various financing instruments in foreign capital markets. Considers the optimal mix of currencies in Turkey's external debt stock and the appropriate mix of floating versus fixed rate debt. Examines fiscal deficits and their financing, and implications of public financial policy for the domestic financial sector. Discusses the overall system and process for debt management that exists within the government agencies, and suggests some changes. Reviews where Turkey currently stands with regard to foreign and domestic debt questions, as well as in relation to its economic adjustment program. Coauthors are Stijn Claessens, shac Diwan, Gunnar Eskeland, and Alfredo Thorne.
KEYWORDS:	Aid; International Lending and Aid Public

CODE :	F 31
TITLE :	The Trade Balance and the Exchange Rate
AUTHOR :	Koray, Faik
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Journal of Macroeconomics; 12(2), Spring 1990, pages 279-88.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	This paper constructs a two-country equilibrium model of the world economy in order to analyze the co-movements of the exchange rate and the trade balance in response to disturbances caused by domestic and foreign monetary and fiscal policies. It is shown that the trade balance may improve in response to a depreciating exchange rate or, conversely, it may deteriorate despite a depreciating exchange rate, depending on the relative importance of different disturbances.
KEYWORDS:	Open Economy Macroeconomic Theory Balance of Payments and Adjustment Mechanisms; Theory of International Trade; Exchange Rate

CODE : F 32
TITLE : The Behaviour of Foreign Exchange Rates: The Turkish Experience
AUTHOR : Akgiray, Vedat; Aydogan, Kursat; Booth, G. Geoffrey
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali; 37(2), February 1990, pages 169-91.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : The paper investigates the probabilistic structure of the official and black market daily exchange rates for the U.S. dollar and the German mark in terms of the Turkish lira for a two-year period beginning September 1985. Five potential models are considered: the normal distribution, the stable distribution, the compound normal distribution, the mixed diffusion-jump process, and a conditional heteroscedastic autoregressive process. All have been offered as candidates to explain the evolution of exchange rates. The empirical distributions show significant departures from normality. For the black market rates the compound normal distribution is found to be the best in terms of explanatory power. This model also provides good explanation for the official

KEYWORDS: : Exchange Rates and Markets Theory and Studies; Empirical Studies

CODE : F 33
TITLE : الاقتراض من أجل التراكم: تجربة الجزائر في التصنيع والدين
AUTHOR : El Ahwani Naglaa Anwar الأهواني، نجلاء أنور
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثانية والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٥، ص ١٠٢-٥٩
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Debt; Industrialization

CODE : F 34
TITLE : Un Monde Arabe a la Derive.
AUTHOR : Salame' Hardy, Katia
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : La Revue Politique et Parlementaire , No 951
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Crisis; Oil; Islamic Economics

CODE : F 35
TITLE : A Logit Methodology for Predicting the Imposition of Exchange Controls
AUTHOR : Safizadeh, Hossein; Fatemi, Ali
REGION : Argentina; Peru; Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Journal of Economics and Business; 43(4), November 1991, pages 389-401.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT :	This article explores the feasibility of using a logit methodology for predicting the imposition of exchange controls. Fourteen variables reflecting the yearly changes in the economic conditions of a country and 17 variables representing the yearly occurrences of sociopolitical events are used as the explanatory variables. Eight exchange controls imposed by the governments of Argentina, Peru, and Turkey during 1974-86 are empirically investigated. The results show that economic and sociopolitical variables may be used for predicting the imposition of exchange controls.
KEYWORDS:	Exchange Rates; Foreign Exchange Intervention; Empirical Studies

CODE :	F 36
TITLE :	المقدرة على الاستيراد والتنمية الاقتصادية في البحرين ١٩٨٠ - ١٩٨٨
AUTHOR :	الحجي، طایل محمد الحمد Al-Haji, Tayel M
REGION :	Bahrain
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	مركز البحرين للدراسات والبحوث - المنامة - البحرين - ١٩٩٣
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	تتضمن الدراسة والتي تقع بحوالى ١٠٠ صفحة، مراجعة وتحليلاً لطرق قياس وتقدير حجم المقدرة على الاستيراد ومن ثم تطوير وسيلة قياس أكثر ملاءمة تأخذ بعين الاعتبار خصوصيات الواقع الاقتصادى الذى تعيشه الدول. وبعد هذه المراجعة تنتقل الدراسة لعرض وتحليل مقدرة البحرين على الاستيراد من حيث حجمها، ومصادرها وسبل استغلالها (استخدامها)، ومن ثم تنتقل الدراسة لإبراز العلاقة بين أوجه استغلال البحرين لمقدرتها على الاستيراد وتنميتها الاقتصادية خلال الفترة ١٩٨٠-١٩٨٨ من جهة، وتحديد السبل الكفيلة بتفصيل دور المقدرة على الاستيراد فى عملية النمو الاقتصادى، من جهة أخرى
KEYWORDS:	Capacity to Import; Development

CODE :	F 37
TITLE :	حل مشكلة الديون الخارجية في مصر من خلال تجربة كوريا الجنوبية
AUTHOR :	خشب، نجوى Khashaba, Nagwa
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثانية والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٦، ص ٨٩-١٢٤
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	External Debt

CODE :	F 38
TITLE :	تقييم دور الصفقات المتكافئة في تجارة مصر الخارجية
AUTHOR :	حسنى، محمود حسن Hosni, Mahmoud Hassan
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثانية والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٦، ص ١٢٥-١٤٤
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Countertrade

CODE : F 39
TITLE : التعريف الجمركية وأوضاع السياسة التجارية فى إطار وأهداف الإنماء الاقتصادى والعدالة الاجتماعية فى مصر: ورقة عمل
AUTHOR : Hassanein, Wagdy Mahmoud حسنين، وحدى محمود
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثانية والثمانون، العددان ٤٢٣، ٤٢٤، ص ٥١-٦٨
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Commercial Policy; Tariff; Social Equity

CODE : F 40
TITLE : Gulf Reconstruction and Japanese Economic Cooperation
AUTHOR : Kosuge, N.
REGION : GCC
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 14 ,Autumn 1991, pages 53-63
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: War and Defense Economics; Aid

CODE : F 41
TITLE : Patents, Appropriate Technology, and North-South Trade
AUTHOR : Diwan, Ishac; Rodrik, Dani
REGION : General
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Journal of International Economics; 30(1/2), Feb 1991, pages 27-47
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Law and Economics (K)
ABSTRACT : Exploitable technologies. Owing to the scarcity of R & D resources the two regions must compete with each other to encourage the development of technologies most suited to their needs. This provides a motive for the South to protect patent rights even when it constitutes a small share of the world market and has strong free-riding incentives otherwise.
KEYWORDS: Technological Change; Trade; North South Relations

CODE : F 42
TITLE : Politics and the Economy in Jordan
AUTHOR : Wilson, Rodney
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : London and New York: Routledge, 1990.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Financial Economics (G); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT : The edited proceedings of a conference held at SOAS, University of London. The coverage includes water resources and foreign aid, the economy and economic institutions. The role of the private sector in Jordan's economy is included. There is a chapter on Jordan's trade. The chapter on banking includes an appraisal of Jordan Islamic Bank.
KEYWORDS: Trade; Money and Banking; Private Sector; Islamic Banking

CODE : F 43
TITLE : Foreign Capital Inflow, Consumption and Economic Growth, The Experience of Jordan, 1968 - 1987
AUTHOR : El Momni, Riyadh
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Journal of King Saud University, vol. (3) Administrative Sciences (2), pages 71 - 80
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of foreign capital inflows on consumption and investment. This is to figure out the causes behind the low productivity of foreign capital indicated by previous studies. Our statistical results revealed that foreign capital was as significant explanatory variable in both the consumption and investment functions. According to this study, Jordan has allowed productivity of foreign capital because some proportion of foreign flows is consumed and the investment generated through foreign flows is not quite effective. The study recommends to revise the allocation policy followed in distribution of foreign capital among sectors. Also, it strongly emphasizes the need to develop and implement some policy measures to increase domestic savings. The reliance on foreign resources is in our favour from both economic and political point of view.
KEYWORDS: : Capital Flows; Capital Productivity; Empirical Studies

CODE : F 44
TITLE : Devaluation, Temporary Migration and the Labor-Exporting Economy
AUTHOR : Rahman, A. K. M. Matiur; Caples, Stephen
REGION : Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Yemen
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Journal of Economics and Business; 43(2), May 1991, pages 157-64.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : The article develops a two-sector model to examine the macroeconomic implications of exchange rate devaluation and rise in host country nominal wages for labor-exporting developing economies of Asia and Africa such as Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, South Korea, Thailand, Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen under guest worker programs. The model is of short-term nature and represents a small open economy operating under a fixed exchange rate with nominal wage rigidity. The supply of migrant labor is assumed to respond to the wage differential between the labor-receiving country, where labor is in short supply, and the labor-sending country, where labor is in excess supply. Comparative statics are conducted with respect to increases in exchange rate and host country nominal wage. The comparative static results show that both reduce unemployment and raise prices of nontraded goods in labor-exporting developing countries
KEYWORDS: : Open Economy Macroeconomics; Economic Development; Human Resources; Income Distribution; Migration nutrition; health; education; fertility; household structure and formation; labor markets; International Migration; Exchange Rates; Foreign Exchange Intervention; Monetary Growth Models; Fixed Exchange Rate

CODE : F 45
TITLE : Forward Rates as Predictors of Future Spot Rates in Small Open Economies: The Case of Kuwait
AUTHOR : Pippenger, John
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Open Economies Review; 2(2), 1991, pages 183-201.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Financial Economics (G)

ABSTRACT : The relationship between forward and future spot rates appears to be the same for Kuwait as for larger developed countries. Bid-ask spreads do not appear to affect the relationship. But cointegration, unit root and frequency domain tests suggest that there may be a stronger long-run than short-run relationship.
KEYWORDS: : Foreign Exchange [Exchange Rates; Intervention; Foreign Exchange Reserves; Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; Option Pricing ; Cointegration; Forward Rates; Future Rates

CODE : F 46
TITLE : Analysis and Forecasting of the KD Exchange Rate
AUTHOR : Mohammad, Almahmeed; Kadhim, Mihssen
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 3(1), January 1991, pages 1-14.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Exchange Rates; Foreign Exchange Intervention

CODE : F 47
TITLE : Le Capital Etranger au Maghreb (Algerie, Maroc, Tunisie)
AUTHOR : Abdoun, Rabah
REGION : Maghreb
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Cahiers du CRISS, no. 18
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Dans cet article, l'auteur procede a une analyse comparative des effets de l'investissement exterieur direct dans les economies d'Afrique du Nord (Algerie, Maroc, Tunisie). Il examine, en outre, les nouvelles politiques d'encouragement a l'egard de l'investissement etranger et se prononce sur les premiers resultats de ces politiques. Il conclue, enfin, la non-substituabilite de l'investissement direct a l'endettement exterieur.
KEYWORDS: : Investment; Foreign Capital

CODE : F 48
TITLE : Non-Tariff Barriers: The Case of the West Bank and Gaza Strip Agricultural Exports
AUTHOR : El Jafari, Mahmoud
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Journal of World Trade, June 1991
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : The main objective of this study is to provide a discussion focusing on the NTB imposed by Jordan and Israel to restrict the flow of Palestinian agricultural produce into their markets. This study is significant insofar as it provides information as background for quantitative relationships employed in the modelling of the West Bank and Gaza Strip agricultural trade. Therefore, the discussion below is devoted to analyzing the variety of non-tariff measures and the difficulties of identifying and quantifying their effects on the flow of traded agricultural commodities.
KEYWORDS: : Agricultural Exports; Non-trade Barriers

CODE : F 49
TITLE : Liberalizing Foreign Trade. Volume 6. The Experience of New Zealand, Spain, and Turkey
AUTHOR : Papageorgiou, Demetris; Michaely, Michael; Choksi, Armeane M., eds
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Cambridge, Mass. and Oxford: Blackwell, 1991, pages xii, 413.
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	Volume six of a seven-volume set devoted to foreign trade liberalization in market-based developing economies. Anthony C. Rayner and Ralph Lattimore cover New Zealand's postwar history of trade liberalization. Guillermo de la Dehesa, Jose Juan Ruiz, and Angel Torres examine three trade liberalization episodes in Spain. Tercan Baysan and Charles Blitzer investigate foreign trade policy in Turkey.
KEYWORDS:	Trade; Trade Relations; Commercial Policy; International Economic Integration; International Trade Theory

CODE :	F 50
TITLE :	Long-Run Dynamics of Black and Official Exchange Rates
AUTHOR :	Booth, G. Geoffrey; Mustafa, Chowdhury
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	Journal of International Money and Finance; 10(3), September 1991, pages 392-405.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	This paper examines the relationships among black and official exchange rates. Its primary purpose is to investigate the way in which black and official markets process information. Application of cointegration tests to the Turkish markets for U.S. dollars and West German marks in the mid 1980s indicates that the two black markets are efficient information processors. For the black and official markets of each currency, evidence is found suggesting the possibility of overshooting by the black exchange rate. This inefficiency may not be able to be arbitrated away because of restrictions on capital flows through official channels.
KEYWORDS:	Exchange Rates; Foreign Exchange Intervention

CODE :	F 51
TITLE :	Trade Liberalization and the Structure of Protection in Turkey during the 1980s: A Quantitative Analysis
AUTHOR :	Olgun, Hasan; Togan, Subidey
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv; 127(1), 1991, pages 152-70.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	This paper analyzes the changes in the structure of protection in Turkey due to the successive tariff revisions from 1983 through 1989. It shows that the 1988 and 1989 revisions have lowered both the level and interindustry dispersion of protection. Nevertheless, the structure of protection is not yet conducive to an optimal allocation of domestic resources given the relative border prices and, hence, Turkey's potential for foreign trade. Moreover, it is shown that Turkish export industries are more heavily protected than the import-competing industries.
KEYWORDS:	Country and Industry Studies of Trade; International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations includes international assistance programs; trade and financial flows; IMF conditionality; Effective Protection; Nominal Protection

CODE :	F 52
TITLE :	Essays on the Monetary Origins of Price Fluctuations in the Unofficial Market for Foreign Exchange in Turkey
AUTHOR :	Ucer, E. Murat
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	Boston College, Ph.D. 1991
ENTRY TYPE :	Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	International Finance; Open Economy Macroeconomics; Exchange Rates

CODE : F 53
TITLE : The Effect of Turkish Lira Interbank Rates on Foreign Exchange Rates in Turkey: A Dynamic Approach
AUTHOR : Erol, Umit; Altinkemer, Melike
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 18(1-2), 1991, pages 67-83.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : The effect of interbank rates on foreign exchange markets is analyzed using a transfer function approach for the period January 4, 1988 to May 31, 1989 using daily data. The results suggest that Interbank rates were used as a tool to intervene in foreign exchange markets during 1988, however, the foreign exchange market seems to be largely governed by its own stochastic mechanism in 1989.

KEYWORDS: : Empirical Studies Exchange Rates; Foreign Exchange Intervention

CODE : F 54
TITLE : The Silent Victims: Yemeni Migrants Return Home
AUTHOR : Colton, Nora Ann
REGION : Yemen
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : The Oxford International Review; III(1).
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : In light of the mass return of labor migrants from Saudi Arabia to Yemen, the article explores the relationship between international labor migration and the economy of the country of origin. It examines the structural changes that have taken place in the Yemeni economy during the 1970s and 1980s. The article then examines what the effect of a mass return will be on the various sectors of the economy.

KEYWORDS: : Labor Migration; Structural Change

CODE : F 55
TITLE : Intra-Arab Trade: Determinants and Prospects for Expansion in Foreign and Intra-Trade Policies of the Arab Countries
AUTHOR : Zarrouk, Jamal Eddine
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : El-Naggar, S., ed. Foreign and Intra-Trade Policies of Arab Countries. IMF, 1992.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Intra-Arab trade has expanded little during the last two decades and its share in total trade has remained small despite the various regional trading arrangements among member countries of the Arab League. This article identifies the determinants of intra-Arab trade expansion and evaluates the likely trade effects of across-the-board preferential tariff reductions of Arab manufactures. The potential gains from intra-Arab trade liberalization are likely to be greater if this process is reinforced through unilateral trade reforms based on outward-looking strategies which allow for expansion in overall trade, not just trade among Arab member countries.

KEYWORDS: : Commercial Policies; Trade Barriers; Integration

CODE : F 56
TITLE : L'Europe et le Monde Arabe: Cousins, Voisins.
AUTHOR : Khader, Bichara
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Paris: Publisud- Quorum, 1992.
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Le livre traite des aspects culturels, politiques et économiques des relations euro-arabes. Un important chapitre est consacré au dialogue euro-arabe. Enfin, le livre examine l'impact de l'Europe 1993 sur les économies arabes.
KEYWORDS: Integration; Euro- Arab Relation

CODE : F 57
TITLE : Prospects for Arab Economic Integration
AUTHOR : Weiss, Dieter
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : L'Egypte Contemporaine, LXXXIIIème Année, (427), pages 45-56
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Integration

CODE : F 58
TITLE : Effects of Exchange Rate Risk on Exports: Cross-Country Analysis
AUTHOR : Bahmani Oskooee, Mohsen; Ltaifa, Nabil
REGION : Developing Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : World Development; 20(8), pages 1173-81
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : This paper investigates the effects of exchange rate uncertainty on the aggregate exports of 19 developed and 67 developing countries using cross-sectional data. Exchange rate uncertainty is found to be detrimental to the exports of both developing and developed countries. Developed countries' exports, however, are found to be less sensitive to exchange rate risk than those of developing countries. Furthermore, within developing countries, those which fixed their exchange rates to one major currency were found to be subject to less risk than the other developing countries.
KEYWORDS: Exchange Rate; Uncertainty; Exports; Cross-Country Analysis; Empirical Studies

CODE : F 59
TITLE : The Single Market and Commercial Relations with Non Member Countries
AUTHOR : Akder, A Halis
REGION : EEC; Mediterranean Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Development Planning; (21), 1992, pages 179-93.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : During the past 30 years, the Mediterranean countries have had preferential trade agreements with the European Community (EC). Despite its name, the EC's Global Mediterranean Policy has on the whole remained bilateral. Moreover, there is no provision in the Single European Act affecting the bilateral arrangements. This is a worrisome omission, as the SEA may leave the Mediterranean Basin worse than before, in spite of its preferential treatment.
KEYWORDS: Single Market; Mediterranean; Preferential Agreements; Integration

CODE : F 60
TITLE : Nominal and Effective Protection in the Egyptian Agricultural Sector: A Multicommodity Analysis
AUTHOR : Hassan, R.; Greenaway, David; Reed, G. V.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Applied Economics; 24(5), May 1992, pages 483-92.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Commercial Policy; Protection; Promotion; Trade Negotiations; Agriculture in International Trade; Effective Protection; Nominal Protection

CODE	:	F 61
TITLE	:	مستقبل الميزة النسبية للصناعة المصرية في ظل التحرير الاقتصادي
AUTHOR	:	Ezz El Arab, Mostafa Mohamed عز العرب، مصطفى محمد
REGION	:	Egypt
YEAR	:	1992
SOURCE	:	مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثالثة والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٨، ص ٢٤٨-٢١٥
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Comparative Advantage; Liberalization; Industrial Sector

CODE	:	F 62
TITLE	:	سياسة إدارة دين مصر الخارجى فى ضوء منهج الاستيعاب الكلى
AUTHOR	:	Hosni, Mahmoud Hassan حسنى، محمود حسن
REGION	:	Egypt
YEAR	:	1992
SOURCE	:	مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثالثة والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٧، ص ٩٤-٦٣
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Full Utilization; External Debt

CODE	:	F 63
TITLE	:	The Exchange Rate Determination System: The Case of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Currencies
AUTHOR	:	Tahir, Jamil
REGION	:	GCC
YEAR	:	1992
SOURCE	:	Journal of the Faculty of Commerce for Scientific Research; XXIX, 1992.
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT	:	The paper presents first a theoretical analysis of monetary integration as well as the structure of the GCC economies. Part two analyzes the existing and the proposed system for exchange rate determination for GCC currencies. Part three deals with the possible effects of the proposed exchange rate system, while part four discusses the related aspects of monetary coordination among the GCC countries.
KEYWORDS:	:	Exchange Rate System; Integration

CODE	:	F 64
TITLE	:	The Iranian Foreign Exchange Policy and the Black Market for Dollars
AUTHOR	:	Pesaran, Hashem
REGION	:	Iran
YEAR	:	1992
SOURCE	:	International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies; 24, pages 101-25.
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Examines developments in Iran's foreign exchange position both before and after the Revolution and critically evaluates the country's exchange rate policy in the face of the fundamental changes that have taken place as a result of the oil price shocks, the 1979 Revolution, and the eight-year war with Iraq. The emphasis is on developments during the post-revolutionary period, thus covering the ten years from 1979/80 to 1988/89 for which data are readily available from public sources. The paper argues that the present exchange rate system, with many different rates built around a highly overvalued fixed official rate, is both inefficient and most likely will not be sustainable in the long run. A rationalization of the exchange rate system should lie at the heart of any policy package aimed at the reconstruction of the Iranian economy.

KEYWORDS: Exchange Rate Unification; Oil Economies; Black Market

CODE : F 65

TITLE : The US Dollar Exchange Value and Merchandise Trade Balances of Less Developed Countries: The Case of Iran, I.R. of Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia

AUTHOR : Yousefi Asr, Ayoub

REGION : Iran; Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : University of Tennessee, Ph. D. 1992

ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements; Adjustment Programs; LDC's

CODE : F 66

TITLE : The Gains from Reserve Pooling in the Maghreb

AUTHOR : Medhora, Rohinton P.

REGION : Maghreb

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : The Maghreb Review; 17(102), 1992.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Financial Economics (G); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : During the 1972-89 period, it is shown that no country of the proposed Maghrebi monetary union would have lost from a regional reserve pooling arrangement. By defining coverage as the ratio of reserve holdings to reserve variability, this paper shows that by belonging to a regional reserve pool, each country would have enjoyed a higher level of coverage than it actually did. The gains are shown to be directly related to the degree of enhanced coverage that each country would have enjoyed in the (hypothetical) pool. Still, it is argued that such an arrangement has a better chance of success if it is part of a regional monetary union, rather than being implemented on its own, as this would minimize "moral hazard."

KEYWORDS: Monetary Integration; Reserve Pooling; Integration

CODE : F 67

TITLE : The Completing of the European Internal Market on Middle East Exports

AUTHOR : Presly, J. R.

REGION : Middle East

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : The Middle East Business and Economics Review; 4(1).

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : This paper tries to identify the possible impact and implications of the European internal market on Middle East exports to the EEC after 1992. The paper argues that a willingness to offer reciprocal trade concessions to the EEC would be in the interest of Middle East countries. This would reduce the pressures for protection within the EEC, but it would also reduce the anti-export bias present in the trade regime of most Middle East countries.

KEYWORDS: Trade; EEC

CODE : F 68
TITLE : The Effect of Trade Liberalization on Multi-Factor Productivity: The Case of Morocco
AUTHOR : Haddad, Mona
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : George Washington University, Ph.D. 1992
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Commercial Policy; Protection; Promotion; Trade Negotiations

CODE : F 69
TITLE : Macroeconomic Management and the Black Market for Foreign Exchange in Sudan
AUTHOR : Elbadawi, Ibrahim A.
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Policy Research Working paper No. 859, The World Bank.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Microeconomics (D); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The author uses a simple general equilibrium model to derive a forward-looking linear solution for the premium on the black market for foreign exchange in Sudan. The solution accounts for the long-run fundamentals of the premium that operate through the current account balance. It also accounts for the short-run determinants of the asset market. Estimates based on Sudanese data broadly corroborate the model's prediction. The author's thesis is that the successful exchange rate unification and subsequent integration of the parallel market into Sudan's regular economy will require deep fiscal reform and the liberalization of trade and exchange rate policies tailored to the pace of macroeconomic reform. The results show that controlling inflation becomes more difficult under high premium regimes and that higher premiums hurt official exports and tax revenue from foreign trade. A high premium also tends to accelerate capital flight.
KEYWORDS: : Black Market; Foreign Exchange Rate Market

CODE : F 70
TITLE : A Trade Link Model Between Sudan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 1963-1982
AUTHOR : Abdel Rahman, A.M.M.; Barry, Z.A.
REGION : Sudan; Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of King Saud University; 4(1), pages 3-32
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : A trade link model connecting the economies of Sudan and Saudi Arabia is presented in this paper. The idea is to gauge the degree of interdependence between the two neighboring economies. Two econometric models - one for each country - were constructed and coupled through appropriate trade variables. The resultant models were then simulated over alternative bilateral trade paths and effects were traced through each economy. The results obtained confirm the conjecture of a growing dependence of the Sudanese economy on that of Saudi Arabia. No significant dependence in the opposite direction was obtained. Consequently, the Sudanese economy is being made increasingly vulnerable to favorable or unfavorable shocks affecting the Saudi economy. Policy measures designed to promote bilateral trade will strengthen the degree of dependence and serve to increase income and welfare in the two economies.
KEYWORDS: : Integration; Dependence; Welfare

CODE : F 71
TITLE : Industrialization Strategies, Foreign Trade Regimes and Structural Change in Turkey
AUTHOR : Yenturk, Nurhan; Duruiz, L.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Fontaine, J. M., ed. Foreign Trade Regimes. Routledge: London, UK.
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : The paper discusses the economic policies adopted since 1980. Different measures are presented, stressing the relationship between exports, manufacturing value added and export subsidies. It considers the structural problems of the Turkish economy and measures to increase international competitiveness.

KEYWORDS: : External Trade Regimes; Export-Oriented Growth

CODE : F 72

TITLE : Forecasting with Bayesian Vector Autoregressions: An Application to Post-Liberalization Turkey: 1980-1991

AUTHOR : Selcuk, Faruk

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : City University of New York, Ph.D. 1992,

ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Trade: Forecasting and Simulation; Bayesian Vector Autoregressions

CODE : F 73

TITLE : External Debt, Fiscal Policy, and Sustainable Growth in Turkey

AUTHOR : van Wijnbergen, Sweder, et al.

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press (for the World Bank), 1992, pages vi, 182.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : Documents how Turkey managed to maintain high output growth without jeopardizing creditworthiness after rescheduling its debt. Provides a simple decomposition method that traces increases in the debt-output ratio to its various driving factors. Analyzes solvency and creditworthiness, and presents a simple method to assess quantitatively the limits on external borrowing implied by creditworthiness constraints. Examines what constitutes an appropriate fiscal deficit, presenting a simple quantitative method for assessing whether fiscal deficits are consistent with macroeconomic targets in other areas. Assesses the impact of real interest rates, fiscal deficits, and various fiscal policy instruments on private saving, investment, and aggregate output growth.

KEYWORDS: : International Finance; Economic Development; National Budget; Deficit; and Debt; External Debt; Fiscal Policy

CODE : F 74

TITLE : 1980 Sonrasinda Buyuk Ihracatcilarin Orgutlenmesi ve Turkiye dis Ticaret Dernegi. (The Organization of Major Exporters after 1980 and the Turkish Foreign Trade Association. With English summary.)

AUTHOR : Ilkin, Selim

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 19(2), 1992, pages 145-80.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : The paper examines the Foreign Trade Companies (FTC) for which the government provided an institutional basis and comprehensive incentives by legal provisions promulgated in early 1980. The formation of major exporting establishments, their development into an interest group and Turkish Foreign Trade Association (Turk-Trade) in which the majority of them are represented, are analyzed in the context of their relations and conflicts with the government and with other interest groups. Based on this analysis, the effectiveness of FTC and Turk-Trade in the export sector and the future prospects for this effectiveness is also discussed.

KEYWORDS: Multinational Firms; International Business

CODE : F 75

TITLE : A Critical Evaluation of Exchange Rate Policy in Turkey

AUTHOR : Asikoglu,Yaman; Uctum,Merih

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : World Development; 20(10), October 1992, pages 1501-14.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : This paper reviews and critically evaluates the exchange rate policy followed in Turkey in the post-1980 period during which a far-reaching program of liberalization has been launched. We conclude that the new exchange rate policy has been essential for Turkey's regaining its creditworthiness. Furthermore, it has positively contributed to growth of output and exports, and to expansion of tradables production relative to nontradeables. Persistence of inflation and weakness of private investment in tradeables overshadow the successes recorded in other areas, and cast doubt over the sustainability of Turkey's outward orientation. We argue that the root cause of these problems has been inconsistencies between overall economic policies, rather than the exchange rate policy itself. We compare the period of real appreciations since late 1988 with the earlier period of real depreciations, and draw policy implications.

KEYWORDS: Foreign Exchange [Exchange Rates; Intervention; Foreign Exchange Reserves]; International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations includes international assistance programs; aid and financial flows; IMF conditionality

CODE : F 76

TITLE : Arab Capital Flows: Recent Trends and Policy Implications

AUTHOR : Abisourour, Ahmed

REGION : Arab Countries

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : El Naggat, Said. ed. Economic Development of the Arab Countries, IMF Publication, 1993

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Capital Flows

CODE : F 77

TITLE : آفاق إنشاء منطقة عملة موحدة بين دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي

AUTHOR : سعودي، سيف سيد Saoudi, Seif Sayed

REGION : GCC

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية، المجلد الواحد والعشرون، العدد الثالث/الرابع

ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Monetary Unity

CODE : F 78
TITLE : Unanticipated Changes in Real Exchange Rates and Their Effects on Trade: New Evidence from Detailed Industries
AUTHOR : Maskus, Keith; Zarroul, Jamel
REGION : General
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Dept. of Economics, University of Colorado; Discussion Papers in Economics; 93-11
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Finance; Exchange Rate

CODE : F 79
TITLE : Black Market Exchange Rates versus Official Exchange Rates in Testing Purchasing Power Parity: An Examination of the Iranian Rial
AUTHOR : Bahmani Oskooee, Mohsen
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Applied Economics; 25(4), April 1993, pages 465-72
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Foreign Exchange [Exchange Rates; Intervention; Foreign Exchange Reserves]; Cointegration; Purchasing Power Parity

CODE : F 80
TITLE : "تأثير المديونية الخارجية على ظاهرة هروب رأس المال" دراسة تطبيقية على الأردن
AUTHOR : Al Mokablah, Aly Hussein المقابلة، على حسين
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : مجلة جامعة الملك سعود، المجلد الخامس، العلوم الإدارية (1)، ص ١٤٥-١٦٢
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : يسود الاعتقاد بأن مديونية الدول النامية قد أدت إلى مشكلات اقتصادية ومالية بدرجة تفوق الفوائد التي تحققت منها. وتقوم هذه الدراسة بإبراز أهم الآثار المالية السلبية للمديونية الخارجية على الأردن وهما الأثر النقدي والأثر الرأسمالي (التمثل في هروب رأس المال) والذي قدر للفترة ١٩٧٠-١٩٨٤. توصلت الدراسة إلى تقديرات عالية نسبياً لهذه الظواهر عبر هذه السنوات مما يرتب معها مسؤولية على صانع القرار الاقتصادي لمعالجة أسباب هروب رأس المال هذه وخاصة مشكلة المديونية بالخارجية وما تبعها من تغيرات في سعر الفائدة وسعر الصرف
KEYWORDS: Capital Flight; External Debt

CODE : F 81
TITLE : The Functional Form of the Aggregate Import Demand Function: The Case of the GCC Countries
AUTHOR : Asseery, A.; Perdakis, N.
REGION : GCC; Oman
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 5(1), January 1993, pages 34-38.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : This paper applies a procedure based on the Box and Cox analysis of transformation to choose the most appropriate functional relationship for econometric analysis. The analysis was applied to the GCC import function. Linear formulation was found to be most appropriate only in the cases of Kuwait and Oman, while log-linear forms proved best fit for other GCC countries.

KEYWORDS: Country and Industry Studies of Trade; Commercial Policy; Trade Relations; Box-Cox Analysis; Empirical Studies

CODE : F 82

TITLE : Choice, Content and Performance of a 'Service-Oriented Open Economy' Strategy: the Case of Lebanon, 1948-1958

AUTHOR : Gates, Carolyn L.

REGION : Lebanon

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Louis; Gendzier eds. Lebanon 1958 Revisited . Texas University Press

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Service Economy

CODE : F 83

TITLE : External Finance in the Middle East: Trends and Prospects

AUTHOR : Diwan, Ishac; Squire, Lyn; Underwood, John

REGION : Middle East

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series No. 9402, 1993, Cairo, Egypt.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : This paper examines recent financial flows to and from the Middle East with two objectives in mind: first to assess the levels and types of recent flows in order to understand their past contribution to investment and growth, and thereby to gain better sense of what might be feasible in the future; and second, to explore the need for a new approach to external finance and identify the realted actions that should be pursued by domestic policy makers and international community. Throughout, the main focus is the process of change -- change in the character of the financial flows, change in the nature of the development process, and by implication, the need for change in the strategy pursued by the region and in the support provided by the international community

KEYWORDS: External Finance; Development

CODE : F 84

TITLE : One-Sided Customs and Monetary Union: The Case of the West Bank and Gaza Strip under Israeli Occupation

AUTHOR : Hamed, O.A.; Shaban, R.A.

REGION : Palestine

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Fischer, Stanley; Rodrick, Dani; Tuma, Elias, eds. Economics of Middle East Peace. MIT Press, 1993

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The paper argues that economic integration should theoretically lead to the equalization of living standards among the various units within the union, but that has not been the case in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Indeed, the Palestinian per capita GNP was still one-fourth that of Israel after two decades of occupation. The paper identifies two important mechanisms for extracting resources from the West Bank and Gaza Strip by Israeli authorities - the use of Israeli currency as legal tender and Israel's highly protective commercial policy coupled with the one-sided customs union in the Occupied Territories. These measures have led to Israel's expropriation of a sum ranging from 6 to 11 billion 1990 US dollars. It is significant to realize that both mechanisms of resource transfer have not been discussed in the literature so far.

KEYWORDS: Economic Integration; Money; War and Defense Economics

CODE : F 85

TITLE : Palestinian Labour Mobility

AUTHOR : Shaban, Radwan A.

REGION : Palestine

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : International Labour Review, 134(5-6), 1993.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed.

KEYWORDS: Labour

CODE : F 86

TITLE : Devaluation and Export Earnings in Sudan: Simulation Results

AUTHOR : Hag Elamin, Nasredin A.

REGION : Sudan

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : University of Khartoum, Journal of Agriculture Sciences; 1(1).

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : This study analyzes the impact on Sudan's export performance of the Sudanese government "Economic Recovery Program" (ECRP), 1978-85. This program involves exchange rate adjustment, the reduction of subsidies, and increased emphasis on exports and agricultural production. The findings of the study tend to confirm the predominant view that prices and exchange rates have a positive impact on agricultural production in developing countries. The analysis does suggest, however, that the impact of these policy changes on export earnings, even if implemented as intended by the program, will be very small and far below the level suggested by the program. Given the present structure and composition of Sudan's exports, devaluation and higher producer prices are unlikely to produce a significant improvement in export earnings.

KEYWORDS: Real Devaluation; Export Demand; Export Supply

CODE : F 87

TITLE : Foreign Trade Regime and Trade Liberalization in Turkey during the 1980's

AUTHOR : Togan, Subidey

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Turkish Eximbank Publication

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : The study considers the evolution of the trade regime in Turkey, emphasizing the developments during the 1980's. It considers the import regime, the export regime, protectionism in Turkey, export subsidies, the structure and development of exports and imports, and comparative advantage.

KEYWORDS: Foreign Trade Regime; Trade Reform

CODE : F 88
TITLE : How to Assess the Significance of Export Incentives: An Application to Turkey
AUTHOR : Togan, Subidey
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv; 129, 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : The paper studies quantitatively the system of export incentives in Turkey. The purpose is to investigate in what way the credit policy and fiscal incentives have affected the structure of nominal and effective subsidy rates.
KEYWORDS: : International Economics; Export Subsidies

CODE : F 89
TITLE : Trade Orientation and Economic Growth: The Turkish Evidence, 1955-1990 (A Cointegration Analysis)
AUTHOR : Ghatak, Subrata
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : University of Leicester, Discussion Papers in Economics; 93/11
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : This paper examines the nature of the impact of trade orientation on the real output of Turkey which followed the 'export-led-growth (ELG)' strategy during the 1980s. An index of exchange rate of distortion (ERDI) is developed and used as a proxy for trade orientation. The cointegration analysis suggests a stable long-run relationship between trade orientation and real output for Turkey. The evidence seems to favor Turkey's ELG strategy.
KEYWORDS: : Trade Orientation; Exchange Rate Distortion; Cointegration

CODE : F 90
TITLE : Export Incentives, Exchange Rate Policy and Export Growth in Turkey
AUTHOR : Arslan, Ismail; van-Wijnbergen, Sweder
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Review of Economics and Statistics; 75(1), February 1993, pages 128-33.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : The driving forces behind the Turkish export miracle, and in fact its very existence, have remained a matter of debate. The authors show there was a boom. As to contributing factors, import growth in the Middle East in excess of import growth elsewhere made a negative contribution. On exports to non-oil countries, the authors show that earlier claims that their growth was an accounting artifact are incorrect. Moreover, the authors find that export subsidies were mostly shifted backwards into higher producer profits. The export boom was triggered by macroeconomic policies and trade reform that allowed a steady real depreciation of the Turkish lira.
KEYWORDS: : Commercial Policy; Protection; Promotion; Trade Negotiations; Foreign Exchange [Exchange Rates; Intervention; Foreign Exchange Reserves]

CODE : F 91
TITLE : Trade Policies and Economic Performance in Turkey in the 1980s
AUTHOR : Uygur, Ercan
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Agosin, M.; Tussie, Diane, eds. Trade and Growth: New Dilemmas in Trade Policy. London: The MacMillan Press, 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	This paper examines critically Turkey's trade policies and economic performance. The emphasis is on the period 1980-1990 during which policies and developments were shaped largely by an adjustment programme that aimed at outward orientation and liberalization. The paper concentrates more on the analysis of exports than of imports, in line with the priority that the adjustment programme gave to export promotion over import liberalization until the end of the 1980s.
KEYWORDS:	Trade Policy; Export Promotion; Export Performance

CODE :	F 92
TITLE :	التجارب الدولية في استيعاب العمالة العائدة: التجربتان التركية والكورية
AUTHOR :	رزق، سعاد كامل Rizk, Soad Kamel
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1993
SOURCE :	مصر المعاصرة، السنة الرابعة والثمانون، العدد ٤٣١، ص ١٦٣-٢٠٢
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Return Employment

CODE :	F 93
TITLE :	Homeward Bound: Yemeni Return Migration
AUTHOR :	Colton, Nora Ann
REGION :	Yemen
YEAR :	1993
SOURCE :	International Migration Review; Center for Migration Studies, 27, Winter 1993.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT :	The article examines return migration so as to fill a gap in the literature concerning this topic. A questionnaire was administered to 353 return migrants in the Al-Hujariyya region of Yemen in the winter and spring of 1989. The survey examines the migration cycle as a guide for understanding how migrants come to determine the timing of their return to their home country.
KEYWORDS:	Labor Migration

CODE :	F 94
TITLE :	Arrears and Arab Development
AUTHOR :	Amach, H. M.
REGION :	Arab Countries
YEAR :	1994
SOURCE :	Journal of Arab Affairs; June 1994, pages 153-63, Arab League, Cairo, Egypt.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	International Economics (F); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT :	Once a country goes into foreign borrowing, it may accumulate external debt. Then the country will be in dilemma: either stop payment of loans and save some internal resources or keep on schedule and acquire confidence in the international capital markets. The accumulation of arrears is an economic choice facing several Arab countries in this respect. The article explains the experience of the AFESD and several Arab regional institutions dealing with the problems of arrears. Several indigenous solutions were discussed, representing the concern of these institutions toward the Arab economies in arrears.
KEYWORDS:	Regional Development; Arrears; Public Finance; Aid

CODE :	F 95
TITLE :	أما زال النفط عامل لقاء وتعاون بين مجموعة الدول العربية ومجموعة السوق الأوروبية
AUTHOR :	السعدي، أحمد El Saadi, Ahmed
REGION :	Arab Countries

YEAR	:	1994
SOURCE	:	مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٨٧، سبتمبر ١٩٩٤ (السنة ١٧) ص ٣٦-٤٤
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	International Economics (F); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	EEC; Oil

CODE	:	F 96
TITLE	:	اتجاهات أسعار الصرف في الدول العربية
AUTHOR	:	Hashad, Nabil حشاد، نبيل
REGION	:	Arab Countries
YEAR	:	1994
SOURCE	:	بنك الكويت الصناعي: مجلة المال والصناعة: عدد رقم ١٢ لعام ١٩٩٤
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	International Economics (F); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT	:	ركز البحث على اتجاهات أسعار الصرف للدول العربية خلال الفترة ١٩٦٠ إلى ١٩٩٣. وكذلك سياسات أسعار الصرف المختلفة التي تنتهجها الدول العربية وتقسيمها إلى مجموعات. وقد تم الإشارة إلى محددات أسعار الصرف وأنواعه في الفكر الاقتصادي مع التركيز على الدول العربية. كما تم التركيز في البحث على سياسة أسعار الصرف المرنة التي بدأت تتبعها كثير من الدول العربية في إطار برامج التكيف والتشبيث الاقتصادي المواكب لعمليات التحرير الاقتصادي وكذلك انعكاسات سياسات أسعار الصرف في الدول العربية على اقتصادياتها
KEYWORDS:	:	Exchange Rates

CODE	:	F 97
TITLE	:	العلاقات الاقتصادية العربية-التركية الراهنة
AUTHOR	:	Labky, Botros لبكي، بطرس
REGION	:	Arab Countries, Turkey
YEAR	:	1994
SOURCE	:	مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٨٨، أكتوبر ١٩٩٤ (السنة ١٧) ص ٥٢-٧٠
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Arab-Turkish Relations

CODE	:	F 98
TITLE	:	الجات وانعكاساتها على اقتصاديات الدول العربية
AUTHOR	:	Hashad, Nabil حشاد، نبيل
REGION	:	Developing Countries
YEAR	:	1994
SOURCE	:	بنك الكويت الصناعي: سلسلة رسائل البنك الصناعي (رقم ٤٢)
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT	:	تناول البحث نشأة وتطور الجات وأهم الاتفاقيات التي تم عقدها مع التركيز على جولة أوروغواي بنتائجها المختلفة وخصوصاً إنشاء منظمة التجارة العالمية ثم تناول البحث تقييم جولة أوروغواي وخصوصاً أثرها على الدول النامية (الآثار السلبية والآثار الإيجابية) ثم تناول لمحة سريعة عن اقتصاديات الدول العربية وتطور السياسات التجارية واتجاهات الصادرات والواردات العربية. ثم بقي للجات وأثرها على اقتصاديات الدول العربية (سواء السلبية أو الإيجابية على القطاعات الاقتصادية المختلفة
KEYWORDS:	:	GATT

CODE : F 99
TITLE : Countertrade as Trade Creation and Trade Diversion
AUTHOR : Abdel Latif, Abla M.; Nugent, Jeffrey B.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Contemporary Economic Policy; 12 (1), Pages 1-11
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : This paper analyzes countertrade as a special case of a customs union in which the countertrade agreement gives rise (as in customs union theory) to both trade-creating and trade-diverting effects. The net effects on welfare are ambiguous. A detailed case study from Egypt and brief examples from other countries illustrate the relevance of this interpretation.
KEYWORDS: Commercial Policy; Protection; Promotion; Trade Negotiations; Countertrade

CODE : F 100
TITLE : التجارة الخارجية والتنمية في مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربي بين الواقع والآفاق
AUTHOR : Al Youssef, Khalifa Youssef
REGION : GCC
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية، المجلد الثاني والعشرون، العدد الثالث/الرابع ص ٤٢-٧٠
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Integration; Trade Relation

CODE : F 101
TITLE : Prospects of Trade Relations Among Jordan, Palestine and Israel After the Achievement of Peace in the Middle East
AUTHOR : Amerah, Mohamed
REGION : Jordan; Palestine; Israel
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series No.9408, 1994, Cairo, Egypt.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT : Currently, Jordan and Palestine are negotiating a separate peace with Israel in accordance with the Declaration of Principles that was signed by the PLO and Israel on September 13, 1993 and the agenda of issues that was signed by Jordan and Israel on September 14, 1993. Economic cooperation among Jordan, Palestine and Israel is a major issue being negotiated. This study discusses trade relations as one area of potential economic cooperation among the three countries. The study reveals the fact that Israel's industrial economy is far more advanced than the services and agricultural economies of Jordan and Palestine. After the achievement of peace in the Middle East, trade relations among Jordan, Palestine and Israel would be regulated through economic/trade agreements that would determine the products which would be traded among them. This is to protect Jordanian and Palestinian production from Israeli competition as Israel is more advanced than Jordan and Palestine. In addition, tariff protection for some domestically-produced goods would be required in order to counteract potential Israeli competition. Alternatively, it is proposed that Jordanian products should be granted preferential treatment in Israel for a transitional period of 5-10 years until Jordan attains a level of development whereby it can compete with Israeli production in the local market.
KEYWORDS: Trade Relations; Peace

CODE : F 102
TITLE : كفاءة تحديد سعر الصرف: حالة الكويت
AUTHOR : Binger, John; Gawad Youssef
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية، المجلد الثاني والعشرون، العدد الأول/الثاني، ص ٢٨٧-٣١٥
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS : Exchange Rate Efficiency

CODE : F 103
TITLE : A Monetary Model to Exchange Rate Determination: The Case of Lebanon
AUTHOR : Chami, Saade
REGION : Lebanon
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 6 (1),Pages: 1-10
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : This paper constructs a model of exchange rate that can explain the rapid and accelerating depreciation of the Lebanese Pound which started in 1983-84. The paper concludes that the large oscillations and swings in the value of the exchange rate in the short-run, however, cannot be accounted for fully by the monetary model. These short-run fluctuations are determined mainly by "speculative bubbles" rather than economic fundamentals. Speculative factors, market psychology, and expectations are of a particular importance in a country afflicted by civil war. In such a context, all expectations are unidirectional and, therefore, a small incident would be sufficient to shake violently the exchange market and lead to further depreciation of the currency.
KEYWORDS: : Foreign Exchange [Exchange Rates; Intervention; Foreign Exchange Reserves]; Depreciation

CODE : F 104
TITLE : الاندماج الاقتصادي المغاربي في القرن الحادي والعشرين
AUTHOR : الحراش، ميلاد مفتاح El Harash, Milad Moftah
REGION : Maghreb Countries
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٨٧، سبتمبر ١٩٩٤ (السنة ١٧) ص ٤٥-٦١
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Integration

CODE : F 105
TITLE : International Trade, Regional Integration and Food Security in the Middle East
AUTHOR : DeRosa, Dean A.
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series No. 9406, 1994, Cairo, Egypt.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Against the background of increasing interest in the closer economic relations in the Middle East, the contribution that greater integration of markets might make to improving food security in the region is investigated, using a quantitative framework for gauging the reduction in market supply instability for cereal, meat, and dairy commodities under regional cooperation schemes versus more general policies to increase the integration of Middle East markets with markets in Western Europe and the world at large. Non discriminatory trade liberalization yields the greatest improvements in food security, but expansion of intra-regional trade relations also results in increased stability of market supplies, except in the case of wheat and other cereals because of already extensive Middle East imports of these commodities commercially and under bilateral food aid programs.

KEYWORDS: Trade; Food Security; Integration

CODE : F 106
TITLE : Les Projets Economiques pour le Moyen-Orient (Economic Projects for the Middle East)
AUTHOR : Abdel Fadi, Mahmoud
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Revue D'Etudes Palestiniennes; 50, pages. 35-66
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The idea of a new Middle Eastern common market imitating the European market has begun to take shape and is being hailed as the foundation of a new "political economy of peace." The paper analyzes the characteristics of peace and the ensuing new economic order such as the likely creation of a tripartite relationship - joining Palestine, Jordan and Israel - based on the model of economic union of the Benelux; a free trade zone between the tripartite union and Egypt, Lebanon and Syria; and a zone of free circulation of capital which would include the Gulf countries. The author emphasizes the dangerous consequences for the independence and development of Arab economies if they were to enter at this stage into close relations with Israel. Israel, according to th

KEYWORDS: Integration

CODE : F 107
TITLE : Integration By Migration
AUTHOR : Shafik, Nemat
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Digest of Middle East Studies; 3(2), 1994, pages 37-54.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The author of this article observes that the Middle East is one of the least economically integrated regions in the world in terms of trade and capital flows. By contrast, it has greater than average labor mobility, which acts as the main integrator of the region. Shafik examines the political and economic circumstances that have created this anomaly to assess whether this situation is helpful or harmful to the region as a whole. Shafik points to the predominance of oil exports as impeding the development of manufacturing trade. These capital-surplus countries, meanwhile, adopt free trade policies and import products worldwide. States with surplus labor, for their part, also developed import economies rather than production-based economies. For the region as a whole, Shafik argues that migrant labor imposes more of a burden than a benefit. Labor-importing countries suffer in terms of social stability and face the problem of sustaining their economies on an unreliable labor source. Labor exporters, while alleviating their unemployment problems at home, suffer selective skill shortages as workers seek opportunities abroad. Shafik concludes that, while labor migration has been a beneficial mechanism to spread oil wealth across the region, it has not been a substitute for greater regional trade and remains "a weak stepping stone" for regional economic relations.

KEYWORDS: Integration; Migration

CODE : F 108
TITLE : The Economic Relations of the Middle East: Toward Europe or within the Region?
AUTHOR : Wilson, Rodney
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : The Middle East Journal; 48(2), Spring 1994, pages 268-87.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : This article examines the recent trends of economic relations between Europe and the Middle East in contrast with those within the Middle East. Because of the European Union's protectionist policies and a poor outlook for oil prices, Wilson finds that Arab trading partners are increasingly dissatisfied with EU-Middle East economic relations. He suggests two alternatives to ensure economic welfare for the Middle East: economic integration at a regional level and success in the peace process. However, according to Wilson, "there is little sign of any promising regional economic cohesion in the Middle East" due to such factors as limited trade flows and declining labor mobility, particularly in the wake of the Gulf War. Wilson explains that, while small countries such as Jordan have the most to gain from regional economic integration, larger oil-exporting states have little to gain in the short term. He concludes with an economic forecast for the Middle East which predicts its economic marginalization and weakening links with Europe.

KEYWORDS: : Integration; Welfare

CODE : F 109
TITLE : Causality and Lag Structure Between Black Market Foreign Exchange Rates and Consumer Prices
AUTHOR : Abdel Rahman, A. M. M.
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Rivista Internazionale de Scienze Economiche e Commerciali: 41,5 (1994)
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : The paper studies the dynamic relationship between black market foreign exchange rates and consumer prices in the case of Sudan. Box-Jenkins specification tests, tests of causal priority and cointegration tests are employed to identify the existence and nature of responses. A mostly unidirectional causality is indicated where black market foreign exchange rates affect consumer prices but consumer prices do not feed back into black market rates.

KEYWORDS: : Causality; Black Market Rates; Consumer Prices

CODE : F 110
TITLE : Currency Substitution in Turkey
AUTHOR : Seluk, F.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Applied Economics; 26(5), May 1994, pages 509-18
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : From a theoretical perspective, the presence of currency substitution restricts the possibility of running an independent monetary policy by authorities. Most of the studies on currency substitution in small open economies have focused mainly on high-inflation South American countries. This paper extends the previous analysis to a newly-industrializing high-inflation economy, namely Turkey. A simple general model of asymmetrical currency substitution is defined and estimated with a vector autoregression for the Turkish economy for the period 1984-1992. It is shown that the residents have a preference for substituting foreign currencies for domestic currency because of real exchange rate depreciations. The results suggest that, in order to stop or reverse the ongoing currency substitution process, a policy aiming to increase the expected real return on domestic assets should be adopted.

KEYWORDS: : Currency Substitution; Real Exchange Rate; Money Demand

CODE : F 111
TITLE : Trade and Industrialization in Turkey
AUTHOR : Celasun, Merih
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Helleiner, Gerald K. ed. Trade Policy and Industrialization in Turbulent Times. Routledge, London (Forthcoming)
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Industrial Organization (L); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : This article provides an evaluation of Turkish trade and industrial policies and performance in the 1980s. The post-1980 trade regime alterations are assessed in the context of overall adjustment policy.

KEYWORDS: : Trade Policy; Industrialization

CODE : F 112
TITLE : Adjustment in Oil-Importing Developing Countries: A Comparative Economic Analysis
AUTHOR : Mitra, Pradeep K.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Cambridge; New York and Melbourne: Cambridge University Press, Pages: xiv, 321
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Examines external shocks and modes of adjustment for oil-importing developing countries for the period 1973-74 to 1981-82. Presents a comparative study of adjustment in thirty-three developing countries, classifying the cases into groups according to the degree of reliance on different modes of adjustment. Uses a partial equilibrium analysis to illuminate aspects of external shocks and modes of adjustment in Kenya. Develops a general equilibrium model and uses it to study the macroeconomic, sectoral, and distributional consequences of actual and counterfactual policies in India, Thailand, Kenya, and Turkey. Authors of the country studies are Shanta Devarajan, Hector Sierra, Alan Roe, Shyamalendu Pal, and Jeffrey Lewis.

KEYWORDS: : Open Economy Macroeconomics; Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East; Monetary Growth Models; Open Economy Macroeconomic Theory Balance of Payments and Adjustment Mechanisms; Economic Studies of Developed Countries; Asian Countries; Economic Studies of Developing Countries-Asian Countries

CODE : F 113
TITLE : التبعية الاقتصادية وأثرها في صنع القرار السياسي: دراسة حالة الجزائر
AUTHOR : ناصر، يوسف Nasser, Youssef
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1995
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٩١، يناير ١٩٩٥ (السنة ١٧) ص ١١٧-١٣١
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Economic Systems (P); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Economic Dependency

CODE : F 114
TITLE : النمو الصناعي والتعريف الجمركية: تحليل نظري وتطبيقات لحالة دولة الكويت
AUTHOR : الكواز، أحمد Al-Kawaz, Ahmed
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1995
SOURCE : مجلة دراسات الخليج والجزيرة العربية - تصدر عن المجلس العلمي لجامعة الكويت العدد ٧٧ - ١٩٩٥
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : يستعرض هذا البحث، في إطاره النظري، أهم المدارس في مجال التعريف الجمركية، ثم التطرق إلى علاقة النظرية الاقتصادية بحماية الصناعات الناشئة في بلد صغير. ثم يتطرق البحث، في جانبه التطبيقي، إلى محاولة قياس أثر التعريف الجمركية على النمو الصناعي معبرا عنه بمعامل إحلال الواردات وقد تم ذلك من خلال المحسوبه كانت خارج حدود الثقة للكثير (t) معادلات انحدار خطيه وشبه لوجاريمية ولوجاريمية. ورغم ان قيم من العلاقات بسبب مشاكل مرتبطة بالبيانات، ووجود متغيرات خارجية أخرى غير محسوبة، إلا ان المحصلة النهائية للتحليل اوضحت ضرورة توفير المزيد من البيانات على مستوى المنشأة للتحقق بشكل أفضل من مدى اهمية سياسات الدعم على شكل الحماية الجمركية في تعزيز معدل النمو الصناعي

KEYWORDS: Industrial Development; Import Tariffs

CODE : F 115
TITLE : Trade Finance and the Open Economy: the Case of Lebanon
AUTHOR : Gates, Carolyn L.
REGION : Lebanon
YEAR : 1995
SOURCE : Oxford and I.B. Taurus, London: Centre for Lebanese Studies.(Forthcoming, late 1995).
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Finance; Trade

CODE : F 116
TITLE : The Dominant Role of Migration in the Development of the Republic of Yemen
AUTHOR : Colton, Nora Ann
REGION : Yemen
YEAR : 1995
SOURCE : Critique, Center for Critical Studies of Iran and the Middle East, Spring 1995.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : International Economics (F); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Migration

CODE : G 1
TITLE : حجب الائتمان الانتاجي المدعوم والركود الاقتصادي في الاقتصاديات النامية، مع إشارة خاصة للاقتصاد المصري
AUTHOR : El Baz, Mahmoud Tantawy
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الحادية والثمانون، العددان ٤١٩، ٤٢٠، ص ٢٩-٧٨
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Recession; Credit Rationing

CODE : G 2
TITLE : Islamic Banking: Experiences in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan
AUTHOR : Khan, Mohsin S.; Mirakhor, Abbas
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Economic Development and Cultural Change; 38(2), January 1990, pages 353-75
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Islamic Banking; Commercial Banking

CODE : G 3
TITLE : Islamic Financial Markets
AUTHOR : Wilson, Rodney
REGION : Islamic Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : London and New York: Routledge, 1990.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : An edited volume containing contributions on Islamic banking in Turkey, Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Kuwait and Pakistan. A separate chapter examines the Islamic Development Bank. Introductory chapters consider Islamic banks as retail institutions, the wholesale possibilities for Islamic finance and competition in Islamic banking.
KEYWORDS: Islamic Finance; Islamic Banking; Islamic Economics

CODE : G 4
TITLE : Amman Financial Market Stability, Effectiveness, and Efficiency: An Economic Analysis
AUTHOR : Shamia, Abdalla I.
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Abhath Al-Yarmouk; b(2), pages 41-71
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT : The aim of the paper was to provide an overall assessment of the Amman Financial Market (AFM) by specifying well-known models. First, a basic market model was estimated for stocks traded at the AFM on sectoral and overall market levels. Such a model relates stock returns to market portfolio return in order to test the stability of the AFM, and it appears from the results that the stocks of the banking and insurance sectors are more volatile than the market average, whereas the stocks of manufacturing and services sectors show less volatility. Also, a well-diversified portfolio will have a stable returns as our results indicate. Secondly, a weak-form efficiency test was performed and it has been found that the AFM enjoys some kind of efficiency as it is clear from the four-period lag adjustment (one year). Thirdly, the link between the AFM and the economy was checked in two steps and it has been found that a very weak association exists between major AFM measures and main economic indicators.
KEYWORDS: Financial Market; Empirical Studies

CODE : G 5
TITLE : An Empirical Investigation of Risk of Stocks Traded on the Less-Developed Capital Market: Jordan as a Case Study
AUTHOR : El Bdour, Radi
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Abhath Al-Yarmouk, Human and Social Sciences; 6, pages 25-44
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : The present study investigates the risk of stocks traded on the Amman financial market for the 1978-1986 period. In the test of the total sample size, none of the corporate factors appeared to be strongly significant explanatory variables for the period under study. The sub-sample of financial corporations showed significant negative asset turnover ratio, positive size and business risk with respect to total risk. Non-financial ones showed significant negative financial leverage, as well as negative size and business risk with respect to total risk.

KEYWORDS: Risk; Stocks; Empirical Studies

CODE : G 6
TITLE : Conventional and Islamic Banks: Patronage Behaviour of Jordanian Customers
AUTHOR : El Bdour, Radi
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : The International Journal of Bank Marketing; 8(4), pages 25-35
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : In recent years financial institutions, marketing researchers and public policy-makers have recognized that behavioral analysis is vital for understanding bank customers. Most studies so far have focused on understanding the behavior of customers of commercial banks in developed economies. Very little research has been undertaken concerning bank customers' attitudes and behavioral characteristics in developing countries. The purpose of this study is to understand customers' attitudes, beliefs and perceptions about the services offered by conventional and Islamic banks in Jordan. The results of this study provide insights into appropriate bank services for customers.

KEYWORDS: Market Segmentation; Strategic Marketing; Islamic Banking

CODE : G 7
TITLE : Islamic and Commercial Banking Role in Economic Development: A Comparative Financial Evaluation
AUTHOR : Abdul Gader, A.; Al Ghahtani, S.
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 2(2), July 1990, pages 35-47.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Systems (P)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Commercial Banking; Capitalist Economic Systems; Market Economies; Islamic Banking

CODE : G 8
TITLE : The Imperial Ottoman Bank in the Later Nineteenth Century: A Multinational 'National' Bank?
AUTHOR : Clay, Christopher G. A.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Jones, Geoffrey, ed. Banks as Multinationals. Comparative and International Business: Modern History Series, London and New York: Routledge, 1990, pages 142-59.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic History (N)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Commercial Banking; International Business and Multinational Enterprises; Economic History; History of Public Economic Policy

CODE : G 9
TITLE : التطورات الأخيرة في الأسواق المالية الدولية وأثرها في العمل العربي المصرفي
AUTHOR : El-Nashashini, Hekmat Sherif الشاشيني، حكمت شريف
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٥١، سبتمبر ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٤) ص ٦١-٧٤
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Banking System

CODE : G 10
TITLE : مشكلة الغذاء في الوطن العربي
AUTHOR : El-Taraboulsi, Abdel Kader الطرابلسي، عبد القادر
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٤٩، يوليو ١٩٩١ (السنة ١٤)، ص ٨٧-١١٤
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Food Security

CODE : G 11
TITLE : نحو سوق مالية عربية كأداة جذب للأصول العربية المستثمرة في الخارج
AUTHOR : Ali, Abdel Moneim El Sayed علي، عبد المنعم السيد
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٤٩، يوليو ١٩٩١ (السنة ١٤) ص ١١٥-١٣٩
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Capital Inflow

CODE : G 12
TITLE : Stock Market Efficiency Revisited: Evidence from the Amman Stock Exchange
AUTHOR : Civelek, Mehemet A.
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 3(2), July 1991, pages 27-31.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Portfolio Choice; Capital Markets Empirical Studies; Including Regulation; Stock Market

CODE : G 13
TITLE : الميزانية الغذائية الأردنية للفترة ١٩٨٢-١٩٨٧
AUTHOR : Hamdan, M. R حمدان، محمد رفيع

REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : الجامعة الأردنية، دراسات، المجلد 18 ب العدد 3
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Microeconomics (D); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : ظهرت درجة متدنية للاكتفاء الذاتي من الحبوب واللحوم الحمراء والزيت والبقوليات وحصل المستهلك بالغرام: يومياً على ٤٥٥ حبوب و١٤٢ سكر و٩٤ لحوم و٤٤ زيت و٧٣ ألبان و٥٥٢ خضروات و٢٩٠ فواكه أعطت بمجموعها ٨٧ غم بروتين و٧٢ غم زيت و٤١٦ غم نشويات و٨١٩ ملغم كالسيوم و١٦ ملغم حديد و٦٩٥ ميكروغم مكافئ ريتينول و٥،١ ملغم فيتامين ج و٢٧٧ كيلو كالورى. شاركت منتجات الحبوب بـ ٤٦٪ من إجمالي البروتين و ٥٦٪ من إجمالي الطاقة بينما بلغت مشاركة المنتجات الحيوانية ٣١٪ من البروتين و ٢٧٪ من إجمالي الطاقة

KEYWORDS: : Food Consumption; Nutrition

CODE : G 14
TITLE : Banques et Epargne Populaire.
AUTHOR : El M'Kaddem, Abdellatif
REGION : Maghreb
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Emploi Invisible au Maghreb (Ouvrage collectif), Societe Marocaines des Editeurs Reunis (SMER), Rabat, 1991.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Dans ce papier, nous avons essaye d'analyser les facteurs qui limitent la mobilisation de l'epargne par les institutions financieres dans les pays en developpement. Ainsi, deux series de facteurs ont retenu notre attention: 1- Des facteurs endogenes tels que l'inefficiency des marches de l'epargne, l'inadaptation des structures economiques et l'epargne informelle; 2- Des facteurs exogenes dont essentiellement la "repression financiere".

KEYWORDS: : Financial Intermediaries; Financial Repression

CODE : G 15
TITLE : Emisyon Duyurulari ve Bankalararasi Piyasanin Etkinligi. (Currency Issue Announcements and the Efficiency of Interbank Money Market. With English Summary.)
AUTHOR : Abaan, Ernur Demir
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 18(4), 1991, pages 351-59.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : The aim of this study is to investigate efficiency of interbank money market (TL) established at the Central Bank of Turkey. The study is organized in five sections. In section 1, the concept of efficient market is introduced. In section 2, information is given about the interbank money market and the data. In sections 3 and 4 results of econometric findings are supplied and the efficiency of interbank money market is discussed. In this study, it is concluded that interbank money market is not efficient in the sense that prices do not reflect all available information in the market. Agents who perform transactions in this market make excess profit.

KEYWORDS: : Monetary Policy Targets; Instruments; and Effects; Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Interbank Money Market

CODE : G 16
TITLE : The Effects of European Unity on Arab Banks
AUTHOR : Abdel Azim, H.
REGION : Arab countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME); JR 19, Winter 1992/93, pages 37-42
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	Financial Economics (G); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Integration

CODE :	G 17
TITLE :	The Financial Plight of Arab Mediterranean Countries
AUTHOR :	Corm, George
REGION :	Arab countries
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME); JR15, Winter 1992, pages 75-89
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Financial Economics (G); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Financial Plight

CODE :	G 18
TITLE :	Predicting Business Failure
AUTHOR :	Hindy, Monier I.
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Middle East Business and Economic Review; 4(2), July 1992, pages 32-39.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Financial Economics (G); Industrial Organization (I)
ABSTRACT :	This paper develops a systematic framework for predicting failure among public manufacturing enterprises in Egypt. Two different samples are considered. The first includes all public manufacturing firms that were insolvent in bankruptcy (23 firms) in the fiscal years between 1981 and 1987. The second sample is matched with the first one. It includes non-failed firms that are stratified by industry, asset size, and the year of collecting data. A discriminant analysis model is developed and tested. The paper shows that the cut-off score of the discriminant function can be used by the management as a signal for the firm's performance. It can be used also by creditors as a criterion for evaluating business loans to these firms. Furthermore, the indicated score can be used by the government as a guideline when a decision of allocating additional funds is considered.
KEYWORDS:	Bankruptcy; Liquidation; Public Enterprises; Empirical Studies

CODE :	G 19
TITLE :	تمويل القطاع الخاص الصناعي في إطار التحرير الاقتصادي
AUTHOR :	الشيشيني، نادية El Sheshini, Nadia
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثالثة والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٨، ص ١٦٣-٢١٤
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Financial Economics (G); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Private Sector; Industrial Sector; Liberalization

CODE :	G 20
TITLE :	دور القطاع المصرفي في تطوير الصناعة المصرية في ظل سياسات التحرير الاقتصادي
AUTHOR :	أحمد عبد الحليم محمد Aly, Ahmed Abdel Halim Mohamed
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثالثة والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٨، ص ١٠٣-١٣٤
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	Financial Economics (G); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Financial Sector; Industrial Sector; Liberalization

CODE :	G 21
TITLE :	The Role and the Effects of Free-Interest Funds in the Iranian Money and Banking System.
AUTHOR :	Asgary, Ali
REGION :	Iran
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Journal of Economic Research, Institution for Economic Research and Development, Tehran Univ; 54-55.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT :	During recent years free-interest funds have rapidly increased in Iran. This paper focuses on: 1) the causes of this increase; 2) the effects which these funds create on the monetary aggregates; and 3) the impact of these funds on the effectiveness of monetary policy. The results of this study show that these funds have increased after the revolution because of many reasons, the most important of them being that the existing money and banking system has faced problems. They also show that these funds have considerable effects on monetary aggregates, and that free-interest funds can reduce the effectiveness of monetary policy if they are not included in money and banking regulations.
KEYWORDS:	Free Interest Funds; Monetary Aggregates; Monetary Policy

CODE :	G 22
TITLE :	Islam, Finanzielle Infrastruktur und Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung
AUTHOR :	Gaerber, Andrae
REGION :	Islamic Countries
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Peter Lang Verlag, 1992
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Financial Economics (G); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT :	The target of the study is to analyze the impact of the Islamization of the financial sector (banking and non-banking sectors) on the economic development in two countries of the Arab-Islamic world - Pakistan (comprehensive Islamization of the financial system) and Egypt (partial Islamization of the financial system) - against the background of existing deficits in the financial systems of the aforementioned countries.
KEYWORDS:	Finance; Economic Development; Islamic Banking

CODE :	G 23
TITLE :	نحو إطار إسلامي للسوق المالية: تحليل نظري ورياض لظاهرة المضاربة المالية
AUTHOR :	Ben Gilany, Bou Allam; El Zamel, Youssef Abdallah
REGION :	Islamic Countries
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	مجلة جامعة الملك سعود، المجلد الرابع، العلوم الإدارية (٢)، ص ٢٣٥-٢٢٢
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Financial Economics (G); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Islamic Financial Market

CODE :	G 24
TITLE :	Islamic Banking: Perspectives from the Theory of Financial Intermediation
AUTHOR :	Cobham, David
REGION :	Islamic countries
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Discussion Paper No. 9217, Department of Economics, University of St. Andrews.
ENTRY TYPE :	Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION :	Financial Economics (G); Economic Systems (P); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : Islamic banking rejects fixed-interest debt contracts in favor of profit and loss-sharing partnerships. However, economic analysis shows that debt contracts are optimal for financial intermediaries in many situations. Islamic banks might be able to offset the disadvantage implied by the need for extra monitoring by operating within a strongly bank-based, as opposed to market-based, financial system, where there is both a better flow of information and stronger commitment between borrower and lender.

KEYWORDS: : Islamic Banking; Optimal Contracts; Financial Intermediation

CODE : G 25
TITLE : Finance for Development and Islamic Banking
AUTHOR : Cobham, David
REGION : Islamic Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Intereconomics (HWWA- Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung- Hamburg); 27, Sept/Oct. 1992, pages 241-4.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Systems (P); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)

ABSTRACT : If Islamic banking, in which fixed-interest contracts are prohibited, is to be successful, it needs to operate within a type of financial system in which bank-industry relationships are sufficiently close and pervasive for profit and loss-sharing arrangements to be acceptable to both sides. However, the development of the kind of business culture which this requires is likely to be difficult.

KEYWORDS: : Islamic Banking; Business Culture

CODE : G 26
TITLE : Efficiency and Inefficiency in Thinly Traded Stock Markets: Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
AUTHOR : Butler, Kirt C.; Malaikah, S. J.
REGION : Kuwait; Saudi-Arabia
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Banking and Finance; 16(1), February 1992, pages 197-210.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G)

ABSTRACT : This study examines stock returns in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait over the period 1985-89. The Kuwaiti market is similar to other thinly traded markets in the proportion of individual stocks exhibiting statistically significant autocorrelations and price change runs. In contrast, all 35 Saudi stocks show a significant departure from the random walk. The mean Saudi autocorrelation coefficient of -0.471 is opposite in sign and is huge in magnitude in comparison to autocorrelations reported in other stock market studies. Institutional factors contributing to market inefficiency include illiquidity, market fragmentation, trading and reporting delays, and the absence of official market makers.

KEYWORDS: : Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Asset Pricing; Capital Markets; Empirical-Studies; Stock Market; Market Fragmentation; Illiquidity

CODE : G 27
TITLE : The Role of Capital Markets for Lebanon's Reconstruction
AUTHOR : Saidi, Nasser
REGION : Lebanon
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Economic Research; 2(1), 1992.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : The paper discusses Lebanon's reconstruction requirements and the role of capital markets in attracting domestic and foreign sources of capital for financing the private and public sectors. It stresses the importance of a monetary and fiscal stabilization package to reduce the budget deficit and the extent of dollarization.

KEYWORDS: : Capital Markets; Investment; Stabilization

CODE : G 28
TITLE : The Impact of Financial Reform: The Turkish Experience
AUTHOR : Ersel, Hassan; Atiyas, Izak
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : The World Bank Industry and Energy Dept. Working Paper, No. 65, Dec. 1992
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : The Turkish financial liberalization program, by promoting competition, was quite successful in transforming a rather backward banking system into a modern one. However, macroeconomic uncertainties and the burden of public sector borrowing on financial markets adversely affected the potential positive impact of financial reform on the real sector. Financial flows were crowded out from the private sector due to the persistence of high public deficits and the widespread practice of credit rationing by banks.

KEYWORDS: : Financial Reform; System Banking; Credit Rationing

CODE : G 29
TITLE : Turk Hisse Senedi Piyasasinda Yari-Guclu Etkinlik. (The Semi-Strong Efficiency in the Turkish Stock Market: A Test. With English Summary.)
AUTHOR : Muradoglu Sengul, Gulnur; Onkal, Dilek
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 19(2), 1992, pages 197-207.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : Information revealed by macroeconomic variables is an important set of information which is ignored in the efficient market literature with few exceptions. This study aims to test the semistrong form of the efficient market hypothesis by using certain monetary and fiscal variables as the set of publicly available information in Turkey. The Turkish stock market is expected to absorb fiscal and monetary changes as important sets of information since the trade volume is low and the share of the state in financial and economic activity is high. The results verify that the market is inefficient: a significant lagged relationship between fiscal and monetary policy and stock returns is observed while contemporaneous unanticipated variables are insignificantly different from zero.

KEYWORDS: : Information and Market Efficiency; Capital Markets; Empirical Studies

CODE : G 30
TITLE : Women in Banking: A Comparative Perspective on the Integration Myth
AUTHOR : Culpan, Oya; Akdag, Fusun; Cindoglu, Dilek
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : International Journal of Manpower; 13(1), 1992, pages 33-40.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Compares American and Turkish women professionals in the banking industry with reference to their perception of discrimination, their attitudes towards their work, the nature of support they receive and their levels of job satisfaction. Reports a questionnaire survey of two different samples representing women professionals in the banking industry. Results indicate that bank organizations are still not ready for the integration of women professionals into the industry, either in Turkey or in the United States.

KEYWORDS: : Economics of Gender; Banks; Other Depository Institutions; Mortgages; Safety; Accidents; Industrial Health; Job Satisfaction; Women

CODE : G 31
TITLE : The Impact of the Gulf Crisis on Risk-Return Relationship and Volatility of Stocks in Istanbul Stock Exchange
AUTHOR : Ozer, Bengi; Yamac, Sibel
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 19(2), 1992, pages 209-23.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT : This paper analyzes the changes in stock return volatility in the Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) during the Gulf Crisis by comparing daily market index returns and weekly stock returns in the August 1990-March 1991 period with those of January 1990-July 1990 period. The findings show that the Gulf Crisis had a substantial impact on both returns and volatility in ISE. The major consequence of the crisis seems to be drastic declines in returns and the distortion of risk-return relationship. It was also observed that stocks from different industries responded in different ways in terms of volatility.
KEYWORDS: Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Capital Markets Empirical Studies; Gulf Crisis; Stock Exchange

CODE : G 32
TITLE : Capital Structure Determinants: Evidence for Turkish Manufacturing Firms at Istanbul Stock Exchange
AUTHOR : Ugurlu, Mine
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 19(2), 1992, pages 225-47.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT : There are numerous attempts to explain the corporate debt policies. The current theories approach the issue from different aspects but agree on the existence of the optimal capital structure in corporations. However, the reasons for existence of intra-industry differences in capital structures of firms and inter-industry variations are the subjects of empirical research and remain unsolved. This paper attempts to adopt an integrated approach to the issue. In the first part, several theories in this field are summarized. In the second part, a number of hypotheses are formulated. The third part explains the data and methodology used in the research. In the fourth part, the findings of the research are summarized and integrated with the findings of other empirical studies. The concluding part focuses on the implications of findings.
KEYWORDS: Financing Policy; Capital and Ownership Structure; Financial Ratios; Value of Firm; Stock Market; Optimal Capital

CODE : G 33
TITLE : On Financial Development: The Financial Sector between Repression and Liberalisation
AUTHOR : Mohieldin, Mahmoud
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Finance and Industry; 11, 1993, Industrial Bank of Kuwait [In Arabic].
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Financial Development; Liberalisation

CODE : G 34
TITLE : A Challenging Financing Strategy For The Banking System in Egypt
AUTHOR : Aly, Ahmad Abdel Halim Mohamed
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Savings and Development; 1-1994-XVIII, FINAFRICA (Center for Financial Assistance to African Countries) Cariplo, Milan, Italy.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : The strategy involves three contrivances: restructuring bank financing in favor of direct investment; allocating the latter in such a way as to place priority on industry; and relocating economic activity at large in the distant provinces. In order to put this strategy into practice, banks are required to identify and evaluate investment opportunities and to initiate new projects in selected places.

KEYWORDS: Banking System; Financial Strategy

CODE : G 35

TITLE : Obstacles to Promoting Securities Markets in Developing Countries: The Case of Egypt.

AUTHOR : Aly, Ahmad Abdel Halim Mohamad

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Savings and Development; 1-1993-XVII, FINAFRICA (Center for Financial Assistance to African Countries) Cariplo, Milan, Italy.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : Three requisites need to be dealt with in order to promote securities markets in developing countries: restructuring the business sector so as to push back the frontiers of the state in favor of the private sector; bridging the confidence gap between the government and the people; and stabilizing prices.

KEYWORDS: Security Market

CODE : G 36

TITLE : The Prediction of Corporate Success: An Application of Tobit-Regression Analysis to the Jordanian Manufacturing Firms

AUTHOR : Civelek, Mehmet A.; Al-Shatib, Fawzi M.

REGION : Jordan

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 5(1), January 1993, pages 39-46.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : The present study aims to determine to which extent financial ratios can actually be used to classify Jordanian manufacturing firms into two distinct groups: successful firms and unsuccessful firms. To achieve this objective, two tobit-regression models are formulated. The test results of these models suggest that return on equity, return on assets and total assets turnover are the key ratios in differentiating firms on the basis of earnings per share information. The study concludes that careful analysis of reported earnings per share figures and other financial data, as a whole, provides substantial advantages to investors and other market participants in formulating their investment strategies, and that the availability of potentially exploitable financial data makes the Amman Stock Exchange an informationally inefficient market.

KEYWORDS: Financing Policy; Capital and Ownership Structure; Information and Market Efficiency; Industry Studies; Manufacturing; Tobit-Regression Analysis

CODE : G 37

TITLE : Effects of Socialization on Newcomers' Role Orientation in Lebanese Commercial banks

AUTHOR : Charbaji, Abdulrazzak; Hamdan, Jamal; Nakib, Khalil

REGION : Lebanon

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : International Journal of Commerce and Management (IJCM); 3(3&4), 1993.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : The purpose of this study was to examine three different socialization tactics (social, context, and content) used by Lebanese commercial banks. A survey was distributed to 115 newcomer employees. It was found that Lebanese commercial banks socialize their new employees. It was found that Lebanese commercial banks socialize their new employees to be effective members.
KEYWORDS: Banks

CODE : G 38
TITLE : Le Financement Monetaire des Entreprises: Le Cas du Maroc
AUTHOR : Bakkali, Ahderrafia
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : These de Doctorat d'Etat - Universite Paris X Nanterre
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT : La croissance des marches financiers accompagne actuellement l'ouverture des economies dans les pays industrialises. On y observe d'une part une substitution partielle du financement par valeurs mobilieres au financement par le credit et d'autre part, la ou il existait, la substitution a un endettement monetaire du tresor endettement obligatoire. Il parait justifie de developper une recherche sur les modes de financement des entreprises dans une economie en voie de developpement, confrontee elle aussi a une contrainte exterieure.
KEYWORDS: Modes of Finance; Financial Markets; Financial Costs

CODE : G 39
TITLE : The Impact of the Announcement of the Saudi Government Budge on the Yield Performance of Saudi Public Company Shares
AUTHOR : El Jafari, Yassin; Soufi, Adnan A.
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Journal of King Saud University, vol. (5) Administrative Sciences (1), pages 3- 26
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Stocks Gain; Government Budget

CODE : G 40
TITLE : Is the Sheil a Shill? Informal Credit in Rural Sudan
AUTHOR : Kevane, Michael
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Journal of Developing Areas; 27(4), pages 515-34.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT : The topic of informal credit in the rural areas of Sudan has been dominated by the discussion of the shiel system of crop mortgaging. Most studies find implicit interest rates to be extremely high, and they attribute this to the monopolistic position of lenders. There are, however, theoretical and methodological problems with the conventional approaches. In addition, 'revisionist' evidence is presented suggesting that the sheil may be less pervasive than supposed. The extreme informality of lending is highlighted, and several more fruitful avenues for research are suggested.
KEYWORDS: Credit; Informal Sector

CODE : G 41
TITLE : Moral Hazard, Financial Constraints and Share Cropping in El Oulja
AUTHOR : Matoussi, Mohamed S.; Laffont, J.J.
REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Review of Economic Studies (forthcoming)
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : This paper develops a theory of sharecropping which emphasizes the dual role of moral hazard in the provision of effort and financial constraints. The model is compatible with a large variety of contracts as observed in the region of El Ouja in Tunisia. Using an original data set including financial data, various tests of the theory are conducted.
 KEYWORDS: : Moral Hazard; Financial Constraints; Sharecropping

CODE : G 42
 TITLE : Reflections on Asset - Backed Securitization in Turkey : Results of a Financial CGE Model
 AUTHOR : Sak, G.; Yelden, A.E.
 REGION : Turkey
 YEAR : 1993
 SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development, 20(3) 1993, 325-356
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Microeconomics (D); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : The recently developed "Asset Backed Securitization System" (ABSS) in Turkey is investigated within the context of bank liability management techniques. It is argued that under the current setting, ABSS is adopted by the banking sector as a mechanism for lowering reserve requirements, and that it precludes attributes of liquidity and the development of an efficient secondary wholesale market. The financial and the macro effects of the system are further investigated within a computable general equilibrium model of the Turkish economy. The model results suggest that, even though the system has potential for reducing costs of credit, its net effects are nevertheless inflationary. Furthermore, the current practice crowds out corporate loans and government debt instrument holdings of the banks, leaving monetization as the only alternative for the Treasury to finance its fiscal deficit.
 KEYWORDS: : Asset Backed Securitization System; Empirical Studies; Reserve Requirements; Monetization

CODE : G 43
 TITLE : Liberalization Attempts and the Financial Structure of Turkish Corporations
 AUTHOR : Ersel, Hassan; Ozturk, Emin
 REGION : Turkey
 YEAR : 1993
 SOURCE : Financial Liberalization in Turkey, Central Bank Publication.
 ENTRY TYPE : Book
 CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Systems (P)

ABSTRACT : This paper attempts to assess the effects of the structural changes that took place in the Turkish financial system on the financing pattern of the corporate sector between 1981 and 1989. The analysis indicates that uncertainty was the most important impeding factor that led to a rather slow change in the financing pattern of the corporate sector. Despite efforts to promote the development of securities markets, bank loans remained the major external source of funding for corporations.
 KEYWORDS: : Financial Liberalization; Corporate Sector; Uncertainty

CODE : G 44
 TITLE : Applying Factor, Cluster and Multidiscriminant Analysis for Classifying Financial Institutions: An Application to Gulf Commercial Banks
 AUTHOR : Charbaji, Abdul Razak; Ali, Hamdi F.
 REGION : GCC
 YEAR : 1994
 SOURCE : Advances in Quantitative Analysis of Finance and Accounting; III part B.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : A model was developed to classify the commercial banks in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries based on their financial characteristics revealed by the financial ratios. Before employing the multidiscriminate model, both factor and cluster analyses were applied. The factor analysis was used as a data reduction technique to arrive at a limited number of crucial ratios. Four cohesive groups of commercial banks were arrived at by means of cluster analysis in which financial ratios were the variables. The multidiscriminate model was developed using factor scores as independent variables and clusters as dependent variables. Results of testing the model were positive for discriminating power, statistical significance and predictive ability. The methodology may be applied in cases of classification, ranking and event studies.

KEYWORDS: Financial Ratio; Statistical Analysis; International Economics; Empirical Studies; Factors Scores; Multiple Discriminant

CODE : G 45
TITLE : Informal Financial Transactions in Egypt: Social Collateral, Collective Arrangements & Pyramid Scheme
AUTHOR : Mohieldin, Mahmoud
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Finance and Industry; 12, 1994, Industrial Bank of Kuwait.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : This paper presents the main results of a 200-household survey conducted in four Egyptian villages between December 1992 and April 1993. The paper initially provides a concise description of the methodology and the surveyed region. It then analyzes the role and characteristics of informal financial transactions at three distinctive levels. First, at the individuals' level attempting to determine the relative size of informal transactions, socioeconomic features of borrowers and lenders, purpose of loans, cases of default and importance of collateral and contracts. Second, it analyzes informal finance at a group level by examining the case of ROSCAs. The third part of the analysis is at the corporate level by investigating the role of Islamic investment companies. The paper concludes with remarks on the impact of liberalization on informal finance.

KEYWORDS: Informal Finance; ROSCAs; Pyramid Scheme; Islamic Investment Companies; Informal Sector

CODE : G 46
TITLE : Formal and Informal Credit Markets in Egypt
AUTHOR : Mohieldin, Mahmoud; Wright, Peter
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series, No. 9415, 1994, Cairo, Egypt.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : This paper examines empirically the markets for formal and informal credit in Egypt. Using a data set specifically collected for the purpose, it examines what factors determine whether or not a person borrows from the informal sector using a probit analysis. The paper then conducts a similar exercise for the informal financial sector and seeks to examine whether any link between borrowing in the formal and the informal financial sectors exists. Conclusions are then drawn as to the role of informal financial markets in the development process.

KEYWORDS: Informal Finance; Credit Markets; Probit Analysis

CODE : G 47
TITLE : Estimation of Bankruptcy Costs for Public Manufacturing Firms in Egypt
AUTHOR : Saleh Hindy, Monier I.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 6 (1), Pages: 19-29
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT : This paper addresses the problem of bankruptcy in Egyptian Public-owned enterprises. The paper develops and tests hypotheses to estimate the costs of bankruptcy. The findings support the hypothesis that bankruptcy does occur in public enterprises. The indirect costs associated with this incidence have averaged 8.05 percent of the book value of the bankrupt firm.
KEYWORDS: Bankruptcy; Liquidation; Public Enterprises

CODE : G 48
TITLE : The Financial Sector and its Developmental Role: A Theoretical Survey with Reference to Egypt
AUTHOR : Mohieldin, Mahmoud
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Abdel-Khalek, G., Kheir-El-Din, H., eds. Economic Reform and its Distributive Impact, Cairo: Dar Al Mustaqbal Al Araby, 1994.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Financial Policy; Development

CODE : G 49
TITLE : The Recovery Among Financial Institutions in the Gulf
AUTHOR : Nakazawam S.
REGION : GCC
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME); JR 25 (Summer 1994), pages 59-82
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Financial Institutions

CODE : G 50
TITLE : The Experience of an Islamic Financial System in Iran and Its Prospects for Development
AUTHOR : Pourian, Heydar
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Development of Financial Markets in the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey, Economic Research Forum Publication (Forthcoming in 1995).
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : A decade has passed since Iran began to experience a combination of nationalized and Islamic financial systems. Despite the passage of the Usury-Free Islamic Banking Law in 1983, the system is still evolving and the public has yet to learn about new Islamic banking contracts and their related jargon. Iran's stock market was reactivated in 1989, but it has since faced a severe recession due to cyclical and structural difficulties. The purpose of this paper is to review Iran's experience with an Islamic financial system - the banking sector as well as the securities market - through economic and financial indicators. It also seeks to diagnose current problems and offer recommendations with a view to widening and deepening Iran's money and capital markets.
KEYWORDS: Islamic Banking System; Usury-Free Law; Capital Markets

CODE : G 51
TITLE : Quatitative Techniques Transfer in Lebanon: Implications for the Financial Sector
AUTHOR : Charbaji, Abdulrazzak; Mikdashi, Tarek; Chebaro, Hadi
REGION : Lebanon
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : International Journal of Commerce and Management (IJCM); 4(4), 1994.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
 ABSTRACT : The past two decades have seen the emergence of a growing interest in using quantitative techniques in decision making. This study investigated "extent of use" and "barriers to using quantitative techniques." Results suggest that managers over time and across boundaries, have shown weakness in using quantitative techniques. Lebanese managers in the banking industry in particular are unaware of quantitative techniques and intuitive in nature and they rely less on hard data and/or sophisticated models. The debate is no longer about "why use quantitative technique" but about "how should quantitative techniques be used?" As every profession is expected to change, so will the teacher's and the most significant and urgent question at the moment is how to train academic staff to practice what they preach.
 KEYWORDS: : Quantitative Techniques; Financial Sector

CODE : G 52
 TITLE : Financial Instability and the Share Economy
 AUTHOR : Fardmanesh, M.; Siddiqui, S. A.
 REGION : Middle East
 YEAR : 1994
 SOURCE : Eastern Economic Journal; 20(1), Winter 1994.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Financial Instability

CODE : G 53
 TITLE : Financial Centres and Financial Structures for Non-Oil Exporters
 AUTHOR : Cobham, David
 REGION : Middle East
 YEAR : 1994
 SOURCE : Development of Financial Markets in the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey, Economic Research Forum Publication (Forthcoming in 1995).
 ENTRY TYPE : Book
 CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : The paper provides a broad perspective on the choice of financial structures and the creation of financial centers, with reference to non-oil exporting countries in the Middle East (Arab countries and Turkey). It starts by reviewing the analytical literature that distinguishes between market-based and bank-based financial systems. It then considers whether it is possible to establish an unequivocal preference for one system or the other on the basis of arguments about investment and growth in both developed and developing countries, and in the particular circumstances of the non-oil-exporting countries of the Middle East. It will be argued that the balance of advantages in most, though not all, cases favors a bank-based structure. The paper then reviews the analytical literature on why financial activity tends to cluster in specific centers and uses this discussion to assess the prospects for the development of a major international financial center in any of the non-oil-exporting countries of the Middle East. Finally, these two strands are brought together - the creation of an international financial center requires a market-based rather than a bank-based financial structure in its immediate hinterland.
 KEYWORDS: : Financial Structures; Non-Oil Exporters

CODE : G 54
 TITLE : Middle Eastern Countries -- Contributors to Economic Growth
 AUTHOR : El-Erian, M.; Kumar, Manmohan
 REGION : Middle East
 YEAR : 1994
 SOURCE : Development of Financial Markets in the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey, Economic Research Forum Publication (Forthcoming in 1995).
 ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : The paper analyzes the extent to which equity markets in several Middle Eastern countries have been involved in the overall process of capital market internationalization and integration. It examines the main characteristics of these markets, the financial and regulatory environment, determinants of market growth, and policy implications. These are key issues for policy-makers in the region as they attempt to broaden and deepen financial markets in support of growth-oriented structural reforms. The paper's analysis is organized as follows: Following the introduction, Section II develops a broad framework for analyzing developing country involvement in the process of capital market internationalization. It also assesses the main factors underlying increased developing country integration with international capital markets, and the ensuing benefits and policy challenges. Within this framework, Section II undertakes a comparative analysis of markets in six Middle Eastern countries - Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, and Turkey. The analysis is based primarily on a range of quantitative indicators including market capitalization and concentration, price earnings ratios, price volatility, and the extent of correlation with industrial country markets. The above analysis provides the basis for the subsequent discussion of the role of equity markets in the macroeconomy of Middle Eastern countries and the main policy implications (Section IV). An attempt is also made to suggest areas which warrant further analysis.

KEYWORDS: Capital Markets; Structural Reforms Cross-country Analysis; Empirical Analysis

CODE : G 55
TITLE : Financement Monetaire des Entreprises : Cas du Maroc
AUTHOR : El Bakkali, A.
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Development of Financial Markets in the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey, Economic Research Forum Publication (Forthcoming in 1995).
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Trois modes de financement fondamentaux coexistent dans les economies contemporaines : l'autofinancement ou la finance interne, la finance externe directe et la finance externe indirecte ou intermediee. Aujourd'hui chaque systeme financier national combine ces trois composantes avec une ponderation et une articulation specifique. Le mode de financement externe des entreprises determine le classement des economies, soit en economie de marches financiers, soit en economie d'endettement. Il s'agit d'un classement qui determine a son tour le type de politique monetaire qui se rattache a chaque cas de figure. Cette distinction nous oblige a poser la question de savoir a laquelle de ces deux configurations s'applique, ou du moins s'adapte, le fonctionnement d'une economie en voie d'industrialisation, en l'occurrence, le cas du Maroc. Notre etude empirique montre que l'insuffisance du cash flow des entreprises marocaines et la carence du marche financier font du systeme bancaire le pivot du financement de l'accumulation. Le systeme au Maroc devrait donc etre apprehende au travers d'une analyse en termes d'economie d'endettement. Cependant, l'efficacite de ce systeme a ete entravee par les incoherences de la politique monetaire et aussi par les contraintes de fonctionnement du systeme bancaire imposees par les autorites monetaires.

KEYWORDS: Modes of Finance; Empirical Analysis

CODE : G 56
TITLE : Risk Taking Behaviour of Banks, Credit Rationing and Structural Adjustment
AUTHOR : Ersel, Hasan
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Development of Financial Markets in the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey, Economic Research Forum Publication (Forthcoming in 1995).
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : The paper focuses on the correlation between bank behavior and the liberalization and structural adjustment programs adopted by many countries over the last decade. It discusses the two types of adjustment problems faced by banks during the transition period - the need to restructure their asset and liability compositions and the increase in perceived uncertainty. The latter can be decomposed into two factors - the structural adjustment effect and the liberalization effect. A survey conducted among Turkish banks indicates that under these conditions banks have generally chosen a risk-averse route and have thus practiced credit rationing. This behavior is exacerbated by two factors - the universal nature of the Turkish banking system and the availability of other, less risky activities such as lending to the public sector. Hence, a macroeconomic program aimed at stabilizing the economy is absolutely essential, both for attaining macroeconomic targets and for inducing banks not to resort to an extremely risk-averse behavior.

KEYWORDS: Risk; Credit Rationing; Structural Adjustment

CODE : G 57

TITLE : The Effect of Financial Liberalization on the Efficiency of Turkish Commercial Banks

AUTHOR : Zaim, Osman

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Development of Financial Markets in the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey, Economic Research Forum Publication (Forthcoming in 1995).

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : The introduction of this paper establishes the setting for efficiency measurement of commercial banks and reviews potential benefits of efficiency analysis. The objective of the work is to investigate the effects of financial liberalization policies on the economic efficiency of Turkish commercial banks at the microeconomic level. In order to do so, a nonparametric frontier methodology is applied to commercial banks for representative years from both pre- and post-liberalization eras. The method of analysis depends on estimating multioutput production and cost frontiers using linear programming techniques. The methodology allows for the exploration of whether a particular bank is experiencing decreasing, increasing, or constant returns to scale. The comparison of the scale economies of each bank in the pre- and post-liberalization eras will determine whether the liberalization policies succeeded in forcing banks to operate at the optimal scale. Likewise, from the comparison of bank level cost efficiency measures, one can extract information on whether the liberalization policies succeeded in forcing banks to allocate their resources more optimally.

KEYWORDS: Efficiency Analysis; Financial Liberalization; Linear Programming; Returns to Scale; Empirical Analysis

CODE : G 58

TITLE : A Model of Treasury Bill Auctions

AUTHOR : Alkan, Ahmet

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Development of Financial Markets in the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey, Economic Research Forum Publication (Forthcoming in 1995).

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : This paper builds and analyses a model of auctions with resale. Treasury bill auctions constitute the main example of such auctions where secondary market trading follows primary issue. The policy question of whether the seller would fare better with the discriminatory auction or the uniform price auction has been on the agenda since the 1960s and seen a recent revival. Even though most theoretical studies have recommended the uniform price auction, the results obtained in the present study recommend the discriminatory auction on grounds of price stability next to revenue equivalence. This research was preceded and has been inspired by an in-depth empirical study of the Turkish Treasury Bill auctions carried out at the request of the Central Bank of Turkey. The study analyzed as data all the individual bids registered at every weekly auction held over 1987-89 and matched its findings with those obtained through interview/questionnaire surveying of participating banks.

KEYWORDS: TB' Auctions; Empirical Studies

CODE : G 59
TITLE : Istanbul Stock Exchange and the Turkish Corporate Sector: Reflections on the Financial Liberalization Experience in Turkey
AUTHOR : Sak, Guven
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Development of Financial Markets in the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey, Economic Research Forum Publication (Forthcoming in 1995).
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Law and Economics (K)
ABSTRACT : This paper analyzes developments at the Istanbul Stock Exchange and assesses the contribution of the Istanbul Stock Exchange to corporate sector development in Turkey in the early 1990s. With the amendments to the Capital Market Law in 1992, a new set of incentives were provided to the stock exchange. An appraisal of these incentive schemes is given in this study, providing a basis for the incentive-purchase idea. Although macroeconomic conditions are imperative in determining the success of a financial market development program, it should not be forgotten that the design of new financial instruments and new financial markets changes the initial status quo and can have adverse consequences upon market stability.
KEYWORDS: : Financial Liberalization; Stock Exchange; Financial Instruments

CODE : G 60
TITLE : Causes, Measures and Impact of the State Intervention: The Financial Sector: The Egyptian Example
AUTHOR : Mohieldin, Mahmoud
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1995
SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series 9507, 1995.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Financial Economics (G); Public Economics (H); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : This paper argues that the financial sector in Egypt over the period 1960-90 was subject to substantial state intervention in its structure and mechanisms. Such intervention is not of a regulatory or corrective nature but mainly repressive. The array of the adopted repressive measures deviated the operations of the Egyptian financial sector away from the market discipline and resulted in various distortions. State intervention in Egypt's financial sector can be explained by the condition of the financial system after independence, the impact of dominating ideologies during the late 1950s and 1960s, and/or anti-usury laws, but the main reason for intervention was to finance the budget deficit. Different forms of government intervention are analyzed, such as setting ceilings on interest rates, high reserve requirements, directed credit schemes, ownership of banks, intervention in the portfolio composition of banks, and extracting revenues from the inflation tax. The paper discusses the impact of such interventionist methods in Egypt, compared with other LDCs, and estimates the government revenues generated from particular repressive measures, such as the inflation tax, seignorage, and interest rate ceilings. It then discusses the main results of financial repression - capital flight, money substitution, hoarding gold as an inflation hedge, and the flourishing of informal financial transactions. Given the condition of Egypt's financial sector, the paper argues that financial liberalization would not be a remedy for the problems. Several measures should be adopted prior to and along with liberalization, such as sound macroeconomic policies, expedient fiscal practice, controlling the budget deficit, prudential regulation and adequate monitoring and supervision without interfering with the managerial autonomy of intermediaries, and institutional restructuring.
KEYWORDS: : State Intervention; Financial Sector; Financial Repression; Seignorage; Inflation Tax; Interest Rate Ceilings; Capital Flight; Money Substitution

CODE : H 1
TITLE : نشوء القطاع العام وتطوره في الوطن العربي
AUTHOR : El-Nasrawi, Abbas
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٣٧، يوليو ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣)، ص ٧٥-٨٧
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Public Sector

CODE : H 2
TITLE : تقييم دور الأساليب المختلفة لإعداد الموازنات في ترشيد الإنفاق الحكومي
AUTHOR : Mohamed, Ahmed El Shaheir Sayed Omar
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : المجلة العلمية لكلية التجارة، جامعة أسيوط، السنة العاشرة، العدد ١٦، ص ٢٠٦-٢٨٩
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Government Expenditure; Government Budget

CODE : H 3
TITLE : The Economic Prospect of the New Iranian Government
AUTHOR : Middle East Consultants
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME); JR 8 (Winter 1990), pages 71-85
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Economic Prospect

CODE : H 4
TITLE : The Taxation of Companies and Individuals: Iran
AUTHOR : Zoroofchi, Mahmoud; Webb, Nicholas C.
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation; 44(11), November 1990, pages 549-67
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Although the new Direct Taxation Act of Esfand 1366 took effect as of 21 March 1989, a number of ambiguities in the Act have yet to be clarified by official rulings and it remains to be seen how certain provisions will be applied in practice. This article overviews pertinent aspects of company and individual taxation in Iran.
KEYWORDS: National Taxation; Revenues; and Subsidies

CODE : H 5
TITLE : The Economic Consequences of the Gulf War
AUTHOR : Mofid, Kamran
REGION : Iran; Iraq
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : London and New York: Routledge, 1990, pages xxiv, 177.

ENTRY TYPE	:	Book
CLASSIFICATION	:	Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT	:	Discusses the economic consequences of the war between Iran and Iraq. Examines the impact of the conflict on the economies of Iran and Iraq, focusing on oil production and exports; foreign-exchange earnings; nondefense foreign trade; and the performance of the agricultural sector since the war. Presents a detailed study of the militarization of Iran and Iraq for the 1973-78 and 1979-85 periods. Demonstrates the world's double standards concerning the sales of arms to areas of conflict. Explores the impact of the war on the military expenditure and arms imports of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Estimates the economic costs of the war to Iran and Iraq, and assesses the cost of higher military burdens arising from militarization in terms of the potential foreign exchange forgone for Iran and Iraq. Concludes with a discussion of the measures to bring about long-term peace and security in the region.
KEYWORDS:	:	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies; Gulf War; Defense and War Economics

CODE	:	H 6
TITLE	:	The Role of Government Expenditures in the Development of the Non-oil Sectors in Kuwait
AUTHOR	:	Yousef, Abdulhadi A.; Mohammad, Yousuf H.
REGION	:	Kuwait
YEAR	:	1990
SOURCE	:	Middle East Business and Economic Review; 2(1), January 1990, pages 13-21.
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	National Government Expenditures; Economic Studies of Developing Countries Asian Countries

CODE	:	H 7
TITLE	:	الضريبة العامة على الدخل في المغرب: خواطر أولية
AUTHOR	:	Baradah, Abdel Kader برادة، عبد القادر
REGION	:	Morocco
YEAR	:	1990
SOURCE	:	المجلة المغربية للقانون والسياسة والاقتصاد، العدد ٢٣، ص ١٥٣-١٧٠
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Income Tax

CODE	:	H ٨
TITLE	:	تقديم الضريبة العامة على الدخل
AUTHOR	:	El Sharkie, Fatouh الشركي، فتوح
REGION	:	Morocco
YEAR	:	1990
SOURCE	:	المجلة المغربية للقانون والسياسة والاقتصاد، العدد ٢٣، ص ١٤١-١٥٢
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Tax Policy; Income Tax

CODE	:	H 9
TITLE	:	La mise en oeuvre de la privatisation au Maroc
AUTHOR	:	Benothmane, Mohamed Larbi
REGION	:	Morocco
YEAR	:	1990
SOURCE	:	The Moroccan Journal of Law, Politics and Economics;24

ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Industrial Organization (L); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: Privatization; Employment

CODE : H 10
 TITLE : Corporate Tax Holidays and Investment
 AUTHOR : Mintz, Jack M..
 REGION : Morocco; Developing Countries
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : World Bank Economic Review; 4(1), January 1990, pages 81-102
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)

ABSTRACT : Governments of developing countries commonly adopt tax holidays to encourage investment. This article evaluates the incentives provided by company income tax holidays and explains the importance of the timing of depreciation allowances in determining the effective tax rates and the cost of capital to firms considering additional investment during the holiday. If an asset is long-lived and depreciation allowances for tax purposes are accelerated, the tax holiday, by preventing depreciation deductions during periods of peak profits, may actually penalize a company for investing during the holiday. The closer the investment to the end of the holiday period, the more severe the penalty. If, instead, depreciations allowances may be deferred until after the holiday, this program of incentives is quite generous to the firm. How these sharply contrasting results may emerge is illustrated through estimation of effective tax rates and user costs of capital under tax holiday systems in Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Malaysia, Morocco, and Thailand.

KEYWORDS: : International Business and Multinational Enterprises; International Investment and Long-term Capital Movements Theory; Business Investment

CODE : H 11
 TITLE : Infrastructure Investment and Inflation in Saudi Arabia
 AUTHOR : Looney, Robert E.
 REGION : Saudi Arabia
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : International Journal of Transport Economics; 17(3), October 1990, pages 267-83.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Public Enterprises; Infrastructure

CODE : H 12
 TITLE : وفورات الحجم في النفقات الحكومية الجارية في المملكة العربية السعودية
 AUTHOR : مختار محمد، بلول، Baloul, Mouhkhtrar Mohamed
 REGION : Saudi Arabia
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : مجلة جامعة الملك سعود، المجلد الثاني، العلوم الإدارية (٢) ص ١٨١-١٩٦
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article

CLASSIFICATION :	Public Economics (H); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT :	يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحديد ما إذا كانت الزيادات في الدخل والسكان خلال الفترة من ١٩٧٢-١٩٨٢ قد صاحبها زيادات مماثلة في النفقات الجارية لحكومة المملكة العربية السعودية أم أن الاقتصاد قد حقق بعض وفورات الحجم بخصوص بعض أو كل هذه النفقات. وينقسم البحث إلى أربعة أجزاء: يستعرض الجزء الأول الأساس النظري للدرسة، بينما يتناول الجزء الثاني تحليل هيكل النفقات ومقارنة معدلات نموها بمعدلات نمو الدخل والسكان. ويقوم الجزء الثالث باختبار بعض النماذج القياسية لتحديد ما إذا كانت هناك وفورات حجم في نفقات الحكومة بينما يلخص الجزء الرابع أهم نتائج البحث
KEYWORDS:	Current Account Surplus

CODE :	H 13
TITLE :	Government Financial Management: Issues and Country Studies
AUTHOR :	Premchand, A., ed
REGION :	Turkey
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1990, pages x, 374.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT :	Twenty-one papers, eleven presented at a seminar held in Washington, D.C., in the fall of 1989, examine budgeting, expenditure control, accounting, and financial reporting. Papers focus on fiscal policy for growth and stability in developing countries; management of public money; the role of political institutions in the deficit; the role of public expenditure management in structural adjustment programs; rolling expenditure plans; institutional and operational issues of expenditure controls; government accounting; cash management; measuring efficiency in government; improving organizational functioning; how the courts interpret budget laws; and country studies on government financial management in Australia, Canada, China, India, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Latin America. Contributors are in the fields of accounting, public policy, and economics.
KEYWORDS:	National Budget; Deficit; and Debt; National Government Expenditures and Related Policies

CODE :	H 14
TITLE :	إمكانيات ترشيد الدعم في قطاع النقل المصري
AUTHOR :	El Hamaki, Ali Mohamed Hafez الحمافى، على محمد حافظ
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	المجلة العلمية للاقتصاد والتجارة - العدد الأول - يناير ١٩٩١
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Public Economics (H); Industrial Organization (I)
ABSTRACT :	يعتبر عدم استخدام حسابات التكلفة الاقتصادية بالنسبة للأموال المستثمرة في القطاع العام من الأسباب الهامة لعجز الموازنة العامة للدولة وتبدو هذه المشكلة واضحة بالنسبة للاستثمارات في قطاع النقل المصري، وقد ترتب على ذلك تزايد حجم الدعم الذي تقيمه الدولة لهذا القطاع بأنواعه (مباشر-غير مباشر-ضمني) وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى بحث إمكانيات ترشيد الدعم في قطاع النقل حيث تتعرض للأسس التي تبنى عليها حسابات التكلفة الاقتصادية ثم تبحث العلاقة بين هذه التكلفة وسياسة التسعير في قطاع النقل، ثم بناء على الدراسات السابقة في مجال تحديد التكلفة الاقتصادية حيث يتم تقييم هذه الدراسات تخرج الدراسة الحالية بالأسس التي تعتمد عليها في حساب التكلفة الاقتصادية. وتقدم الدراسة تحديد لأنواع الدعم الذي يتمتع به قطاع النقل وباء على ذلك يتم وضع مجموعة من المقترحات لترشيد الدعم ووضع سياسة سليمة للتسعير
KEYWORDS:	Pricing Policy; Subsidies Rationing

CODE : H 15
TITLE : Deficit Budgetaire et Normes de Depenses Publiques
AUTHOR : Ben Slama, Mohamed Moncef
REGION : General
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Cahiers de l'Institut d'Economie Quantitative; (9), Decembre, 1991, Instiut d'Economie Quantitative, Tunis.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Le passage de la conception Keynesienne des finances publiques, privilégiant le deficit spending, a la politique d'ajustement budgetaire, passe avec acuite le probleme de la poursuite d'une economie reguliere. D'ou l'obligation de definir un deficit budgetaire tolerable et d'orienter le debat vers les normes de depenses publiques de soutien a la croissance.

KEYWORDS: Budget Deficit; Public Expenditure

CODE : H 16
TITLE : Rational Ignorance: The Strategic Economics of Military Censorship
AUTHOR : Brenna, Timothy J.
REGION : Iraq
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Southern Economic Journal; 58(4), April 1992, pages 966-74
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : Military censorship exemplifies a situation where a principal rationally chooses to be ignorant of its agent's effort. Citizen aversion to extreme military tactics may limit the credibility of a military response to deter aggression. Deterrence may be enhanced if citizens cannot know the level of military effort or infer it from the level of damage or achievement of victory. Ignorance ex ante substitutes for commitment not to punish the military ex post for excessive zeal. The author assesses the likelihood of conditions for these models, their ethical implications, and their relevance to the U.S.

KEYWORDS: National Security and War; Asymmetric and Private Information

CODE : H 17
TITLE : (الدولة والقطاع الخاص في المغرب (١٩٥٦-١٩٨٠)
AUTHOR : برادة، عبد القادر Baradah, Abdel Kader
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : المجلة المغربية للقانون والسياسة والاقتصاد، العددان ٢٥، ٢٦، ص ١٦٣-١٧٨
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Industrial Organization (L); Economic History (N)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Private Sector; Role of the State

CODE : H 18
TITLE : الرقابة العليا للمالية العامة بالمغرب في أفق الإصلاحات الدستورية والسياسية
AUTHOR : حرکات، محمد Harakat, Mohamed
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : المجلة المغربية للقانون والسياسة والاقتصاد، العددان ٢٥، ٢٦، ص ١٠١-١١٢
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Law and Economics (K)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Public Finance; Constitutional Reform

CODE : H 19
TITLE : أزمة الديون الخارجية وآثارها على الاقتصادات العربية المدينة: دراسة تحليلية
AUTHOR : تحرير، جميل
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : المجلة العلمية لكلية الإدارة والاقتصاد - العدد الثالث
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : تقدم الدراسة في الجزء الأول تحليلاً لتطور وأسباب زيادة الديون الخارجية للدول العربية المدينة من خلال تحليل للعوامل المحلية والتي تتعلق بالدول المدينة والخارجية التي تتعلق بهيكل الاقتصاد العالمي. ويتعرض الجزء الثاني لهيكل الديون الخارجية وما طرأ عليه من تغيير خلال الفترة الأخيرة. والجزء الرابع عبارة عن قياس لأعباء الديون الخارجية من خلال مؤشرات محددة وواضحة، بينما يعتبر الجزء الأخير تحليلاً لأهم الآثار التي تركتها هذه الأزمة على الاقتصادات العربية مثل موازين المدفوعات، القدرة على الاستيراد، الاحتياجات الدولية .. الخ
KEYWORDS: Foreign Debt

CODE : H 20
TITLE : الدولة والاقتصاد والسياسة في الوطن العربي
AUTHOR : Amin, Samir أمين، سمير
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٦٤، أكتوبر ١٩٩٢ (السنة ١٥) ص ٤-٢٦
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Role of the State

CODE : H 21
TITLE : Subsidization Policies in Egypt: Neither Economic Growth nor Distribution
AUTHOR : Harik, I.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : International Journal of Middle East Studies; 24, 1992, pages 481-99
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Subsidization Policy; Distribution

CODE : H 22
TITLE : Assessing the Validity of Privatising the Public Manufacturing Sector
AUTHOR : Soliman, Nadia H.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : L'Egypte Contemporaine, LXXXIIIeme Annee, (427), pages 57-78
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Privatization; Manufacturing Sector

CODE : H 23
TITLE : التنمية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة وتحديات التسعينات
AUTHOR : Nagar, Ahmed Mounir نجار، أحمد منير
REGION : GCC
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : النشرة الاقتصادية - العدد ١٥ السنة الثانية - مارس ١٩٩٢ وزارة الخارجية - دولة الامارات
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : يتناول البحث الموارد المادية لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة واستخداماتها في القطاعات الاقتصادية المختلفة من زراعة وصناعة وخدمات ومدى مساهمة كل منها في مجمل الناتج المحلي وتطورها عبر فترة ١٩٨٥-٧٥ واتجاهاتها المستقبلية في التسعينات. كما يتناول الموارد البشرية وتركيبه السكان بين ١٩٨٥-٧٥، ومدى تلاؤمها مع قاعدة الموارد المادية وكفاءتها الإنتاجية
KEYWORDS: : Resources Allocations

CODE : H 24
TITLE : Government Budgets and Economic Outlook in the GCC Countries
AUTHOR : Azzam, H. T.
REGION : GCC
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME); JR , Spring 1992, - Symposium, pages 83-102
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Government Budget

CODE : H 25
TITLE : Pre-Gulf Conflict Military Expenditures by GCC: An Economic Analysis
AUTHOR : Fan, Liang Shing; Ghamdi, Ahmad M. A.
REGION : GCC; Iran
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali; 39(3), March 1992, pages 211-20.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : National Security and War; National Government Expenditures

CODE : H 26
TITLE : Guns Versus Butter in the Middle East: Paradoxes Surrounding the economic Impact of Defense Expenditure
AUTHOR : Looney, Robert E
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME); JR 15 (Winter 1992), pages 57-73
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	War and Defense Economics; Defense Expenditure

CODE :	H 27
TITLE :	Defense, Welfare, and Growth
AUTHOR :	Chan, Steve; Mintz, Alex, eds.
REGION :	Middle East; GCC
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	London and New York: Routledge, 1992, pages xiii, 248
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT :	Twelve papers examine the nonmilitary consequences of defense exertion. Papers focus on defense spending and economic performance; political-economic tradeoffs and British relative decline; guns, butter, and growth in Norway; defense, growth, and welfare in Japan; models of military expenditure; economic growth, investment, and military spending in India, 1950-88; the political economy of defense spending in South Korea; military burden, economic growth, and income inequality in Taiwan; the dual economy and Arab-Israeli use of force; the impact of military expenditures on human-capital development in the Arab Gulf states; a cross-national study of military participation, economic growth, and income inequality; and the responsibility of paying for defense.
KEYWORDS:	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies; Arab-Israeli Conflict; Welfare; Defense and War Economics

CODE :	H 28
TITLE :	Public Investment in Transport: A Test of the Hicks-Subisch Thesis for Saudi Arabia
AUTHOR :	Looney, Robert E.
REGION :	Saudi Arabia
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	International Journal of Transport Economics; 19(1), February 1992, pages 23-43.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Public Economics (H); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT :	Because of the failing oil revenues throughout the 1980's, Saudi Arabia, as most of the OPEC countries, was forced to introduce fiscal austerity programs. However, little is known about the criteria followed in setting expenditure priorities, particularly with reference to the transportation and communication sector. This paper deals with issues such as: how the Saudi Arabian authorities revised their allocations to the major budgetary categories following revenue developments during the fiscal year; the topic of supposed systematic unanticipated changes in revenues; the related issue of which categories gained or lost; and finally the possible insights as to the strategy followed by the government in setting budgetary priorities.
KEYWORDS:	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies; Infrastructures; Transportation; Public Enterprises

CODE :	H 29
TITLE :	The Taxation of Companies and Individuals: Yemen
AUTHOR :	Fallon, Geralyn M.
REGION :	Yemen
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation; 46(7), July 1992, pages 352-55.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT :	Although the Income Tax Law of 1991 took effect as from 12 April 1991 a number of ambiguities in the law have yet to be clarified by Executive Regulations and it remains to be seen how certain provisions will be applied in practice. This article overviews the general scheme applicable to companies and individuals.
KEYWORDS:	Business Taxes including sales and value added VAT; Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes; includes inheritance and gift taxes

CODE : H 30
TITLE : التنسيق في مجال تمويل العجز وتوظيف الفائض في ميزانيات دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية
AUTHOR : Hamdoush, B حمدوش، بشير
REGION : GCC
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : الرياض: مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية - ١٩٩٣
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : يحتوي البحث على التطورات المالية في دول مجلس التعاون خلال عقد الثمانينات، وتحليل مقارن لعجز (أو فائض) الميزانيات الحكومية وكيفية تمويله. وبرز ضرورة ومجالات التنسيق المالي بين دول مجلس التعاون، ولكن الواقع يدل على عدم وجود تنسيق في مجال تمويل رصيد الميزانية. فما هي معوقات التنسيق المالي؟ وما معنى آفاقه؟ تطرح الورقة بعض المقترحات لتسهيل عملية التنسيق والنهوض بها
KEYWORDS: : Coordination; Financial Policies

CODE : H 31
TITLE : دور التدخل الحكومي في تحقيق كفاءة الإنتاج والاستهلاك في حالة السلع الضرورية
AUTHOR : Attiya, Abdel Kader Mohamed عطية، عبد القادر محمد
REGION : Gulf
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية، المجلد الواحد والعشرون، العدد الثالث/الرابع
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Role of the State; Basic Commodities; Production Efficiency

CODE : H 32
TITLE : Budgetary Policy and Political Liberty: A Cross-Sectional Analysis
AUTHOR : Habibi, Nader
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : World Development; 22(4), 1994
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Budget Policies

CODE : H 33
TITLE : Predicting the Governemt's Decision to Seek Rescheduling of External Debt
AUTHOR : Charbaji, Abdul Razzak; Ali, Hamdi F.; Mrrash, Mohammed
REGION : Lebanon
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Journal of Applied Economics; (25), 1993, pages 751-57.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); International Economics (F); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Drawing on the relevant literature on the link between economic growth and external debt accumulation of less-developed countries (LDCs), this study seeks to identify the variables leading countries to experience debt servicing difficulties. Discriminant analysis was used to distinguish between rescheduling and non-rescheduling countries. The available data are the values of financial ratios for 75 LDCs in 1988. The common log and sin transformations were applied to the ratios, resulting in variables that satisfied the discriminant function model. Ten variables representing debt burden, the foreign exchange position and the domestic economic situation were found to be significant in exploring the decision to reschedule. The model can be useful for both financial institutions and borrowing countries.

KEYWORDS: : Sovereign Risk; Sovereign Debt; Rescheduling; Debt management

CODE : H 34
TITLE : The Economic Reconstruction of Lebanon: War, Peace and Modernization
AUTHOR : Saidi, Nasser
REGION : Lebanon
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Collings, D., ed. Peace for Lebanon? Lynne Rienner Publishers, Boulder, London.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : A program for the successful modernization and reconstruction of Lebanon should comprise: domestic political reform and modernization; an international agreement and fund; domestic policies aimed at reconstruction; and the implementation of regional development policies. The paper suggests reforms to address medium- and long-term economic policy issues.

KEYWORDS: : Reconstruction; Investment; International; Stabilization Policy

CODE : H 35
TITLE : The European Community Commission Proposal on Carbon/Energy Tax and the OPEC Response.
AUTHOR : Fawzi, Aloulou
REGION : OPEC
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Harvard University
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The objective of this paper is to shed light on the European Community Commission proposal on carbon and energy tax in order to explain why it is bad for OPEC, and to propose possible OPEC responses.

KEYWORDS: : Energy/Carbon Tax; Oil Industry; Tradeable Permits

CODE : H 36
TITLE : المؤسسة العمومية في الجزائر بين التخطيط المركزي واقتصاد السوق.
AUTHOR : شرابي، عبد العزيز Sharabi, Abdel Aziz
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : مجلة العلوم الانسانية لجامعة قسطنطينية ١٩٩٣
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Systems (P); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : تتناول هذه الدراسة محاولة لتغيير أزمة المؤسسة العمومية في الجزائر، خصائص المرحلة الانتقالية العمومية من اقتصاد مخطط الى اقتصاد السوق، ثم الإجراءات اتخاذها من أجل إعادة بحث عملية التنمية دون المساس بالضرورة بالطابع العمومي للملكية

KEYWORDS: : Public Institutions

CODE : H 37
TITLE : L'ajustement structurel du secteur prive dans le monde arabe
AUTHOR : Corm, George
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Colloque CEDEJ "L'economie du Proce-Orient dans une perspective de paix"
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : This study attempts at comparing the level of taxation between Arab countries and other countries in the region or in the industrialised world. It shows the very high dependency of budget resources on indirect taxation and the very low level of effective direct taxation (and not nominal rates). Given the large amount of individual wealth gathered in the region during the last twenty years, the author believes that arab tax system should close loopholes in direct taxation and reform the various tax incentives that should be directly linked to improving management capacities and technical skills in the provate sector.
KEYWORDS: : Taxation; Incentives; Technology

CODE : H 38
TITLE : Qatar: Taxation Regime for Foreign Entities Following the Fundamental Reform of Existing Income Tax Regulations
AUTHOR : Sexton, Finbarr
REGION : Qatar
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Bulletin for International Fiscal DocumentationI, 48 (1), Pages: 14-20
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : In mid-1993 the State of Qatar introduced a comprehensive income tax reform, covering the taxation of profits and capital income of businesses operating in Qatar. This article summarizes the new provisions and is supplemented by comments on relevant practice directives which continue to be effective under the new regulations.
KEYWORDS: : International Fiscal Issues; National Taxation; Revenue; and Subsidies; Tax Reform

CODE : H 39
TITLE : The Public Enterprise Sector in Turkey: Perfomrance and Productivity Growth, 1973-1988
AUTHOR : Ozmucur, Sulayman; Karatas, Cevat
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Senses, Fikret, ed. Recent Industialization Experience of Turkey in a Gobal Context? Grcenwood Press, Westport, Conneticut, 1994. (ISBN 0-313-27381-2)
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Public Enterprises

CODE : H 40
TITLE : Estatisme Versus Privatization: The Changing Economic Role of the State in Nine Arab Countries
AUTHOR : Ayubi, Nazih
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1995
SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series No. 9511, 1995.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed.
KEYWORDS: : Role of the State

CODE : H 41
TITLE : Regulation of Telecom in Developing Countries: Outcomes, Incentives and Commitment
AUTHOR : Galal, A.

REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1995
 SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working paper Series No. 9512, 1995.
 ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
 CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed.
 KEYWORDS: Telecommunications Regulation; Role of the State

CODE : H 42
 TITLE : The Role of the State: The Case of Egypt
 AUTHOR : Handoussa, Heba
 REGION : Egypt
 YEAR : 1995
 SOURCE : J. Harris, J. Hunter & C.M. Lewis, eds. The New Institutional Economics and Third World Development (Routledge, London), Summer 1995.
 ENTRY TYPE : Book
 CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H)
 ABSTRACT : This paper adopts a neoinstitutional approach to analyse the changing economic role of the state under liberalization, taking Egypt as a case study. Part I provides an analytical framework that establishes the boundaries of the state in a less developed economy. The conclusion is that state intervention should embrace - in addition to stabilization, regulation, correcting for market failure and redistribution - the process of "catching up" by manipulating industrial policy and building up institutions that reduce uncertainty and promote the acquisition of knowledge. Part II tests four hypotheses concerning the weaknesses in Egypt's process of liberalization: (1) Under-regulation of product and factor markets has resulted in increased misallocation and monopoly behaviour; (2) Over-regulation of the institutional structure has raised transaction costs and created agency problems; (3) The persistence of centralized controls over public enterprises is responsible for deteriorating performance; (4) Divestiture is necessary for efficiency only if the state is unable to break the link between the bureaucracy and the state-owned enterprises. The evidence is consistent with each hypothesis and highlights the importance of legislative reform as a necessary complement to comprehensive liberalization. Part III summarizes the achievements of the recent stabilization and liberalization programme and stresses the need for the state to play a new role in the context of poverty alleviation and in the integration of the informal sector into the modern economy.
 KEYWORDS: Role of State

CODE : H 43
 TITLE : Industrial Policy and the Role of the State in Egypt: The Relevance of the East-Asian Experience
 AUTHOR : Said, Mona
 REGION : Egypt
 YEAR : 1995
 SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working paper Series No. 9514, 1995.
 ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
 CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed.
 KEYWORDS: Industrial Policy; Role of the State

CODE : H 44
 TITLE : Public Spending, Political Structure and Growth: Evidence for the Middle East - N. Africa in an International Perspective
 AUTHOR : Mohtadi, Hamid
 REGION : General
 YEAR : 1995
 SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series 9506, 1995, Cairo, Egypt.
 ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Economic Systems (P)

ABSTRACT : This paper develops a theoretical model to show that the degree to which government expenditures enhance economic growth depends on the extent of external spillover effects, that is, the extent of their publicness. Endogenizing Barro's government via citizen input, within an endogenous growth optimal control framework, this effect is shown, in turn, to depend on the political structure. Large external spillover effects result when citizen input is channeled through public interest groups. By contrast, external spillover effects are smaller, the more dominant are private interest groups (i.e. rent seekers). Because of the relatively smaller informational asymmetries in democracies as compared to non-democracies, rent seeking activities are more likely to become public knowledge in democracies. By contrast, because of the greater ease to organize in a democracy, public interest groups are more likely to dominate under democratic institutions. Greater spillover effects should thus be expected in democracies than in non-democracies. This implies that the impact of government expenditures on economic growth should be larger in democratic regimes and smaller in non-democratic regimes. A cross-sectional test of 89 countries from 1960 to 1990 using Summers and Heston data set finds strong support for this hypothesis.

KEYWORDS: Government Expenditures; Spillover Effect

CODE : H 45

TITLE : The Role of Public Finance in Economic Development: An Empirical Investigation

AUTHOR : Smith, P. ; Wahba, J.

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1995

SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series No. 9508, 1995.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : This paper argues that the role of the government in the economic sphere should not be minimal. On the other hand, it should not replace the market. The government should supplement and enable the market to function. The state has a role to play, especially in the development process. Given the nature of developing countries (their need to create infrastructure, and the widespread existence of externalities and distortions), the role of the government must be greater in LDCs than in more advanced economies. The paper will adopt an empirical approach to try to examine whether governments facilitate or hinder the path towards development. The intervention of government in the economy takes a number of forms, either through the budget or through regulation. The paper will thus focus on the use of fiscal instruments, or public expenditure and revenues, in assessing the role of the government in development. Overall, the empirical findings suggest that the government plays a positive role in the process of economic development. The results bring out a positive relation between public expenditure and development. The results also suggest that external sources of revenue such as foreign aid and non-tax revenue (such as from oil) have not always been effectively used by governments in LDCs. In addition, these results may highlight what types of finance help or hinder the process of economic development which are important for policy-makers

KEYWORDS: Industrial Policy; Role of the State Government Intervention; Empirical Studies; Government Revenues

CODE : H 46

TITLE : Changing the Role of the State in Subsidized Housing: the Case of a Developing Environment

AUTHOR : Sabri, Nidal

REGION : Palestine

YEAR : 1995

SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series, 9505, 1995, Cairo, Egypt.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : In developing countries the need for subsidized housing is very high and the shortage of housing units is very significant. The programs conceived with a view to dealing with housing shortages fluctuate according to the availability of public sources of funds and changes in priorities. Hence, there is a need to examine the role of the state in subsidized housing. This study is aimed at discussing the changing role of the state in subsidized housing, to suggest new alternative methods of financing housing requirements relevant to the developing environment, and to explain the investment analysis techniques employed. The experience of the subsidized housing programs in the Occupied Palestinian Territories will be summarized as an example of developing environment. Thereafter, investment analysis models of financing housing programs will be developed and formulated. Such suggested financial models may be adapted by central and local governments as an alternative to direct subsidized programs. The models will include suggested institutions and financial instruments, and the theoretical investment formulas and bases which may be applicable to most developing countries in order to fulfill the social and economic objectives of subsidizing the housing sector.

KEYWORDS: Subsidization; Housing

CODE : H 47

TITLE : The Changing Role of the State from a Turkish Perspective

AUTHOR : Adaman, F.; Sertel, M.

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1995

SOURCE : Economic Research Forum, Working Paper Series, 9510, 1995, Cairo, Egypt.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Public Economics (H); Economic Systems (P); Economic History (N)

ABSTRACT : The paper opens with a historical account of ownership traditions in Turkey, from Mehmet II's agreement with the Venetians after the 1453 fall of Constantinople to ownership, private and public, under the Republic as of 1923. The rationale for Turkey's statist model is then discussed, and the country's development is viewed within Douglass North's perspective of institutional innovativeness. Next, the paper turns to the discussion of privatization and a new role of the state in Turkey. A factual account is given of the extent of privatization, and an evaluation of the outcome is presented. As the consensus for further privatization continues, there is a need for a proper examination of arguments for and against it. Some common arguments are summarized, and then three new notions are introduced - a new institutional design for the ownership and management of the public sector, regulation by participation, and the idea of a partnership market. Finally, the paper draws attention to workers' enterprises, operating at arm's length from partnership markets and matching the performance of entrepreneurial firms, as an alternative form of privatization.

KEYWORDS: Ownership; Privatization

CODE : I 1
TITLE : تطور مؤشرات نوعية الحياة في الوطن العربي، نظرة مسحية
AUTHOR : Abdel Fadil, Mahmoud عبد الفضيل، محمود
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٣٨، أغسطس ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣)، ص ٦٠-٧٩
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Human Development Indicators

CODE : I 2
TITLE : On the Effect of Subsidies to Basic Food Commodities in Egypt
AUTHOR : Yitzhaki, Shlomo
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Oxford Economic Papers, N.-S.; 42(4), October 1990, pages 772-92.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: General Welfare Programs; National Taxation; Revenue; and Subsidies; Consumer Economics Expenditure Patterns and Consumption of Specific Items

CODE : I 3
TITLE : Social Welfare in Iran
AUTHOR : Prigmore, Charles S.
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Elliott, Doreen; Mayadas, Nazneen S.; Watts, Thomas D., eds. The World of Social Welfare: Social Welfare and Services in an International Context. Foreword by James Midgley, Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1990, pages 171-82.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Welfare; Health; and Education; General Welfare Programs

CODE : I 4
TITLE : Income Distribution in Jordan
AUTHOR : Abu-Jaber, Kamel; Buhbe, Matthes; Smadi, Mohammad, eds.
REGION : Jordan, Palestine
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Westview Special Studies on the Middle East. Boulder and Oxford: Westview Press, 1990., pages vii, 208.
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Ten papers examine distributional aspects of economic and social development in Jordan, addressing the relationship between economic development and income distribution, dealing with the economics of wage and income distribution in an empirical manner, and assessing the links between distributional issues and social policy. Papers focus on the social dimension in Jordan's approach to development; Jordan's income distribution in retrospect; determinants of inequality in economic development; economic inequality in Jordan, 1973-86; wage distribution among private sector workers subject to social security regulation; male-female wage differentiation by economic activity and education; income distribution and its social impact in the occupied territories; the poverty line in Jordan; the Jordanian social security scheme and income distribution; and health care expenditure and its impact on income groups. Contributors are Kamel Abu-Jaber, Matthes Buhbe, Mohammad Smadi, Adeeh Haddad, Radwan Ali Sha'ban, Abdelfattah Abu-Shokor, Mohammad Al-Soqour, Saleh Al-Shasawneh, Ghassan Musallam, Taher Kana'an, Ahmed Malkawi, Fayez Taraweneh and Abed Karabsheh.

KEYWORDS: : Income Distribution; National Income Accounting Theory and Procedures; Social Security

CODE : I 5

TITLE : آفاق اتحاد المغرب العربي

AUTHOR : El-Filaly, Mostafa

REGION : Morocco

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٣٢، فبراير ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٢) ص ٤١-٦٣

ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article

CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Integration

CODE : I 6

TITLE : Defining Poverty in a Dualistic Subsistence Context: A Comment on Haaland and Keddeman and an Alternative Estimate

AUTHOR : Jamal, Vali

REGION : Somalia

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Economic Development and Cultural Change; 38(4), July 1990, pages 833-44.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Economics of Poverty

CODE : I 7

TITLE : Egyptian Child Mortality: A Household, Proximate Determinants Approach

AUTHOR : Aly, Hassan Y.

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : Journal of Developing Areas; 25(4), July 1991, pages 541-52.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Health Production: Nutrition; Mortality; Morbidity; Disability; and Economic Behavior; Fertility; Child Care; Children

CODE : I 8
TITLE : Egypt: Alleviating Poverty During Structural Adjustment
AUTHOR : World Bank
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : A World Bank Country Study. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1991, pages xxvi, 242.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Analyzes the causes of poverty in Egypt in the context of the present economic crisis; assesses the distributional impacts of the macroeconomic reforms envisaged under the proposed structural adjustment program; and outlines a strategy for policy interventions to alleviate the aggravation of poverty which might otherwise result. Based on a World Bank mission to Egypt in October-November 1989. Presents a profile of the poverty problem in Egypt and examines the characteristics of the poor. Analyzes the causes and determinants of their condition, discussing assets, employment, income transfers, social services, and taxation. Assesses the social costs of the present economic crisis and considers the likely impacts of the proposed macroeconomic adjustment program on the most vulnerable groups in Egyptian society. Proposes a poverty alleviation strategy and outlines the role that the Bank could play to assist the Egyptian Government in the implementation of this strategy. Annexes present data and statistical tables on poverty and income; demographics; employment and wages; nutrition; health; housing; water supply; education; social security and taxation; and the social sectors budget.

KEYWORDS: : Welfare and Poverty; Economywide Country Studies

CODE : I 9
TITLE : تعريف محدودى الدخل فى مصر
AUTHOR : كريم، كريمة Karim, Karima
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثانية والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٦، ص ٥-٤٠
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Income Distribution; Equity

CODE : I 10
TITLE : The Nature and Determinants of Socioeconomic Inequality Among Peasant Households in Southern Sudan
AUTHOR : House, William J.
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : World Development; 19(7), July 1991, pages 867-84.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Human Resources; Income Distribution; Migration (nutrition, health, education, fertility, household structure and formation, labor markets); Measurement and Analysis of Poverty; Personal Income and Wealth Distribution; Micro Analysis of Farm Firms; Farm Households; and Farm Input Markets

CODE : I 11
TITLE : Cette Chere Sante: Une Analyse Economique du Systeme de Sante en Algerie
AUTHOR : Bouzina Oufriha, Fatima Zohra
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Algeria: O.P.U., 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT : Analyse de l'organisation et du fonctionnement de differents segments de soins, des modalites de leur financement, des statuts de leurs acteurs. L'ouvrage est centre sur l'analyse des agents et des operations de financement de la DNS - de sa tres forte augmentation sur longue periode. Mais il analyse l'inefficiency et l'inefficacite du systeme a travers une dependance sanitaire extreme en termes de medicaments.
KEYWORDS: Economics of Health

CODE : I 12
TITLE : Robustness of Poverty Measurements
AUTHOR : El-Laithy, Heba
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : L'Egypte Contemporaine, LXXXIIIeme Annee, (429, 430), pages 29-53
ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article
CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Poverty

CODE : I 13
TITLE : Hunger and Poverty in Iraq, 1991
AUTHOR : Dreze, Jean; Gazdar, Haris
REGION : Iraq
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : World Development;20(7), July 1992, pages 921-45
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : This paper examines the impact of economic sanctions, war and internal conflicts on the well-being of the civilian population of Iraq during and after the Gulf war. Particular attention is paid to the issue of food entitlements and nutritional deprivation. The paper is based primarily on data collected by the authors in August/September 1991 through household surveys and related investigations carried out in different parts of Iraq. Economic reasoning and empirical analysis both point to very high levels of poverty, mortality and nutritional deprivation in 1991. Further, the sharp decline in living standards in this period clearly relates to the collapse of economic activity as a result of the war and economic sanctions.
KEYWORDS: Measurement and Analysis of Poverty; National Security and War; Empirical Studies

CODE : I 14
TITLE : Education and Research in Management in Algeria
AUTHOR : Koudri, Ahmed
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Cahiers de l'Institut des Sciences Economiques, March 1995, Alger.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT : The present system of Algerian education and research in management is inefficient. The article's purpose is to demonstrate the system's deficiency and to propose different solutions in order to improve it. Teachers and management practices used in Algerian enterprises do not encourage the improvement of the system.
KEYWORDS: Research in Management; Education System

CODE : I 15
TITLE : Crise de l'Etat - Providence et Ordre Social au Caire
AUTHOR : Khouri Dagher, N.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Colonna, F. ; Dauod, Z., eds. Etre Marginal au Maghreb, CNRS, Paris, 1993
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : The paper summarizes the major findings of research carried out to analyze the strategies developed by poor families in Cairo to cope with the combination of deep economic crisis and a retreating welfare state. The study is based on field research carried out in the low-income neighborhood of Mansheyet Nasser, in Cairo, in the mid-80s. "Marginality" was found to be an inappropriate concept to describe the lives of the poor in Cairo. Reliance on social networks as survival strategies were found to play a vital role, growing out of necessity rather than tradition. Mental strategies of defense, including post-rationalization and turning back to "tradition", played also an important psychological role. The "double game victim/actor", whereby citizens are not always found to be part of the explanation or the maintenance of social order.

KEYWORDS: Poverty; Households; Survival Strategies

CODE : I 16

TITLE : The Health Profile in a High Fertility Region: The Arab Countries

AUTHOR : Sulayman, Al Qudsi

REGION : Arab Countries

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Teebi; Farrag. eds. Genetic Disorder Among the Population of the Middle East, Cambridge, 1995.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : The paper examines the health sector in the Arab countries. It has three major objectives. First, to review the health profile; causes of mortality and morbidity; and variations in basic indicators. Secondly, it discusses the fertility and mortality rates and provides an explanation for the lagging fertility rates despite development. Thirdly, it utilizes macro and micro data sets to empirically estimate the determinants of fertility levels. The paper concludes with a number of policy measures.

KEYWORDS: Fertility; Mortality; Micro-Macro Framework; Health Sector

CODE : I 17

TITLE : A Means to Closing Gaps: Disaggregated Human Development Index

AUTHOR : Akder, A Halis

REGION : General

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : United Nations Development Programme Occasional Papers No. 18, 1995.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Within each country, there are very significant disparities and gaps - among subregions, between the sexes, between urban and rural areas and among ethnic groups. Operationalizing human development requires some analysis of the distribution of human development itself.

KEYWORDS: Human Development; Human Development Index; Disaggregation

CODE : I 18

TITLE : استيعاب العمالة العائدة: حالة الأردن والسودان ومصر ولبنان واليمن

AUTHOR : عبد اللطيف، عادل محمد Abdel Latif, Adel Mohamed

REGION : Egypt; Jordan; Syria; Yemen

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٨٢، إبريل ١٩٩٤ (السنة ١٦) ص ٤٨-٧٤

ENTRY TYPE : Journal- Article

CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Return Migration

CODE : I 19
TITLE : The State, Urban Households, and the Management of Everyday Life: Food and Social Order in Egypt
AUTHOR : Khouri Dagher, N.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1995
SOURCE : Hoodfar, H., Singman, D., eds. Development, Change and Gender in Cairo: a View from the Household, Indiana University Press, 1995.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Health Education and Welfare (I); Microeconomics (D); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Because food represents the major item of household expenditure and because a decrease in food subsidies is considered a major target within the Structural Adjustment Plan, food represents a good starting point to analyze both strategies to cope with the economic recession and the popular perceptions of the retreat of the welfare state in Egypt today. The paper is based on field work carried out in the spontaneous, low-income neighborhood of Mansheyet Nasser in the mid-1980s. Reliance on social networks as alternative networks of production and exchange, and development of mental strategies for resistance, including notably a reliance on a traditionalistic discourse, play a major role in explaining the adaptation of the poor to a difficult economic situation. In the mid-1980s, perceptions of the State were ambivalent, but with a hidden, although non-declared, recognition of the State's assistance effort to provide food security. However, with the growing recession of the 1990s, the spread of Islamist ideology and the low incidence of food riots may mean that perceptions of the State are changing, as well as the forms of popular political protest.

KEYWORDS: : Food Subsidies; Political Protest; Social Order; Structural Adjustment; Islamic Ideology

CODE : J 1
TITLE : Children's Economic Socialization: Summarizing the Cross-Cultural Comparison of Ten Countries
AUTHOR : Leiser, David; Sevon, Guje; Levy, Daphna
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Economic Psychology; 11(4), December 1990, pages 591-614.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT : This paper summarizes the cross-cultural study of economic socialization detailed in the previous papers in this issue. The sample was drawn from 10 countries: Algeria, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Israel (town and kibbutz), Norway, Poland, West Germany, and Yugoslavia and administered to children age 8, 11, and 14. The topics covered were: (a) understanding who decides what, and why (prices, salaries, savings and investment, the mint; (h) reasoning: how well do children appreciate the consequences of economic events of national dimension; (c) attitudes: how do they account for the economic fate of individuals. In addition to the tabulation of answer types to individual questions, the authors subjected the data in each main part of the questionnaire to a multi dimensional scaling analysis. The progression with age is clear and in line with previous investigations in various countries. The differences between countries are harder to interpret and reasons for this are discussed.
KEYWORDS: : Demographic Economics; Cross-Country Analysis

CODE : J 2
TITLE : The Impact of Migrants' Remittances on the Egyptian Economy
AUTHOR : Kandil, Magda; Metwally, Mohamady
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : International Migration; XXVIII (2), June 1990, pages 159-180
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Over the last three years, Egypt has experienced a massive outflow of Egyptians migrating to work in neighboring oil-producing Arab countries. The impact of the migrants' remittances on the Egyptian economy is analyzed in the context of a standard macroeconomic model. The structural equations are then estimated for the Egyptian economy, and the impact of remittances on the major components of aggregate demand in Egypt is analyzed. The paper concludes by drawing policy implications to maximize the positive impact of migrants' remittances on the Egyptian economy.
KEYWORDS: : International Migration; Workers' Remittances; Structural Relations

CODE : J 3
TITLE : Education and Child Mortality in Egypt
AUTHOR : Aly, Hassan Y.; Grabowski, Richard
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : World Development; 18(5), May 1990, pages 733-42.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT : This paper analyzes the relative importance of education in reducing child mortality in Egypt. It uses World Fertility Survey data on various proximate determinants of child mortality for children three and younger and five and younger separately, as well as for urban and rural households separately. The results indicate that the number of pregnancies, the existence of a blood relationship between spouses, access to clean water, and adequate sanitation are relatively more important than other variables in directly affecting child mortality. In addition, only in rural areas is the wife's education a significant factor in reducing child mortality.
KEYWORDS: : Demographic Economics; Economics of Education; Economics of Health; Child Mortality

CODE : J 4
TITLE : International Handbook on Internal Migration.
AUTHOR : Nam, Charles B.; Serow, William J.; Sly, David F., eds.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Westport, Conn. and London: Greenwood Press, 1990, pages xv, 438.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Twenty-one migration case studies provide comprehensive overviews of migration within individual countries. Studies examine data on migration, focusing on definitions, sources, and quality of data; principal population movements, including the national level, interregional migration, and migration in the metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or urban-rural context; characteristics of those who move; demographic, social, environmental, economic, and political consequences of migration at the aggregate level; reasons people move; and consequences of migration at the individual level. Countries studied are Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, Egypt, France, West Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, Poland, the Soviet Union, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

KEYWORDS: Demographic Economics; Internal Migration

CODE : J 5
TITLE : Education, Income, and Desired Fertility in Egypt: A Revised Perspective
AUTHOR : Cochrane, Susan Hill; Khan, M. Ali; Osheba, Ibrahim Khodair T.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Economic Development and Cultural Change; 38(2), January 1990, pages 313-39.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Demographic Economics; Economics of Education

CODE : J 6
TITLE : Methodological Considerations in Measuring Women's Labor Force Activity in Developing Countries: The Case of Egypt
AUTHOR : Anker, Richard
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Sirageldin, Ismail; Sorkin, Alan; Frank, Richard, eds. Female Labor Force Participation and Development. Research in Human Capital and Development Series, vol. 6, Greenwich, Conn. and London: JAI Press, 1990, pages 27-58.

ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Labor Markets; Demographic Characteristics; Demographic Economics; Economics of Minorities; Economics of Discrimination; Women

CODE : J 7
TITLE : International Handbook on Internal Migration: Egypt
AUTHOR : El-Attar, Mohamed
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Nam, Charles B.; Serow, William J.; Sly, David F., eds. International Handbook on Internal Migration. Westport, Conn. and London: Greenwood Press, 1990, pages 103-24.

ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Demographic Economics; Labor Mobility; National and International Migration

CODE : J 8
TITLE : Socioeconomic Consequences of High Fertility for the Family
AUTHOR : DeLancey, Virginia
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Acsadi, George T. F.; Johnson Acsadi, Gwendolyn; Bulatao, Rodolfo A., eds. Population Growth and Reproduction in Sub-Saharan Africa: Technical Analyses of Fertility and its Consequences. A World Bank Symposium, Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1990, pages 115-30.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Microeconomics (D)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Demographic Economics; Consumer Economics Living Standards; Composition of Overall Expenditures; and Empirical Consumption and Savings Studies

CODE : J 9
TITLE : Female Labor Force Participation and Development
AUTHOR : Sirageldin, Ismail; Sorkin, Alan; Frank, Richard, eds
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Research in Human Capital and Development Series, vol. 6, Greenwich, Conn. and London: JAI Press, 1990, pages xi, 273.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT : Ten papers discuss the conceptual and methodological issues in female labor-force participation and examine labor-force participation in both developed and developing societies. Papers focus on female labor supply and fertility in developed countries; occupational segregation by gender; methodological considerations in measuring women's labor-force activity in Egypt; making female labor-force participation count in population censuses in Paraguay; reference groups, occupational class, and married women's labor-force participation; gender differences in the effects of mental health on labor-force participation; child health and other determinants of single mothers' labor supply and earnings; the labor-force participation of American Indian women; female work roles in Kuwait; and the mode of agricultural production and female labor-force participation.
KEYWORDS: Demographic Economics; Time Allocation; Work Behavior; and Employment

CODE : J 10
TITLE : Le Chomage Apparent et la Structure du Marche du Travail en Egypte.
AUTHOR : El Khawaga, Laila
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Revue Tiers Monde, t.xxx1(121), Janvier-Mars, 1990.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Unemployment; Labor Market Structure

CODE : J 11
TITLE : سياسات الأجور والأسعار والعدالة الاجتماعية في مصر
AUTHOR : المهدى، خليفة محمد El Mahdy, Khalifa Mohamed
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : المجلة العلمية لكلية التجارة، جامعة أسيوط، السنة العاشرة، العدد ١٦، ص ١٠٥-١٥٠
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Social Equity; Wage-Price Relation

CODE : J 12
 TITLE : Rural Inequality and Rural-Push versus Urban-Pull Migration: The Case of Iran, 1956-1976
 AUTHOR : Mohtadi, Hamid
 REGION : Iran
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : World Development; 18(6), June 1990, pages 837-44
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Using Iranian data (1956-76), this paper reexamines the classic debate on rural-push versus urban-pull migration. Following a discussion of the push vs. pull distinction, a method is introduced to operationalize such a distinction for empirical testing. The connection between rural inequality and push versus pull factors is then analyzed for Iran. Drawing on an earlier study which showed the dominance of push factors among the landless and pull factors among the landed farmers, this paper shows that overall migration (among both groups) responded more to push than to pull factors during the 1956-76 period.

KEYWORDS: : Labor Mobility; National and International Migration; Rural Economics; Rural Push Migration; Urban Pull Migration; Empirical Studies; Migration; Rural Inequality

CODE : J 13
 TITLE : الخصائص الفردية والأسرية للعاطلين عن العمل ولانتها بالنسبة لعبء البطالة وسياسة التشغيل
 AUTHOR : Issa, M. S عيسى، محمود سيد عبده
 REGION : Jordan
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Ministry of Planning (UNFPA/ILO Project), Jordan, 1992.
 ENTRY TYPE : Report
 CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : مجال الدراسة هو العاطلين عن العمل وفقا لمسح أسري أجرى في الأردن عام ١٩٩٠ كمرحلة أولى من مسح السكان والصحة الأسرية. تهدف الدراسة إلى متابعة التطورات التي حدثت على معدل البطالة وعلى خصائص العاطلين عن العمل الفردية والأسرية منذ عام ١٩٨٧ ودلالة ذلك بالنسبة لسياسة التشغيل وشبكة الأمان الاجتماعي. القسم الأول من الدراسة: خصائص العاطلين حسب النوع والعمر والتعليم وخبرة العمل السابقة والإقامة وخصائص الأسرة. القسم الثاني: عن معدلات البطالة العامة والنوعية (حسب النوع والعمر والتعليم والإقامة والحالة الاجتماعية) وحسب خصائص الأسرة (عدد أفرادها، عدد المشتغلين، عدد العاطلين، عمل أفرادها بالخارج، عدد الحاصلين على تعليم عال). تضمنت الدراسة تحليلا إحصائيا متعددًا (لوجستيكي) للمحددات الفردية والأسرية لاحتمال تعطل الفرد

KEYWORDS: : Unemployment; Employment Policy; Empirical Studies

CODE : J 14
 TITLE : خصائص المشتغلين لدى أنفسهم (لحساب الخاص) وتطوراتهم في الفترة ١٩٧٩-١٩٨٩، وسياسة النهوض بالعمل في المشروعات الخاصة الصغيرة
 AUTHOR : Issa, M. S عيسى، محمود سيد عبده
 REGION : Jordan
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Ministry of Planning (UNFPA/ ILO Project), Jordan, 1990.
 ENTRY TYPE : Report

CLASSIFICATION :	Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT :	مجال الدراسة هو العاملين لحسابهم الخاص ضمن القوى العاملة الأردنية وفقا لمسح أسرى أجرى عام ١٩٨٧، وهم جزء هام من القطاع غير المنتظم. وتهدف الدراسة إلى معرفة خصائص هذه الفئة العمرية والتعليمية والاجتماعية واختلافها عن الفئات الأخرى من العاملين كأصحاب العمل والمشتغلين بأجر والمشتغلين لدى ذويهم، بغرض التعرف على الأفراد المهنيين لمزاولة العمل الخاص، وعلى مجالات العمل الحر. تناولت الدراسة أولا: الوزن النسبي لهذه الفئة من العاملين حسب النوع والمهنة والصناعة والإقامة. ثانيا: الخصائص الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للعاملين لحسابهم الخاص وتباين دخل العامل حسب الحالة العملية والنشاط والتعليم. ثالثا: مستوى التشغيل والبطالة حسب الحالة العملية والمهنة والتعليم
KEYWORDS:	Self Employment; Micro Enterprises; Informal Sector

CODE :	J 15
TITLE :	Major Employment Issues in Some Arab Countries
AUTHOR :	Amerah, Mohamad S.
REGION :	Jordan; Egypt; North Yemen; Morocco
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Royal Scientific Society, Amman, Jordan, 1990.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT :	This study provides an overview of major employment issues in six Arab countries, namely: Jordan, Egypt, North Yemen, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia in the 1980s. It examines the basic features of labor markets, along with the implications of out-migration. In addition, it surveys the range of employment strategies pursued by governments as reflected through employment promotion policies on both demand and supply sides.
KEYWORDS:	Labor Markets; Out-Migration; Employment Strategy

CODE :	J 16
TITLE :	Female Work Roles in a Traditional Oil Economy: Kuwait
AUTHOR :	Shah, Nasra M.; Al Qudsi, Sulayman S.
REGION :	Kuwait
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Sirageldin, Ismail; Sorkin, Alan; Frank, Richard, eds. Female Labor Force Participation and Development. Research in Human Capital and Development Series, vol. 6, Greenwich, Conn. and London: JAI Press, 1990, pages 213-46.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Labor Markets; Demographic Characteristics; Demographic Economics; Economics of Minorities; Economics of Discrimination; Oil-Economics

CODE :	J 17
TITLE :	The Mode of Agricultural Production and Female Labor Force Participation: The Case of the Gezira Scheme, Sudan
AUTHOR :	Eltigani, Eltigani Eltahir
REGION :	Sudan
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Sirageldin, Ismail; Sorkin, Alan; Frank, Richard, eds. Female Labor Force Participation and Development. Research in Human Capital and Development series, vol. 6, Greenwich, Conn. and London: JAI Press, 1990, pages 247-67.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Labor Markets; Demographic Characteristics; Rural Economics; Economics of Minorities; Economics of Discrimination; Women

CODE : J 18
TITLE : Labor Use on Farms in Dry-Farming Areas of Konya Province, Turkey
AUTHOR : Erkus, Ahmet, et al.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Tully, Dennis, ed. Labor, Employment and Agricultural Development in West Asia and North Africa. Norwell, Mass. and Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic, 1990, pages 31-53.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Rural Economics; Agricultural Supply and Demand Analysis; Technological Change and Innovation; Agriculture Farm Management

CODE : J 19
TITLE : Estimating Cost of Children
AUTHOR : Tansel, Aysit
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 17(3-4), 1990, pages 113-38.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : It is well known to parents that raising children necessitates devotion of time and monetary expenditures. This study provides empirical evidence on the monetary cost of children in an urban setting in Turkey. For this purpose, Rothbarth's adult good method of estimating cost of children is used. Adult good Engel curves of five different functional forms are estimated using tobacco-alcohol, adult clothing and total adult expenditures. Households of couples and couples with children are compared. The results indicate that at the average total expenditure level one child costs approximately 23 percent of an adult couple, and that child costs increase as income rises.
KEYWORDS: : Demographic Economics; Empirical Studies; Engel Curve

CODE : J 20
TITLE : Social and Economic Aspects of Decision Making Related to Labor Utilization and Choice of Technology: A Case Study of a Turkish Village
AUTHOR : Kasnakoglu, Haluk, et al.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Tully, Dennis, ed. Labor, Employment and Agricultural Development in West Asia and North Africa. Norwell, Mass. and Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic, 1990, pages 55-78.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Rural Economics; Agricultural Supply and Demand Analysis; Technological Change and Innovation

CODE : J 21
TITLE : Transition to Export-Led Growth in Turkey: Is There a Feminization of Employment?
AUTHOR : Cagatay, Nilufer; Berik, Gunseli
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Review of Radical Political Economics; 22(1), Spring 1990, pages 115-34.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	Labor and Demographic Economics (J); International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	This paper uses the case of Turkey to examine the thesis that employment in manufacturing industry is feminized with the shift from import-substituting industrialization to export-led growth in the context of structural adjustment policies. Focusing on large-scale manufacturing industry, we find that in both public and private sectors and under both industrialization strategies the gender composition of manufacturing employment is explained by technological characteristics and the degree of export-orientation of establishments. Hence, the shift to export-led growth has been achieved without an accompanying or subsequent feminization of employment.
KEYWORDS:	Economic Studies of Developing Countries Asian Countries; Theory of International Trade and Economic Development; Labor Markets; Demographic Characteristics; Women

CODE :	J 22
TITLE :	A Behavioral Model of International Labor and non-Labor Migration: The Case of Turkish Movements to West Germany, 1960-1986
AUTHOR :	Waldorf, B. S.; Esparza, A.; Huff, J. O.
REGION :	Turkey; Germany
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Environment and Planning A; 22(7), July 1990, pages 961-73.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Labor Mobility; National and International Migration

CODE :	J 23
TITLE :	Overview and General Features of Employment in the Domestic Economy
AUTHOR :	Fergany, Nader A.
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	CAPMAS, Labour Information System Project, 1991
ENTRY TYPE :	Report
CLASSIFICATION :	Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT :	Deals with general features of domestic employment in Egypt based on the October 1988 round of the Labor Force Sample Survey (LFSS). The LFSS is the main source of series data on employment in Egypt. The October 1988 round was redesigned to extend and deepen the measurement of employment at a high level of quality. In addition to a household schedule, a battery of individual modules were designed. Other important design features include: an improved sample spread over the country; careful definition and measurement procedures of employment and open unemployment through a set of screening questions; special care in the treatment of participation of women and children in economic activity; attempts at measuring underemployment; use of three reference periods for employment characteristics (one week, three months and one year); and a high level of quality control in all stages of the survey operation.
KEYWORDS:	Employment; Unemployment; Labor Force Sample Survey

CODE :	J 24
TITLE :	What Determines Workers' Remittances?
AUTHOR :	Wahba, Sadek
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	Finance and Development; 28(4), December 1991, pages 41-44.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Geographic Labor Mobility; Labor Mobility; National and International Migration; Workers' Remittances

CODE : J 25
TITLE : Government and Its Employees: Case Studies of Developing Countries
AUTHOR : van Ginneken, Wouter, ed.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Aldershot, U.K.: Avebury; Brookfield, Vt.: Gower, 1991, pages xii, 211.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT : Six papers examine employment conditions in the public sector of developing countries. Papers provide an overview of employment, labor relations, and pay in the public sector and present case studies of Nigeria, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Venezuela. Contributors are Derek Robinson, F. O. Williams, Heba Handoussa, Paulus Wirutamo, and Vanessa Cartaya Febres.
KEYWORDS: : Particular Labor Markets; Manpower Training and Development; Labor Force and Supply; Labor Markets; Public Policy

CODE : J 26
TITLE : The Effects of International Remittances on Poverty, Inequality, and Development in Rural Egypt
AUTHOR : Adams, Richard H.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Research Report, no. 86. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute, 1991, pages 88.
ENTRY TYPE : Report
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Health Education and Welfare (I); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : This is a study of the effects of international remittances on poverty, income distribution and rural development in Egypt. It is based on a 1986-87 survey of 1,000 households in three villages in the Minya Governorate. The rate of international migration in the surveyed villages is high: about one-third of the surveyed households had produced an international migrant. The results of the study show that poor households can and do produce international migrants. However, international remittances have a slight negative impact on income distribution. Contrary to popular belief, the results show that international migrants do invest their overseas earnings.
KEYWORDS: : Mobility; Unemployment; and Vacancies; Welfare and Poverty; Labor Markets; Public Policy; Economics of Poverty; General Welfare Programs; Rural Development; Remittances; Rural Poverty

CODE : J 27
TITLE : البطالة في مصر: دراسة تحليلية
AUTHOR : شنودة، شنودة S.S Shenouda, S.S
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : معهد التخطيط القومي - مذكرة خارجية رقم ١٥٢٤
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Unemployment

CODE : J 28
TITLE : Working Women: International Perspectives on Labour and Gender Ideology
AUTHOR : Redclift, Nanneke; Sinclair, M. Thea, eds
REGION : Egypt; Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : New York and London: Routledge, 1991, pages 242.
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Ten papers examine the position of women in the workforce and their perceptions of their working lives. Essays discuss gender and library work; women in retailing; the ideological construction of Turkish women factory workers; prostitution and tourism in Southeast Asia; personal strategy and public participation in Egypt; a case study in a Kent mining community; women shop stewards in a county branch of the National Association of Local Government Officers; the evaluation of income generating projects for women; women's cooperatives as an alternative form of organization in Greece; and a feminist business in a capitalist world.

KEYWORDS: : Time Allocation; Work Behavior; and Employment; Demographic Economics; Labor Markets; Public Policy; Manpower Training and Development; Labor Force and Supply; Demographic Economics; Women

CODE : J 29

TITLE : Allocation of Educational and Occupational Opportunities in the Islamic Republic of Iran: A Case Study in Political Screening of Human Capital

AUTHOR : Habibi, Nader

REGION : Iran

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : Iranian Studies, Fall 1991, Columbia University.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Health Education and Welfare (I); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : The Iranian government uses political criteria such as loyalty or religious attitudes as a precondition for entry into university or public employment. The efficiency and equity consequences of the policy are analyzed, and it is shown that it will hurt economic efficiency, but the impact on equality is uncertain.

KEYWORDS: : Human Capital; Education Policy; Economic Efficiency

CODE : J 30

TITLE : The Reproduction of Gender Inequality in Muslim Societies: A Case Study of Iran in the 1980s

AUTHOR : Moghadam, Valentine M.

REGION : Iran

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : World Development; 19(10), October 1991, pages 1335-49

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Twenty years of feminist scholarship and research on the role of women in development have placed the study of women in the mainstream if not the center of social inquiry. This paper illustrates the salience of gender in social stratification systems. Sociodemographic indicators pertaining to women are examined to investigate the extent of female disadvantage in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Following a review of the data, it is argued that remedial policy is required if Iran is to pursue socioeconomic development and redistributive justice.

KEYWORDS: : Economics of gender; Economics of Minorities; Economics of Discrimination; Women

CODE : J 31

TITLE : Work, Politics and Power: An International Perspective on Workers' Control and Self-Management

AUTHOR : Bayat, Assef

REGION : Iran; Algeria; Egypt; Turkey

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : New York and London: Monthly Review Press, 1991, pages viii, 243

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Reviews systematically the various struggles for workers' control, especially in third world settings and under a variety of circumstances, by examining the literature. Sets the historical background by describing struggles for workers' control in Europe from the nineteenth century until the present day, including the recognition of Solidarity in Poland in 1989. Critically examines various approaches to workers' control ranging from ILO-type corporatism to the workers' state approach. Reviews the literature that has dealt with the study of third world workers' control. Examines the movement for workers' control in conditions of dual power, discussing the experiences of Russia (1917), Algeria (1962), Chile (1973), Portugal (1974), and Iran (1979). Elaborates on the experiences of third world socialist states, including China, Cuba, Mozambique, and Nicaragua. Examines the type of workers' participation experience that is initiated from above by populist third world regimes in pursuit of national unity and industrial productivity, discussing the cases of Julius Nyerere's Tanzania, General Velasco's Peru, Buland Ecevit's Turkey, and Gamal Abdel Nasser's Egypt. Explores prospects for workers' participation under normal conditions of peripheral capitalism in India, Malta, and South Africa. Discusses possibilities and limitations of transforming the division of labor at the level of the labor processes.

KEYWORDS: Labor Management Relations; Trade Unions; and Collective Bargaining; Trade Unions; Collective Bargaining; Labor Management Relations

CODE : J 32

TITLE : سوق العمل الأردني - العلاقات الصناعية في الأردن

AUTHOR : أبو الشعر، سليم أمين Abou El Shaar, S. A

REGION : Jordan

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : دار البشير للنشر

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : يبحث الفصل المتعلق بالباحث من هذا الكتاب في تطور العلاقات الصناعية في الأردن منذ نشأة المملكة، وذلك على مستوى العلاقات التي تربط بين العمال وأصحاب العمل والنقابات العمالية والحكومة ويبحث كذلك في أنماط هذه العلاقات واتجاهاتها، ويقدم وصفا تحليليا لواقعها وأبعادها المختلفة، ثم يبحث في أثر العلاقات الصناعية على المتغيرات الاقتصادية الكلية في الأردن وأثر هذه المتغيرات على منظومة العلاقات الصناعية واتجاهاتها الكمية والنوعية، ويستقرئ التطلعات المختلفة على هذا الصعيد

KEYWORDS: Industrial Relations; Labor Market; Trade Unions

CODE : J 33

TITLE : The Relative Economic Progress of Male Foreign Labor: The Case of Kuwait

AUTHOR : Al Qudsi, Sulayman; Shah, N.

REGION : Kuwait

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : International Migration Review, 25(1), Spring 1991.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : The article utilizes Chiswick's framework in order to assess the rate of economic progress of foreign workers by nationality in Kuwait's labor market. The study finds inter-group variations in temporal wage progression and by occupational groups. The wage gap between nationals and foreign labor is measured and decomposed.

KEYWORDS: Labor Market; Economic Progress; Decomposition

CODE : J 34

TITLE : Employment Patterns in a Capital-Rich, Labour-Poor Country: Qatar as a Case Study

AUTHOR : Looney, Robert E

REGION : Qatar

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : Canadian Journal of Development Studies; 12(1), 1991, pages 106-21.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : The purpose of this paper is to examine the dynamics of employment creation in a small labor-importing country, Qatar. The main findings of the study suggest that a general decline in worker productivity has taken place in the country. This decline is evidenced primarily by the lack of a strong link between increases in employment and corresponding increases in output. In part, this phenomenon reflects the excessive retention and even expansion of the number of public sector workers, during a period of contraction of employment opportunities in the mixed (and presumably private) sectors.

KEYWORDS: Labor Force and Employment; Size; and Structure (by industry; occupation; demographic characteristics); Economic Development: Human Resources; Income Distribution; Migration (nutrition; health; education; fertility; household structure and formation; labor markets)

CODE : J 35

TITLE : حول استشرف مستقبل مشكلة البطالة في الوطن العربي

AUTHOR : Abdel Aleem, Taha عبد العليم، طه

REGION : Arab Countries

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : فصل في كتاب مشكلة البطالة في الوطن العربي - دراسة استطلاعية - معهد البحوث والدراسات العربية ١٩٩٢

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : يتناول البحث: (١) العوامل المؤثرة على مستقبل مشكلة البطالة في الوطن العربي - نظرة عامة: (٢) الاصلاحات الاقتصادية الليبرالية والطلب في أسواق العمل العربية: (٣) التصحيح الاقتصادي الهيكلي وأثره على مشكلة البطالة في بعض البلدان العربية (المغرب، تونس، الجزائر، مصر، الأردن، السودان): (٤) أثر تحرير القطاع العام وبرامج التخصيمية على مشكلة البطالة - حالة مصر وحالة تونس

KEYWORDS: Unemployment; Privatization; Structural Adjustment; Economic Reform

CODE : J 36

TITLE : Determinants of Egyptian Labor Migration

AUTHOR : Kandil, Magda; Metwally, Mohamady

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : International Migration, XXX (1), March 1992, pages 19-38.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : The paper studies the determinants of Egyptian labor migration to neighboring oil-producing Arab countries. Push and pull factors are considered. Push factors include low wages, high inflation rates and high population density in Egypt. Pull factors are primarily higher wages offered to workers in neighboring countries. Increased migration appears to be an optimizing behavior in which migrants have responded positively to push and pull factors.

KEYWORDS: Migration; Push Factors; Pull Factors

CODE : J 37

TITLE : Market Structure and Spells of Employment and Unemployment: Evidence from the Construction Sector in Egypt

AUTHOR : Tunalı, İnsan; Assaad, Ragui

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Journal of Applied Econometrics; 7(4), Oct.-Dec. 1992, pages 339-67.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Lahor and Demographic Economics (J); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : This paper investigates the links between market structure and spells of employment and unemployment in the construction sector in Egypt using an augmented job search framework. Two key features of the model are the reservation frontier which allows for a trade-off between wages and expected duration of employment, and the dependency of unemployment durations on expected employment durations and expected wages. These, as well as conjectures concerning the influence of demand-side forces obtained from the expressions for the transition rates out of employment and unemployment, are examined using Weibull, log-logistic and generalized gamma parameterizations of the hazard rate. The parametric assumptions are exploited to resolve problems associated with selectivity and use of generated regressors.

KEYWORDS: : Unemployment; Models; Duration; Incidence; and Job Search; Construction; Production and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms Concentration; Employment; Industrial Organization

CODE : J 38

TITLE : Employment Conditions in an Urban Informal Setting

AUTHOR : El-Mahdy, Alia A.M.

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : L'Egypte Contemporaine; Janvier 1992, 427, pages 5-44

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Lahor and Demographic Economics (J); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Informal Sector; Employment

CODE : J 39

TITLE : هيكل التوظيف الصناعي المحتمل في ظل التحرير الاقتصادي

AUTHOR : علي، محمود عبد السميع Ali, Mahmoud Abdel Samei

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثالثة والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٨، ص ١٠٢-٧١

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Employment; Liberalization

CODE : J 40

TITLE : Labor Specialization and Endogenous Growth

AUTHOR : Mohtadi, Hamid; Kim, S.

REGION : General

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings, 82, pages 404-408

ENTRY TYPE : Conference Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Explanations for why long-run growth rates have not converged across countries, have focused on human capital or technology. But the specific mechanism remains ambiguous. To clarify this mechanism the paper focuses on the nature of specialization. It distinguishes between two forms of human capital - generalized and specialized. Focusing on the worker-consumer decision either to consume or to invest in specialized versus generalized human capital, it is found that positive long-run growth necessarily entails greater specialization.

KEYWORDS: : Endogenous Growth; Labor Specialization

CODE : J 41
TITLE : Manpower and Employment in Iran
AUTHOR : Vaezi, Seyed Kamal
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Iran's Economic Book, Commercial Research Institute, 1990, Tehran, Iran.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT : The first part of this paper reviews the situation of manpower and employment in Iran according to Iran's 1988-1993 Five-Year Development Plan. After the specification of plan targets, the second part of the paper deals with the results achieved in light of the Five-Year Plan in the last year of plan (1993).
KEYWORDS: Employment

CODE : J 42
TITLE : تطور التركيبة السكانية في الكويت بين عام ١٩٦٥ و١٩٨٥ وآفاق توازنها
AUTHOR : El Ramadan, M.A. الرمضان، محمد علي محمد عبد الله
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : مجلة دراسات الخليج والجزيرة العربية - ١٩٩٢
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT : تصف الدراسة تطور التركيبة السكانية في الكويت خلال الفترة من ١٩٦٥ إلى ١٩٨٥ وتتناول مصادر الزيادة السكانية وأسباب الخلل في التركيبة السكانية وعناصره ومقومات تحقيق التوازن السكاني المطلوب. وتعرض الدراسة تحليلاً للسياسات السكانية التي انتهجتها الكويت خلال الفترة المدروسة وتتناول آفاق تحقيق التوازن في التركيبة السكانية
KEYWORDS: Demographic Structure; Demographic Policy; Population

CODE : J 43
TITLE : Women's Employment in the Middle East and North Africa: The Role of Gender, Class, and State Policies
AUTHOR : Moghadam, Valentine M.
REGION : MENA
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Michigan State University, Office of Women in Int'l Develop., Working Paper 229
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT : The paper explores and assesses the gains made by women in the paid labor force in the three decades since industrialization and state expansion "took off" in the Middle East and North Africa, fueled largely by oil revenues. The focus is on patterns of women's employment in the formal sector, an important indicator of women's status, access to economic resources, and equity. It is argued that the structural determinants of women's employment are state policy and development strategy, class, and gender.
KEYWORDS: Economic Development; Employment; Women in Labor Force

CODE : J 44
TITLE : Has Labor Migration Promoted Economic Integration in the Middle East?
AUTHOR : Shafik, Nemat
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Middle East and North Africa Discussion Paper Series, No. 1, World Bank, Washington D.C., 1992.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); International Economics (F); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : In terms of trade and capital flows, the Middle East is one of the least economically integrated regions of the world. The major exception is labor mobility. Remittances now exceed the value of regional trade in goods as well as official capital flows. The explanation for this pattern lies in the extreme differences in factor endowments across the region and, perhaps more importantly, the development policies adopted by both labor-importing and labor-exporting countries. In the case of nontradables, such as construction, education, government and domestic services, the oil economies had no alternative but to import labor if local demand was to be met. There is evidence that incomes across the Middle East have become more equal. However, without efforts to solidify regional economic ties on the basis of efficiency and mutual self-interest, labor migration will remain an anomaly in an otherwise fragmented region.

KEYWORDS: Regional Integration; Labor; Migration; Oil Economies

CODE : J 45
TITLE : Determinants of Expatriate Workers' Remittances in North Africa and Europe
AUTHOR : Elbadawi, Ibrahim A. Rocha, Robert de Rezende
REGION : MENA
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Policy Research Working Paper Series, No. 1038, The World Bank.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : The authors review the theoretical literature on the determinants of international workers' remittances and then posit an empirical model that accounts for demographic, portfolio, and macroeconomic factors which, together with special incentive policies, determine official remittances. The results show that remittances are significantly affected by economic policies in the home (labor-exporting) countries. Special incentive schemes cannot substitute for a stable, credible macroeconomic policy.

KEYWORDS: Workers' Remittances; Empirical Studies

CODE : J 46
TITLE : البطالة في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة
AUTHOR : أبو شكر، عبد الفتاح خالد Abu-Shokor, Ahdelfattah K.
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : ESCWA, Amman, 1992
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : يتناول البحث مشكلة البطالة في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة منذ عام ١٩٦٧-١٩٩١. وتعرض للمراحل المختلفة لتطورها والعوامل التي أثرت عليها. كما بينت هذه الدراسة أنواع البطالة السائدة في هذه الأراضي وأسبابها وخصائص العاملين عن العمل. وحاولت الدراسة وضع مقترحات لحل هذه المشكلة. اعتمدت الدراسة الميدانية في تجميع المعلومات عن المشكلة

KEYWORDS: Unemployment

CODE : J 47
TITLE : The Labor Market in Saudi Arabia: Family Effects, Compensating Wage Differentials, and Selectivity Bias
AUTHOR : Al Towaijri, Hamad A.
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : University of Oregon, Ph.D. 1992,
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials (by Skill; Training; Occupation; Industry; Schooling; Experience); Labor Economics; Empirical Studies

CODE : J 48

TITLE : Undermining the Centre: The Gulf Migration and Pakistan

AUTHOR : Addleton, Jonathan S.

REGION : Saudi Arabia; Kuwait; Bahrain

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Karachi, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1992, pages xiv, 232.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Analyzes reasons for the large scale migration from Pakistan to the Middle East, which occurred during the 1970s and 1980s, and assesses the impact it had on Pakistan, focusing on migration from Pakistan to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. Provides estimates of the number of Pakistanis going abroad and a profile of the migrant population. Analyzes demand and supply factors for the Gulf labor markets and describes the niche Pakistan found for itself in the face of stiff competition from other Asian labor-exporting countries. Reviews the major policy responses associated with migration from Pakistan to the Middle East. Examines the major developments associated with the Middle East migration from Pakistan, assessing the growth in remittances, remittance spending patterns, the impact on Pakistani labor markets, and the importance of return migration.

KEYWORDS: Mobility; Unemployment; and Vacancies; Demographic Economics; Labor Markets; Public Policy; Migration

CODE : J 49

TITLE : Wage Employment, Earnings and Returns to Schooling for Men and Women in Turkey

AUTHOR : Tansel, Aysit

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Economic Growth Center Discussion Paper No. 661, Yale University

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Health Education and Welfare (I); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : This study estimates an earnings function for urban wage earners in Turkey together with a wage earner choice equation. Male and female wage earners are treated separately so as to identify the differential returns to these groups. Returns to education and probability of wage earner participation are found to increase with the level of schooling for both men and women wage earners. Returns to women are somewhat smaller than those of men. The highest returns are observed for the younger cohort of men, which may be an indication of recent higher demand for educated personnel. Vocational and technical high school graduate men have not only a higher probability of working as wage earners but also significantly higher returns than general high school graduates. This suggests a policy of expansion of such educational opportunities.

KEYWORDS: Wage Employment; Returns to Schooling; Women

CODE : J 50

TITLE : Household Saving, Income and Demographic Interactions

AUTHOR : Tansel, Aysit

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 19(1), pages 91-114.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : An important stylized fact of economic development and population growth the lower is the savings. The present study undertakes an analysis of this hypothesis at the micro level. A simultaneous equations model - where the number of children is considered endogenous - is formulated to examine the relationship between household savings, income and the number of children. The model is estimated utilizing the data from the results of household budget surveys in Ankara and Izmir. The results indicate that in these two urban settings in Turkey children exert no significant influence on savings.

KEYWORDS: Household Savings; Number of Children; Simultaneous Equations Model; Empirical analysis; Household Behavior

CODE : J 51
TITLE : Pseudo Experimental Estimates of Labor Supply Functions in Two Turkish State Enterprises
AUTHOR : Sertel, Murat R.; Adaman, Fikret; Zenginobuz, E. Unal
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization; 19(1), September 1992, pages 83-99.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : Workers were interviewed at two plants and their would-be labor supply in response to various hypothetical hourly wages was recorded. From these observations, a labor-supply function was estimated for each of 421 workers. Typically, workers were observed to work more hours a week than they would have chosen to work at the present wage they receive, thus receiving less wage for labor offered than they would have received as wage-taking suppliers in a competitive setting.

KEYWORDS: Time Allocation and Labor Supply (hours of work; part time employment; work sharing; absenteeism); Public Enterprises; Labor Economics; Empirical Studies

CODE : J 52
TITLE : قياس التنمية البشرية في الوطن العربي
AUTHOR : الخطيب، هشام Khatib, Hisham
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : منتدى الفكر العربي - ١٩٩٣ - الاردن
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : يتعرض البحث لأوضاع التنمية البشرية وتطورها في العالم العربي خلال الثلاثين سنة الماضية.

KEYWORDS: Lahour; Human Resources Development

CODE : J 53
TITLE : The Population Dynamic Basis for Sustainable Egyptian Agriculture
AUTHOR : Sirageldin, Ismail
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Faris, M.A.; Khan, M.H.; eds. Sustainable Agriculture in Egypt, Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers Inc., 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Sustainable agricultural transformation is an integral part of the process of development. It includes as a necessary condition a full transformation of the demographic system both spatially and temporally. These changes are structural and long-term in nature. Policy-makers should have a vision of the total process in order not to confuse short-term fluctuations with long-term objectives. Egypt is in the early stages of its agricultural and demographic transformations but faces sizable external shocks that confuse its ability for adequate planning.

KEYWORDS: Agricultural Transformation; Demographic Transition

CODE : J 54
TITLE : Formal and Informal Institutions in the Labor Market, with Applications to the Construction Sector in Egypt
AUTHOR : Assaad, Ragui
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : World Development, 21(6), 1993
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Urban labor markets that are characterized by the absence or ineffectiveness of regulation by legal and bureaucratic institutions can nonetheless be subject to powerful institutional forces based on customary norms, group cohesion, kinship and social networks. Using insights derived from the new Institutional Economics, this argument is illustrated with three examples from the construction labor market in Egypt, where formal and informal institutions performing similar functions are contrasted. In each case the informal institution is found to be significantly more important in shaping labor market relations.

KEYWORDS: Institutions; Construction; Labor Market

CODE : J 55
TITLE : Women in the Islamic Republic of Iran: Inequality, Accommodation, Resistance
AUTHOR : Moghadam, Valentine M.
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Modernizing Women: Gender & Social Change in the Middle East; Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, USA, 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Islamic Systems; Women

CODE : J 56
TITLE : Foreign Workers and the Provision of Public Services: The Case of Kuwait
AUTHOR : Looney, Robert E.
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : International Journal of Social Economics; 20(1), 1993, pages 24-39.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); International Economics (F); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : Seeks to provide some insight as to the scope for population policy in post-war Kuwait, where officially the Government is committed to reducing the expatriate population. Specifically attempts to determine which public services were most likely to be responsive to increases in the foreign population. Were these services provided to both Arab and Asian workers alike or were the patterns of supply somewhat different by nationality? Did public services adjust quickly to increases in the foreign population or were the increased provisions spread out gradually over time? Mainly finds that, despite the early post-liberation statements of Kuwaiti officials, it will not be possible to dispense entirely with foreign workers. There is a good chance, however, that the Government's political policy of replacing Palestinian workers with those from Asia will provide the unintended benefit of considerable budgetary savings.

KEYWORDS: : Public Sector Labor Markets; International Migration; Public Goods

CODE : J 57

TITLE : Labor Markets in the Middle East and North Africa

AUTHOR : Pissarides, Christopher A.

REGION : MENA

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : World Bank Discussion Paper Series, No. 5

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : This paper discusses the problems that have confronted labor markets in the Middle East and North Africa region, drawing upon the experience of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Algeria. The main purpose of the discussion is to identify the areas of data needs and to suggest ways to tackle them.

KEYWORDS: : Unemployment

CODE : J 58

TITLE : Employment Experience in the Middle East and North Africa

AUTHOR : Shaban, Radwan; Ragui, Assaad; Al- Qudsi, Sulayman

REGION : MENA

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series, No. 9401, 1993, Cairo, Egypt.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : The paper provides an overview of the employment experience in the Middle East and North Africa in the past two decades. The oil boom of the 1970's and the resulting international migration permitted an expansion in public sector employment and a redistribution of the labor force from countries with large populations to the region's oil exporting countries. By the late 1980's the region had to face its fundamental employment challenges: rapid population growth, excessive public sector employment, and risky and sizable exposure to external shocks. Unemployment increased since the mid 1980's and is currently in the double-digit figures for most countries in the region. Real wages declined substantially, and in some cases lost all for their earlier gain since the mid-1970's. To address the employment problem, it is essential to generate substantial economic growth, particularly in the informal sector.

KEYWORDS: : Employment; Informal Sector; International Migration

CODE : J 59

TITLE : Economic Development, State Policies and Women's Employment and Women in the I R of Iran

AUTHOR : Moghadam, Valentine M.

REGION : Middle East

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Modernizing Women: Gender & Social Change in the Middle East; Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, USA, 1993 & Cairo: American University of Cairo Press, 1994.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Health Education and Welfare (I); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The book examines the major social change processes in the region and their impact on women. Chapter (2) Economic Development, State Policies and Women Employment: examines economic development and women's place in the employment structure and labor force. Chapter (6): Women in the IR of Iran: is a socio-demography of women in Iran.

KEYWORDS: Economic Development; Employment; Women in Development

CODE : J 60

TITLE : فائض عرض العمل في المنطقة الشرق أوسطية: دراسة حالة تركيا

AUTHOR : Hammad, Adalat Abdel Wahab حماد، عدالات عبد الوهاب

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الرابعة والثمانون، العدد ٤٣٢، ص ٣٥-٦٨

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Labor Supply Surplus

CODE : J 61

TITLE : Egypt

AUTHOR : Assaad, Ragui; Commander, Simon

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Horton, Susan; Kanbur, Ravi; Mazumdar, Dipak, eds. Labor Markets in an Era of Adjustment, Vol 2: Case Studies. Washington D.C.: The World Bank, 1994, pages 317-356.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : The paper examines the performance of the Egyptian labor market during the oil-driven boom in the mid 1970s and the subsequent post-1982 recession. The Dutch disease framework is used to analyze the response of the labor market to economic liberalization and the oil windfall. The behavior of wages and employment in the post-windfall era is then reviewed in the context of public sector employment, on the one hand, and through the response of the flexible segment of the labor market, as represented by the construction industry, on the other.

KEYWORDS: Labor Market; Structural Adjustment; Dutch Disease

CODE : J 62

TITLE : Population Dynamics, Environment and Conflict

AUTHOR : Sirageldin, Ismail

REGION : Middle East

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series, No. 9413, 1994, Cairo, Egypt.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Health Education and Welfare (I); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : The purpose of the paper is to examine the role that population dynamics plays as a source of social and political conflict or disorder. The conclusions reached are based on conceptual analyses and empirical observations from African, Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The main conclusion of the paper is that population changes have significant effects on social and political conflict. These effects are not direct, however. They exert their impact through other proximate factors such as increased scarcity of renewable resources, reduced economic productivity, migrants' expulsion, or the weakening of State authority. Furthermore, the net effect of population changes depends on the levels of other indirect factors such as inequality as well as the quantity and quality of existing resources. Population changes could create conditions that reduce the adaptive capacity of society to deal with resource scarcity or technical change. That last effect depends, among other things, on the structure of the social and political system. The paper identifies various mechanisms through which population changes conflict. These are long- and short-term effects. It is emphasized that the long-term trend is not sudden, but rather "creeps in". However, once the trend takes hold through the presence of a population momentum, it becomes difficult to contain or reverse. These premises are substantiated by empirical evidence. In cases of extreme poverty and high cropland density, population movements may cross international boundaries. Serious conflict arises, especially in the presence of ethnic rivalry, as the case of Bangladesh and Assam illustrates. In countries with severe economic and political inequalities, conflict could arise even as the state attempts to remedy the negative consequences of long-term population growth, as the case of Mauritania and Senegal indicates. In countries with joint claims on critical renewable resources such as water, solutions imposed without regard to the needs of a large segment of the populations concerned can only create instability in the long run. This is illustrated by the case of the Jordan Basin.

KEYWORDS: Population; Inequality; Political Conflict; Social Conflict; Empirical Studies

CODE : J 63
TITLE : Population and Demographic Developments in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
AUTHOR : Kazemi, S.
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Geneva, UNCTAD, 1994, (UNCTAD/ECDC/SEU/1)
ENTRY TYPE : Report
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Population; Demographic Development

CODE : J 64
TITLE : Urbanization Trends in the Middle East and North Africa: A Focus on Women and Children
AUTHOR : Assaad, Ragui
REGION : MENA
YEAR : 1995
SOURCE : Regional Papers, No. 40. The Population Council, West Asia and North Africa Region, January, 1995.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Urbanization; Women

CODE	:	K 1
TITLE	:	New Investment Law and Implementing Regulation: Egypt
AUTHOR	:	Whitaker, Shelley M.
REGION	:	Egypt
YEAR	:	1990
SOURCE	:	Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation; 44(11), November 1990, pages 546-48.
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Law and Economics (K)
ABSTRACT	:	This article outlines the most salient features of Egypt's revised Investment Law--a law designed to stimulate new private investment and rectify some deficiencies of Law 43 which it replaces. Among the incentives available under the new law are a guarantee against expropriation, equal treatment with respect to production costs and a number of tax holidays.
KEYWORDS:	:	Economics of Law and Crime

CODE : L 1
TITLE : الدعوة المعاصرة إلى التحول من القطاع العام إلى القطاع الخاص
AUTHOR : Abdallah , Ismail Sabry عبد الله، اسماعيل صبرى
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربى، العدد ١٤٢، ديسمبر ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣) ص ٨١-٩٨
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Privatization

CODE : L 2
TITLE : تطور القطاع الخاص المنظم فى الوطن العربى ودور القطاع الخاص فى الحياة الاقتصادية
AUTHOR : Al-Dagani, Borhan الدجاني، برهان
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربى، العدد ١٣٧، يوليو ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣)، ص ٨٨-١٠٦
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Private Sector

CODE : L 3
TITLE : محددات الأداء الاقتصادى لكل من القطاعين العام والخاص فى الوطن العربى
AUTHOR : El-Imam, Mohamed Mahmoud الإمام، محمد محمود
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربى، العدد ١٣٧، يوليو ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣)، ص ١٠٧-١٣٩
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Private Sector; Public Sector

CODE : L 4
TITLE : الخيار بين القطاع العام والقطاع الخاص: بعض القضايا المنهجية
AUTHOR : AL-Fares, Abdel Razak الفارس، عبد الرزاق فارس
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربى، العدد ١٣٣، مارس ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٢) ص ١١٢-١٢٦
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Private Sector; Public Sector

CODE : L 5
TITLE : The Political Economy of Public Sector Reform and Privatization
AUTHOR : Suleiman, Ezra N.; Waterbury, John, eds.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Boulder and London: Westview Press, 1990, pages ix, 388.
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION :	Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT :	Sixteen papers discuss privatization in the broader context of public sector reform, providing a survey of a range of types of economies, and paying explicit attention to the political systems and policy environments that shape the reform process. Papers focus on analyzing privatization in industrial and developing countries; privatization and the restructuring of state-society relations; economic rationales for the scope of privatization; the international spread of privatization policies; the politics of privatization in the United Kingdom and France; the politics of public enterprise in Portugal, Spain, and Greece; public corporations and privatization in modern Japan; capitalism in colonial Africa; state, economy, and privatization in Nigeria; the politics of privatization in Africa; Nicaragua's state enterprises; China and privatization; the political context of public sector reform and privatization in Egypt, India, Mexico, and Turkey; the politics of privatization in Brazil and Mexico; privatization, reprivatization, and hyperprivatization in Chile; and the politics of economic liberalization in India. Contributors are in the fields of politics, international affairs, economics, history, and sociology.
KEYWORDS:	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise; Privatization

CODE :	L 6
TITLE :	التجارب القطرية العربية مع القطاعين العام والخاص، تجربة مصر
AUTHOR :	Saad El Din, Ibrahim; El Essawy, Ibrahim Hassan سعد الدين، إبراهيم والعيسوي، إبراهيم حسن
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٣٩، سبتمبر ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣)، ص ٢٠-١٣٣
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Industrial Organization (L); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Public Sector; Private Sector

CODE :	L 7
TITLE :	The Political Context of Public Sector Reform and Privatization in Egypt, India, Mexico, and Turkey
AUTHOR :	Waterbury, John
REGION :	Egypt; Turkey
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Suleiman, Ezra N.; Waterbury, John, eds. The Political Economy of Public Sector Reform and Privatization. Boulder and London: Westview Press, 1990, pages 293-318.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Public Enterprises; Economic Planning Policy

CODE :	L 8
TITLE :	التجارب القطرية العربية مع القطاعين العام والخاص: تجربة الكويت
AUTHOR :	Hamoud, Modie Abdel Aziz حمود، موسى عبد العزيز
REGION :	Kuwait
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٣٩، سبتمبر ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣)، ص ١٥٣-١٣٤
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Industrial Organization (L); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Private Sector; Public Sector

CODE : L 9
TITLE : Privatisation and Decentralisation in the Arab World with Special Reference to Morocco
AUTHOR : Joffe, G.
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 8 , Winter 1990, pages 59-70
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Privization

CODE : L 10
TITLE : The Effect of Sociopolitical Events on OPEC's Market-Share Stability
AUTHOR : Al Ajmi, Fahed M.
REGION : OPEC
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Energy and Development; 15(2) Spring 1990, pages 275-86.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Agricultural and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : The effect of sociopolitical events on the production behavior of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) over the 1970-88 period was analyzed using a cartel model. Also, the structural test of OPEC's production behavior was performed for the period after 1982 (pre-OPEC quotas), and it was not significant. However, a cross-sectional correlation and time-wise auto-regressive (CCTA) technique was utilized to estimate the cartel model's parameters. The results of this analysis suggested that sociopolitical events had a significant effect on OPEC's overall production. But at individual level, Saudi Arabia was the only country that was politically stable. Overall results of this study indicated that OPEC's output behavior fit the market-sharing hypothesis. Therefore, it was evident that the cartel had survived the 1980s by adjusting its output to the prevailing internal political pressures and oil market conditions.
KEYWORDS: : Industry Studies Extractive Industries Oil; Gas; and Other Fuels; Energy; Empirical Studies

CODE : L 11
TITLE : The Structure and Performance of the Saudi Enterprises
AUTHOR : Abdel-Rahman, A.M.M.
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of King Saud University, Administrative Sciences;2 (1), 1990, pages 3-115.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Enterprise Structure; Enterprise Performance

CODE : L 12
TITLE : Public Enterprise and Planned Development in Sudan
AUTHOR : Musa, El Khider Ali
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Heath, John, ed. Public Enterprise at the Crossroads: Essays in Honour of V V. Ramanadham. London and New York: Routledge, 1990, pages 220-27.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Public Enterprises; Economic Planning Policy

CODE : L 13
TITLE : التجارب القطرية العربية مع القطاعين العام والخاص: تجربة تونس
AUTHOR : العياري، الشاذلي Al-Ayari, El Shazli
REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٣٩، سبتمبر ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣)، ص ١٥٤-١٨٢
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS : Private Sector; Public Sector

CODE : L 14
TITLE : Entrepreneurship Development in Public Enterprises
AUTHOR : Prokopenko, Joseph; Pavlin, Igor, eds.
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Management Development Series, no. 29. Geneva: International Labour Office; Ljubljana, Slovenia: International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, 1991, pages vi, 208.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT : Nine papers examine, in principle and practice, the incorporation of major entrepreneurship styles, methods, and instruments into the public enterprise management. The first article analyzes the compatibility between entrepreneurship approaches to management and the traditional structure of public enterprises. The next seven contributions focus on specific cases of various successful entrepreneurship approaches and methods into the management of public enterprises in the United Kingdom, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Algeria, and India. The final paper presents a comparative analysis of the above cases. Prokopenko is at the International Labour Office.
KEYWORDS : Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise; Business Administration

CODE : L 15
TITLE : The Privatization Process in Algeria
AUTHOR : Boukaraoun, Hacene
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Developing Economies; 29(2), June 1991, pages 89 -124
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS : Boundaries of Public and Private Enterprise; Privatization; Industrialization

CODE : L 16
TITLE : La Dynamique Economique et Industrielle du Conseil de Cooperation du Golfe face aux Consequences du Conflit du Golfe
AUTHOR : El Kadiri, Nacer
REGION : GCC
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Relations Internationales; revue trimestrielle, ete 1991, No. 66, Paris, France.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Other Special Topics (Z)

ABSTRACT : La guerre du Golfe a modifié les tendances observées dans le développement économique et industriel de la région du Golfe. Le rôle du secteur privé paraît déterminant dans l'évolution future des pays membres du CCG dans leurs rapports avec leurs partenaires occidentaux, surtout dans le domaine industriel.

KEYWORDS: Gulf War; Regional Integration; Industrilization

CODE : L 17

TITLE : Residential Water Usage: A Case Study of the Major Cities of the Western Region of Saudi Arabia

AUTHOR : Rizaiza, Omar S. Abu

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : Water Resources Research; 27(5), May 1991, pages 667-71.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities; Regulation of Public Utilities; Industry Studies

CODE : L 18

TITLE : Saudi Arabia's Petrochemical Industry: Growth and Performance

AUTHOR : Tuncalp, Secil; Al Ibrahim, Abdulla

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : Journal of Energy and Development; 16(2), Spring 1991, pages 287-306.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Mining; Extraction; and Refining; Hydrocarbon Fuels; Manufacturing; Chemicals; Industry Studies

CODE : L 19

TITLE : Public Enterprise and Planned Development in Africa

AUTHOR : Musa, El Khider Ali

REGION : Sudan

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : Public Enterprise, 11(4), Dec. 1991, pages 221-344.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : Public enterprises dominate the economies of most African countries and have long played a developmental role. However, their poor financial performance and pressures from international aid donors have forced many countries to consider fundamental reforms, including privatization. Since privatization is not a viable solution at the present time, Sudan, for example, is considering the liberalization and commercialization of these enterprises. However, the whole economy, both public and private enterprises, is faced with a multitude of problems, the most pressing of which are shortages of hard currency and power.

KEYWORDS: Public Enterprise; Privatization

CODE : L 20

TITLE : Privatization in the Less Developed Countries (LDCs): The Case of Sudan

AUTHOR : Musa, El Khider Ali

REGION : Sudan

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : African Administrative Studies, CAFRAD, Centre African de Formation et de Recherche Administration pour le Developement, No. 36, 1991

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : The privatization debate currently dominates the literature of public enterprises (PEs) management in both developed and developing countries. This paper focuses on the concept of privatization, the motives and problems of privatization in the LDCs in general, and Sudan in particular, and the alternative policies for managing PEs. The paper revealed that for many reasons privatization in LDCs and in the Sudan following the British style of transfer of ownership to the private sector was difficult, if not impossible, for the time being. It was, therefore, suggested that four measures needed to be undertaken in the Sudan in order to improve the efficiency and the financial performance of public enterprises as pre-requisites for a successful privatization program in the long run.

KEYWORDS: Privatization

CODE : L 21

TITLE : The Turkish Textile and Clothing Industry: Technological Change, International Competitiveness and Employment

AUTHOR : Ansal, Hacer K.

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : ILO Working Paper Series, No. 212, 1991.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : The study analyzes the performance of the Turkish textile and clothing industry and assesses the effects of changes in markets and technology on international competitiveness and employment. Policy implications of the major factors determining the industry's international competitiveness, including government policies, technological change and comparative advantage are analyzed at both the sectoral and the firm level in accordance with the experience of a small sample of firms.

KEYWORDS: Textiles; Employment; Comparative Advantage; Technological Change; Competitiveness

CODE : L 22

TITLE : Subcontracting, Growth and Capital Accumulation in Small-Scale Firms in the Textile Industry in Turkey

AUTHOR : Evcimen, Gunar; Kaytaz, Mehmet; Cinar, E. Mine

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : Journal of Development Studies; 28(1), October 1991, pages 130-49.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : This study examines capital accumulation and growth among subcontracting small-scale textile firms. The authors find that, in spite of the higher average profitability of non-subcontracting production relative to subcontracting, the average annual rate of capacity expansion between the two groups is not statistically different from the former. This implies that the higher average productive capacity of the non-subcontractors relative to that of the subcontracting firms are due to differences in their initial capacity. The study further suggests that there may be no easy transition from subcontracting to independent production. For many subcontractor firms in the sample, the cost of inputs required for independent production exceeds the current value of their gross earnings by a multiple.

KEYWORDS: Other Consumer Nondurables:Clothing; Textiles; Shoes; and Leather; Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Industry Studies; Managerial Economics

CODE : L 23

TITLE : Competence and Strategy Correlates of Small Firm Growth and Performance in Mature Industries

AUTHOR : Acar, Ahmet C.

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 18(4), 1991, pages 361-402.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : The paper adopts a "micro" approach to examine the impact of firm attributes, production, marketing, and management competencies, and strategic choices of small firms on company performance in casting and machinery manufacturing industries. Correlation and regression analyses compare three alternative performance measures, growth, competitiveness and sales revenue increase, with 20 variables reflecting firm attributes, competence, and strategy features. Principal components and cluster analyses identify competence-strategy dependencies, delineate "types" of firms with distinct competence-strategy combinations, and compare performances of different "types" of firms.

KEYWORDS: Production and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms Concentration; Business Economics; Managerial Economics; Empirical Studies

CODE : L 24
TITLE : Analysis of Tourism Receipts: A Turkish Case Study That Refutes Prevailing Patterns
AUTHOR : Fish, Mary; Gibbons, Jean D.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 18(1-2), 1991, pages 165-74.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : This study initially summarizes the development of the Turkish tourism industry in terms of the changes in the number of tourists and the receipts for the years 1984 through 1988. This summary provides a background for analyzing the detailed sample survey of international tourism receipts conducted by the Turkish Ministry of Tourism. The data indicate unique and diverse international spending patterns. The generally assumed relationships between number, receipts, length of stay, and receipts per day are not validated by the results of this survey. Given the general caveats of tourism surveys, the implications of the diverse spending patterns of international travelers to Turkey are discussed.

KEYWORDS: Tourism; Industry Studies

CODE : L 25
TITLE : The Privatization of Industrial Public Enterprises: Neither Panacea Nor Palliative
AUTHOR : Koudri, Ahmed
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Annales Marocaines de l'Economie, Rabat, Spring 1994
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)

ABSTRACT : In spite of different reforms, public enterprises which dominate the Algerian industrial system, are still confronted with many difficulties. So might privatization be considered a solution? The article's purpose is to elucidate both theoretical and practical arguments which plead in favor of this solution.

KEYWORDS: Privatization; Public Enterprises

CODE : L 26
TITLE : Privatisation, Planification Strategique et Formation des Cadres Supérieurs: Le Cas d'une Entreprise Publique Algérienne. (Privatization, Strategic Planning and Training of Management Team: The Case of an Algerian Enterprise).
AUTHOR : Beauchamp, Michel; Paradis, Georges Emile; Verna, Gerard
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics; 63(2), 1992, pages 285-302.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT :	This study is a review of a unique experiment in strategic planning training with the management team of a large Algerian industrial concern undergoing privatization. This part of the study outlines the objectives of the experiment, the methodology used and several underlying assumptions. The second section describes planning models, type of operations, terminology used, validity of self-diagnosis and effects of underdevelopment. The authors conclude that the chosen methodology could be defined as "participant use of free thinking within a totally controlled framework." Among other benefits, this methodology allows outside participants and company executives to self-train together and learn how to adapt to new situations.
KEYWORDS:	Boundaries of Public and Private Enterprise; Privatization; Contracting Out; Privatization

CODE :	L 27
TITLE :	The Informal Sector in the Arab Countries
AUTHOR :	Corm, George
REGION :	Arab Countries
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 18 (Autumn 1992), pages 13-19
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Informal Sector

CODE :	L 28
TITLE :	الصناعة المصرية والاصلاح الهيكلي: نظرة للخلف وللمستقبل
AUTHOR :	El Serafy, Salah El Din الصيرفي، صلاح الدين
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثالثة والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٨، ص ٤٣-٧٠
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Industrial Organization (L); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Structural Reform Program

CODE :	L 29
TITLE :	Le Role de l'Etat et du Secteur Prive dans l'Industrialisation des Pays Arabes du CCG
AUTHOR :	El Kadiri, Nacer
REGION :	GCC
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Relations Internationales, No 66, etc 1991, p 163 - 182
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Industrial Organization (L); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT :	La privatisation est un theme qui revient souvent dans la litterature economique de ces dernieres annees. Dans les pays du Conseil de Cooperation du Golfe, le debat prive-public prend d'autres allures. L'article essaie de presenter un etat des lieux concernant l'emergence de l'initiative privee dans le domaine industriel dans les pays arabes du Golfe tout en montrant le role determinant joue par les pouvoirs publics.
KEYWORDS:	Industrilization; Privatization; Private Sector

CODE : L 30
TITLE : Modelling Household Car Ownership in the Gulf States: The Case of Kuwait
AUTHOR : Said, Galal M.
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Transport Economics and Policy; 26(2), May 1992, pages 121-38.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : There has been a marked economic expansion in Kuwait and other Gulf countries over the last three decades. This has produced two major changes that had an influence on car registration and household car ownership. The first change is the increase in income of native households, allowing for a significant rise in their car ownership rates. The second change is related to the massive increase in the number of foreign households. The steady rise in the number of Kuwaiti and foreign households has created significant increases in car registration levels. It is proposed that data at household level give the most suitable quantitative and qualitative variables for studies of car ownership in Kuwait.

KEYWORDS: : Railroads; Other Surface Transportation; Empirical Studies; Economics of Transportation

CODE : L 31
TITLE : The Syrian Private Industrial and Commercial Sectors and the State
AUTHOR : Perthes, Volker
REGION : Syria
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : International Journal of Middle East Studies; (24), 1992.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Syria's private sector is dominated by trade and related businesses, as industry is perceived as a challenging industry to achieve profits in. During the 1970s and 1980s, Syria's private industrial and commercial sectors grew considerably, and the structure of the private sector underwent important changes.

KEYWORDS: : Private Sector; Industry Studies; Commercial Sector

CODE : L 32
TITLE : Small and Medium-Sized Manufacturing Enterprises in Turkey
AUTHOR : Kaytaz, M.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 18 (Autumn 1992), pages 33-47
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Small Scale Enterprises; Medium Scale Enterprises

CODE : L 33
TITLE : Facing the Challenge: Turkish Automobile, Steel and Clothing Industries' Responses to the Post-Fordist Restructuring
AUTHOR : Duruiz, Lale; Yenturk, Nurhan
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Istanbul: Ayhan Mat, 1992, pages 192.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : With the aim of supplying evidence and comprehensive analysis for the debates on the nature of the industrial restructuring process in developing countries, the book observes three cases from the Turkish automobile, steel and clothing sectors.

KEYWORDS: : Industry Studies; Manufacturing; Post-Fordist; Technological Change; Restructuring

CODE : L 34
TITLE : Privatization and Comparative Efficiency of Public and Private Enterprise in Turkey: The Cement Industry
AUTHOR : Cakmak, Erol H.; Zaim, Osman
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics; 63(2), 1992, pages 271-84.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : The Turkish privatization program is based on the assumption that State Economic Enterprises (SEE) are the major source of inefficient use of resources in the economy. But, the privatization attempts have been supported neither by any study about market structures, nor by any comparison of efficiency between the public and private enterprises in the industries considered in the privatization program. This study seeks to question the assumption about the inefficiency of public enterprises in the cement industry. The main purpose is to question whether the public enterprises in the Turkish cement industry were significantly more inefficient than their private counterparts. A "Stochastic Production Frontier" approach is used to analyze the firm level relative efficiency differences among the private, public, and mixed enterprises. The results show that SEEs were as efficient as private enterprises before the privatization.

KEYWORDS: : Boundaries of Public and Private Enterprise; Privatization; Contracting Out; Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics; Privatization; Industry Studies

CODE : L 35
TITLE : Small Industry in Sudan: Distinctive Advantage and Growth Constraints
AUTHOR : Hansohm, Dick
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 5(1), January 1993, pages 15-25.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : This paper summarizes the results of field work carried out by the author during the period 1987-89 on the Sudanese industry. The paper analyzes the distinctive advantages of small industry in terms of labor intensity, income creation, capital mobilization, efficiency, geographical dispersion and training of entrepreneurs. The results of this research seems to contradict those theories emphasizing internal development constraints (lack of entrepreneurship, management and technical deficiencies). The paper argues that small industry in Sudan is not only neglected but also negatively influenced by relevant government policy measures.

KEYWORDS: : Production; Market Structure; Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods

CODE : L 36
TITLE : Sanayi Ve Teknoloji Politikaları: Amaçlar Ve Araglar [Industry and Technology Policies: Aims and Means]
AUTHOR : Taymaz, Erol
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : METU Studies in Development, 20 (4), 1993, pages 549 -80.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)

ABSTRACT : Industrial and Technology Policies: Aims and Means. The role of the government in promoting industrial and technological progress has been a subject of growing debate during the last decades. This paper identifies and evaluates the various stances on industry and technology policies. The importance and implications of new information intensive technologies are explored in detail. A new technology policy framework for Turkey is developed in the paper.

KEYWORDS: : Technology Policy; New Technologies

CODE : L 37
TITLE : Construction and Housing in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
AUTHOR : Kazemi, S.
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Geneva, UNCTAD, 1994, (UNCTAD/ECDC/SEU/4)
ENTRY TYPE : Report
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Construction; Housing

CODE : L 38
TITLE : Privatisation of Public Enterprises in the Less Developed Countries
AUTHOR : Musa, El Khider Ali
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Clarke, Thomas; de Gruyter, Walter, eds. Privatisation Strategies and Practices: Berlin, New York, 1994
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)

ABSTRACT : The privatization of PEs is currently sweeping across many LDCs, including Sudan. Yet very few empirical studies have been carried out to support or refute its main argument - that it improves efficiency. This research work attempts to address this issue in three privatized PEs, where before and after comparisons were carried out. While there was no significant improvement in the productive efficiency of PEs seven years after privatization, the study confirmed significant improvements in their financial performance as measured by the return on investment (ROI).
KEYWORDS: : Privatization; Public Enterprises; Less Developed Countries Return on Investment

CODE : L 39
TITLE : State and Business in Modern Turkey: A Comparative Study
AUTHOR : Bugra, Ayse
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : SUNY Series in the Social and Economic History of the Middle East. Albany: State University of New York Press, Pages: xi, 328
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Industrial Organization (L); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)

ABSTRACT : Evaluates the political and social environment of big business activity in Turkey and the evolution of state-business relations in the Republican period. Explores the sources of entrepreneurship and the politics of mobilizing entrepreneurial talent by examining the development of the private sector in the Republican period. Examines the political context of business activity under successive Republican governments for insights into the determinants of business outlook and behavior. Analyzes socially defined features of the structure of the holding company, the typical big business unit in Turkey. Explores the nature of business associations as an area in which the basic characteristics of state-business relations are clearly revealed.
KEYWORDS: : Regulation and Industrial Policy; Business Administration

CODE : M 1
TITLE : Financial Accounting and Reporting in the Lebanon: An Exploratory Study of Accounting in Hyperinflationary Conditions
AUTHOR : Baydoun, Nabil; Gray, Robert
REGION : Lebanon
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Wallace, R.S.Olusegun; Samuels, John M.; Briston, Richard J., eds. Research in Third World Accounting. Volume 1. A Research Annual, Greenwich, Conn. and London: JAI Press, 1990, pages 227-62.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Accounting; Hyperinflation

CODE : M 2
TITLE : From Suq to Supermarket in Tunis
AUTHOR : Miossec, Jean Marie
REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Findlay, Allan M.; Paddison, Ronan; Dawson, John A., eds Retailing Environments in Developing Countries. London and New York: Routledge, 1990, pages 227-42
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Microeconomics (D)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Industry Studies; Distributive Trades; Retail Trade

CODE : M 3
TITLE : Systemes Universitaires: Comparaison Algero-Americaine
AUTHOR : Djari, Mohamed Seghir
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Revue de la Recherche, Universite d'Alger, No 1 , 1992-1993
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Public Economics (H); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : Le systeme universitaire algerien a suivi une croissance tres importante durant les 30 dernieres annees. Cependant, un certain centralisme public de la conception, du financement, de l'organisation a montre des effets de rigidite dans l'evolution des porgrammes, dans l'adaptation des profits a la demande, et dans la progression de la recherche avec l'industrie nationale. L'idee de la comparaison au systeme americain, plus diversifie, a montre la possibilite d'amelioration, car une meilleure dotation des sources publiques, ou une diversification du budget, pourraient conduire a desencoinssement et a de meilleurs rendements.
KEYWORDS: : Economics of Education; University Systems

CODE : M 4
TITLE : Subcontracting, Growth and Capital Accumulation in Small-Scale Firms in the Textile Industry in Turkey
AUTHOR : Cinar, E. Mine
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : The Journal of Development Studies: 28 (1)
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : The study examines capital accumulation and growth and finds that initial capacity differs between subcontractors and independent firms. The study also suggests that there may be no easy transition from subcontracting to independent production.

KEYWORDS: Subcontracting; Small Scale Industries; Textile Industry

CODE : M 5

TITLE : Market Socialism and Managerial Labour Market

AUTHOR : Sekkat, Khalid; Roland, Gerard

REGION : General

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : CEPR Discussion Paper Series, No. 655.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Industrial Organization (L); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : This paper presents a simple ratchet model. The ratchet effect, and the inability of the government to precommit credibly to given incentive schemes, are related to the fact that the government has monopsony power over managers, as is the case under market socialism, where the means of production are state-owned. But the introduction of a private sector of significant size gives an outside option to managers. Creating competition with the private sector is then a way to create credible commitment to public sector incentive schemes. Efficiency can be enhanced because of managers' interest in building a reputation on the managerial labor market, giving them the possibility of this outside option.

KEYWORDS: Market Socialism; Ratchet Effect; Managerial Labor Market

CODE : M 6

TITLE : On Comparing Alternative Advertising Policies of Pulsation

AUTHOR : Darrat, A.F.; Mesak, H. I.

REGION : General

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Decision Sciences; 23(3), May/June, pages 541-64.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : In this paper, five alternative advertising policies that belong to the advertising pulsation class are compared analytically for linear and concave response functions using a modified version of the Vidale-Wolfe model. The results of the research show that (1) For both linear and concave response functions, advertising pulsing/maintenance policy dominates advertising pulsing policy but is dominated by the Uniform Advertising Policy. For convex response functions, the order of dominance is reversed. (2) For linear response functions, uniform advertising policy dominates the impulse advertising policy but is dominated by the chattering advertising policy. (3) For concave response functions, uniform advertising policy dominates both the impulse advertising policy and the chattering advertising policy. (4) For convex response functions, chattering advertising policy dominates both the advertising pulsing policy and the impulse advertising policy. The Vidale-Wolfe model is estimated using the well-known Lydia Pinkham data. Optimality analysis shows that the company was overadvertising about half of the time studied. Overadvertising seems to have produced appreciable gain in sales and created significant barriers to competitive entry at a little cost in terms of foregone profits.

KEYWORDS: Advertising; Marketing Research; Optimization

CODE : M 7

TITLE : Touristic Industries: A Main Support of Tourism in Palestine

AUTHOR : Salman, Hind

REGION : Palestine

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Shu'un Tanmawiyyeh; 2 (2), 1992, Arab Thought Forum.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Industrial Organization (L);

ABSTRACT : Tourism-related industries in the West Bank, which include olive wood, mother-of-pearl, glass and ceramics, are facing problems. The article proposes a number of recommendations to show ways forward for these various industries and how they can help promote tourism in Palestine. The aim of this article is to suggest strategies for growth assuming that political instability is removed.

KEYWORDS: Tourism; Growth Strategies

CODE : M 8

TITLE : Constraints on Development: Small Businesses in Saudi Arabia

AUTHOR : Presly, J. R.

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Middle Eastern Studies; 28(2).

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The empirical evidence presented here is an extension of that which is normally undertaken on small businesses in most countries. Its focus is not directly upon the small business finance gap, but it is clearly relevant in assessing one of the possible causes of that gap, namely, managerial inefficiency in small businesses in the Saudi Arabian economy, with particular reference to the wholesale and retail trade sector. The basic hypotheses tested here are that managerial inefficiency exists in the trade sector in Saudi Arabia and this, in itself, must be a constraint upon economic development in the Kingdom; secondly, managerial inefficiency is a factor in the failure of small businesses in the trade sector when trying to obtain external finance from commercial banks, semi-government development funds and other financial institutions in the Kingdom.

KEYWORDS: Micro-Enterprises; Empirical Studies; Economic Development; Managerial Inefficiency; Finance

CODE : M 9

TITLE : Reference Group Influences in the Uncertain Decision Making Process: Empirical Findings on Buying of Personal Investment Products

AUTHOR : Abu Ismail, F. F.

REGION : Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 4(1), January 1992, pages 41-48.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : This paper gives a brief review of a two-year project on the influences of a well-known social group in the Gulf market (including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, etc.) named "Al-Majilis" on the consumer purchasing decisions of personal consumer investment goods

KEYWORDS: Advertising; Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis

CODE : M 10

TITLE : Productivity and Profitability: The Turkish Case

AUTHOR : Ozmucur, Suleyman

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Bogazici University Publications; No. 514, 1992, Istanbul, Turkey.(ISBN: 975-518-015-X).

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : The book deals with the theory and measurement of productivity in manufacturing subsectors. Service industries like banking are studied in detail. Public and private sector comparisons reveal higher productivity and profitability in the private sector.

KEYWORDS: Productivity; Profitability

CODE : M 11
TITLE : The Positive and Negative Effects of Marketing on Socioeconomic Development: The Turkish Case
AUTHOR : Ger, Guliz
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Consumer Policy; 15(3), 1992, pages 229-54.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Other Special Topics (Z)

ABSTRACT : Some observations and thoughts about domestic and international interactions between marketing and economic, sociopolitical, and cultural factors are presented using Turkish examples. These interactions are discussed in terms of satisfaction of the needs (having, actualization, and social) of the three parties that seem to be differentially influenced by marketing: over- and underprivileged individuals, the society, and the businesses. In particular, the attention is drawn to the fact that whereas marketing has had mainly positive effects on the country's privileged consumers, the poor consumers have seldom benefited. The author suggests a number of actions, to be taken by business and non-business organizations, that could increase the need satisfaction of each of the parties.
KEYWORDS: : Marketing; Cultural Economics

CODE : M 12
TITLE : L'Effet de la Dette sur le Cout du Capital des Entreprises Tunisiennes.
AUTHOR : Matoussi, Hamdi
REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Equipe de Recherche en Finance - Working Paper No. 5, 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : En proposant leur these de neutralite en 1958, MM ont engage une veritable controverse quant a la recherche d'une structure de financement (capitaux propres- dettes) optimale pour l'entreprise. Plus de trois decennies se sont ecoulees depuis et malgre l'abondance des recherches menees, la question n'est pas encore trantee.
KEYWORDS: : Cost of Capital

CODE : M 13
TITLE : Predicting Bankruptcy and Closure in the Small-Scale Textile Firms in Istanbul, Turkey
AUTHOR : Cinar, E. Mine
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Journal of Southwestern Society of Economists; 20(1), 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : A logit model is used to predict closure of firms using a capital-asset-management-earnings-liquidity approach.
KEYWORDS: : Bankruptcy; Logit Model; Small Scale Enterprises; Textile Industry

CODE : M 14
TITLE : Research Note: Assessing the Effect of Nepotism on Human Resource Managers
AUTHOR : Hayajenh, Abdalla F.; Maghrahi, Ahmed S.; Al Dabbagh, Taher H.
REGION : Egypt, Jordan
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : International Journal of Manpower; 15 (1), Pages: 60-67
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Industrial Organization (L);

ABSTRACT : Tourism-related industries in the West Bank, which include olive wood, mother-of-pearl, glass and ceramics, are facing problems. The article proposes a number of recommendations to show ways forward for these various industries and how they can help promote tourism in Palestine. The aim of this article is to suggest strategies for growth assuming that political instability is removed.

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YEAR : 1992

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CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The empirical evidence presented here is an extension of that which is normally undertaken on small businesses in most countries. Its focus is not directly upon the small business finance gap, but it is clearly relevant in assessing one of the possible causes of that gap, namely, managerial inefficiency in small businesses in the Saudi Arabian economy, with particular reference to the wholesale and retail trade sector. The basic hypotheses tested here are that managerial inefficiency exists in the trade sector in Saudi Arabia and this, in itself, must be a constraint upon economic development in the Kingdom; secondly, managerial inefficiency is a factor in the failure of small businesses in the trade sector when trying to obtain external finance from commercial banks, semi-government development funds and other financial institutions in the Kingdom.

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ABSTRACT : This paper gives a brief review of a two-year project on the influences of a well-known social group in the Gulf market (including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, etc.) named "Al-Majilis" on the consumer purchasing decisions of personal consumer investment goods

KEYWORDS: Advertising; Consumer Economics; Empirical Analysis

CODE : M 10

TITLE : Productivity and Profitability: The Turkish Case

AUTHOR : Ozmucur, Suleyman

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Bogazici University Publications; No. 514, 1992, Istanbul, Turkey.(ISBN: 975-518-015-X).

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CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : The book deals with the theory and measurement of productivity in manufacturing subsectors. Service industries like banking are studied in detail. Public and private sector comparisons reveal higher productivity and profitability in the private sector.

KEYWORDS: Productivity; Profitability

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AUTHOR : Ger, Guliz
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SOURCE : Journal of Consumer Policy; 15(3), 1992, pages 229-54.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Other Special Topics (Z)

ABSTRACT : Some observations and thoughts about domestic and international interactions between marketing and economic, sociopolitical, and cultural factors are presented using Turkish examples. These interactions are discussed in terms of satisfaction of the needs (having, actualization, and social) of the three parties that seem to be differentially influenced by marketing: over- and underprivileged individuals, the society, and the businesses. In particular, the attention is drawn to the fact that whereas marketing has had mainly positive effects on the country's privileged consumers, the poor consumers have seldom benefited. The author suggests a number of actions, to be taken by business and non-business organizations, that could increase the need satisfaction of each of the parties.
KEYWORDS: : Marketing; Cultural Economics

CODE : M 12
TITLE : L'Effet de la Dette sur le Cout du Capital des Entreprises Tunisiennes.
AUTHOR : Matoussi, Hamdi
REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Equipe de Recherche en Finance - Working Paper No. 5, 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : En proposant leur these de neutralite en 1958, MM ont engage une veritable controverse quant a la recherche d'une structure de financement (capitaux propres- dettes) optimale pour l'entreprise. Plus de trois decennies se sont ecoulees depuis et malgre l'abondance des recherches menees, la question n'est pas encore tranchee.
KEYWORDS: : Cost of Capital

CODE : M 13
TITLE : Predicting Bankruptcy and Closure in the Small-Scale Textile Firms in Istanbul, Turkey
AUTHOR : Cinar, E. Mine
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Journal of Southwestern Society of Economists; 20(1), 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : A logit model is used to predict closure of firms using a capital-asset-management-earnings-liquidity approach.
KEYWORDS: : Bankruptcy; Logit Model; Small Scale Enterprises; Textile Industry

CODE : M 14
TITLE : Research Note: Assessing the Effect of Nepotism on Human Resource Managers
AUTHOR : Hayajneh, Abdalla F.; Maghrabi, Ahmed S.; Al Dabbagh, Taher H.
REGION : Egypt, Jordan
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : International Journal of Manpower; 15 (1), Pages: 60-67
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)
ABSTRACT :	Examines the relationship between nepotism and various organizational characteristics (size, ownership, and geographic region) in certain organizations in two countries--Jordan and Egypt. Results indicated that HRMs in large organizations, the public sector and urban regions reported higher levels of nepotism than their rural counterparts in smaller, medium-sized organizations, in the private sector.
KEYWORDS:	Personnel Management; Executive Compensation

CODE : N 1
TITLE : Oil and Politics in the Gulf: Rulers and Merchants in Kuwait and Qatar.
AUTHOR : Crystal, Jill
REGION : Kuwait, Qatar
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Cambridge Middle East Library Series, no. 24. Cambridge; New York and Melbourne: Cambridge University Press, 1990., pages xv, 210.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic History (N); Economic Systems (P)

ABSTRACT : Examines why, in recent years, social and economic upheavals in Kuwait and Qatar have been accompanied by a political continuity and survival of the monarchies. Discusses how the different economic, social, and political resources existing in Kuwait and Qatar prior to oil influenced the impact of oil in each state. Analyzes the impact of oil on the formation and destruction of political coalitions and state institutions. Specifically discusses state formation and oil; the founding of Kuwait and Qatar; and the states of Kuwait and Qatar before and after oil.

KEYWORDS: : Economic History Asia

CODE : N 2
TITLE : Fiscal Politics in Ottoman Mt. Lebanon as a Deterrent to Administrative Amelioration
AUTHOR : Farah, Caesar E.
REGION : Lebanon
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : MTSIT, Ankara: Turk Tarih Kurumu, 1990 pages 353-78.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic History (N); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Economic issues were used as pretexts to undo the administrative structure in place and to disrupt Ottoman rule altogether in the interest of feudal and clerical factions in conflict with each other. Wars led to losses, with losers demanding indemnification. Ottoman authorities were pressed to make up for what natives were unable or unwilling to pay.

KEYWORDS: : Politics; History; Disruption

CODE : N 3
TITLE : Research in Economic History. Volume 13
AUTHOR : Ransom, Roger L.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Associate Editor: Richard Sutch. A Research Annual. Greenwich, Conn.: JAI Press, 1991, pages xi, 305.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic History (N)

ABSTRACT : Six papers present perspectives on the way in which economic history is practiced by scholars in the field today. Essays focus on the attitudes and expectations of the U.S. business community with respect to falling prices at the onset of the Great Depression; the motives of U.S. debt-management policy, 1790-1880; whether U.S. rates of accumulation were investment or savings driven; Ireland after the famine; new estimates of the cost of harvesting cotton, 1949-64; and factor prices in Egypt and some major developed countries from 1900 to World War II. Contributors are Daniel B. Nelson; Charles W. Calomiris; Michael Edelstein; Timothy Guinnane; Warren C. Whatley; and Bent Hansen.

KEYWORDS: : Economic History

CODE : N 4
TITLE : The Economic Diplomacy of the Suez Crisis
AUTHOR : Kunz, Diane B.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Chapel Hill and London: University of North Carolina Press, 1991, pages xii, 295.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic History (N)

ABSTRACT :	Examines how, during the Suez crisis, the American government, with varying degrees of success, used its economic power against Britain, France, Egypt, and Israel. Describes how Britain's declining financial position and its increasing economic dependence on the United States, as well as the record of Middle Eastern diplomacy established by Britain and the United States, influenced the course of American economic diplomacy during the crisis. Discusses the Anglo-American initiative to fund the Aswan High Dam, seen as a important weapon in the battle to win Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser's allegiance away from the Communist Bloc. Describes the deteriorating diplomatic relations with Egypt that led to the withdrawal of the offer to finance the dam and Nasser's surprise nationalization of the shares of the Suez Canal Company; negotiations held under United Nations auspices among British, French, and Egyptian delegates and the rejection of a pacific solution; the Israeli invasion of the Sinai on October 29, 1956, backed by the French and British; American financial pressure to force an Anglo-French withdrawal from Egypt; American pressures to obtain a full Israeli withdrawal; and important consequences of the Suez crisis for each of the five countries involved.
KEYWORDS: :	Economic History: Government; War; Law; and Regulation: International; or Comparative; Suez Crisis

CODE :	N 5
TITLE :	Trade, Transport and Society in the Ancient World: A Sourcebook
AUTHOR :	Meijer, Fik; van Nijf, Onno
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	London and New York: Routledge, 1992, pages xxii, 201.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Economic History (N); General Economics and Teaching (A)

ABSTRACT :	Provides the undergraduate student or general reader with insight into the ancient economy through translations of passages from ancient sources concerning trade and transport. Consists of excerpts from literary works, inscriptions, and papyri, organized thematically and each preceded by a short introduction. Covers the ideology and practice of ancient trade, dealing with Greek and Roman value systems, and elite attitudes toward trade. Examines the realities of trade in Homeric and archaic Greece, Athens and the Athenian Empire, the Greek world outside Athens, Ptolemaic Egypt, and the Roman Empire. Pays special attention to the attitudes of the authorities toward trade, the status of traders, and the ways in which trade was organized. Deals with the most important commodities of ancient trade: grain, wool and textiles, wine and oil, building materials, and slaves. Discusses trade between the Greco-Roman world and India and the Orient, and the trade with the northern barbarians. Examines transport and the means of transportation, covering the costs of ancient transport; transport over land; the roads; river transport; transport by sea; construction; the sailing season; the hazards of the sea; speed and duration of sea voyages; and harbors.
KEYWORDS: :	Economic History: Transport; International and Domestic Trade; Energy; and Other Services: General; International; or Comparative; Teaching of Economics

CODE :	N 6
TITLE :	Modernization in the Middle East
AUTHOR :	Issawi, Charles
REGION :	Middle East
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Cyril, A. et al eds. Modernization of the Middle East, Darwin Press, 1992
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Economic History (N); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT :	1) Economic structure and growth; development in the 19th century; accumulation of surplus; failure to invest the surplus and develop human resources. 2) Economic growth and development; development in the 20th century; dependence on foreign resources.
KEYWORDS: :	Economic Development

CODE :	N 7
TITLE :	The Road to Intervention: Fiscal Politics in Ottoman Mt. Lebanon
AUTHOR :	Farah, Caesar E.
REGION :	Syria
YEAR :	1992

SOURCE : Centre for Lebanese Studies, Oxford, 1992
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic History (N); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Focuses on the impact of European and sectarian rivalries on fiscal management in Ottoman Syria in the 19th century and on maneuvers to evade legal taxes when Ottoman administrative and military commitments in the Syrian provinces exceeded revenues therefrom.
KEYWORDS: : Fiscal Mismanagement; Ottoman; Taxes

CODE : N 8
TITLE : Debt Cycles in the World Economy: Foreign Loans, Financial Crises, and Debt Settlements, 1820-1990
AUTHOR : Suter, Christian
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Boulder and Oxford: Westview Press, 1992, pages xii, 234.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic History (N); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Examines the structure and long-term dynamics of third world indebtedness, arguing that external debt of peripheral and semiperipheral states during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is characterized by cyclical fluctuations. Explores the structural features and long-term processes of the world system and develops a model describing the dynamics of global debt cycles. Examines the general phases of expansions of foreign credits; the cyclical occurrence of global debt crises; and the pattern of debt settlements. Presents case studies of the debt histories of Peru, Liberia, and Turkey.
KEYWORDS: : Economic History; Financial Markets; Economic Development; External Debt

CODE : N 9
TITLE : Colonialism and Revolution in the Middle East: Social and Cultural Origins of Egypt's Urabi Movement
AUTHOR : Cole, Juan Ri
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Princeton University Press, 1993, U.S.A.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic History (N)
ABSTRACT : Examines the impact of capitalism, demographic trends and social mobilization on 19th century Egypt paying especial attention to urban guilds.
KEYWORDS: : Urban Movement; Colonialism

CODE : N 10
TITLE : Iraq: A Study in Aborted Development, (1800 - 1990)
AUTHOR : Issawi, Charles
REGION : Iraq
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Princeton University Press in Near Eastern Studies, 1993, U.S.A.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic History (N); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : In the last 100 years, Iraq has repeatedly shown signs of development. All these attempts have been abruptly ended by an internal or external catastrophe, the latest being the 1990 invasion of Kuwait and the subsequent war.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Gulf War

CODE : N 11
TITLE : المديونية الخارجية لبلدان المغرب العربي: التاريخ والآفاق
AUTHOR : شرابي، عبد العزيز Sharabi, A
REGION : Maghreb Countries
YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : أعمال ملتقى مغربي حول "أزمة المديونية الخارجية واستراتيجيات تكيف الاقتصادات المغربية"

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic History (N); Public Economics (H); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : تناولت هذه الدراسة أزمة علاقات الدين الخارجي لبلدان المغرب العربي في القرن التاسع عشر. وتعرض خلفيات تلك الأزمة وآثارها الاقتصادية والسياسية على بلدان المغرب العربي (تونس، الجزائر، المغرب) وذلك بغرض استخلاص الدروس من الوقائع الاقتصادية لهذه البلدان. كما تعرض الدراسة الوضع الحالي للمديونية الخارجية لبلدان المغرب العربي وكذا التوقعات المستقبلية

KEYWORDS: : External Debt

CODE : N 12

TITLE : Real Land Rentals in Early Roman Egypt

AUTHOR : Muth, Richard F.

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Explorations in Economic History; 31(2), Pages: 210-24

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic History (N)

ABSTRACT : This paper reexamines economic data from the Egyptian papyri from the first three centuries of Roman rule and interprets the results in economic terms. While nominal land values clearly increased, it is not possible to determine their growth rate relative to that of wheat prices. Recorded real land rentals clearly declined, however. It also appears that real wages declined over the same period. The best explanation for these changes is increasingly heavy taxation of output, later regularized under Diocletian.

KEYWORDS: : Economic History; Macroeconomics; Growth and Fluctuations; Asia including Middle East

CODE : N 13

TITLE : State and Peasant in the Ottoman Empire: Agrarian Power Relations and the Regional Economic Development in Ottoman Anatolia During the 16th Century

AUTHOR : Islamoglu Inan, Huri

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1994

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic History (N); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : This book (293 pp long) studies the dynamics of the Ottoman peasant economy. First, it shows that contrary to the conventional wisdom about the stationariness of Asian agrarian economies, the Ottoman peasant economy witnessed substantial growth in response to population increase, urban commercial expansion and to increased taxation demands. Second, the book argues that economic development did not take place independently of the political structures of the state. This meant that in light of fiscal and legitimation concerns of the state, and contrary to the assumptions of the models of economic development, changes in population and economic development did not result in the disruption of the integrity of small peasant holding as the unit of production.

KEYWORDS: : Economic History; Economic Theory; Ottoman Anatolia; Peasant Economy; Political Structure

CODE : O 1
TITLE : L'Algerie, du Sahara au Sahel.
AUTHOR : Blin, Louis
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : L'Harmattan, Paris, 1990.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F); Economic History (N)

ABSTRACT : Cet ouvrage analyse l'enjeu historique, national et regional que constitue le Sahara pour l'Algerie en s'appuyant sur l'etude d'un projet, la Route Transsaharienne, ou sont imbriquees ces differents niveaux. Son approche multidisciplinaire lui permet de degager les traits fondamentaux des mutations provoquées par l'essor de la rente petroliere sur l'insertion africaine du Maghreb.
KEYWORDS: History of Development

CODE : O 2
TITLE : Balanced and Unbalanced "Industrializing Industries" and the Theory of Leading Sectors: Algeria 1967-84
AUTHOR : Lezzam, Larbi
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : American University, Ph.D. 1990
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Economywide Country Studies

CODE : O 3
TITLE : خيار التصنيع العربي في ظل النفط، حالتا الجزائر والمملكة العربية السعودية
AUTHOR : منصور، محمد إبراهيم Mansour, Mohamed Ibrahim
REGION : Algeria, Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : المجلة العلمية لكلية التجارة، جامعة أسوط، السنة العاشرة، العدد ١٦ ص ٢-١٠٤
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Industrialization; Oil Economics

CODE : O 4
TITLE : Technology Transfer and Maghreb Economic Integration: Current Issues and Future Prospects
AUTHOR : Djeflat, Abdelkader
REGION : Algeria; Tunisia; Morocco; Libya
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Chatterji, Manas, ed. Technology Transfer in the Developing Countries. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1990, pages 353-63.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Economic Integration Policy and Empirical Studies; Technological Change and Innovation; Integration

CODE : O 5
TITLE : مستقبل التنمية العربية ودور القطاعين العام والخاص فيها
AUTHOR : صايغ، يوسف Sayigh , Yusuf
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٤٢، ديسمبر ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣) ص ٩٩-١٢١
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Private Sector; Public Sector

CODE : O 6
TITLE : Bahrain Oil and Development, 1929-1989
AUTHOR : Clarke, Angela
REGION : Bahrain
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Boulder: International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development, 1990, pages 432.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Presents a history of Bahrain's oil industry based on unpublished letters, telegrams, diaries, reports, and memoranda and on conversations with over 150 people. Introduces the country of Bahrain and describes the early oil rivalries; concession negotiations; preliminary surveys of Bahrain; the terms under which Bapco Limited was eventually allowed to operate; the modern oil industry; and oil revenues. Includes a reference section comprising a chronology of events and a directory of companies and organizations directly and indirectly associated with the history of the oil industry in Bahrain.
KEYWORDS: : Economic History Asia; Industry Studies Extractive Industries; Oil Economies; Oil Revenues

CODE : O 7
TITLE : Economic Liberalization in Egypt: Coalition Cycle Analysis and Implications for International Marketers
AUTHOR : Rice, Gillian; Mahmoud, Essam
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Cavusgil, S. Tamer, ed. Advances in International Marketing. Volume 4. A Research Annual, Greenwich, Conn. and London: JAI Press, 1990, pages 187-206.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Studies of Developing Countries African Countries; Trade Relations; Marketing and Advertising; Economic Liberalization

CODE : O 8
TITLE : The Possibility of Rapid Adjustment to Severe Budget-Deficit and Other Economic Problems in Egypt
AUTHOR : Carr, David W.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Developing Areas; 24(2), January 1990, pages 225-46.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Studies of Developing Countries African Countries; Adjustment

CODE : O 9
TITLE : Socially Relevant Policy Analysis: Structuralist Computable General Equilibrium Models for the Developing World.
AUTHOR : Taylor, Lance, ed.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Cambridge, Mass. and London: MIT Press, 1990., pages x, 379.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Thirteen papers present a sample of work from the structuralist tradition in formulating and applying computable general equilibrium (CGE) models to economies in the developing world. Papers focus on an introduction to structuralist computable general equilibrium models; Mexican food consumption policies in a structuralist CGE model; IS-FM macroeconomics and general equilibrium linkages of the food market in Colombia; a CGE for Nicaragua; resource mobilization through administered prices in an Indian CGE; short-run energy-economy interactions in Egypt; continuing the tradition of equity in Sri Lanka; macro constraints on India's economic growth; conflicting claims and dynamic inflationary mechanisms in India; portfolio effects in a CGE model--devaluation in a dollarized economy; a CGE model with portfolio choice for Thailand; medium-term growth projections for Kuwait from a dynamic CGE; and Phase II of Plan Austral and other heterodox shocks.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development Models and Theories; CGE Modeling

CODE : O 10
TITLE : Econometric Models for Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council
AUTHOR : Narasimham, Gorti V. L.
REGION : GCC
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Energy and Development; 15(2), Spring 1990, pages 189-209.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : This paper attempts to build econometric models for the six member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates. Modeling the GCC economies differs in ways from modeling other advanced industrial economies or those less-developed countries which rely on exports of nonoil primary products because the GCC states are primarily oil economies based on exhaustible resources. The equations and identities embedded in the GCC country models can be classified into five groups: Petroleum Sector/Exports, National Accounts, Imports and Balance of Payments, Money and Prices, and Fiscal Accounts. This disaggregation of the sectors of the model is useful for identifying both the most important economic sectors and the broad directions of causality among the different groups of variables. The six GCC country models are validated by simulation for the period 1987 to 2010 under different assumptions of crude oil prices.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Studies of Developed Countries Asian Countries; General Forecasts and Models; Econometric Modelling; Oil Economies

CODE : O 11
TITLE : Oil, State and Industrialization in Iran
AUTHOR : Karshenas, Massoud
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Cambridge; New York and Melbourne: Cambridge University Press, 1990, pages xviii, 308
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H); Economic Systems (P)

ABSTRACT : Examines the problems of economic growth and structural change in oil-exporting developing economies through a study of Iran. Studies the roots of backwardness in the Iranian economy, concentrating on the effect of the state and the structure of agrarian relations. Traces the role of the state in the economy from its laissez-faire phase in the 1920s to its strong interventionist phase in the 1930s. Discusses the emergence of new political and institutional mechanisms of state intervention in the postwar period, with particular emphasis on the credit system and the Plan Organization as important instruments of control over investment. Outlines the process of accumulation during the 1953-63 period--a semiliberal phase of economic development during which the Iranian economy experienced a massive inflow of external finance. Counters recent theory on "booming export economies" by showing how the pattern of structural change can be better understood within an alternative structuralist framework. Discusses institutional change in the agricultural sector during the 1963-77 period, presents a detailed quantitative analysis of the resource flows into and out of this sector, and examines the income effects of agrarian reforms. Studies the policies that were pursued to renovate the Iranian economy's industrial base during the 1963-77 period and examines the question of the financing of accumulation. Investigates implications of a lopsided structure of home demand for industrial growth. Originally submitted as a doctoral dissertation to the Faculty of Economics at the University of Cambridge.

KEYWORDS: Economic Planning Theory and Policy; Energy; Economic History Asia; Industrialization; Oil Economies; State Policy; Role of the State

CODE : O 12
TITLE : An Econometric Identification of Development Strategies in Iraq: 1951-1980
AUTHOR : Mouhammad, Adil
REGION : Iraq
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Canadian Journal of Development Studies; 11(1), 1990, pages 99-118.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : The aim of this article is to identify the orientations of the six development plans' strategies implemented in Iraq from 1951 to 1980 by using two different approaches. The allocation approach classifies each strategy according to the amount of investment appropriated to specific economic sectors. In the structural change approach, an econometric model reflecting the essential structural variables is used, along with three indices, to distinguish differing development strategies. Both methods, due to economic and non-economic reasons, give similar and dissimilar results concerning the orientation of development strategies. The author concludes that if the causes of underdevelopment--the structure of the economy and the dependence on oil revenues--are not addressed, the backwardness of the economy will be maintained.

KEYWORDS: Economic Studies of Developing Countries Asian Countries; Economic Modelling; Development Plan

CODE : O 13
TITLE : Technology Transfer, Technical Change in a Socialist, Oil Exporting, Developing Country: The Case of the Iraqi Manufacturing Sector
AUTHOR : Abdulkdhim, H. ; Pickles, T.A.
REGION : Iraq
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Indian Economic Journal; 38(2), Oct.-Dec. 1990, pages 121-34
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Industry Studies Manufacturing; Technological-Change-and-Innovation; Oil Economies; Manufacturing Sector

CODE : O 14
TITLE : Estimation of Accounting Process for Project Appraisal in Jordan
AUTHOR : Edan, Yousif Hassani
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Colorado State University, Ph.D. 1990
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Development Planning and Policy

CODE : O 15
TITLE : Labor, Employment and Agricultural Development in West Asia and North Africa
AUTHOR : Tully, Dennis, ed
REGION : Jordan; Turkey; Morocco; Algeria
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Norwell, Mass. and Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic, 1990, pages xiv, 214.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT : Eight papers study dryland agricultural labor issues at the village or district level in West Asia and North Africa. Papers examine the impact of technology on employment in the rainfed farming areas of Jordan; labor use on farms in dry-farming areas in Turkey; social and economic aspects of decision-making related to labor utilization and technology choice in Turkey; the implications of technological change for labor and farming in Morocco; mechanization and agricultural employment in the arid and semiarid areas of Morocco; agricultural change in private farms in Algeria; the acceptance and rejection of agricultural innovations by small farm operators in Tunisia; and farm mechanization and socioeconomic changes in agriculture in a semiarid area of Tunisia.
KEYWORDS: Economic Development; Agriculture Labor

CODE : O 16
TITLE : Medium-Term Growth Projections for Kuwait from a Dynamic CGE
AUTHOR : Khorshid, Motaz
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Taylor, Lance, ed. Socially Relevant Policy Analysis, Structuralist Computable General Equilibrium Models for the Developing World, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, London, England
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Microeconomics (D)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: CGE Modeling; Growth Projections

CODE : O 17
TITLE : Economic Diversification and Food Self-Sufficiency in an Oil-Based Economy: The Economics of Establishing an SCP Industry in Kuwait
AUTHOR : Marzouk, M. S.
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Developing Areas; 24(3), 1990, pages 351-66.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Economic Diversification; Oil Based Economy

CODE	:	O 18
TITLE	:	Planning, Development and Ideology in Libya
AUTHOR	:	Haddad, L
REGION	:	Libya
YEAR	:	1990
SOURCE	:	Middle East Business and Economic Review; 2(2), July 1990, pages 49-54
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Economic Studies of Developing Countries African Countries

CODE	:	O 19
TITLE	:	Politiques de Developpement et d'Ajustement au Maroc a l'Epreuve de la Crise.
AUTHOR	:	Hamdoush, Bachir
REGION	:	Morocco
YEAR	:	1990
SOURCE	:	Editions Societe Marocaines des Editeurs Reunis (SMER), 1990, Rabat.
ENTRY TYPE	:	Book
CLASSIFICATION	:	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Law and Economics (K)
ABSTRACT	:	Bilan de plus de trois decennies de politique economique au Maroc depuis l'indépendance. Mutations de la politique de developpement et de la politique industrielle avec l'affirmation de la liberalisation et de l'orientation vers l'exportation. Analyse de l'interfrece de la politique d'ajustement (avec la politique de developpement) particulierement au cours de la decennie 80 et evaluation de ses resultats.
KEYWORDS:	:	Economic Adjustment; Economic Liberalization

CODE	:	O 20
TITLE	:	Morocco: Analysis and Reform of Economic Policy
AUTHOR	:	Horton, Brendan
REGION	:	Morocco
YEAR	:	1990
SOURCE	:	EDI Development Policy Case Series. Analytical Case Studies, no. 4. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1990., pages vii, 132.
ENTRY TYPE	:	Book
CLASSIFICATION	:	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT	:	Examines successive Moroccan governments' approaches to stabilization and adjustment over the past decade, focusing on IMF and World Bank operations. Presents a historical overview of economic developments from 1970 to 1987, and of stabilization and adjustment attempts since 1975. Outlines a methodology for examining the macroeconomic and microeconomic aspects of different approaches to stabilization and adjustment. Examines adjustment and stabilization attempts in the periods 1973-82 and 1983-87, documenting each institution's operations; the essence of their analysis and government reactions to it; how consensus was reached on programs adopted; and the main elements of the internal policy reform process. Highlights lessons that may be useful to policymakers in other countries.
KEYWORDS:	:	International Lending and Aid Public; Adjustment; Stabilization

CODE	:	O 21
TITLE	:	Saudi Arabia: Industrialization of an Allocation State
AUTHOR	:	Luciani, Giacomo
REGION	:	Saudi Arabia
YEAR	:	1990
SOURCE	:	Monde Arabe Maghreb Machrek: No. 123
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : Over 40 percent of the Saudi government's income comes from outside the country, meaning petroleum revenues. It has, nevertheless, conducted a dynamic economic diversification policy, based on industrial and agricultural development. Is this option in contradiction with Saudi Arabia's nature as an allocation, or rentier, state, or does it threaten to modify it over time, in particular by creating a demand for political participation and democratization? In the author's view, the diversification process, while real, is not incompatible with the government's rentier nature. In fact, it keeps within the logic of allocation, which explains its limitations. Finally, this diversification should not, with the exception of unforeseeable upheavals, generate a demand for democratic participation because of the nature and composition of the Saudi capitalist class and the permanent budgetary autonomy of the Saudi state.

KEYWORDS: Industry; Government Finance; Oil Economies; Rentier Economy

CODE : O 22

TITLE : Oil Revenues and Dutch Disease in Saudi Arabia: Differential Impacts on Sectoral Growth

AUTHOR : Looney, Robert E.

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Canadian Journal of Development Studies; 11(1), 1990, pages 119-33.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : The purpose of this paper is to examine Saudi Arabian industrial development and, in particular, one aspect of the Dutch Disease: the effects of exchange rate appreciation on the Saudi Arabian manufacturing sector. As a basis of comparison, the effects of exchange appreciation on the other major sectors are also estimated. After controlling for overall growth the rate of expected inflation, anticipated government expenditures and developments in the oil sector, the presence of the Dutch Disease effects (both positive and negative) were found across a wide spectrum of activities. Based on the results of this analysis, several conclusions are drawn concerning the country's industrial policies.

KEYWORDS: Industry Studies; Exchange Rates and Markets Theory and Studies; Industry Studies Extractive Industries Oil; Gas; and Other Fuels; Industrial Policy; Dutch Disease; Manufacturing Sector

CODE : O 23

TITLE : Economic Development in Saudi Arabia: Consequences of the Oil Price Decline.

AUTHOR : Looney, Robert E.

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Contemporary Studies in Economic and Financial Analysis, vol. 66. Greenwich, Conn. and London: JAI Press, 1990., pages xxii, 289.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Analyzes the Saudi Arabian economy and its medium-term outlook following the sharp decline in oil prices. Describes the nature of the problems currently faced by the government and the private sector brought on by the decline in oil revenues. Assesses the Third Five-Year Plan, 1980-85. Describes the budgetary dilemmas brought about by slack oil markets. Considers the problems and prospects of three key sectors: industry, agriculture, and finance. Examines the extent to which inefficiencies in the use of oil revenues for private sector expansion might have been present in the oil boom years of 1973-74 through 1982. Assesses the likely impact of falling oil revenues and declining government expenditures on private sector capital formation over the next several years. Considers the impact of military expenditures on the private sector and the effect that the proposed production of armaments in Saudi Arabia might have on the manner in which military expenditures affect the economy. Examines the relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policy in Saudi Arabia. Develops a forecasting model of the economy and assesses the fiscal strategies open to the government under alternative oil revenue scenarios.

KEYWORDS: Economic Studies of Developing Countries; Oil Economies; Oil Revenue; Military Expenditure

CODE : O 24
TITLE : Kuwait and Saudi Arabia: From Prosperity to Retrenchment.
AUTHOR : Al Yousuf, Ala'a.
REGION : Saudi Arabia; Kuwait
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : OIES Papers on Oil and Finance. Oxford: Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, 1990., pages 101.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Analyzes the responses of the Kuwaiti and Saudi governments to the third oil crisis--a negative revenue shock beginning in 1982 and exacerbated by the collapse in oil prices in the summer of 1986--and considers the implications for future growth and development. Discusses the origins of the third oil shock, estimates its magnitude, and considers the immediate impact of the decline in oil revenues on the economies of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Surveys the literature to identify the postulated impact of a negative shock on an open economy, where the shock is felt through changes in government revenues and expenditure, and affects future growth and development through its impact on current investment. Examines Kuwaiti and Saudi data, analyzing the impact of the oil shock on aggregate supply and demand, domestic investment, and employment. Considers the prospects for the Kuwaiti and Saudi economies in the 1990s. No index.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Studies of Developing Countries; Energy; Oil Economies; Oil Revenues; Third Oil Shock

CODE : O 25
TITLE : Long-Term Development Prospects for Somalia
AUTHOR : Samater, Ibrahim
REGION : Somalia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : World-Bank. The Long-Term Perspective Study of Sub-Saharan Africa: Background Papers. Volume 1. Country Perspectives. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1990, pages 108-21.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development Models and Theories; Economic Studies of Developing Countries
 African Countries; General Outlook

CODE : O 26
TITLE : The Long-Term Perspective Study of Sub-Saharan Africa: Background Papers. Volume 1. Country Perspectives.
AUTHOR : World Bank.
REGION : Somalia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Washington, D.C.: Author, 1990., pages v, 184.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : First volume of a four-volume long-term perspective study analyzes the continuing economic crisis in sub-Saharan Africa and presents the strategies and policies necessary to achieve sustainable development with equity in the region during the decades to come. Contains eleven papers examining the physical, social, political, economic, and resource conditions in eight African countries, as well as alternative development paths followed by some non-African countries. Papers focus on the situation in Mauritania; an analysis of Sudan's underdevelopment; sustained growth and development with equity in Mali; reflections on the long-term perspectives study for sub-Saharan Africa with particular reference to Malawi; a profile of the Ethiopian economy; reflections on the long-term development strategy in Tanzania; long-term perspectives with reference to Zambia; long-term development prospects for Somalia; the Nordic social market economy development experience; the German development case since the second industrial revolution; and some lessons from East Asian development experiences.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Studies of Developing Countries

CODE : O 27
TITLE : Elasticity of Substitution and the Perverse Export Supply Response
AUTHOR : Mahran, Hatim A.; Lahiri, Sajal
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Development Economics; 33(2), October 1990, pages 371-75.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development Models and Theories; Theory of International Trade and Economic Development; Trade Relations; Elasticity

CODE : O 28
TITLE : An Analysis of Sudan's Underdevelopment
AUTHOR : Badri, Balghis
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : World-Bank. The Long-term Perspective Study of Sub-Saharan Africa: Background papers. Volume 1. Country perspectives. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1990, pages 17-25.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development Models and Theories; Economic Studies of Developing Countries African Countries; General Outlook; Underdevelopment

CODE : O 29
TITLE : Debt Management Systems
AUTHOR : World Bank, Debt International Finance Division
REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : World Bank Discussion Papers, no. 108, Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1990, pages ix, 224.
ENTRY TYPE : Discussion Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : Twenty-three papers, presented at a conference held in Paris in April 1990, examine the benefits of and obstacles to computer-supported debt management systems. Papers focus on issues in debt management; organizing for efficient debt management; case studies from Chile, Malaysia, Tunisia, Indonesia, Bolivia, India, and Mexico; and various technical assistance programs. Contributors are mainly in the fields of banking and finance.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Debt

CODE : O 30
TITLE : The Political Economy of Turkey: Debt, Adjustment and Sustainability
AUTHOR : Aricanli, Ali; Rodrik, Dani, eds
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Aricanli, A; Rodrik, D. eds., The Political Economy of Turkey: Debt, Adjustment & Sustainability, St. Martin's Press: New York, 1990.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H); General Economics and Teaching (A)
ABSTRACT : Contributors analyze fiscal, monetary and international dimensions of Turkey's transformation during the 1980s.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Reform

CODE : O 31
TITLE : The Medium-Term Prospects for the Turkish Economy
AUTHOR : Boratav, Korkut
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : McCarthy, F. Desmond, ed. Second Global Prospects Conference: Background Papers Problems of Developing Countries in the 1990s. Volume 2. Country studies. World Bank Discussion Papers, no. 98, Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1990, pages 229-52.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Studies of Developing Countries Asian Countries; Economic Studies of Developing Countries European Countries; Stabilization Theories and Policies

CODE : O 32
TITLE : Technology and Exports: The Case of the Turkish Manufacturing Industries
AUTHOR : Kirim, Arman
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : World Development; 18(10), October 1990, pages 1351-62.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Policy makers and researchers are increasingly recognizing the critical role of technology in the successful industrialization of LDCs. Research on the technological activities of LDC firms, and on the factors inducing technical change in these countries, is at an early stage. A better understanding of the issue requires detailed empirical work. This paper presents the findings of research carried out among the 659 largest manufacturing firms across industries in Turkey in the period 1987-88. The study relates the export-oriented development strategy that has been pursued in Turkey since 1980 to the rate and direction of technological change in Turkish manufacturing. It finds trade policy to be an important determinants of the direction of in-house technological change, but not of the rate of research and development (R & D).
KEYWORDS: : Industrial Policy; Manufacturing; LDC; Empirical Studies; Export-Oriented Development; Manufacturing Sector; R&D

CODE : O 33
TITLE : Comments on Conventional Economics in Light of the Turkish Experience
AUTHOR : Hatiboglu, Zeyyat
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Istanbul: Institute of Business Economics, 1990, pages xv, 312.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Presents an unconventional analysis of the Turkish economy and compares it with the conventional analysis of contemporary economics. Describes and develops the framework for analysis, which was first put forward by the author in 1978. Discusses earning differences and the growth of national income; responses to the unconventional analysis; a theory of switching from import substitution to increased exports; rents, development, and an unconventional approach to measure national income; simple conventional analyses of Turkish economic growth and criticism of these approaches; the use of macroeconomic models in the analysis of the Turkish economy; inflation; the determination of exchange rates; the analysis of employment in Turkey; income distribution in Turkey; and the measurement of national income by domestic purchasing power.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Studies of Developing Countries; Import Substitution

CODE : O 34
TITLE : The Importance of Economic Policy in Development: Contrasts Between Korea and Turkey
AUTHOR : Krueger, Anne O.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Krueger, Anne O. ([1987]), Perspectives on Trade and Development. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; Hertfordshire: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1990, pages 239-73.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Open Economy Macroeconomic Studies Balance of Payments and Adjustment Mechanisms; Theory of International Trade and Economic Development; Economic Studies of Developing Countries Asian Countries; Stabilization Theories and Policies; Economic Studies of Developing Countries European Countries; Economic Studies of Developing Countries Comparative Country Studies

CODE : O 35

TITLE : An Overview of Turkey's Experience with Economic Liberalization and Structural Adjustment

AUTHOR : Aricanli, Tosun; Rodrik, Dani

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : World Development; 18(10), October 1990, pages 1343-50.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Turkey's recovery from its debt crisis during the 1980s provides a good example for study. The most successful aspect of Turkish experience was the remarkable growth in exports. Liberal policies were implemented extensively to restructure the economy. But in terms of their impact on the real economy, the outcome has been disappointing. While income distribution deteriorated, internal resource mobilization failed to materialize. Successful growth in exports was only partly influenced by economic policies such as subsidies, which fell outside the "liberal" category. Under present circumstances, where self-sustaining growth is increasingly urgent, explicit policies targeting private investment have become necessary.

KEYWORDS: Balance of Payments; Adjustment Mechanisms; Economic Liberalization; Structural Adjustment; External Debt; Subsidies

CODE : O 36

TITLE : Reasons for Optimism in the Turkish Economy

AUTHOR : Sisik, Ulku

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 17(3-4), 1990, pages 139-56.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Under the assumption of a closed economy, in the period of 1960-85, the equilibrium and stability conditions of the Turkish economy, are analyzed by means of a differential equations model of three equations; changes in the rate of inflation, the rate of growth and inflation expectations. These equations are mainly based on the regression analyses of money demand, change in inflation, expectations augmented Phillips curve, the real growth effects of monetary shocks, and the changes in the economic growth depending on the difference between the realized and average growth rates. Parameter combinations indicate that during the above mentioned period, the Turkish economy may reach equilibrium which rather seems to be stable and of a monetarist type. Therefore in order to attain the inflation objective, the governments have to follow a reconcilable monetary policy.

KEYWORDS: Forecasts and Models; Phillips Curve; Demand for Money; Inflation

CODE : O 37

TITLE : Technical Change and Industrial Policy: The Case of Truck Manufacturing Industry in Turkey

AUTHOR : Ansal, Hacer K.

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : World Development; 18(11), November 1990, pages 1513-28.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : The paper analyzes the experience of three Turkish truck manufacturing firms under import substitution and export-oriented industrialization strategies. It identifies some of the factors which influence their technological efforts and examines the rate and nature of technical change generated in the firms. By exploring firms' production performance and technological efforts in a broader macroeconomic context, the paper draws lessons on the effects of industrialization policies on the nature, rate and impact of technical change.
 KEYWORDS: : Technological Change and Innovation; Industrial Policy; Industry Studies Manufacturing Transportation Equipment; Import-Substitution; Truck Industry; Industrial Policy

CODE : O 38
 TITLE : Macroeconomic Developments in Turkey: 1980-1988
 AUTHOR : Ekinici, Nazim Kadri
 REGION : Turkey
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 17(1-2), 1990, pages 73-114.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
 ABSTRACT : This paper provides a condensed review of the post 1980 macroeconomic adjustment in Turkey. The shift in output composition in favor of exportables is usually cited as a success case. The paper explores the macroeconomic implications of the attendant relative price changes. Deficiencies in the fixed capital formation and developments in the financial sphere are also considered.
 KEYWORDS: : Economic Studies of Developing Countries Asian Countries; Adjustment

CODE : O 39
 TITLE : Migration, Balance of Payment, and Economic Growth: The Case of the Yemen Arab Republic
 AUTHOR : Al Asaly, Saif
 REGION : Yemen
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : University of South Carolina, Ph.D. 1990
 ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Economic Studies of Developing Countries

CODE : O 40
 TITLE : Essai sur l'Economie Parallele: Le Cas de l'Algerie
 AUTHOR : Henni, Ahmed
 REGION : Algeria
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : ENAG: Algeria, 1991.
 ENTRY TYPE : Book
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Industrial Organization (L); International Economics (F)
 ABSTRACT : Focuses on the growth of the shadow economy in planning, particularly on the redistribution of goods and services. In Algeria, the shadow economy is a natural outcome of a monopolistic structure and depends on the surplus provided by energy exports.
 KEYWORDS: : Planning; Shadow Economy

CODE : O 41
 TITLE : Economie de l'Algerie Independante
 AUTHOR : Henni, Ahmed
 REGION : Algeria
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : ENAG: Algeria, 1991.
 ENTRY TYPE : Book
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); General Economics and Teaching (A)
 ABSTRACT : Survey of the Algerian economy since 1962.
 KEYWORDS: : Overall Economy

YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : ENAG: Algeria, 1991.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); General Economics and Teaching (A)

ABSTRACT : Survey of the Algerian economy since 1962.
 KEYWORDS: Overall Economy

CODE : O 42
 TITLE : نحو تنمية عربية معتمدة على الذات في ضوء نظم القيم ومتاحية المصادر الطبيعية وممارسات الدول الصناعية
 AUTHOR : أبو سعدة، سعيد Abou Seda, Saiid
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٤٩، يوليو ١٩٩١ (السنة ١٤) ص ٦٩-٨٦
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: Industrial Countries; Development

CODE : O 43
 TITLE : الصناديق العربية ودورها الإنمائي: تصورات التسعينات
 AUTHOR : العماش، حسين مرهج El-Amash, Hussein Morhag
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٥٣، نوفمبر ١٩٩١ (السنة ١٤) ص ٥٤-٦٦
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed.
 KEYWORDS: Arab Funds

CODE : O 44
 TITLE : The Economic Uses and Impact of International Remittances in Rural Egypt
 AUTHOR : Adams, Richard H.
 REGION : Egypt
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : Economic Development and Cultural Change; 39(4), July 1991, pages 695-722.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: International Linkages to Development; International Organizations; International Migration; Labor Mobility

CODE : O 45
 TITLE : Poverty, Progress and Development
 AUTHOR : Henry, Paul Marc, ed.
 REGION : Egypt
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : London: Kegan Paul International; Paris: UNESCO; distributed in the U.S. by Routledge, New York, 1991, pages viii, 338.
 ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Thirteen papers, originating at a meeting organized by UNESCO in collaboration with the United Nations University in November 1986 in Paris, examines the poverty, progress, pauperization, and marginalization from theoretical and philosophical points of view and gives concrete examples from India, China, Africa, Brazil, and Egypt. Contributions focus on concepts and dialectics in different cultures; progress and poverty in relation to cultural and spiritual values; the relationship between development and pauperization; structural and technological factors and poverty; national struggles against large-scale poverty in India and China; and the social impact of nonintegrated, unequal development in Africa, Egypt, and Brazil.

KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Welfare and Poverty; Poverty; Pauperization

CODE : O 46

TITLE : The Political Economy of Poverty, Equity, and Growth: Egypt and Turkey

AUTHOR : Hansen, Bent

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : World Bank Comparative Studies. Oxford; New York; Toronto and Melbourne: Oxford University Press (for the World Bank), 1991, pages xvii, 572.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Economic History (N)

ABSTRACT : Compares the political economy of growth in relation to equity and poverty in Egypt and Turkey, covering the period of modern national independence, which began in both countries in 1923. Egypt and Turkey are paired in this study because of their similar population and initial levels of income and development in the 1920s. Examines each country, providing both a historical narrative and an analysis of how and why things happened, including an exploration of the role of ideology and interest groups in shaping policy. Discusses the cases of Egypt and Turkey in comparative perspective, focusing on similarities and differences between the two countries in terms of setting; political institutions; the trends in endowments, production, and factor prices; growth, distribution, and equity; and the politics of growth, distribution, and equity.

KEYWORDS: : Economywide Country Studies; Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Growth and Fluctuations

CODE : O 47

TITLE : الاختيار التكنولوجي ودور الصناعات الصغيرة في حل مشكلة البطالة في مصر

AUTHOR : الطوخى، محمد منير El Toukhi, Mohamed Mounir

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثانية والثمانون، العددان ٤٢٣، ٤٢٤، ص ٢٥-٥٠

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Industrial Organization (I); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Microenterprises; Choice of Technology; Unemployment

CODE : O 48

TITLE : التنمية وأمن الخليج بعد الحرب

AUTHOR : عواد، علاء الدين Awad, Alaa' El Din

REGION : GCC; Gulf

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثانية والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٥، ص ١٠٣-١١٨

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Other Special Topics (Z)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Gulf War

CODE :	O 49
TITLE :	Comparative Economic Development in Iran and South Korea
AUTHOR :	Madani, Amir B.
REGION :	Iran
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 12 (Spring 1991), pages 59-67

ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	This article compares the economic policies of Iran and South Korea during the past two decades in order to demonstrate the impact of Korea's outward-looking policy and encouragement of private initiative on her economic achievements.
KEYWORDS:	Government Control; Growth

CODE :	O 50
TITLE :	Macroeconomic Models for Adjustment in Developing Countries
AUTHOR :	Khan, Mohsin S; Mutiel, Peter J; Haque, Nadeem U., eds
REGION :	Iran
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	Washington D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1991, pages vii, 323.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT :	Ten papers, most previously published, describe more recent models developed in the International Monetary Fund dealing with adjustment and stabilization policies in developing countries. Contributions focus on a model of adjustment and growth; stabilization programs in developing countries; prices, output, and trade balance in Iran; oil wealth and economic behavior in Venezuela, 1965-81; financial, exchange rate, and wage policies in Singapore, 1979-86; domestic credit and exchange rates in developing countries; stabilization policies in developing countries with a parallel market for foreign exchange; a macroeconomic model for developing countries; dynamic responses to policy and exogenous shocks; and a forward-looking macroeconomic simulation model for a developing country.
KEYWORDS:	Economic Development; Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance; Macroeconomic Policy; and General Outlook; Adjustment; IMF

CODE :	O 51
TITLE :	Politics and Economy in Jordan
AUTHOR :	Wilson, Rodney, ed
REGION :	Jordan
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	Routledge/ School of Oriental and African Studies Politics and Culture in the Middle East Series, London and New York: Routledge, 1991, pages xiv, 243
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); General Economics and Teaching (A)

ABSTRACT :	Eleven papers provide important insights into the Jordanian economic and political scene, and fill in the essential background against which current problems can be assessed. Contributions focus on water resources and food production; foreign aid and economic development; the role of the private sector in Jordan's economy; the demand for motorcars in Jordan; trade and balance of payments problems in Jordan; inflation, financial intermediation, and economic growth; Islamic banking in Jordan; Jordan in the 1980s--legitimacy, entity, and identity; politics and the 1986 electoral law; the Arab-Israeli and Iran-Iraq conflicts; and the regional and international implications of Jordan's foreign policy. Contributors include economists.
KEYWORDS:	Economywide Country Studies; Water; Aid; Islamic Banking; Arab-Israeli Conflict; Iran-Iraq Conflict

CODE : O 52
TITLE : Growth and Inflation in Jordan's Adjustment Program
AUTHOR : Mikhail, William M.
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 3(2), July 1991, pages 1-13.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development Models; Inflation Theories Macroeconomics Theory of Aggregate Supply

CODE : O 53
TITLE : The Economic Consequences of Peace for Israel, the Palestinians and Jordan
AUTHOR : Clawson, Patrick; Rosch, H.
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, 1991.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : This policy paper presents the results of a year-long study by the authors of the economic consequences of peace. It brings together decades of experience and a wealth of "new thinking" about the prospect for developing constructive economic relations between former adversaries. It lays out the implications of various peace scenarios by highlighting the major issues and offering a framework for analysis. In outlining the economic dimensions of a potential peace policies the authors offer a fresh and ground-breaking approach to the debate over Arab-Israeli peace-making.
KEYWORDS: : Peace Process; Arab-Israeli Peace Process

CODE : O 54
TITLE : Challenges, Responses and Prospects of the Middle East Economy in the 1990s
AUTHOR : Guang, Yang
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : West Asia and Africa (Bimonthly) No. 6, 1991
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : The economic difficulties of Middle Eastern countries in the late 1970s and early 1980s were due to the collapse of oil prices, trade protectionism by developed countries, a turbulent political situation and misleading policies. The redefinition of OPEC's oil producing and pricing policy, structural adjustment, the end of major conflicts and the regional economic integration process have enabled many of them to resume economic growth. The general prospects for Middle Eastern economies in the 1990s will be better than they were in the late 1970s or early 1980s, but they will be characterized by an unbalanced improvement among countries.
KEYWORDS: : Oil Market; Structural Adjustment; Regional Integration

CODE : O 55
TITLE : Adjustment, Incomes and Poverty in Morocco
AUTHOR : Morrisson, Christian
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : World Development; 19(11), November 1991, pages 1622-51
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Although fiscal and balance-of-payments problems began in 1976, Morocco did not introduce its stabilization program until 1983. The combination of a short-term stabilization program (devaluation, reductions in public investment, and slower growth in domestic credit and government employment) and medium-term structural adjustment measures (liberalizing trade, agriculture, and financial markets) reduced internal and external deficits while maintaining economic growth and preventing an increase in poverty. Model simulations of three alternative approaches show that the macroeconomic policy adopted could have been better, but only slightly. They also show that the timing of the program was suited to the exogenous shocks Morocco faced and helped to keep the social costs of adjustment low, although additional macroeconomic measures and higher direct taxes on high-income households could have reduced them even further

KEYWORDS: : Planning Models; Fiscal and Monetary or Stabilization Policy; Poverty; Welfare; Adjustment; Stabilization

CODE : O 56
TITLE : Money, Balance of Payments, Prices, and IMF Stabilization Policy in Morocco
AUTHOR : Tahiri, Chakib
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Arizona State University, Ph.D. 1991
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economywide Country Studies; IMF; Stabilization Policy

CODE : O 57
TITLE : محاولة للتعرف على السياسة الاقتصادية في المغرب وآفاق المستقبل
AUTHOR : El Akhdar, Farid
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : المجلة المغربية للقانون والسياسة والاقتصاد، العددان ٢٥، ٢٦، ص ١٢٣-١٤٦
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); General Economics and Teaching (A)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Policy

CODE : O 58
TITLE : Monetary Policy and the Financial Sector's Role in Economic Development: A Case Study of Saudi Arabia
AUTHOR : Elhage, Mohamad
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Johns Hopkins University, Ph.D. 1991,
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development

CODE : O 59
TITLE : Economic Development and Regional Growth Inequalities: The Case of Saudi Arabia
AUTHOR : Al Hathloul, Mohammad
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Colorado State University, Ph.D. 1991,

ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Economic Development

CODE : O 60
 TITLE : The Viability of Saudi Arabian Industrial Diversification Efforts: The Consequences of Declining Government Expenditures
 AUTHOR : Looney, Robert E.
 REGION : Saudi Arabia
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali; 38(1), January 1991, pages 17-43.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : This paper examines the consequences of declining oil revenues for the Saudi Arabia economy and several alternative austerity strategies open to the government. The main findings are that the government's infrastructure investment program has been disappointing in stimulating private sector investment. On the other hand, the demand creation or spread effects stemming from the government's infrastructure led investment program has been successful in creating a non-inflationary environment. This in turn has tended to stem the potential flow of resources out of the sector and into non-traded activities. Clearly, private sector demand still remains to a certain extent a function of government expenditure. In terms of government expenditures, the results presented above suggest that all efforts should be made to shift allocations from consumption to the Saudi Industrial Development Bank.
 KEYWORDS: : National Government Expenditures; Government Policy

CODE : O 61
 TITLE : The Saudi Economy after the Gulf War
 AUTHOR : Nariya, H.
 REGION : Saudi Arabia
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 14 (Autumn 1991), pages 27-37
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); General Economics and Teaching (A)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : War and Defense Economics; Gulf War

CODE : O 62
 TITLE : Food Aid: Positive or Negative Economic Effects in Somalia?
 AUTHOR : Farzin, Y. Hossein
 REGION : Somalia
 YEAR : 1991
 SOURCE : Journal of Developing Areas; 25(2), January 1991, pages 261-82.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : International Linkages to Development; International Organizations; IMF; Agricultural Policy; Food Policy

CODE : O 63
 TITLE : Cultivating Workers: Peasants and Capitalism in a Sudanese Village
 AUTHOR : Bernal, Victoria
 REGION : Sudan
 YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : New York: Columbia University Press, 1991, pages v, 224.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Microeconomics (D); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Explores how the participation of peasants in wage and informal sector employment alter the dynamics of peasant farming, presenting a case study of the village of Wad al Abbas in Sudan in 1980-82. Examines class formation and agriculture in Sudan, discussing the role of markets and merchants, the organization of agricultural production, and proletarianization. Provides an overview of Wad al Abbas from its founding in 1808 to the 1950s and describes the rapid economic changes following the establishment of an irrigated scheme in 1954. Investigates Wad al Abbas households as economic units; the extent of off-farm work; off-farm work and household reproduction; and farming as one strategy among many. Discusses inequality in Wad al Abbas, arguing that differences in off-farm incomes and assets, rather than differences in access to land, are at the root of inequality. Analyzes the interaction between farming and off-farm work; the relationships between off-farm resources, household farming strategies, and agricultural productivity; and the implications for agricultural development policy.

KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Informal Sector; Rural Development

CODE : O 64
TITLE : Tunisia: Rural Labour and Structural Transformation
AUTHOR : Radwan, Samir; Jamal, Vali; Ghose, Ajit
REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : London and New York: Routledge, 1991, pages xii, 122.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Analyzes the process of structural transformation that has taken place in the Tunisian economy over the last three decades, with particular reference to the impact on rural labor and its standard of living. Discusses the role of the state in shaping development in Tunisia, particularly its action in the acquisition and distribution of "rent" from external sources, such as tourism, petroleum exports, and remittances. Examines the mechanics of the structural transformation, focusing on population movements; considers how and to what extent an increase in labor force was absorbed in agricultural and nonagricultural activities. Presents an analysis of the agrarian economy and its prospects, discussing the evolution of agrarian policy, trends in agricultural production, technological change, some aspects of landholding, investment in agriculture, and prices and subsidies. Investigates the impact of growth in the 1970s and 1980s on equity and poverty. Examines the pattern of food consumption in 1980; discusses the changes in consumption habits between 1965 and 1980 and the factors responsible; explains the existing food balances; and discusses the question of food subsidies. Concludes that despite an impressive performance during the decade 1975-84 by developing country standards, Tunisia did not manage to achieve an accumulation pattern that guaranteed sustained economic growth without rental income from abroad. Suggests a strategy of development for the future. Radwan, Jamal, and Ghose are with the ILO World Employment Programme. Index.

KEYWORDS: : Economywide Country Studies; Rural Labor; Role of the State; Structural Transformation; Equity; Poverty; Food Subsidies

CODE : O 65
TITLE : La Protection Rehabilitée, Economie d'Echelle, Technologie et Choix de Projets
AUTHOR : Boughzala, Mongi
REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Annales d'Economie et de Gestion de Tunis, Octobre, 1991
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Given a small less industrialized country, investment project choice, according to the usual criteria (present value computed at world prices), would lead to specialization in less advanced rather small industries. This article investigates conditions under which a small country may chose to develop large scale and technology intensive projects in an uncertain environment. The ability for the country to enhance technological progress, at the firm level and economy wide, is then determined. Although Tunis has chosen to liberalize its economy, it is not obvious yet to what extent this should be done regarding agriculture. Should it continue to protect its production because of trade restrictions anyhow and try to benefit from its comparative advantage. Using a linear programming model integrating risk with respect to farmers behavior, we show that it is not in Tunisia's interest, in the present world situation, to fully liberalize trade for agricultural products. However, if the main world producers do liberalize their own agriculture, then Tunisia would certainly benefit from doing so too.
KEYWORDS: Linear Programming Model; Agriculture

CODE : O 66
TITLE : Turkey's Stabilization and Structural Adjustment Program in Retrospect and Prospect
AUTHOR : Senses, Fikret
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Developing Economies; 29(3), September 1991, pages 210-34.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations includes international assistance programs; trade and financial flows; IMF conditionality; Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East; Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development includes macro models and analyses of patterns and determinants of development; Planning Models; Planning Policy includes input output models and computable general equilibrium models; Stabilization; Adjustment

CODE : O 67
TITLE : Growth-Oriented Adjustment to External Shocks: An Application to Turkey
AUTHOR : Yelden, A. Erinc
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Developing Economies; 29(1), March 1991, pages 54-74.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: International Linkages to Development; International Organizations; IMF

CODE : O 68
TITLE : IMF-Supported Programs and Their Impact on Vulnerable Groups: The Case of Turkey After 1980
AUTHOR : Ertan Lamontagne, Ozlem
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : University of New Hampshire, Ph.D. 1991,
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations includes international assistance programs; trade and financial flows; IMF

CODE : O 69
TITLE : Restructuring Economies in Distress: Policy Reform and the World Bank
AUTHOR : Thomas, Vinod, et al., eds

REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Oxford; New York; Toronto and Melbourne: Oxford University Press for the World Bank, 1991, pages xiv, 566.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Twenty papers, plus comments, originating from a symposium held at the World Bank in April 1989, examine adjustment lending programs, how they have worked, and how they can be improved. Papers explore issues of policy reform; evaluate adjustment programs; and detail the experiences with adjustment lending in the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Zambia, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, Turkey, Chile, and Mexico. Also includes a panel assessment on the lessons of experience and the future of adjustment lending. Coeditors are Ajay Chhibber, Mansoor Dailami, and Jaime de Melo.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; International Finance; Open Economy; Macroeconomics; Policy Reform; World Bank

CODE : O 70
TITLE : Aid and Power: The World Bank and Policy-Based Lending. Volume 2. Case Studies
AUTHOR : Mosley, Paul; Harrigan, Jane; Toye, John
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : London and New York: Routledge, 1991, pages xiii, 443.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Presents nine case studies of countries that have received conditional program loans from the World Bank: Turkey, the Philippines, Thailand, Ghana, Malawi, Kenya, Jamaica, Guyana, and Ecuador. Selection provides a balance between different modes of program lending, between happy and less happy experiences of policy dialogue, and between regions of the world. Investigates the circumstances under which aid has enabled a donor to influence a recipient's choice of economic policies, and considers whether the impact of World Bank recommended policies was beneficial to the country adopting the reforms.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Aid

CODE : O 71
TITLE : Economic Growth and Kaldor's Law: The Case of Turkey, 1925-78
AUTHOR : Bairam, Erkin
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Applied Economics; 23(8), August 1991, pages 1277-80.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Economic History (N)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : One; Two; and Multisector Growth Models; Economic History: Macroeconomics; Growth and Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East

CODE : O 72
TITLE : Investment Spending and Interest Rate Policy: The Case of Financial Liberalisation in Turkey
AUTHOR : Rittenberg, Libby
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Journal of Development Studies; 27(2), January 1991, pages 151-67.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Financial Liberalization

CODE : O 73
TITLE : Algerie: Un Cas d'Ajustement Volontaire?
AUTHOR : Bedrani, Slimane
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Ajustement et Developpement, l'Experience du Maghreb, L'Harmattan, Paris, 1992.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Generalement, les politiques d'ajustement structurel sont imposees aux pays par les pays creanciers via le FMI et la BM. L'Algerie semble mener d'elle-meme les politiques susceptibles de redresser ses equilibres macro-economiques. Mais elle concoit ces politiques a son systeme propre en tenant compte des contraintes sociales.

KEYWORDS: : Structural Adjustment; IMF; World Bank; Social Constraints

CODE : O 74
TITLE : Is Algeria a Good Model for Post-Apartheid Africa ?
AUTHOR : Barlow, R. ; Porter, R. C.
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : South African Journal of Economics; 60(3), September 1992, pages 263-76
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Francis Wilson and Mamphela Ramphele have recently claimed that Algeria's post-independence growth has been "astonishing," something South Africa "can only envy." In fact, Algeria has not recorded a growth rate for South Africa to "envy," and even its modest growth rate has been achieved, in the face of inequity and inefficiency, only by means of massive oil revenues and massive investment. Only gradually has Algeria begun to discard its emphasis on heavy industry and large factories and its neglect of infrastructure and social services. This paper details Algerian policy failings and urges that South Africa find another model on which to base its post-apartheid economic policy.

KEYWORDS: : Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development includes macro models and analyses of patterns and determinants of development; Economywide Country Studies: Africa; Oil Revenue

CODE : O 75
TITLE : التصنيع العربي والمفهوم التنريبي للتنمية
AUTHOR : الطرابلسي، عبد القادر El-Taraboulsi, Abdel Kader
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٦١، يوليو ١٩٩٢ (السنة ١٥)، ص ٦٢-٨٥
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Industrialization

CODE : O 76
TITLE : مستقبل التنمية العربية في مواجهة التحديات المعاصرة
AUTHOR : الحمد، عبد اللطيف يوسف El Hammad, Abdel Latif Youssef
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثالثة والثمانون، العددان ٤٢٩، ٤٣٠، ص ٩٣-١١٨
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development

CODE : O 77
TITLE : Foodgrain Subsidies - Essential for Development or a Trap? The Egyptian Case
AUTHOR : Mathur, P. N.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Middle East Business and Economic Review; 4(1), January 1992, pages 12-20.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Agriculture; Natural Resources; Other Primary Products; Agricultural Policy; Food Policy; Subsidies

CODE : O 78
TITLE : Small Manufacturing Enterprises in Egypt
AUTHOR : Davies, Stephen P.; Mead, Donald C.; Seale, James L.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Economic Development and Cultural Change; 40(2), January 1992, pages 381-412.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Small Sector Enterprise

CODE : O 79
TITLE : Institutionelle Aspekte der Selbstblockierung von Reformpolitiken: Fallstudie Agypten. (Institutional Self-Blockage of Reform Policies--The Case of Egypt. With English summary.)
AUTHOR : Weiss, Dieter
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Konjunkturpolitik; 38(1), 1992, pages 15-37.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : The results of fifteen years of Egypt's Open Door Policy proclaimed by President Sadat in 1974 have been unsatisfactory. Deficiencies of policy design and implementation have impeded economic reforms. Concepts of self-organization are alien to a bureaucratic culture rooted in a tradition of centralization and rigid top-down control. After the Gulf war, the international donors put pressure on Egypt to speed up the implementation of the structural adjustment program. However, the government remains hesitant to move toward further liberalization. Public enterprise reform will lead to growing unemployment, and deteriorating levels of public services may add to social unrest and political destabilization. Hence, a rising urgency for substantial reform measures is linked with a declining reform capability due to an eroding social consensus.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Technological Change; and Growth; International Economics; Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Open Door Policy; Gulf War; Structural Adjustment; Unemployment

CODE : O 80
TITLE : The Process of Controlled Decentralization in Egyptian Local Finance
AUTHOR : Moharram, Sobhi
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Developing Economics; 30(4), December 1992, pages 450-81.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Economic Development; Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relation; Decentralization

CODE : O 81
TITLE : Financial Markets and Development in the Middle East: The Experiences of Egypt, Lebanon and Syria
AUTHOR : Himani, Oussama
REGION : Egypt; Lebanon; Syria
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Johns Hopkins University, Ph.D. 1992,
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Financial Economics (G)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Economic Development; Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment

CODE : O 82
TITLE : Institutional Change, Economic Development and the Environment
AUTHOR : Adelman, I.; Morris C. T.; Fetini, H.; Golan Hardy E.
REGION : General
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Ambio, 21(1); Feb 1992
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : There are no widely accepted models for specifying how economic and institutional variables are linked. In practice, the linkages between institutions and economic performance have differed by development level and by type of country. Nevertheless, there are some empirical generalizations which can be made. The first section of this paper describes the role of institutional change in economic development at the macro-level. The second section illustrates how, in an African village, institutional change is used to shift the incidence of population growth-induced environmental degradation disproportionately onto the poor.
KEYWORDS: Institutional Change; Environmental Degradation

CODE : O 83
TITLE : Trade Strategies and Development in India and Iran
AUTHOR : Prasad, K. N.; Swaminathan, A. M.; Banouei A. A.
REGION : Iran, India
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Economics Systems Research; 4(1), 1992, pages 87-102
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : This paper presents an illustrative study pertaining to India for 1979-80 and Iran for 1974 with a view to analyzing trade strategies for development. For this purpose, identification of the sectors which act as propellants of development have been done in terms of backward and forward linkages based on composite direct, Leontief inverse coefficients and Yan-Ames measures of interrelatedness. The ratios of change in value-added and its associated capital, imports, labor as well as capital/labor requirements when the respective output changes by unity in the input-output and semi-input-output frameworks under alternative trade strategies have been estimated. Policy implications have also been highlighted for rational utilization of scarce capital and investable resources in India and uncertain foreign exchange earnings due to the fluctuating oil price in Iran.
KEYWORDS: International Linkages to Development; International Organizations; IMF; General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium; Planning Models

CODE : O 84
TITLE : Economic Development in Iraq: Factors Underlying the Relative Deterioration of Human Capital Formation
AUTHOR : Looney, Robert E.
REGION : Iraq
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Economic Issues; 26(2), June 1992, pages 615-22
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Migration; National Security and War

CODE : O 85
TITLE : برنامج التصحيح الاقتصادي في الأردن
AUTHOR : الفانك، فهد Fahed, Al Fanek
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : نشرت الطبعة الاولى في عمان - الاردن من قبل مؤسسة فهد الفانك (١٩٩٢)، نشرت طبعة محدثة في القاهرة - مصر من قبل جمعية النداء الجديد
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : مميزات الأخذ بالبرنامج وأهم تفاصيله وأهدافه والتوقعات المستقبلية لسبع سنوات قادمة، والرد على المعارضين للبرنامج
KEYWORDS: : Economic Reform

CODE : O 86
TITLE : Economic Performance in a War Economy: The Case of Lebanon
AUTHOR : Chami, Saade N
REGION : Lebanon
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Canadian Journal of Development Studies; 13(3), 1992, pages 325-36.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : This paper analyzes the economic situation in Lebanon, which has been afflicted with civil war for the last 15 years. The central government has become completely paralyzed and unable to collect tax revenue but continues to spend in order to maintain essential services, pay wages and salaries and subsidize some basic imported goods. This has led to substantial budget deficits financed by the central bank and commercial banks. The result is a massive increase in the money supply, high inflation rates and severe depreciation of the Lebanese currency. Besides, the endemic political and armed conflict has proved to be a fertile ground for speculations and waning confidence which have compounded the twin problems of inflation and exchange rate depreciation.
KEYWORDS: : Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East; National Security and War; General Outlook and Conditions; Tax Revenue

CODE : O 87
TITLE : The Changing Geography of Africa and the Middle East
AUTHOR : Chapman, Graham P.; Baker, Kathleen M.
REGION : MENA
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : London and New York: Routledge, 1992, pages xvii, 252
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Eight papers examine the geography of change in Africa and the Middle East and provide a guide to the physical, economic, social, and political environments of these regions. Contributions focus on the changing geography of southern Africa, central Africa, West Africa, eastern Africa, North Africa, Egypt and Sudan, the Arab Middle East, and the non-Arab Middle East--Iran, Turkey, and Israel. Contributors are J. Anthony Allan, Felicite Awassi Atsimadja, Anthony O'Connor, St John B. Gould, George Joffe, Keith McLachlan, Deborah Potts, and the editors.

KEYWORDS: : Economywide Country Studies

CODE : O 88

TITLE : L'Europe et le Le Grand Maghreb: Enjeux et Perspectives.

AUTHOR : Khader, Bichara

REGION : Maghreb

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Publisud, Quorum, CERMAC

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Le livre traite des relations économiques, financières, des investissements, des joint-ventures entre l'Europe et les pays du Maghreb. Il analyse également les flux migratoires entre les deux régions. Enfin, il examine l'impact de l'Europe 1993 sur les relations économiques et migratoires entre les deux régions.

KEYWORDS: : Migration; Euro-Maghreb Relation

CODE : O 89

TITLE : سياسات التصحيح والاندماج في بلدان المغرب العربي

AUTHOR : ياشير، فيصل Yashir, Faisal

REGION : Maghreb Countries

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٥٥، يناير ١٩٩٢ (السنة ١٤)، ص ٢٦-٩٨

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Reform Program; Integration

CODE : O 90

TITLE : The Persian Gulf Crisis and the Future of OPEC

AUTHOR : Georgiou, George C.

REGION : OPEC

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Mediterranean Quarterly; 3(1), Winter 1992, Duke University Press, U.S.A. (1993)

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : This paper concludes that the impact of the Persian Gulf crisis on the world oil situation and the future of OPEC is of little significance in the long run. To regard the current oil situation as permanent is a dangerous mistake, because it ignores the possibility that a core group of OPEC members, all located in the Persian Gulf and holding two-thirds of the world's proven oil reserves, may in the not-too-distant future be able to regain control of the world oil market and develop into an even more dominant cartel than OPEC was in the 1970s.

KEYWORDS: : Persian Gulf; Gulf Crisis; Oil

CODE : O 91
TITLE : Towards a Protected Palestinian Development Space, in Alison Powel et al (ed), Palestine - Development for Peace
AUTHOR : Dakkak, Ibrahim
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Powel, Alison, ed. Palestine Development for Peace, ECCP - NENGOOT Conference, Sep. 28 - Oct. 1, 1992
ENTRY TYPE : Conference Proceedings
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Other Special Topics (Z)

ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS: :	Constraints; Protection

CODE : O 92
TITLE : Towards a Protected Palestinian Development Space
AUTHOR : Dakkak, Ibrahim
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Powel, Alison, ed. Palestine Development for Peace, ECCP - NENGOOT Conference, Sep. 28 - Oct. 1, 1992
ENTRY TYPE : Conference Proceedings
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT :	The proceedings of the above-mentioned Conference dealt with the problems of development in Palestine. This paper proposes a way to bypass Israeli constraints by creating a protected development space in accordance with G.A. (U.N) res. no. 01/128 and the December 1986 "Declaration on the Right to Development".
KEYWORDS: :	Constraints; Declaration on the Right to Development; Protection

CODE : O 93
TITLE : Saudi Arabia: Economic Structural Adjustment and Outlook
AUTHOR : Mansoor, M.H.
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 17 (Summer 1992), pages 55-62
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); General Economics and Teaching (A)

ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS: :	Structural Adjustment

CODE : O 94
TITLE : Real or Illusory Growth in an Oil-Based Economy: Government Expenditures and Private Sector Investment in Saudi Arabia
AUTHOR : Looney, Robert E.
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : World Development; 20(9), September 1992, pages 1367-75.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : The purpose of this paper is to determine whether and to what extent "Dutch Disease" effects have offset the potentially positive Hirschman-type inducements provided by massive government expenditures intended to stimulate private sector investment in Saudi Arabia. The main finding is that in Saudi Arabia at least infrastructure investment does not appear to have played a strong role in stimulating private sector investment. Instead, the private investors appear to be much more sensitive to shorter run current conditions created by government expenditures.

KEYWORDS: : Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development; Resource Booms Dutch Disease; Natural Resources

CODE : O 95

TITLE : Economic Development and Revenue Instability: The Saudi Experience

AUTHOR : Ghamdi, Ahmad M. A.

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 19(1), 1992, pages 67-80.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : This paper sheds some light on the history of planning in Saudi Arabia. Estimates of economic growth of the major variables for the economy were presented to show to what extent planning, accompanied by massive expenditures, played a role in accomplishing the plans' objectives. The rates of growth during the period 1970-82 point out that massive oil revenue have contributed toward the achievement of an ambitious targets of the first two plans. However, the declining of oil revenue after 1983 reversed the situation, where most of the variables have shown negative growth rates. This affected the whole growth rates of the entire period of the twenty years of planning. The last section of the paper presents is a model for the effects of revenue instability on development. The results of the test provide additional support to the view that revenue instability has an impact on the process of development and economic growth path.

KEYWORDS: : Planning Models; Planning Policy includes input output models and computable general equilibrium models; Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development; Oil Revenues

CODE : O 96

TITLE : Informal Finance in Low-Income Countries

AUTHOR : Adams, Dale W.; Fitchett, Delbert A., eds.

REGION : Somalia

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Boulder and Oxford: Westview Press, 1992, pages xii, 393.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Financial Economics (G)

ABSTRACT : Twenty-five papers, originating at a seminar held in Washington, D.C., in October 1989, reevaluate old views about informal financial markets. Papers include studies of informal financial activities in The Gambia, Cameroon, Somalia, Niger, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, nineteenth-century Japan, India, Indonesia, the Dominican Republic, and Bolivia. Also includes discussions of small-scale enterprise dynamics and the evolving role of informal finance; formal credit for informal borrowers; regulatory avoidance in informal financial markets; the rotating savings and credit association (ROSCA); lessons learned from the last thirty years of informal finance; and the future of informal finance.

KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Economic Studies of Developing Countries; Financial Market; Informal Sector

CODE : O 97

TITLE : The Syrian Economy in the 1980s

AUTHOR : Perthes, Volker

REGION : Syria

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Middle East Journal; 46, pages 37-38

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Syria's economic problems of the 1980s resulted primarily from the development strategy pursued by the Syrian leadership after 1970. External factors, although exacerbating the crisis, played a secondary role. The 1980s will be remembered in Syria as a lost decade for development.

KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Liberalization

CODE : O 98
 TITLE : Gender Relations in Agriculture: Women in Turkey
 AUTHOR : Morvaridi, Behrooz
 REGION : Turkey
 YEAR : 1992
 SOURCE : Economic Development and Cultural Change; 40(3), April 1992, pages 567-86.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Agriculture; Natural Resources; Other Primary Products; Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Agricultural Extension Services; Economics of Gender; Women

CODE : O 99
 TITLE : Short-Term Macroeconomic Adjustment Process in a Developing Economy: The Turkish Case, 1960-80 and 1981-86
 AUTHOR : Erol, Turan
 REGION : Turkey
 YEAR : 1992
 SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 19(1), 1992, pages 51-65.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development includes macro models and analyses of patterns and determinants of development; General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation; Adjustment

CODE : O 100
 TITLE : Corporate Financial Structures in Developing Countries
 AUTHOR : Singh, Ajit; Hamid, Javed
 REGION : Turkey
 YEAR : 1992
 SOURCE : International Finance Corporation Technical Paper, no. 1. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1992, pages xii, 147.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Financial Economics (G)

ABSTRACT : Examines the corporate financial structures of developing countries, focusing on corporate accounting and stock market information from India, South Korea, Pakistan, Jordan, Thailand, Mexico, Malaysia, Turkey, and Zimbabwe. Explores the theoretical context for the study of corporate financial structures in different types of economies; the relationship among corporate organization, financial systems, and economic development; and corporate finance in advanced economies. Reports on the economic and financial characteristics of corporations in the developing countries studied. Compares the corporate capital structures and the economic and financial profiles of companies supported by the International Finance Corporation with those of companies not supported.

KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Corporate Financial Structure

CODE : O 101
TITLE : Medium-Term Growth Prospects for Turkish Agriculture: A Sector Model Approach
AUTHOR : Cakmak, Erol H.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Developing Economies; 30(2), June 1992, pages 132-53.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Development; Agriculture; Planning Models; Agricultural Policy; Food Policy

CODE : O 102
TITLE : Economics and Politics of Turkish Liberalization
AUTHOR : Nas, Tevfik F.; Odekon, Mehmet, eds.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Bethlehem: Lehigh University Press; London and Toronto: Associated University Presses, 1992, pages 200.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Nine papers examine the inconsistencies involved in the design and implementation of stabilization and structural adjustment programs in Turkey in the 1980s. Contributions explore Turkey's 1980 stabilization and structural adjustment program; politics and economic policy-making in Turkey, 1980-88; export-led growth and the Center-Right coalition in Turkey; the Turkish foreign trade companies in a comparative perspective; strategic issues in exchange-rate liberalization; economic stabilization and structural adjustment in Turkey; the effects of liberalization on the traded and nontraded goods sectors; the perspectives of manufacturing firms on Turkish liberalization; and arbitrage and return for political risk in Turkey in the 1980s.
KEYWORDS: : Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance; International Factor Movements; Stabilization Policy; Structural Adjustment; Liberalization

CODE : O 103
TITLE : Swimming Against the Tide: Turkish Trade Reform in the 1980s
AUTHOR : Krueger, Anne O.; Aktan, Okan H.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : An International Center for Economic Growth Publication. San Francisco: ICS Press, 1992, pages xv, 264.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Analyzes the Turkish experience with economic reform throughout the worldwide recession of 1980-83 and beyond, focusing on Turkey's trade and payments liberalization, and its effects on the Turkish economy and its growth. Describes how Turkey was able to dismantle a long-standing system of protective barriers and effectively liberalize foreign trade with generally successful results. Describes Turkish economic policy and performance before the start of the reforms. Provides an account of the policy reforms undertaken during the 1980s and the overall macroeconomic performance of the economy. Analyzes the changes in incentives confronting producers of exportables and import-competing goods and the evolution of the overall bias of the trade and payments regime. Examines the response of the economy to the policy reform package, with special emphasis on export performance. Considers the lessons that may be learned from the Turkish experience.
KEYWORDS: : Development Planning and Policy; Trade; Trade Reform

CODE : O 104
TITLE : Importance of Foreign Investment for the Long-Run Economic Development of the United Arab Emirates
AUTHOR : Farzin, Y. Hossein
REGION : UAE
YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : World Development; 21(4), 1992.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : In order for the UAE to sustain a reasonably high living standard after oil runs out, it is imperative that it makes investments that yield sufficiently high rates of return. This paper argues that because prospects of returns on domestic investments are severely limited by the existence of several major structural bottlenecks, an active foreign investment strategy will be essential to the economic development of the UAE, at least as long as the bottlenecks persist. It then shows that the UAE's foreign investment decisions have been governed by an ultra risk-averse attitude, leading to a disproportionately large portfolio share of highly liquid assets with negligible rates of return. Several investment measures and opportunities are identified so as to improve the UAE's foreign asset portfolio performance.

KEYWORDS: : Foreign Investment; Economic Development; Investment Portfolio; Domestic Investment; Structural Bottlenecks

CODE : O 105
 TITLE : Industrial Development in the United Arab Emirates
 AUTHOR : Ghanem, Shihab M.
 REGION : UAE
 YEAR : 1992
 SOURCE : Industry and Development; 0(31), 1992, pages 67-101.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Industrialization; Choice of Technology; Industrial Policy; Economic Development

CODE : O 106
 TITLE : Features of and Cooperation Prospects for the Economy of Central and West Asia
 AUTHOR : Guang, Yang
 REGION : Western Asia
 YEAR : 1992
 SOURCE : West Asia and Africa (Bimonthly) No. 4, 1992
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : The countries of this region are rich in natural resources and have a certain economic complementarity among them. Since 1964, economic cooperation between them has achieved some success. However, their dependence on funds, technologies and markets from outside the region is not substitutable by intra-regional cooperation. Their cooperation is also constrained by the diversity of political and economic systems, and the complicated contradictions of national antagonism, religious conflicts and boundary disputes.

KEYWORDS: : Natural Resources; Complementarity; Diversity of Systems; Intra-regional Cooperation

CODE : O 107
 TITLE : A Comparative Study of the Economies of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
 AUTHOR : Al Hagari, Saleh Ali
 REGION : Yemen
 YEAR : 1992
 SOURCE : University of Nebraska, Ph.D. 1992
 ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
 CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Economic Systems (P)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Comparative Studies of Countries

CODE : O 108
 TITLE : Money, Inflation and Causality in a Financially Repressed Economy: Algeria, 1970-88

AUTHOR : Beltas, Abdelkader; Jones, Trefor
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Applied Economics; 25(4), April 1993, pages 473-80
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Macroeconomic Analyses; Economic Development; Price Level; Inflation; Deflation; Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers

CODE : O 109
TITLE : La Reforme Economique Algerienne: Une Reforme mal aimee?
AUTHOR : Corm, George
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Monde Arabe Maghreb-Machrek; 139, Janvier/Mars 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Law and Economics (K)

ABSTRACT : A documented approach to Algerian economic reform between 1986 and 1990. In particular, this study focuses on the sequencing of the transition to a market economy as described by the various preparatory works published in the Cahiers de la Reforme. The study describes also in detail the various laws and regulations taken mainly between 1988 and 1990 as well as the efforts of the Hamrouche Government to avoid foreign debt rescheduling and to accelerate the path to political reform so as to consolidate the economic reforms.
KEYWORDS: Economic Reform; Transition to Market; Economic System

CODE : O 110
TITLE : Economic Reform in Arab countries: A Review of Structural Issues for the Remainder of the 1990s
AUTHOR : El Erian, Mohamed A.; Tareq, S.
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : International Monetary Fund, Middle Eastern Department, Working Paper Series, No. WP/93/39, 1993
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : The paper reviews the main structural reform issues facing Arab countries in the remainder of the 1990s. While the nature, extent, and implications of the policy challenges differ among individual countries in the Arab region, several aspects are common to a large number of them. Accordingly, the paper identifies a framework consisting of a core of key reforms that would address these countries' structural weaknesses and assist them in exploiting their considerable economic potential.
KEYWORDS: Economic Reforms; Structural Reforms

CODE : O 111
TITLE : Arab Economic Integration: Current Reality & Future Prospects
AUTHOR : Grissa, Abdessatar
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series, No. 9405, 1994, Cairo, Egypt
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Despite repeated efforts to promote the integration of Arab markets, mutual trade among Arab countries remains very limited. This can be explained and understood against a set of physical, political and economic factors, regarded as formidable obstacles to the promotion of economic integration. Given the present economic environment, it is suggested that what Arab countries need most is not economic integration, but more and better education, less state-imposed distortions, and therefore more efficient utilization of their resources. Economic integration should then follow. Analyzing the impediments to economic integration should transcend the oversimplification of current realities to acknowledge the facts of a more complex situation.

KEYWORDS: : Economic Integration; Mutual Trade

CODE : O 112

TITLE : التقانة المناسبة في مواجهة إخفاقات التنمية العربية

AUTHOR : أبو النجا، حمدي Abou El Naga, Hamdy

REGION : Arab Countries

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٧٥، أغسطس ١٩٩٣ (السنة ١٦) ص ٥٤-٧٠

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Development Strategy

CODE : O 113

TITLE : Commitment and International Capital Transfers in Developing Economies

AUTHOR : Marimon, Ramon

REGION : Developing Countries

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : G. Giovannetti, G.; Marcet, A.; Ramon, M.eds. Commitment and International Capital Transfers in Developing Economies, 1993

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The paper studies the effect on growth of different enforcement constraints, applying a previously-developed model of optimal growth. Specifically, it considers the case of developing countries that experienced growth in the 1970-90 period. Analyzing different patterns of GDP, consumption and transfers, countries are classified in three groups, according to whether enforcement constraints are binding or not or whether countries are autarkic. Consistent with the theoretical model, it is found that enforcement constraints on debt transfers have a significant effect on growth. Within the constrained (and the unconstrained) group, countries with a higher percentage of foreign direct investment tend to grow faster. This is also consistent with our simulated theoretical results that show the positive effect on growth of increasing the costs of default.

KEYWORDS: : Optimal Growth; Constraints; Foreign Indirect Investment

CODE : O 114

TITLE : The Current Status of Egypt's Economy and Noticeable Privatization of Public Enterprises

AUTHOR : Nakamura, R.

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 21 (Summer 1993), pages 53-66

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Privatization; Public Enterprise

CODE : O 115
TITLE : L'Economie Egyptienne. Liberalisation et Insertion dans le Marche Mondial
AUTHOR : Blin, Louis, ed.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : L'Harmattan, Paris, 1990, 270 pages.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Ce livre, le premier en langue francaise sur l'economie egyptienne, rassemble des etudes presentees par des auteurs egyptiens et europeens a un colloque tenu en mai 1992, au cours duquel une premiere appreciation de fond a ete apportee a la liberalisation engagee sous les auspices du FMI et aux perspectives qu'elle ouvre pour ameliorer l'insertion internationale de l'Egypte. Les principaux themes abordes sont les relations de l'Egypte avec les pays europeens et leurs banques et entreprises, les problemes des exportations egyptiennes, notamment industrielles, et certains aspects sectoriels.
KEYWORDS: : Economic Liberalization; IMF

CODE : O 116
TITLE : Assessment of the Current Role of NGOs in Egypt's Social Safety Net
AUTHOR : Soliman, Salwa Ali
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Social Fund for Development & Center for Economics & Financial Research & Studies, 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT : The study analyzes the present and future role of NGOs within the Egyptian social and economic development framework. The study covers NGOs classifications and characteristics; the magnitude of their contribution to direct transfers; the effectiveness of their activities; and the problems and limitations that they face.
KEYWORDS: : NGOs; Social Welfare; CDAs

CODE : O 117
TITLE : Impacts of the Economic Reform Policies on Food Production in Egypt
AUTHOR : Nassar, Saad Z.; Rizk, Fawzy H.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : L'Egypte Contemporaine, LXXXIV eme Annee, (432), pages 5-48
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Reform; Food Production

CODE : O 118
TITLE : أثر برنامج الإصلاح على تخفيض الموازنة في مصر
AUTHOR : عقلم، باهر Aklam, Baher
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الرابعة والثمانون، العدد ٤٣١، ص ٣٦-٥
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H);
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Economic Reform Program; Budget Deficit

CODE : O 119
TITLE : Political and Economic Interactions in Economic Policy Reform: Evidence from Eight Countries
AUTHOR : Bates, Robert H.; Krueger, Anne O., eds.
REGION : Egypt, Turkey
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Cambridge, Mass. and Oxford: Blackwell, 1993, pages x, 481.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Eight papers provide political and economic analysis of policy reform episodes and their aftermath in eight developing countries. Contributions focus on the political economy of stabilization in Brazil; the political economy of economic adjustment in Chile, 1973-90; the political economy of economic policy change in Ecuador; the political economy of reform in Egypt in the 1980s; the political economy of structural adjustment in Ghana; policy reform in Korea; the politics and economics of Turkish policy reforms in the 1980s; and the politics and economics of policy reform in Zambia. Also contains a concluding paper by the editors that analyzes the findings for the insights they bring to the generic reform process.
KEYWORDS: : Development Planning and Policy

CODE : O 120
TITLE : Le Renouveau de l'Accord entre l'Egypte et le FMI et ses Consequences.
AUTHOR : Blin, Louis
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Revue Egypte/Monde Arabe; 15-16, 3 & 4 trimestres 1993, pages 297-321.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)
ABSTRACT : Cet article decrit le nouvel accord conclu en Septembre 1993 entre l'Egypte et le Fonds Monetaire International, dans le cadre du programme d'ajustement structurel mis en place en 1991, et analyse ses consequences.
KEYWORDS: : IMF; Structural Adjustment; Liberalization

CODE : O 121
TITLE : مجلس التعاون الخليجي وما بعد الأزمة: الواقع والتحديات والآفاق
AUTHOR : ميتيكس، هدى Mitex, Hoda
REGION : GCC, Gulf
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٦٨، فبراير ١٩٩٣ (السنة ١٤) ص ٨٨-١١٣
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Other Special Topics (Z)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Gulf Crisis

CODE : O 122
TITLE : The Role of Economic Liberalisation
AUTHOR : El Gazali, O.
REGION : General
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 23 (Winter 1993) Symposium, pages 33-40
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); General Economics and Teaching (A)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Liberalization

CODE : O 123
TITLE : Contemporary Rural Iran
AUTHOR : Lahsaeizadeh, Abdolali
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Aldershot, U.K.; Brookfield, Vt. and Sydney: Ashgate, Avebury, 1993, pages xiv, 348.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (O); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Follows the change in Iranian rural class structure as it relates to the 1962 land reform and the 1979 revolution. Develops a theoretical framework for analyzing the process of change in the rural class structure of peripheral societies. Draws a picture of rural class structure prior to the land reform based on analysis of the pattern of landownership, forms of production and division of products, the predominant division of labor, and the level of the productive forces. Explores the internal and external forces that explain the push for land reform. Examines the 1962 land reform and its implementation. Investigates the emergence of a new rural socioeconomic structure after land reform, discussing the fortification of transitional systems of production; the germination of individual capitalist farm enterprises; the development of farm cooperatives; and investment of the agribusiness enterprises. Explains the new rural structure in terms of the articulation between the capitalist mode of production and the petty commodity mode of production. Examines the effect of the 1979 revolution on Iranian rural structure, focusing on the process of land distribution, the changes in the agrarian system, and the rural nonfarm sector.

KEYWORDS: Economic Development; Agriculture; Land Reform; Rural Structure

CODE : O 124
TITLE : Economic Growth in the Middle East and North Africa: An International Perspective
AUTHOR : Cohen, Daniel; Hammour, Mohamed
REGION : MENA
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series; No. 9403, 1993, Cairo, Egypt
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : This paper examines from an international perspective the growth experience of a group of "non -oil" economies in the Middle East and North Africa region - Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco - over the period 1966-85. The empirical framework we use focuses on four central variables: per capita income, investment, school enrolment and population growth. We estimate the relationship those variables have with each other as well as with other variables in a cross-section of nearly ninety countries, and ask whether our group of countries conform to this international pattern. The main regional features we uncover are: (1) Exceptionally high fertility rates compared to other countries at a similar stage of development, but that may not have imposed a heavy drag on economic growth; (2) A bias in national saving away from physical capital accumulation and, in the Mashreq, toward human capital accumulation; (3) A very low initial income level in 1966, compared to the "balanced-growth" level predicted from international experience; and (4) A substantially higher final level of income in 1985 compared to countries with similar saving behavior and a similar starting point. Apparently, with the likely help of the regional oil boom of the 1970s, our group of countries was able to close the negative income gap they started with much faster than other countries with similar characteristics.

KEYWORDS: Growth; Non-Oil Economies; Empirical Studies; Cross Section Analysis; Resources Accumulation

CODE : O 125
TITLE : تمحيص في الاقتصاد المغاربي المعاصر وإشكالية الاندماج
AUTHOR : بوزيدي، عبد المجيد/حسين، طاهر Bouzeidi, Abdel Meguid; Taher, Hussein
REGION : Maghreb Countries
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٧٤، أغسطس ١٩٩٣ (السنة ١٦) ص ١٠٣-١١٤
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Integration

CODE : O 126
TITLE : The Economic Implications of a Comprehensive Peace in the Middle East
AUTHOR : El Erian, Mohamed; El Naggar, S.
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Fischer, Stanley; Rodrik, D.; Tuma, E. eds. The Economics of Middle East Peace, MIT Press, 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT : The paper provides an overview discussion of the economic costs of the Arab-Israeli conflict, focusing on both national and regional factors. This provides the basis for the analysis of the channels through which a comprehensive and durable peace could impact the economic prospects of countries in the region, as well as the required accompanying economic policy measures.
KEYWORDS: : Middle East; Regional Peace; Arab Israeli Conflict

CODE : O 127
TITLE : Prospects for Regional Integration in the Middle East
AUTHOR : Fischer, Stanley
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : de Melo; Panagariya, ed. New Dimensions in Regional Integration, Cambridge University Press, 1993
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT : The paper argues that any immediate attempt at regional integration along EC lines would be premature, and that cooperation should begin through functional cooperation in areas of mutual interest, such as water management and infrastructure development. The best vehicle for such cooperation would be a Middle Eastern Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with membership from within the region and without.
KEYWORDS: : Regional Integration; Functional Cooperation; Middle East Bank

CODE : O 128
TITLE : The Economics of Middle East Peace
AUTHOR : Fischer, Stanley; Rodrik, Dani; Tuma, E., eds.
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Fischer, Stanely; Rodrik, Dani; Tuma, E. eds. The Economics of Middle East Peace, MIT Press, 1993
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Economic consequences of a lasting peace in the Middle East are analyzed by authors from the region. Contains papers on the six economies (Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, West Bank and Gaza) most immediately involved in the current peace negotiations. Discusses both the prospects for each economy, and for regional integration on the assumption of peace. The papers were written by Arab and Israeli economists from the region and by economists from outside the region as well.

KEYWORDS: : Peace; Regional Cooperation

CODE : O 129

TITLE : Women's Urban Labour Market Status in Developing Countries: How Well Do They Fare in Khartoum, Sudan?

AUTHOR : Cohen, Barney; House, William J.

REGION : Sudan

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Journal of Development Studies; 29(3), April 1993, pages 461-83

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : This article examines the insertion of women in the formal sector labor market in urban Khartoum, Sudan, in order to explain their inferior employment status in one particular developing country environment. A number of hypotheses are tested drawing upon recent labor market theoretical developments and econometric techniques from the literature which have had limited previous applications in Third World settings, particularly in Africa. Our findings indicate that occupational segregation, rather than pay discrimination, is primarily to blame for observed wage differentials suggesting that well-intentioned equal pay laws will do little to reduce the earnings gap.

KEYWORDS: : Women; Occupational Segregation; Human Resources; Income Distribution; Migration; Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements; Urban; Rural; and Regional Economics; Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets and Population; Economics of Gender

CODE : O 130

TITLE : The Development Impact of NGO Activities in the Red Sea Province of Sudan: A Critique

AUTHOR : Ati, Hassan Ahmed Abdel

REGION : Sudan

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Development and Change; 24(1), January 1993, pages 103-30.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements; Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development; NGO

CODE : O 131

TITLE : For Whom Is the Rural Economy Resilient? Initial Effects of Drought in Western Sudan

AUTHOR : Gray, Leslie; Kevane, Michael

REGION : Sudan

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Development and Change; 24(1), January 1993, pages 159-76.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : This discussion piece addresses two recent debates: entitlement theory and the resilience of rural systems. The authors find that in western Sudan entitlement theory provides a specific and useful framework for understanding the nature of the crisis confronting the society. Arguments about the resilience of rural systems, however, need to be more closely examined and will depend on site-specific factors. The rural economy and society of western Sudan were not found to be resilient.

KEYWORDS: Economic Development: Regional; Urban; and Rural Analyses; Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Other Primary Products

CODE : O 132

TITLE : The Effects on Economic Development in Syria of a Just and Long-Lasting Peace

AUTHOR : Hilan, Riskallah

REGION : Syria

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Fisher, Stanely; Rodrik; Dani; Tuma, E. eds. The Economics of Middle East Peace, MIT Press, 1993.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Other Special Topics (Z)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed.

KEYWORDS: Economic Effects of Peace; Military Expenditure; Peace Dividends

CODE : O 133

TITLE : Financial Liberalization and Economic Performance in Turkey

AUTHOR : Uygur, Ercan

REGION : Turkey

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, November, 1993

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : This book starts with an overview of the developments and the policies of the pre-1980s and the main features of the adjustment programme which started to be implemented in 1980. The book then explains the debate on financial liberalization with McKinnin and Shaw and their followers on one side and the neo-Keynesians on the other. This is followed by an examination of the behaviour of private savings and private investment to see which one of the two sides is supported by the data. Changes in productivity and growth performance of the economy are also examined for the same purpose.

KEYWORDS: Liberalization; Finance; Productivity

CODE : O 134

TITLE : Industrial Development and Diversification of the Arabian Gulf Economies

AUTHOR : Looney, Robert E.

REGION : Bahrain; Qatar; UAE; Oman; Kuwait

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Contemporary Studies in Economic and Financial Analysis, vol. 70. Greenwich, Conn. and London: JAI Press, Pages: xxi, 301

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Surveys and assesses the main industrial developments in the Arab Gulf states in the post-1973/74 period. Provides an overview of the main structural changes that have taken place in these economies, focusing on the extent to which the Arab Gulf states have been able to diversify away from oil and develop a viable, diversified industrial base. Considers the economic impact of the foreign work force in the region; patterns of Arab Gulf exports and the implications for industrial diversification through increased intra-Arab trade; and the effect of economic environment on Arab industrialization. Examines the industrialization experiences of Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Kuwait. Considers several unique issues surrounding Saudi Arabian industrialization, including the effects of the Dutch Disease on the growth of the Saudi manufacturing sector; the relationship between government expenditures and private-sector investment; and the rationality of offsets involving arms production. Examines developments in the international oil markets and assesses the prospects for industrial development in the Arabian Gulf states.

KEYWORDS: Industrialization; Choice of Technology; Country and Industry Studies of Trade

CODE : O 135

TITLE : Adjustment in Egypt? The Political Economy of Reform

AUTHOR : Bronley, S.; Bush, R.

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Review of African Political Economy; No. 60, pages 201-213

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H)

ABSTRACT : This article examines the nature of structural adjustment in Egypt. It situates the policies of the International Financial Institutions within the context of Egypt's economic and political crisis and the efficacy of their policies of liberalization in agriculture and for economic growth. The IFIs are promoting policies for rolling back the state but they are not addressing issues of 'good governance' and democratization. It is tempting to conclude that the current international strategy for economic reform is a repeat of the failed policies twenty years ago during Anwar Sadat's Infitah.

KEYWORDS: Structural Adjustment; International Financial Institutions; Economic Reform; Open Door Policy

CODE : O 136

TITLE : Environment and Project Appraisal: Lessons from Two Cases

AUTHOR : van Pelt, Michiel J. F.

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Annals of Regional Science; 28 (1) , Pages: 55-76

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : The appraisal of environmentally sensitive projects should address several issues: the political dimension of natural-resource projects, the measurement of environmental impacts, and the use of cost-benefit and multi-criteria appraisal techniques. This article describes two applications of sustainability-oriented project appraisal: the appraisal of the Forestry and Environmental Protection Project in Colombia and a scenario analysis for Lake Burullus in Egypt.

KEYWORDS: Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate; Renewable Resources and Conservation; Environmental Management

CODE : O 137

TITLE : The Egyptian Farm Labor Market Revisited

AUTHOR : Richards, Alan

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Journal of Development Economics; 43 (2), Pages: 239-61

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Egyptian evidence loomed large in the old debate between proponents of surplus labor and their neo-classical critics. The paper uses the recent experience of this labor market to revisit the issues. The unprecedented changes engendered by the oil boom basically confirm the neo-classical view. One may discern the following 'stylized facts' of the Egyptian farm labor market: (1) both supply and demand for labor are inelastic with respect to the wage; (2) real wages are very flexible, rising, and then falling sharply with international oil prices; (3) supply shifts explain these real wage changes; (4) these are in turn primarily the outcome of international labor migration; (5) regional wage disparities remained roughly constant during the past decade. The conclusion draws some implications for poverty alleviation and for the political economy question of how the benefits of the regional oil boom were shared.

KEYWORDS: Economic Development; Agriculture; Natural Resources; Other Primary Products; Agricultural Labor Markets; Oil-Boom; Migration; Poverty Alleviation

CODE : O 138

TITLE : Similarity of Development Patterns in Egypt and Turkey: Some Preliminary Evidence

AUTHOR : Moursi, Tarek A.; Wahba, Mourad M.

REGION : Egypt, Turkey

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series; No. 9412, 1994, Cairo, Egypt

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Microeconomics (D); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : This study underscores the similarity of development patterns and reform policies in Egypt and Turkey. A one-period CGE model for Egypt is used to simulate the effects of an increase in public investment stimulated with and without flexible exchange rates and with fiscal restraint. Structuralist features are introduced to reflect various realities of the Egyptian economic environment, including unemployment, non-competitive pricing and rent-seeking activities. The simulation results for Egypt are compared with analogous results for Turkey (Cakmak and Yeldan, 1991). In general, the effects of a rise in public investment spending on growth, production, employment and income distribution in both countries are all quite similar. This should encourage joint research to guide development and reform programs in order to allow the two countries to learn from each other's experiences. Three important themes are suggested for future joint research - unemployment, macroeconomics and fiscal adjustments, and export promotion policy.

KEYWORDS : CGE Modeling; Public Investment

CODE : O 139

TITLE : Human Capital, Investment and Growth: Some Results From an Endogenous Growth Model

AUTHOR : Bashir, A. M.; Darrat, A.

REGION : General

YEAR : 1994

SOURCE : Journal of Economics and Finance; 18(1), Spring 1994, pages 67-80.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Recent theoretical literature on the sources of economic growth has emphasized the role of the human capital as an internal contributing force in the growth process. Empirical results reported in this paper provide support for this theoretical proposition. Cross-country data from 32 developing countries indicate the human capital (as alternatively measured by the primary school enrollment rate or the adult literacy rate) exerts a significant positive impact upon output growth.

KEYWORDS: Human capital; Endogenous Growth Models; Empirical Studies

CODE : O 140

TITLE : The Dynamics of Education Policymaking: Case Studies of Burkina Faso, Jordan, Peru, and Thailand

AUTHOR : Haddad, Wadi D.

REGION : Jordan

YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : EDI Development Policy Case Series: Analytical Case Studies, no. 10. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, Pages: viii, 269.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Examines how educational development happens; analyzes the actions of policymakers and the decisions they make regarding educational changes; and applies analytical framework that captures the process of decision-making regarding educational change to case studies of four countries. Suggests a scheme or series of steps through which sound and workable policies can be formulated, put into effect, evaluated, and redesigned. Analyzes the process of education policy-making in Peru, where practical and academic subjects were integrated at the upper secondary level to resolve issues of equity and external efficiency; Jordan, where a diversified curriculum was introduced at the secondary level to address the problem of high unemployment of general secondary school leavers and the growing need for technicians and skilled workers; Thailand, where diversification was introduced to improve the external efficiency and equity of general secondary education; and Burkina Faso, where rural nonformal education was introduced as a way of expanding access to primary education within a severely limited national budget. Analyzes the lessons from the case studies and identifies the factors that contribute to successful policy-making.
KEYWORDS: Economic Development; Human Resources; Income Distribution; Migration (nutrition; health; education; fertility; household structure and formation; labor markets); Education: Government Policy

CODE : O 141
TITLE : The Economic Aspects of the Peace Process
AUTHOR : Joffe, G.
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 25 (Summer 1994), pages 5-20
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Peace Process

CODE : O 142
TITLE : Palestine: From Dependent to Autonomous Growth
AUTHOR : Diwan, Ishac; Walton, Michael
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series; No. 9409, Cairo, Egypt.
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : The paper explores the issues and choices thrown up by the current state of development in the occupied Palestinian Territories and the economic agreements that could emerge from the on-going peace negotiations. The present economic crisis is related to the uneven peace and distorted nature of growth in the past and the sequence of adverse economic shocks of the 1980s. In the future, policies will be central to a reorientation in the pattern of development. The paper discusses the desirable components of a post-peace economic strategy that would lead to a more autonomous growth path.
KEYWORDS: Peace Process; Economic Strategy; Growth

CODE : O 143
TITLE : Political Requirements of Economic Development in Palestine
AUTHOR : Tschirgi, D.
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 27 (Winter 1994)
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Political Requirements

CODE :	O 144
TITLE :	Prospects for Sustained Development of the Palestinian Economy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, 1990-2010: A Quantitative Framework
AUTHOR :	Kazemi, S.
REGION :	Palestine
YEAR :	1994
SOURCE :	Geneva, UNCTAD, 1994, (UNCTAD/ECDC/SEU/6)
ENTRY TYPE :	Report
CLASSIFICATION :	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Sustained Development

CODE :	O 145
TITLE :	Recent Economic Developments in the Occupied Palestinian Territory
AUTHOR :	Kazemi, S.
REGION :	Palestine
YEAR :	1994
SOURCE :	Geneva, UNCTAD, 1994, (TD/B/41/(1)/3).
ENTRY TYPE :	Report
CLASSIFICATION :	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Economic Development

CODE :	O 146
TITLE :	Palestine Between Israel and Jordan: The Economics of an Uneasy Triangle
AUTHOR :	Diwan, Ishac; Walton, Michael
REGION :	Palestine; Jordan
YEAR :	1994
SOURCE :	Kheireddine, H., Proceedings of the Cairo University Conference on Peace and Cooperation in the Middle East, 1994.
ENTRY TYPE :	Conference Proceedings
CLASSIFICATION :	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); International Economics (F); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT :	The success of the Middle East peace processes intially related to the emergence of a workable regional economic order. The paper focuses on the stability and optimality of various economic arrangements between the West Bank and Gaza, Jordan and Israel, in the areas of trade in goods and services, labor mobility, and finance. Several conclusions emerge: (i) the pre -1994 asymmetric customs union between theWBG and Israel is economically unstable, and an improved but strict customs union is not politically stable; (ii) a three-way free trade arrangement can be a possible long term option, but is neither stable nor optimal in the short to medium term; (iii) a customs union and free trade agreement between the West Bank and Gaza and Jordan (with Israel out) is not feasible in the short term; (iv) a solution that is both stable and desirable in the short and medium terms will have to involve some form of hybrid arrangements with a combination of market forces and economic management, with market segmentation maintained along sectoral and geographical lines; (v) a process of multilateral trade liberalization with long term regional convergence seems to be the most promising approach in balancing pull and push forces in the region.
KEYWORDS:	Peace Process; Trade and Finance; Migration; Custom Union

CODE :	O 147
TITLE :	The Politics of Profit in Tunisia: Utility of the Rentier Paradigm?
AUTHOR :	Bellin, Eva
REGION :	Tunisia

YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : World Development; 22 (3) ,Pages: 427-36
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Microeconomics (D)
ABSTRACT : The analysis of rent-seeking in developing countries has shed light on the nonproductive character of business classes and the parasitic nature of state elites in many settings. The "rentier paradigm" however, is problematic in assuming that all manifestations of state intervention and private cronyism are inherently subversive of efficient growth. Evidence from Tunisia suggests that government mediation of profits, and even extensive cronyism, can be compatible with productive investment and growth if appropriate political conditions prevail. The nature of state structure and the logic of the regime's sustaining political coalition will determine the developmental impact of state economic management.
KEYWORDS: Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development (includes macro models); Economic Models of Political Processes; Elections; Legislatures; and Voting Behavior; Rentier Economy

CODE : O 148
TITLE : Unskilled Urban Migrant Women and Disguised Employment: Home-Working Women in Istanbul, Turkey
AUTHOR : Cinar, E. Mine
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : World Development; 22 (3), Pages: 369-80
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT : Formal and informal labor market opportunities for women are examined for Turkey. Data collected from three surveys are used to describe types of home work and hourly wages are inputted for home work to compare with formal sector wages. The number of migrant women who take home work in the city of Istanbul is estimated.
KEYWORDS: Economic Development; Human Resources; Income Distribution; Migration; Economics of Gender; Informal Market; Women

CODE : O 149
TITLE : Rethinking Middle East Politics
AUTHOR : Bromley, Simon
REGION : Turkey; Egypt; Iraq; Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Austin: University of Texas Press, Pages: viii,203
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : Explores Middle East politics and socioeconomic development, focusing on the comparative character of state formation and development in the modern Middle East. Reviews two alternative traditions of analysis of the Middle East: a variant of culturalist accounts in which it is Islam that gives the Middle East its distinctive characteristics and the kinds of argument found in mainstream social theory deriving from Max Weber. Suggests that historical materialism provides a better way of approaching the study of the Middle East and, on this basis, explains internal decline of the Middle East and its dependent incorporation into the capitalist world. Considers the politics of the modern Middle East, critically reviewing a number of existing approaches, and sketches the international environment of the process whereby newly demarcated territories of the Middle East were transformed into states. Examines comparatively the main features of state formation and dependent development in Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Iran. Draws out some of the main patterns of change in the region to address areas of contemporary debate concerning the state and democracy, the nature of the region's political economy, and the place of Islam in Middle East societies.
KEYWORDS: Economywide Country Studies; Capitalist Systems

CODE : P 1
TITLE : Contemporary Rural Production Cooperatives in Iran
AUTHOR : Lahsaeizadeh, Abdolali
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Annals of Public and Cooperative Economy; 61(1), 1990, pages 117-24
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Capitalist Economic Systems; Market Economies

CODE : P 2
TITLE : From Buchanan to Khomeini: Can Neoclassical Economics Explain the "Ideal" Islamic State of Iran's Despotic Ayatollah?
AUTHOR : Hosseini, Hamid
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : American Journal of Economics and Sociology; 49(2), April 1990, pages 167-84
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT : Nobel Laureate James Buchanan and his colleagues and followers have applied the tools and methods of neoclassical economics to the study of politics, developing the theory of Public Choice, the economic study of nonmarket decision-making. In an effort to subject this hypothetical system to empirical validation, it is confronted with the phenomena of Ayatollah Khomeini's "ideal" Islamic State as described in the leader of Iranian theocracy's writings and as developed in contemporary Iran. The prophet Muhammad recognized no separation of politics and relation, of church and state. Faith in Islam required faith not only in the oneness of God and Muhammad's prophethood but also in the prophet's religious, moral, legal and political commands. Khomeini's revolutionary heterodoxy views his theocratic despotism as establishing the rule of the "just jurists"--the upper echelons of the clergy--and makes them and property owners the beneficiaries. Thus it is not "class neutral" as Public Choice theory requires.
KEYWORDS: : Economic System; Islamic State

CODE : P 3
TITLE : Democratie et Developpement
AUTHOR : Yves, Gazzo
REGION : General
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Le Courrier; No. 128, 1991.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Systems (P); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Based on a historical review, this article aims at demonstrating that there is no automatic link between democracy and development, and that one element cannot be developed without a similar evolution of the other one over a certain period of time.
KEYWORDS: : Democracy; Development

CODE : P 4
TITLE : دعوة التخصيص في الوطن العربي
AUTHOR : عبد العليم، طه Abdel Aleem, Taha
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : فصل في كتاب الوطن العربي والمتغيرات العالمية - معهد البحوث والدراسات العربية ١٩٩١
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Systems (P); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : يتناول البحث: (١) الاطار العالمى لدعوة التخصيصية وصياغة المفاهيم; (٢) مبررات الدعوة العربية إلى التخصيصية; (٣) عمليات التحول الاقتصادى الليبرالى وبرامج التخصيصية فى البلدان العربية; (٤) عوائق ومحاذير التخصيصية فى الوطن العربى. ويضم البحث بيانات أولية عن أوضاع القطاع العام مع التركيز على القطاع المصرى.

KEYWORDS: : Arab Countries

CODE : P 5

TITLE : A Goal Programming Approach to Resource Allocation in Saudi Arabia

AUTHOR : Al Azzaz, Abdallah Sulaiman

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : University of Nebraska, Ph.D. 1991

ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Systems (P)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: : Other Economic Systems: Planning; Coordination; and Reform

CODE : P 6

TITLE : Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency: A Review of Its Accomplishments

AUTHOR : Ali, Mohammad Said AlHaj

REGION : Saudi Arabia

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : Riyadh, 1991, pages 295.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Systems (P); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : An account of the accomplishments of the Saudi Monetary Agency, the central bank of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by a former employee, who was able to closely observe its conditions and situations over a long period of time. Provides a short history of the Agency. Describes its establishment and opening. Discusses the functions of the Agency; the commercial banks and exchange dealers; the activities of the Agency; the Agency and the monetary and financial crises that occurred in Saudi Arabia during this period; the problems encountered by the Agency; management of the Agency; the Agency and regional cooperation; the Kingdom's subscription in international financial institutions; and other miscellaneous items. Index of royal decrees, orders and regulations; index of banks and money changers; and index of persons.

KEYWORDS: : Monetary Policy; Central Banking

CODE : P 7

TITLE : Economic Liberalization in the 1980s: Algeria in Comparative Perspective

AUTHOR : Pfeifer, Karen

REGION : Algeria

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Entelis ; Naylor, eds. State and Society in Algeria. Westview Press, 1992.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Economic Systems (P); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Algeria participates in the recent region-wide trend toward reducing the central influence of the state as an economic agent. The pressures influencing this trend come from both external and internal forces. The external forces include the International Monetary Fund, private lenders, the World Bank and aid agencies, which connect new lending and the rescheduling of old debt, under conditions of foreign exchange shortages, to public policies giving greater scope to the private sector and the adoption of freer markets. The domestic forces include local private capital and critics of central planning within the state apparatus who gained a wider hearing during the recessions of the 1980s.

KEYWORDS: : Liberalization; IMF; World Bank

CODE	:	P 8
TITLE	:	نحو منهجية تخطيط للتقدم الاقتصادى والاجتماعى ملائمة لتعددية الأنماط الإنتاجية فى الوطن العربى
AUTHOR	:	Masoud, Maguid Hady مسعود، مجيد هادى
REGION	:	Arab Countries
YEAR	:	1992
SOURCE	:	مجلة المستقبل العربى، العدد ١٥٦، فبراير ١٩٩٢ (السنة ١٤)، ص ٦٩-٨٩
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Economic Systems (P)
ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Planning for Growth; Production Techniques

CODE	:	P 9
TITLE	:	السوق والأسعار فى اقتصاد إسلامى: منافسة كاملة أو احتكار
AUTHOR	:	Mahboub, Abdel Hamid محبوب، عبد الحميد
REGION	:	Islamic Countries
YEAR	:	1992
SOURCE	:	مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية، المجلد العشرون، العدد الأول/الثانى ١٩٩٢
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Economic Systems (P); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Islamic Economics; Market Structure

CODE	:	P 10
TITLE	:	نحو إطار وقصور لآلية السوق فى الإسلام
AUTHOR	:	El Zamel, Youssef; Ben Gilaly, Bou Alam الزامل، يوسف و بن جيلالى، بوعلام
REGION	:	Islamic Countries
YEAR	:	1992
SOURCE	:	مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية، المجلد العشرون، العدد الثالث/الرابع
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Economic Systems (P); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Islamic Economics

CODE	:	P 11
TITLE	:	Economic Liberalization and Privatization in Hungary and Egypt
AUTHOR	:	Tesche, Jean Tohamy, Sahar
REGION	:	Egypt
YEAR	:	1994
SOURCE	:	Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series, No. 9410, 1994, Cairo, Egypt
ENTRY TYPE	:	Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION	:	Economic Systems (P); Industrial Organization (L); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT	:	This paper compares the background and recent economic reforms in Hungary and Egypt. It analyzes economic liberalization policies, the development of legal and institutional infrastructure for the private sector, and the divestiture of public enterprises. It argues that most of Egypt's privatization and much of Hungary's has come through the relaxation of government interference in the private sector. The paper also presents unemployment as a major social problem affecting structural reform efforts. It concludes that the divestiture of public enterprises should not be the exclusive - not even the major - concern of government policy or external advice.
KEYWORDS:	:	Economic Liberalization; Privatization; Unemployment

CODE : P 12
TITLE : Comparative Political Systems: Policy Performance and Social Change
AUTHOR : Andrain, Charles F.
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Comparative Politics Series. Armonk, N.Y. and London: Sharpe, Pages: xi, 243
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Systems (P)

ABSTRACT : Examines the economic changes produced by different political systems and the social impact of regime transformations. Elucidates the interaction among capitalism, socialism, and political democracy, comparing four types of political systems and assessing their policy commitment to democratic freedoms, socialist planning, and capitalist accumulation. Analyzes four models of political systems--folk, bureaucratic-authoritarian, reconciliation, and mobilization--and explores the way that the policy process operates in different political systems to secure socioeconomic change. Considers the Kung San and Igbo--two African folk systems; Confucian China, Meiji Japan, and contemporary South Korea--three Asian bureaucratic-authoritaria regimes; Sweden and Britain, which exemplify social democratic and liberal democratic types of reconciliation systems; and the mobilization process in the 1917 Russian Revolution, the Stalinist Soviet Union, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Applies general theoretical explanations for transformations in political systems to specific examples, including the changes to mobilization, bureaucratic-authoritarian, or reconciliation regimes in the cases of Germany, the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam, South Korea, Taiwan, Iran, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. Links contemporary structural theories of development to the policy performance by the four types of political regimes, considering modernization, institutionalist, and dependency theories.

KEYWORDS: : Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems

CODE : P 13
TITLE : Popular Attitudes Toward Free Markets in Iran, Soviet Union and the United States: A Survey Analysis
AUTHOR : Habibi, Nader
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1995
SOURCE : Economic Reseach Forum, Working Paper Series, 9515, 1995, Cairo, Egypt..
ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Economic Systems (P); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : In a recent survey of attitudes towards free enterprise and the operation of the market mechanism, Robert Shiller and two Russian economists investigated the differences between the opinions of residents of New York and Moscow. Their survey revealed that the citizens of the two nations had similar attitudes on many of the fundamental economic issues, such as fairness, income inequality, understanding of the market process, and the working of economic incentives. The present research will survey about 300 Iranian citizens living in Tehran. The assumption in this analysis is that basic economic beliefs are not influenced by cultural, ideological, and political differences. Hence, market-oriented reforms do not necessarily face more severe cultural resistance in Middle Eastern societies. The analysis will use the method of cluster sampling rather than telephone interviews. In addition to the survey questions, background information on socio-economic attributes of each respondent will also be collected. The questionnaire in Persian is designed to be as close as possible to Shiller's English version.

KEYWORDS: : Market Mechanism; Survey Analysis; Economic beliefs; Cluster Sampling

CODE : Q 1
TITLE : Agricultural Changes on Private Farms of Sersou, Algeria
AUTHOR : Bonaita, Ahmed; Chaulet, Claudine
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Tully, Dennis, ed. Labor, Employment and Agricultural Development in West Asia and North Africa. Norwell, Mass. and Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic, 1990, pages 141-64.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS: :	Agriculture Farm Management; Rural Economics; Agricultural Supply and Demand Analysis; Technological Change and Innovation

CODE : Q 2
TITLE : The Peasant Betrayed: Agriculture and Land Reform in the Third World: Algeria
AUTHOR : Herr, Bettina
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Powelson, John P.; Stock, Richard. The Peasant Betrayed: Agriculture and Land Reform in the Third World. revised paperback edition, Washington D.C.: Cato Institute, 1990, pages 165-83.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS: :	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform

CODE : Q 3
TITLE : Economic and Institutional Determinants of Agricultural Mechanization in Egypt
AUTHOR : Kerr, John M.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Stanford University, Ph.D. 1990,
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS: :	Agricultural Situation and Outlook; Mechanization

CODE : Q 4
TITLE : Analyzing Oil Production in Developing Countries: A Case Study of Egypt
AUTHOR : Choucri, Nazli; Heye, Christopher; Lynch, Michael
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Energy Journal; 11(3), July 1990, pages 91-115.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT :	This article presents a detailed typical, non-OPEC, oil-producing developing country. Egypt is a small producer by international standard, yet significant enough that its oil production is important for the country's economy and, under certain conditions, for the international oil market as well. A dynamic computer simulation model that depicts significant characteristics of the country's oil sector is utilized to explore the implications of alternative scenarios for government policies, world oil prices, and geological parameters on patterns of production, exports, and export earnings.
KEYWORDS: :	Energy; Industry Studies Extractive Industries Oil; Gas; and Other Fuels; Oil Production

CODE : Q 5
TITLE : An Economy-Wide Energy Policy Model for Egypt
AUTHOR : Blitzer, Charles R. et al.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Economic Systems Research; 2(2), 1990, pages 185-203.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : The paper describes a model for the Egyptian economy which analyzes the interactions of energy and economic policies. The model obeys rules of economic efficiency, is economy-wide, multisectoral and dynamic, with a 25-year time horizon. It is used to analyze alternative scenarios of adjustment to exogenous economic influences. The results indicate that relative prices of energy and foreign exchange should be increased to improve the economic efficiency of the economy and that there should be greater domestic use of natural gas to permit increased exports of petroleum.
KEYWORDS: : Energy; General Forecasts and Models; Economic Efficiency

CODE : Q 6
TITLE : آفاق التكنولوجيا وتنمية الموارد السمكية
AUTHOR : برانية، أحمد عبد الوهاب Barrania, Ahmed Abdel Wahab
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Institute of National Planning; 1519, September, 1990
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : يتناول البحث توصيف الموارد السمكية المصرية والعوامل المؤثرة على تنميتها والظروف البيئية اللازمة لاستقبال التكنولوجيا والوضع الحالي لتكنولوجيا الموارد السمكية المصرية واستراتيجية تطويرها مع التركيز على التطور التكنولوجي في مجال إدارة المصايد المصرية
KEYWORDS: : Natural Resources; Technology

CODE : Q 7
TITLE : The Oil Price and non-OPEC Supplies
AUTHOR : Seymour, Adam
REGION : Egypt, Oman
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : OIES Papers on the World Petroleum Market, Oxford: Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, 1990, pages 101.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : Provides a detailed examination of a major supply development--non-OPEC oil in the 1970s and 1980s--in order to determine whether any portion of the increase in non-OPEC production after the price shocks was unambiguously due to decisions and developments that preceded the price shocks. Uses a historical approach that examines facts and their chronology to distinguish those supply developments that were independent of the price shocks from those that might have been influenced by the price increase. Considers the following cases: the United Kingdom, Norway, Egypt, Mexico, Angola, Cameroon, the Congo, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Australia, India, the Federation of Malaysia, Oman, the United States, Canada, the U.S.S.R., and China. Analyzes non-OPEC oil production on both a country-by-country basis and a field-by-field basis to illustrate the true complexity and variety of the factors that influence upstream investment.
KEYWORDS: : Industry Studies Extractive Industries; Energy; Oil Production

CODE : Q 8
TITLE : Industrialization and the Agricultural Squeeze Hypothesis: New Evidence from the Case of Iran
AUTHOR : Karshenas, M.
REGION : Iran

YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Peasant Studies; 5(3), 1990, pages 245-72
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Public Economics (H)
ABSTRACT : Discusses problems of agricultural development in Iran. Discusses government policy and provides measurements of agricultural resource flows.
KEYWORDS: : Agricultural Development; Dutch Disease

CODE : Q 9
TITLE : Labour Transfer and Economic Development, Theoretical Perspectives and Studies from Iran.
AUTHOR : Hakimian, H.
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Harvester Wheatsheaf, New York, 1990.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT : Studies the evolution of thinking on labor transfer since Adam Smith. Three case studies from Iran's economic development since the turn of the century are used to shed light on the significance of labor transfer, its dynamics and contribution to economic development.
KEYWORDS: : Migration; Labor

CODE : Q 10
TITLE : The Demand for Refined Petroleum Products in Iran: Estimation and Projection
AUTHOR : Kianian, Amin M.
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Energy and Development; 16(1), Autumn 1990, pages 109-19
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : This study analyzed and constructed an econometric model for estimation of the demand for the refined petroleum products in Iran. The model has been used for projecting the future demand for refined products, which is expected to exceed 1.1 million barrels per day by the year 2000. The obtained elasticities from the model show that the demand for refined petroleum products in Iran have low income and price elasticities both in the short and the long run. A similar model can be constructed and used for the projection of the demand for refined products in the other OPEC nations.
KEYWORDS: : Consumer Economics; Expenditure Patterns and Consumption; Refined Petroleum Products; Projection; Industry Studies

CODE : Q 11
TITLE : The Political Economy of Rural Poverty: The Case for Land Reform
AUTHOR : El Ghonemy, M Riad
REGION : Iraq
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : London and New York: Routledge, 1990, pages 337
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Health Education and Welfare (I); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Investigates the interrelationship between development policy, malnutrition, poverty, and inequality in the distribution of wealth and opportunities and the role of the state in alleviating poverty and inequality through land reform. Presents a descriptive profile of rural poverty and the demand and supply sides of its agricultural dimension. Traces the ideological element in the shift away from the pre-1980 focus on land reform and appraises the apparent dilemmas facing many less developed countries with respect to their choice, commitment, and implementation of land reform policy as well as their choice of structural adjustment policies. Presents the conceptual elements of property rights, power relations, and the authority of the state, and explains how these elements condition the policy choice. Examines the analytical issues and available empirical evidence on allocative efficiency and on employment on large farms in both capitalist and socialist agriculture. Explains the institutional arrangements by which land and other means of production are monopolized, and the implications of monopolization for the rural economy and for the generation of poverty in less developed countries. Presents case studies of complete and partial land reform; reviews policies implemented in China, South Korea, Iraq, Cuba, and Egypt, covering a postreform period of thirty to forty years. Presents an intercountry quantitative analysis to explore whether the pace and extent of the reduction in poverty incidence are conditional upon land reform and its scale, and what other policy instruments might realize this objective and under what agrarian conditions. Discusses policy implications.

KEYWORDS: Land Reform and Land Use; Welfare; Structural Economics; Adjustment

CODE : Q 12
TITLE : Economic Policy Making in a One Commodity Producer: Adjustment to Oil Price Fluctuation in Kuwait
AUTHOR : Hamed, O.
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 8 (Winter 1990), pages 46-58
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Oil Economies; Oil Price Fluctuations

CODE : Q 13
TITLE : A Subsidy Switching Model Applied to Electricity Consumption
AUTHOR : Kaboudan, Mahmoud A.
REGION : Kuwait
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Energy and Development; 16(1), Autumn 1990, pages 67-77.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : Eliminating consumption price subsidies is a sensible economic but undesirable political policy. Switching price into income subsidies by fairly compensating consumers for their losses is a possible policy to resolve the problem. It applies to markets of publicly produced, privately consumed commodities such as electric power in many developing economies. Its theoretical foundation stems from a model developed and presented here. The model embodies a demand function of the subsidized item specified according to Deaton and Muellbauer's (1980) Almost Ideal Demand System. Kuwait's electric-power market acts as a test of the procedure proposed. The results demonstrate that the policy is sound demand management. It suppresses consumption, reduces future capacity needs, lessens pollution, provides future undistorted market data, and ultimately decreases the government's financial burden.

KEYWORDS: Consumer Economics; Regulation of Public Utilities; Industry Studies Electrical; Gas; Communication; and Information Services

CODE : Q 14
TITLE : Energy Watchers I: Shadow OPEC: New Element for Stability?
AUTHOR : El Mallakh, Dorothea H., ed.
REGION : Oman
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Boulder: International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development, 1990, pages xii, 122.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Twenty papers, presented at conferences held in March 1989 at the International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development, explore the emergence of seven countries that, for several years prior to 1989, had been in touch with OPEC through special missions, and evaluate worldwide trends within the oil and gas industry. Papers specifically discuss the past and future of non-OPEC nations; the geopolitical implications of OPEC/non-OPEC cooperation; the role of OPEC in crude-oil supply; the role played by the Sultanate of Oman in OPEC/non-OPEC cooperation; Norwegian oil market policy; Chinese policies in the oil industry and the China National Offshore Oil Corporation; the significance of Alaska; OPEC and IPEC; energy and the environment; production trends in the United States and the Soviet Union, and economic trends in the petroleum industry; reintegration and refining capacity; structural changes in the European oil industry; the Japanese oil market and implications of downstream integration by oil producers; International Energy Agency monitoring and analysis of world oil market developments; reintegration of international oil markets; U.S. energy policy and reintegration; the effect of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 on petroleum producers; the restructuring of the U.S. gas industry; and Qatar's oil and gas priorities.
KEYWORDS: : Energy

CODE : Q 15
TITLE : The Role Played by the Sultanate of Oman in the OPEC/Non-OPEC Cooperation
AUTHOR : Al Barwani, Rashid
REGION : Oman; OPEC; Non-OPEC Countries
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : El-Mallakh, Dorothea H., ed. Energy Watchers I: Shadow OPEC: New element for Stability? Boulder: International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development, 1990, pages 17-18.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Commercial Policy; Energy

CODE : Q 16
TITLE : Forecasting the Demand for Electricity in Saudi Arabia
AUTHOR : Al Sahlawi, Mohammed A.
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Energy Journal; 11(1), January 1990, pages 119-25.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Energy; Specific Forecasts and Models; Demand for Elasticity

CODE : Q 17
TITLE : The Peasant Betrayed: Agriculture and Land Reform in the Third World: Somalia
AUTHOR : Gunn, Susan
REGION : Somalia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Powelson, John P.; Stock, Richard. The Peasant Betrayed: Agriculture and Land Reform in the Third World. Revised paperback edition, Washington, D.C.: Cato Institute, 1990, pages 145-64.
ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Land Ownership and Tenure; LGE:and Reform

CODE :	Q 18
TITLE :	The Effects of Government Price Policies on Rural Goods: A Case Study of Somalia
AUTHOR :	Yassin, Abdilaziz S.
REGION :	Somalia
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	University of Cincinnati, Ph.D. 1990
ENTRY TYPE :	Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Agricultural Policy; Domestic and International

CODE :	Q 19
TITLE :	Tradition and Modernization of Agriculture in the Sudan: Lessons from Experience
AUTHOR :	El Dishouni, Sharif Ahmed
REGION :	Sudan
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Khartoum University Press (DSRC); 1990.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT :	The study is mainly concerned with the relationship between traditional agriculture and the so-called modern agricultural sector in northern Sudan (along the Nile). It studies the problems of agricultural transformation based on the experience of the local peasantry.
KEYWORDS:	Modernization; Agricultural Sector; Technology

CODE :	Q 20
TITLE :	Potential Returns and Constraints to the Adoption of New Technologies in the Mechanized Rainfed Region (Eastern Vertisols) of the Sudan
AUTHOR :	Habash, Mohamed K.
REGION :	Sudan
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Purdue University, Ph.D. 1990,
ENTRY TYPE :	Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Agriculture

CODE :	Q 21
TITLE :	Food, Wages, and Profits: Mechanized Schemes and the Sudanese State
AUTHOR :	Bascom, Johnathan B.
REGION :	Sudan
YEAR :	1990
SOURCE :	Economic Geography; 66(2), April 1990, pages 140-55.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : This paper examines the pivotal role of the state in the politics of agriculture being played out on the landscape in Sudan. It is argued that geographic research must come to terms with the operation of the state in order to conceptualize clearly the allocation of rural resources and the transformation of agrarian economies. An in-depth case study demonstrates how the state has intervened on the behalf of those who operate mechanized agricultural schemes in the central rainlands of Sudan. It is concluded that the variegated assistance for schemes reflects the sustained exercise of class interests located in the Sudanese state.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture Farm Management ; Economic Geography

CODE : Q 22
TITLE : Stochastic Technology in a Programming Framework: A Generalised Mean-Variance Farm Model
AUTHOR : Hassan, R. M.; Hallam, A.
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Journal of Agricultural Economics; 41(2), May 1990, pages 196-206.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Microeconomics (D); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)

ABSTRACT : Production uncertainty is important in studying behavior of risk-averse firms and developing successful agricultural policies. A model that extends the standard Mean-Variance (E-V) method to incorporate stochastic technology in a prescriptive programming framework is developed, and risk effects of factor inputs are measured for the irrigated multi-crop farming system in the Sudan. Hired labor is found to be risk increasing in cotton and sorghum but risk reducing in groundnuts. Operator labor is found to be risk reducing in cotton and sorghum but risk increasing in groundnuts. Supply responses are derived from a nonlinear programming model of agricultural producer decisions and it is found that supply responses are more elastic when labor choices are allowed to influence production risks.

KEYWORDS: Agricultural Supply and Demand Analysis; Agriculture Farm Management; Uncertainty; Risk

CODE : Q 23
TITLE : The Gezira Irrigation Scheme in Sudan: Objectives, Design, and Performance
AUTHOR : Plusquellec, Herve.
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : World Bank Technical Paper, no. 120. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1990., pages vii, 90.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Examines the extent to which the design of the Gezira irrigation system in Sudan fosters effective water management and provides equitable, reliable, and timely water distribution to farms. Describes the project area; the project's storage dams, and physical conveyance and distribution system; design operational requirements; and the management of the Gezira scheme. Examines the project's actual performance, and analyzes water efficiencies, the effectiveness of maintenance, agricultural production, and cost recovery. Provides recommendations on the design of physical infrastructure. Explores the institutional and organizational arrangements of irrigation systems, and their impact on their management.

KEYWORDS: Land Reform and Land Use; Water; Irrigation Scheme

CODE : Q 24
TITLE : Sustainable Agricultural Development and Project Appraisal
AUTHOR : Barbier, Edward B.; Markandya, Anil; Pearce, David W.
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : European Review of Agricultural Economics; 17(2), 1990, pages 181-96.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : This paper is concerned with how the objective of agricultural sustainability can be incorporated into conventional analyses of agricultural development projects. The most straightforward approach is to assume that agricultural sustainability, including the ecological concept of "resilience," is dependent on the constancy of the natural capital stock. Special sustainability criteria need only be invoked in the presence of degradation or depletion; otherwise, economic efficiency can be optimally pursued. The resulting "rules" for project appraisal are demonstrated both theoretically and with the example of a gum arabic rehabilitation project in Sudan.

KEYWORDS: Conservation and Pollution; Fiscal Theory and Policy; Agricultural Policy; Domestic and International; Resilience; Agricultural Sustainability

CODE : Q 25

TITLE : Extensification of Agriculture and Deforestation in Sudan: An Economic Analysis Under Uncertainty

AUTHOR : El Nagheeb, Abdelmoneim H.

REGION : Sudan

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : University of Wisconsin, Ph.D. 1990,

ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Conservation and Pollution; Uncertainty

CODE : Q 26

TITLE : A Study of Tenancy Farming Efficiency in Sudan: The Case of New Halfa Irrigated Scheme

AUTHOR : Khalil, Saadeldin M.

REGION : Sudan

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : University of Colorado, Ph.D. 1990,

ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Agriculture

CODE : Q 27

TITLE : Chocs Pétroliers et Politiques Economiques Nationales. Simulation à l'Aide d'un Modèle d'Equilibre Général pour la Tunisie. (Oil Shocks and National Economic Policies: A Computable General Equilibrium Simulation for Tunisia. With English summary.)

AUTHOR : Decaluwe, Bernard et al.

REGION : Tunisia

YEAR : 1990

SOURCE : Revue Economique; 41(6), November 1990, pages 1051-69.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : The goal of this paper is to present, in a computable general equilibrium context, an attempt to model the behavior of a small semi-industrialized oil producing economy in the production, importation, and exportation of hydro-carbons. We demonstrate that in order to effectively counter the impact of a negative shock in the petroleum industry, an adjustment program must include a series of measures of which the diverse effects must be carefully examined.

KEYWORDS: Energy; Industry Studies Extractive Industries Oil; Gas; and Other Fuels; Forecasting; Econometric Models; CGE Modeling; Oil Economies

CODE : Q 28

TITLE : Farm Mechanization and Socioeconomic Changes in Agriculture in a Semi-arid Region of Tunisia

AUTHOR : Gana, Alia; Khaldi, Raoudha

REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Tully, Dennis, ed. Labor, Employment and Agricultural Development in West Asia and North Africa. Norwell, Mass. and Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic, 1990, pages 191-214.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Agricultural Supply and Demand Analysis; Technological Change and Innovation; Agriculture Farm Management; Mechanization

CODE : Q 29
TITLE : The Acceptance and Rejection of Agricultural Innovations by Small Farm Operators: A Case Study of a Tunisian Rural Community
AUTHOR : Ben Achour, Arbi
REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Tully, Dennis, ed. Labor, Employment and Agricultural Development in West Asia and North Africa. Norwell, Mass. and Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic, 1990, pages 165-89.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Agricultural Supply and Demand Analysis; Agriculture Farm Management; Rural Economics; Technological Change and Innovation

CODE : Q 30
TITLE : Multimarket Policy Analysis Model for Turkish Agriculture: Structure and Simulation
AUTHOR : Gurkan, A. A.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 17(1-2), 1990, pages 115-42.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : This paper is a summary of the conceptual framework of a multimarket model designed to simulate the impact of output pricing decisions of policy makers. The uniqueness of this model lies in its ability to take into account the price effects across different markets and the effects of the policy decisions on resource allocation, output-mix, income distribution and the government budget, through incorporating the effects of government intervention on the producer level of the market.
KEYWORDS: : Specific Forecasts and Models; Agricultural Policy; Domestic and International; Agricultural Supply and Demand Analysis

CODE : Q 31
TITLE : Price Scissors in Turkish Agriculture
AUTHOR : Mutlu, Servet
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 17(1-2), 1990, pages 163-212.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Squeeze of price scissors, under certain conditions, is a way of transferring resources out of agriculture to industry and urban sector at the early stages of development. The internal terms of trade in Turkey were, in general, against agriculture in the 1960s, became very favorable in the 1970s, deteriorated sharply in 1980, and exhibited a gradual recovery in the mid- 1980s. Crop categories exhibited differential movements. Grains and industrial crops, the processed products of which form the wage goods, and whose prices were much influenced by governmental price floors and trade policies, had unfavorable terms of trade during most of the period. Rural welfare moved in step with the terms of trade. Both were better during times of electoral competition than during periods when the bureaucracy was relatively influential in decision making as in the 1960s or when the economy was under its direct control as in the early 1980s.

KEYWORDS: : Agricultural Policy; Domestic and International; Resource Allocation; Welfare

CODE : Q 32

TITLE : Dutch Disease Economics and the Oil Syndrome: An Empirical Study

AUTHOR : Fardmanesh, Mohsen

REGION : Algeria

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : World Development; 19(6), June 1991, pages 711-17

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : This paper integrates the existing Dutch Disease models of an oil boom into a reduced-form three-sector model and estimates it for five developing oil-exporting countries having significant agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Time-series annual data for the period 1966-86 are used for Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Venezuela. Their output composition is altered by an increase in their oil revenues, the spending effect, and in the world price of manufactured goods relative to agricultural products, the world-price effect. Both effects expand the manufacturing sectors of these countries and contract their agricultural sectors. The spending effect expands their nontraded sectors whereas the world-price effect may expand or contract them. The opposite results are implied for the oil collapse of the 1980s.

KEYWORDS: : Resource Booms; Dutch Disease; Empirical Studies

CODE : Q 33

TITLE : The Determinants of Crude Oil Price Adjustment in the World Petroleum Market

AUTHOR : Al Faris, Abdul Razak F.

REGION : Arab Countries

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : OPEC Review; 15(3), Autumn, 1991.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : The study has two distinct but closely related objectives. The first is to study the process of price formation in the oil market, and the second is to shed some light on how the market structure affects price behavior in an oligopolistic market. The dynamic model shows that in the long run there is a tendency for nominal prices to maintain their real value.

KEYWORDS: : Oil Market; Oil Prices; Dynamic Model

CODE : Q 34

TITLE : Energy in the Middle East and North Africa

AUTHOR : Khatib, Hisham

REGION : Arab Countries

YEAR : 1991

SOURCE : World Energy Council Journal, December 1991, pages 31-35.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : The study examines energy issues in the Arab countries.

KEYWORDS: : Human Development

CODE : Q 35
TITLE : أهمية التنسيق بين الأقطار العربية لمواجهة مشكلة الأمن الغذائي
AUTHOR : Rizk, Fawzy Halim رزق، فوزى حليم
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٤٧، مايو ١٩٩١ (السنة ١٤) ص ٦٨-٩٣
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Food Security; Integration; Coordination

CODE : Q 36
TITLE : Efficiency and Farm Size in Egypt: A Unit Output Price Profit Function Approach
AUTHOR : Moussa, M. Z.; Jones, T. T.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Applied Economics; 23(1), Part A, January 1991, pages 21-29.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Micro Analysis of Farm Firms; Farm Households; and Farm Input Markets; Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices

CODE : Q 37
TITLE : Are Egyptian Farmers Technically Efficient? An Empirical Investigation
AUTHOR : Aly, Hassan Y.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : L'Egypte Contemporaine, LXXXIIeme Annee, (423, 424), pages 35-46
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Most studies of Egyptian agriculture, during the last three decades, have attributed the very low, stagnant, and sometimes falling growth rates of agricultural sector to allocative (price) inefficiency stemming from government policies. No study has tried to investigate the other side of the economic efficiency picture, which is technical efficiency. This paper is an attempt to treat this short coming. Non-parametric, linear programming approach is used to measure the overall technical efficiency of a micro level sample of Egyptian farmers. In addition, technical inefficiency is divided into pure technical and scale inefficiency. The results indicate that Egyptian farmers are scale efficient. However, in terms of pure technical efficiency, the results indicate that Egyptian farmers could have produced the same level of output with almost half the input usually used.
KEYWORDS: : Technical Efficiency; Linear Programming

CODE : Q 38
TITLE : السياسة الاقتصادية الإصلاحية في قطاع الزراعة في مصر
AUTHOR : El Kholi, Osman; Nasr Soad; Khedr, Hassan الخولى، عثمان ونصر، سعاد و خضر، حسن
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثانية والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٥، ص ١٧٩-٢١٤
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Agricultural Policy; Agricultural Reform

CODE : Q 39
TITLE : Declining Oil Revenues and Arab Capital Transfers to Egypt
AUTHOR : El Baradci, Mona
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : L'Egypte Contemporaine, LXXXI I eme Annee, (426), pages 15-36
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Oil Revenue; Capital Inflow

CODE : Q 40
TITLE : Profit Maximization in Egyptian Agriculture
AUTHOR : El Sheikh, Salah
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : L'Egypte Contemporaine, LXXXI I eme Annee, (425), pages 5-24
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Microeconomics (D)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Profit Maximization

CODE : Q 41
TITLE : Measurement of Productive Efficiency of Wheat Producers: A Frontier Cost Function Approach
AUTHOR : Moursi, Tarek, A.
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Soliman, S.; ed. Productivity in the Egyptian Economy, Proceedings of the Second Conference of the Department of Economics, Cairo University, April, 1991.
ENTRY TYPE : Conference Paper
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Microeconomics (D)
ABSTRACT : Farrell-type firm level indexes of overall, technical and allocative efficiency are computed for a sample of wheat producers in El-Menoufia governorate using the Farm Management Survey data of 1984/85. The indexes are computed from maximum likelihood estimates of a full frontier variable cost function with an asymmetric disturbance term distributed as a two parameter gamma density. The computed efficiency indexes show that wheat producers in the sample are overall inefficient mainly due to their excessively low technical inefficiency. The sample producers exhibited little allocative inefficiency; partial Allen elasticities of substitution were used to identify the nature of that efficiency.
KEYWORDS: : Productivity; Wheat; Empirical Studies; Full-Frontier

CODE : Q 42
TITLE : The Impact of Wheat Policy on Traditional and Modern Rainfed Wheat Production in Jordan
AUTHOR : El Habbab, Mohamed Samir
REGION : Jordan
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Dirasat; 18 B(3), 1991.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : The main purpose of this research is to examine the impact of the Jordanian government's price policy related to wheat produced in rainfed areas. The Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM) was used to calculate the different production coefficients (V.P., NPCD, NPC, EPC, DRC). The results indicate that the modern technology which is applied to wheat production in the rain-fed areas improved the efficiency of the allocation of resources.
KEYWORDS: : Policy Analysis Matrix; Wheat Production; Rainfed Cropping

CODE : Q 43
TITLE : Non-Conventional Technology for Agricultural Development in Developing Countries
AUTHOR : Soliman, Ibrahim
REGION : Kuwait, Egypt
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Egyptian Journal of Agricultural Economics; 1(1), pages 19-32.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : This paper concerns the economic assessment of a non-conventional technology to provide cheap food and feed for many developing countries, using wasted resources, i.e. coastal arid areas irrigated directly with sea water to grow a halophyte crop (Salicornia sp.). It was cultivated for two successive years in Kuwait. The analysis showed that the harvested yield was 20 tons per hectare, which provided 12.42 MT of straw for sale and 1.7 MT of oil seeds for processing. Processed seeds of 1-hectare provided 425 kgs of food oil and 1.1 MT of feed meal. Under Kuwait conditions, on per hectare basis, the investments, the variable costs and the total costs of production (fixed and variable costs) were \$ 3088, respectively. However, simulation of this technology under a conventional developing country like Egypt, with much less probability of severe sandy winds and less costly adjusted irrigation networks and much cheaper labor, would entail much lower costs per hectare. Accordingly, the costs schedule would be \$2903 (investment costs), i.e. less than the current desert land reclamation costs in Egypt (\$3000/ ha), \$1401 (variable costs) and \$1588 (total costs of production). While break-even yield under Kuwaiti conditions does not make any positive gross margin and acquired yield makes a negative net farm income of 6.5 % of the total costs of production, under Egyptian conditions there would be a positive gross margin of about 52% of the variable costs and a net farm income of 45% above the total costs of production. Among several social benefits, such technology would introduce much cheaper water resources. Under Kuwaiti conditions it was 1.2 cents/m³, i.e. 7% of the costs of brackish water production. The IRR under Egyptian conditions is 45% from investment in salicornia production. Sheep-Hay Response Analysis showed that, at the current feed and livestock prices, to use salicornia hay is feasible up to 37% of the ration intake and the rest could be fulfilled from alfalfa hay. Cultivation of salicornia at the wasted coastal area would save 1/3 of the berseem area in Egypt. This area could be devoted to produce 2000,000 tons of wheat. One hectare with livestock would provide sufficient livelihood for a family of 5 persons.

KEYWORDS: : Technology; Water Resources; Coastal Wasteland; Wheat Production; Halophyte Crops

CODE : Q 44
TITLE : The Economics of Wheat Production in Morocco
AUTHOR : Abbott, P.C. et al
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Journal of Agricultural Economics; 42(1), January 1991, pages 23-32
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Agricultural Policy; Food Policy; Micro Analysis of Farm Firms; Wheat Production

CODE : Q 45
TITLE : Models of the Oil Market
AUTHOR : Salehi-Isfahani, Djavad; Cremer, J.
REGION : OPEC
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Harvard Academic Publishers, 1991.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Surveys model of the oil market. OPEC oil and incentives for individual country oil supply are emphasized.
KEYWORDS: : Oil Market; Cartel

CODE : Q 46
TITLE : OPEC and the Oil Market after the Gulf Crisis
AUTHOR : Abdallah, H.
REGION : OPEC
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 13 (Su 1991), pages 51-70
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Oil Market; Gulf War

CODE : Q 47
TITLE : The West Bank Olive Market
AUTHOR : El Jafari, Mahmoud
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Agricultural Economics; 5, pages 153-67
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)
ABSTRACT : An econometric model of the West Bank olive subsector was constructed for the 1968-85 period in order to provide a means of assessing the technical and behavioral forces that regulate the supply of and demand for olives. The model should be both a useful tool for policy-makers and of practical value to decision-makers in the olive industry.
KEYWORDS: : Olive Market; Econometric Modeling

CODE : Q 48
TITLE : اقتصاديات الثروة الحيوانية في الضفة الغربية، تحليل اقتصادي للفترة ١٩٦٨-١٩٩٠
AUTHOR : محمد الجفري، El Jafari, Mohamed
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : مركز الدراسات الريفية، جامعة النجاح، سلسلة الدراسات المتخصصة رقم ٣٤
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Microeconomics (D); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT : تمثل الهدف الرئيسي لهذه الدراسة في صياغة وتقدير نموذج اقتصادي قياسي لقطاع الثروة الحيوانية في الضفة الغربية، وذلك لتحديد وقياس المؤثرات الاقتصادية على قطاع الثروة الحيوانية باستخدام المعادلات الهيكلية للطلب على والعرض لسلع اللحوم والحليب والبيض وقد تم استخدام المعادلات المقدرة لقياس مرونة الطلب والعرض. وكذلك تقييم أداء هذا القطاع خصوصاً في سنوات الانتفاضة حيث تم التركيز على زيادة الانتاج المحلي لإحلال الواردات
KEYWORDS: : Livestock; Econometric Modeling

CODE : Q 49
TITLE : Oil Windfalls, Dutch Disease and the Saudi Arabian Experience: 1970-1987
AUTHOR : Al Gaeed, Abdulazeez
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : University of Missouri, Ph.D. 1991,
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation

CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Resource Booms; Dutch Disease

CODE :	Q 50
TITLE :	"Dutch Disease" in "Small" Open Economy: The Case of Oil in Saudi Arabia
AUTHOR :	Al Mabrouk, Saud
REGION :	Saudi Arabia
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	Colorado State University, Ph.D. 1991,
ENTRY TYPE :	Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation; Dutch Disease

CODE :	Q 51
TITLE :	Energy Potential from Economically Available Crop Residues in the Sudan
AUTHOR :	Abdallah, Mohammed Hamid
REGION :	Sudan
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	Energy, 16(8), pages 1153-1156, 1991
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT :	Crop residues in the Sudan may provide economically acceptable energy sources for a growing population, save foreign exchange and reduce the high rate of desertification caused by the overcutting of forests for charcoal production.
KEYWORDS:	Crop Residues; Energy Sources; Desertification

CODE :	Q 52
TITLE :	Natural Resource Prices, Export Policies, and Deforestation: The Case of Sudan
AUTHOR :	Larson, Bruce A.; Bromley, Daniel W.
REGION :	Sudan
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	World Development; 19(10), October 1991, pages 1289-97.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	Environmental destruction is often the result of price policies for primary commodities that determine how individuals will use--and abuse--natural resources. In this paper, we analyze how domestic policies under colonial and independent governments in Sudan contributed to Acacia senegal deforestation and the demise of the international gum arabic trade. When primary commodities are produced from environmentally beneficial species, such as Acacia senegal trees, the impact of a declining market for the primary commodity will have economic and ecological repercussions on other sectors in the economy. Poverty and risk are central to this process.
KEYWORDS:	Environmental Management; International Organizations; IMF; Deforestation; Risk

CODE :	Q 53
TITLE :	Optimizing Input Use in a Highly Variable Environment: Nitrogen Fertilizer Use of Rainfed Wheat in Northwest Syria
AUTHOR :	Whitaker, Meri L.
REGION :	Syria
YEAR :	1991
SOURCE :	Stanford University, Ph.D. 1991
ENTRY TYPE :	Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Agriculture; Rainfed Wheat

CODE : Q 54
TITLE : The Political Economics of Agricultural Price Support in Turkey: An Empirical Assessment
AUTHOR : Gurkan, A. A.; Kasnakoglu, H.
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Public Choice; 70(3), June 1991, pages 277-98.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Agricultural Policy; Food Policy

CODE : Q 55
TITLE : Macro Policy Responses to Oil Booms and Busts in the United Arab Emirates
AUTHOR : Al Mutawa, Ahmed Khalil
REGION : UAE
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Georgetown University, Ph.D. 1991
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Energy and the Macroeconomy

CODE : Q 56
TITLE : L'Agriculture Algerienne depuis 1962: Histoire d'un Echeec?
AUTHOR : Bedrani, Slimane
REGION : Algeria
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Algerie, de l'Independance a l'Etat d'Urgence, L'Harmattan, Paris, 1992.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Systems (P); Economic History (N)
ABSTRACT : On explique l'evolution de l'agriculture algerienne par la faiblesse de l'accumulation qui y a ete realisee et par les formes d'organisation du secteur agricole d'Etat. La gestion centralisee de la rente petroliere appuyant une forme d'organisation politique etouffant l'expression des forces economiques et sociales critiques, explique en derniere analyse, l'evolution de l'agriculture, mais aussi de toute l'economie.
KEYWORDS: : Agricultural Revolution

CODE : Q 57
TITLE : Oil Inventory Behavior in the Public and Private Sector Relationship and the Free-Rider Problem.
AUTHOR : Al Faris, Abdul Razak F.
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : OPEC Review; 16(3), Autumn 1992.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Industrial Organization (L)
ABSTRACT : The aim of this paper is twofold. The first is to highlight the underlying determinants of the inventory policies in major OECD countries. The second is to study the interaction between public and private inventories within the framework of a dynamic model.
KEYWORDS: : Oil Market; Oil Industry

CODE : Q 58
TITLE : الصناعة البتروكيماوية والتكامل الاقتصادى العربى
AUTHOR : Farhank, Galal جلال، فرهنتك
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربى، العدد ١٥٦، فبراير ١٩٩٢ (السنة ١٤)، ص ١٠١-١٢٠
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Integration; Oil Industry

CODE : Q 59
TITLE : Agriculture Mechanization and Economic Efficiency of Agricultural Production in Egypt
AUTHOR : Soliman, Ibrahim
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Agricultural Engineering and Rural Development; (I), 1992, pages 54-58.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT : In Egypt, the biological technology package showed higher economic efficiency than mechanization technology. For wheat mechanization has higher economic efficiency than biological technology. Under free market price policy and optimum allocation of working powers in agriculture, some negative impacts on employment may arise. An expected decrease in human labor intensity with extra unemployment proportion is due to the replacement of currently used labor with mechanization. For the major crops - cotton, rice, maize and wheat - it is expected that economic reform will exclude about 175,000 men per year as human labor and demand for an additional 128 million horse power of machinery labor to optimize production.
KEYWORDS: : Agriculture Mechanization; Employment; Crop Efficiency

CODE : Q 60
TITLE : Major Constraints of Water Management in El-Fayoum Governorate
AUTHOR : Soliman, Ibrahim; Mahdy, El Sayed; Gaber, Mohamed
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Egyptian Journal of Agricultural Economics; 2(2), September 1992
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Government authorities claim that such deficit is apparently due to illegal practices by farmers. They postulate that the farmers insist on irrigating by day and neglect the night hours. The farmers postulate that the water supply which is controlled by the Ministry of Irrigation cannot be increased. Therefore, the objective of this study is to investigate the major constraints that face the management of water in El-Fayoum Governorate, not only at the farm level but also extending to deal with it as a complex context. The core of the problem is that there is a deficit between water supply and demand in El-Fayoum Governorate.
KEYWORDS: : Water Supply

CODE : Q 61
TITLE : The Egyptian State and Agricultural Land Market 1810-1986
AUTHOR : El Ghonemy, M. Riad
REGION : Egypt
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Agricultural Economics; 43(2), May 1992, pages 175-90.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT :	The paper examines the economic effects of state policy on land transactions in Egyptian agriculture since 1810, with special reference to the post-1952 government intervention in the land market. Following a combination of historical and econometric approaches, the analysis shows that: (1) under conditions of market forces, factor prices responded to changes in land-labor ratio, cotton price, and output value, and landlords' monopoly power was dominant; (2) while the inequality was sharply reduced after equity-directed intervention, value productivity of the scarce factor, land, has lost its significance in determining rental values and the effective supply of land has, since 1970, declined together with agricultural growth rates; and (3) there has been a trade-off between equity and agricultural growth during periods of non-intervention and relaxation of tight state control of the land market. Proposals for policy adjustment are presented.
KEYWORDS:	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agricultural Policy; Food Policy

CODE :	Q 62
TITLE :	Sustaining Agricultural Development in Harsh Environments: Insights from Private Land Reclamation in Egypt
AUTHOR :	Tomich, Thomas P.
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	World Development; 20(2), February 1992, pages 261-74.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT :	Egyptian farm families encounter harsh conditions when they attempt to reclaim farm land from open space at the fringes of the Nile Valley and the Nile Delta. This article first discusses what settlers have done and how, then turns to the broader significance of their search for sustainable techniques. These examples from the extreme circumstances of private land reclamation illustrate that both the potential complementarities between farmers' initiatives and scientific research and the problems of organizing effective interaction between farmers and scientists are amplified in heterogeneous, harsh agricultural environments.
KEYWORDS:	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Other Primary Products

CODE :	Q 63
TITLE :	الفجوة الغذائية من البروتين الحيواني ودور الواردات الخارجية لتوفير الاحتياجات الصحية منها للمواطن المصري
AUTHOR :	Aly, I. S.; Mohamed, M. El Hussieny على، إبراهيم صبحى ومحمد، محمد الحسينى
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	مصر المعاصرة، السنة الثالثة والثمانون، العدد ٤٢٧، ص ٩٥-١٢٤
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	Food Gap; Basic Food

CODE :	Q 64
TITLE :	تلوث السطحات المائية وآثاره الاقتصادية والاجتماعية
AUTHOR :	Barrania, Ahmed Abdel Wahab برانية، أحمد عبد الوهاب
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Institute of National Planning; 1554, November, 1992.
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT :	يتناول البحث النظم البيئية المائية ومفهوم النمو المتواصل للموارد السمكية، ويعرض لتلوث المسطحات المائية وتداعياته الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، مع تقييم الآثار الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لبعض المسطحات المائية المصرية، وتقديم بعض التوصيات في مجال حماية هذه المسطحات ومعالجة التدهور البيئي فيها
KEYWORDS:	Natural Resources; Enviroment

CODE :	Q 65
TITLE :	مستويات وتوزيعات الدخل المزرعية في بعض محافظات جمهورية مصر العربية
AUTHOR :	El Gamasi, I.M.A الجسمى، إمام محمود أحمد
REGION :	Egypt
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	مجلة العلم التطبيقي - ١٩٩٢
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Health Education and Welfare (I)
ABSTRACT :	استهدف البحث التعرف على مستويات ومصادر وتوزيعات الدخل المزرعية بمصر، وقسمت المزارع إلى قزمية (أقل من فدان) وصغيرة (١-٣ فدان) ومتوسطة (أكبر من ٣-٥ أفدنة)، ولقد تبين أن متوسط صافي الدخل المزرعي للقزمية نحو ٨٦٥ جنيها، وللصغيرة ١٨٧٥، والمتوسطة ٧١٧٢ جنيها في عام ١٩٨٩، ولقد وجد أن الانتاج النباتي هو المصدر الرئيسي للدخل المزرعي، وأوضحت الدراسة أن خط الفقر قد بلغ ٢٦٧٤ جنيه للأسرة، وأن نسبة المزارع تحت خط الفقر بلغت ٧٣٪ ترتفع في الوجه القبلي إلى ٩٠٪ وفي البحري ٥٥٪، وأن توزيعات الدخل على مستوى المحافظة غير طبيعية ملتوية ومدببة
KEYWORDS:	Agriculture Income; Poverty

CODE :	Q 66
TITLE :	Le Defi Energetique en Mediterranee
AUTHOR :	Khennas, Snail
REGION :	Egypt; Maghreb
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	L'Harmattan, Paris, 1992.
ENTRY TYPE :	Book
CLASSIFICATION :	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT :	Quatre parties composent cet ouvrage. La premiere partie retrace l'histoire des rapports entre les differents acteurs (pays exportateurs, firmes), depuis la formation de l'industrie petroliere moderne jusqu'a la guerre du Golfe. La seconde partie est consacree a la geopolitique des ressources energetiques des principaux pays arabo-mediterraneens, surtout le Maghreb et l'Egypte. La quatrieme partie porte sur les rapports euro-arabes, essentiellement en Mediterranee. Le champ spatial d'analyse depasse la Mediterranee car les principaux pays euro-mediterraneens sont iinseres dans un espace plus large qui est la Communaute Europeenne dont il convenait de saisir la logique et les relations avec les autres pays, plus particulierement ceux de la Mediterranee.
KEYWORDS:	Oil Industry

CODE :	Q 67
TITLE :	Environmental Implications of War: Some Economic and Political Lessons from the Gulf Crisis
AUTHOR :	Bahadir, Sefik Alp
REGION :	Gulf
YEAR :	1992
SOURCE :	Fresenius Environmental Bulletin; No., pages 151 - 154
ENTRY TYPE :	Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Law and Economics (K); Other Special Topics (Z)

ABSTRACT : Few results of the war to liberate Kuwait will be more enduring and more bitter than the environmental devastation of the very same country and its neighbors. The most serious indications of the damage and some lessons to be drawn from it are discussed in this paper.

KEYWORDS: War and Environment; International Law; Gulf War

CODE : Q 68

TITLE : Pricing of Domestic Petroleum Products in Iran

AUTHOR : Salehi-Isfahani, Djavad

REGION : Iran

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, Working Paper, 1992

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : Discusses subsidy for refined products in Iran as well as the optimal price given imperfections in the world market for crude oil. It also estimates price and income elasticities for four main products. Concludes that there is price responsiveness.

KEYWORDS: Subsidy; OPEC Quotas; Elasticity

CODE : Q 69

TITLE : Jordan's Water Resources and Their Future Potential

AUTHOR : Gaerher, Andrac

REGION : Jordan

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Al Kutba Publishers: Jordan, 1992.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Proceedings of an international symposium organized by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Germany), the Higher Council of Science and Technology (Amman) and the Water Research and Study Center (University of Jordan), held in Amman on the 27th and 28th of October 1991, focusing on different issues related to the demand for and supply of water in Jordan.

KEYWORDS: Water

CODE : Q 70

TITLE : Le Nouvel Ordre Petrolier Arabe

AUTHOR : Luciani, Giacomo

REGION : Middle East

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Monde Arab Maghreb Machrek: No. 136

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); International Economics (F); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : Discusses a set of parallel developments which converge in creating a new environment for the oil industry in the Middle East. Some of the aspects discussed are: the opening of the former Soviet Union to investment by Western oil companies and the prospect of increased exports from the Republics; the decreasing strategic significance of oil; the increased incentive to producing oil rather than keeping it in the ground; the tendency towards vertical reintegration in the international oil industry. Market share, not prices, will continue to be the main objective of the major producers. The role of rent will also be reduced because the industrial transformation of hydrocarbons will become more important to their optimum valorization. The full valorization of available resources, including gas, will require increasing attention to regional integration.

KEYWORDS: Oil Industry; Security

CODE : Q 71
TITLE : The Outlook for the Oil Market
AUTHOR : Al Fathi, S.A.
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 15 (Winter 1992) pages 17-31
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Oil Market

CODE : Q 72
TITLE : The Agricultural Minimum Wage and Wheat Production in Morocco (1971-89)
AUTHOR : Azam, Jean Paul
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of African Economies: 1, pages 172-191
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
ABSTRACT : A model is set up to analyze the impact of the monopsony power of Morocco's wheat producers on the country's agricultural labor market. It is tested econometrically by two different approaches, using a supply function and a price function.
KEYWORDS: : Minimum Wage; Wheat Production; Econometric Modeling; Monopsony Power

CODE : Q 73
TITLE : An Economic Analysis of a Cross-Market Subsidy Scheme for Morocco's Food Grain Sector
AUTHOR : Azzam, Azzeddine M.; Britel, Amal
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Journal of Economic Studies; 19(5), 1992, pages 55-72.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : To contribute to the economic understanding of alternative food-grain policy options for Morocco, examines the fiscal implications of instituting, in addition to the current soft wheat subsidy, a consumer and producer subsidy in the related markets of hard wheat and barley. Subsidizing the two related markets has been suggested by some economists as a possible means of alleviating the subsidy burden through shifting supply and demand in the soft wheat market. The analysis shows that the additional subsidies will not alleviate the problem.
KEYWORDS: : Agricultural Policy; Food Policy; Subsidy Scheme

CODE : Q 74
TITLE : Structural Adjustment and the Peasantry in Morocco: A Computable Household Model
AUTHOR : de Janvry, A et al
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : European Review of Agricultural Economics; 19(4), 1992, pages 427-53.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Microeconomics (D)
ABSTRACT : A computable nonseparable household (CNH) model approach is used as a tool to analyze, at the microlevel, the impacts of changes in macro and sectoral policies. Nonseparability originates in market failures for some products and factors and in a binding credit constraint. While the results are only suggestive until this type of model is consistently estimated, they indicate the tremendous heterogeneity of impacts across household types. For Morocco, they show that, while higher cereals prices displace resources from livestock to grains, rising prices of animal feeds induce a shift in how livestock is produced toward the use of factors with market failures, in this case child labor for herding and grazing in the commons.
KEYWORDS: : Farm Firms; Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models; Structural Adjustment; Computable; Nonseparable Household Model

CODE : Q 75
TITLE : Water as a Source of Employment
AUTHOR : van Imschoot, Marc
REGION : Morocco; Sudan
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : International Labour Review; 131(1), 1992, pages 125-37.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT :	The development of water resources through local-resource-based techniques is a crucial factor in any economic and social activity. It offers enormous potential for employment creation and income distribution in favor of the most deprived social groups. Using four case studies (India, Madagascar, Morocco, and the Sudan), the author examines the technological criteria, institutional framework, methods of implementation, and decision-making processes generally governing this type of project.
KEYWORDS: :	Renewable Resources and Conservation; Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Human Resources; Migration; Measurement and Analysis of Poverty; Project Analysis

CODE : Q 76
TITLE : Non-OPEC Oil Supply
AUTHOR : Mohammed, Yousuf H.
REGION : Non-OPEC Countries
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : The Journal of Energy and Development; 16(1), pages 79-90
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS: :	Oil Supply

CODE : Q 77
TITLE : Development Perspectives for Agriculture in the Occupied Palestinian Territories
AUTHOR : Dakkak, Ihrahm
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Society for Austro-Arab Relations; Jerusalem - Vienna, Jerusalem, 1992.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Other Special Topics (Z)

ABSTRACT :	Not Listed
KEYWORDS: :	Production; Constraints

CODE : Q 78
TITLE : Saudi Arabiens Oliepolitik Efter 1. Oliekrise Belyst i en Kartelmodel. (Analysis of Saudi Arabian Oil Policy after the First Oil Crisis Using a Cartel Model. With English Summary.)
AUTHOR : Linderoth, Hans
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : Nationaløkonomisk-Tidsskrift; 130(3), 1992, pages 526-39.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Industrial Organization (L)

ABSTRACT : Saudi Arabian oil policy is analyzed by using a cartel model where Saudi Arabia's oil production is a function of oil price and oil production in other OPEC countries. Elasticities for oil production and oil price are estimated covering oil crises and three intercrises periods. During all intercrises periods, production elasticity is not significantly different from one which, to a considerable extent, shows that the oil production in Saudi Arabia followed that of the other OPEC countries. During oil crisis periods, production elasticities were either significantly negative or not significantly different from zero. In most cases, the price elasticity was not significantly different from zero.

KEYWORDS: Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy includes OPEC policy; Mining; Extraction; and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels

CODE : Q 79

TITLE : Agricultural Development Issues in Northern Sudan

AUTHOR : El Dishonni, Sharif Ahmed

REGION : Sudan

YEAR : 1992

SOURCE : Darkoh, M.B.K., ed. African River Basins Crisis, Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (OSSREA) & Uppsala University, Sweden, 1992.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : A host of factors have converged to produce an ever-widening socioeconomic crisis that is still undermining the social and political stability of Sudan's northern region. An understanding of the chain of events in the Sudan that have led to the current and still deepening crisis is helpful in placing development issues in their appropriate perspective.

KEYWORDS: Agricultural Development

CODE : Q 80

TITLE : Strategies for a Viable Energy Policies in the Middle East

AUTHOR : Khatib, Hisham

REGION : Arab Countries

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Proceedings of Domestic Energy Policies in the Arab Countries, Regional Bureau for Arab States, UNDP, New York, 1993.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed.

KEYWORDS: Energy

CODE : Q 81

TITLE : Income and Price Elasticities of Gasoline Demand in the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

AUTHOR : Al Faris, Abdul-Razak, F.

REGION : Arab Countries

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Journal of Energy and Development; 17(2), 1993

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); International Economics (F)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: Gasoline; Petroleum Export

CODE : Q 82

TITLE : Managing a Non-Renewable Resource: Savings and Exchange Rate Policies in Bahrain

AUTHOR : Elbadawi, Ibrahim A.; Majd, Nader

REGION : Bahrain

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Policy Research Working Paper Series, No. 1134, The World Bank, Washinton D.C., April 1993.

ENTRY TYPE : Working Paper

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); International Economics (F); Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E)

ABSTRACT : Bahrain's oil-producing economy is vulnerable to terms of trade shocks for oil in the short to medium run. The paper derives the optimum domestic savings rates for Bahrain in the context of a two-asset (oil and non-oil) intertemporal welfare maximizing model. Based on these derived rates, the authors recommend that the current sub-optimal savings ratio be raised by about 10 percent of GDP.

KEYWORDS: Oil Economies; Welfare Maximizing Model

CODE : Q 83

TITLE : Arab Republic of Egypt: An Agricultural Strategy for the 1990s

AUTHOR : World Bank

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : A World Bank Country Study. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1993, pages xxii, 124.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Sets out key issues, strategic direction, and recommendations intended to serve as a framework for guiding the Egyptian government in undertaking measures for the development of the agricultural sector. Discusses the transition the Egyptian economy is undergoing as a result of major social and economic reforms recently initiated. Describes the macroeconomic context of Egyptian agriculture. Examines the prospects for agricultural growth, obstacles to growth, and key policy issues. Discusses water and land resources, crop and livestock development, market prospects for agricultural products, and agro-industry development. Reviews the role of the government and considers how the government can create an enabling environment for growth. Summarizes the key elements of a proposed strategy for the agricultural sector for the 1990s. Appendices provide information on potential projects in the agricultural sector, the economics of crop and livestock production, and tables of data.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture

CODE : Q 84

TITLE : Growth and Welfare Losses from Carbon Emissions Restrictions: A General Equilibrium Analysis for Egypt

AUTHOR : Blitzer, Charles et al.

REGION : Egypt

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : Energy Journal; 14(1), 1993, pages 57-81.

ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : This paper assesses the economic effects of carbon emission restrictions in Egypt. Like other studies, it is an exemplification of some of the economic possibilities under various conditions. However, it extends the domain of possibilities and suggests some issues that have not been considered in other studies. It is demonstrated clearly that, while annual emissions constraints have only a modest effect on long-run economic growth rates, they have substantial effect on the achieved levels of GDP and welfare. These results do not change much, even with backstop and unconventional technologies or change in discounting. However, postponing the imposition of constraints does have a significant effect, as does changing the form of the constraints to one based on accumulated emissions.

KEYWORDS: Renewable Resources and Conservation; Environmental Management: Government Policy; Renewable Resources and Conservation; Environmental Management: Water; Air

CODE : Q 85

TITLE : The Demand for Gasoline in the GCC Countries

AUTHOR : Al Faris, Abdul-Razak, F.

REGION : GCC

YEAR : 1993

SOURCE : The Industrial Bank of Kuwait Papers, No. 39, December 1993, Kuwait

ENTRY TYPE	:	Working Paper
CLASSIFICATION	:	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); International Economics (F)
ABSTRACT	:	Not Listed
KEYWORDS:	:	Gasoline

CODE	:	Q 86
TITLE	:	الطاقة والبيئة وضرائب الكربون في الدول الصناعية
AUTHOR	:	المنيف، ماجد عبد الله Al Moneef, Majed A.
REGION	:	General
YEAR	:	1993
SOURCE	:	Oil and Arab Cooperation; 18(64), Winter 1993
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT	:	ازداد الاهتمام العالمي بموضوع البيئة وأصبحت بعض قضاياها مثل التغير المناخي في أولويات سياسات الطاقة التي تنتهجها الدول الصناعية وتأتي ضرائب الكربون ضمن تلك السياسات التي تهدف إلى خفض أو ثبات انبعاث غازات ثاني أكسيد الكربون بالحد من استهلاك البترول ويهدف البحث التحليل لأهداف ودور تلك السياسات وأثارها
KEYWORDS:	:	Energy; Enviroment; Carbon Emission

CODE	:	Q 87
TITLE	:	Cotton Production and Trade in Iran
AUTHOR	:	Hakimian, H.
REGION	:	Iran
YEAR	:	1993
SOURCE	:	Yarshater, E. ed.,Encyclopaedia Iranica, VI & VII, Mazda Publishers, Costa Mesa, USA, pages 335-37.
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Historty (N)
ABSTRACT	:	Studies the importance of cotton production and trade in Iran's economy si 1800's. It analyzes the main trends and discusses the reasons for the varied nature of this crop's performance in Iran's agricultural sector.
KEYWORDS:	:	Agriculture; Cotton

CODE	:	Q 88
TITLE	:	Fisheries Development Planning in Kuwait: An Integer Programming Model
AUTHOR	:	Khorshid, Motaz
REGION	:	Kuwait
YEAR	:	1993
SOURCE	:	European Journal of Operational Research 64(1993), pages 338-353.
ENTRY TYPE	:	Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION	:	Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT	:	This paper outlines a modelling framework for assessing the implication of long-term fisheries policy decisions. It illustrates an approach to model building that begins with the establishment of a matrix reflecting the basic features of the fisheries sector and then proceeds to incorporate these features into an integer programming model. The model estimates the real cost of alternative policies and takes into account the various biological and economic constraints to production. The model has provided a valuable tool for the assessment of different policy options for Kuwait's fisheries sector. Such options involved establishing the most appropriate way to maximize fresh fish self-sufficiency while reconciling the production from mlti-gear multi species capture fisheries with the need to develop an aquaculture industry in the country.
KEYWORDS:	:	Fisheries Policy; Programming Model

CODE : Q 89
TITLE : Employeurs Dominants et Salaire Minimum dans l'Agriculture Marocaine
AUTHOR : Azam, Jean Paul
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Revue Economique; 44(6), Novembre 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Labor and Demographic Economics (J); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : A model of a dominant employer sector on the agricultural labor market is analyzed. Its implications for agricultural supply response are tested using 8 different supply functions.

KEYWORDS: Minimum Wage; Agriculture; Monopsony Power; Empirical Studies

CODE : Q 90
TITLE : Forecasting Palestinian Agricultural Exports During the INTIFADA with an Econometric Model
AUTHOR : El Jafari, Mahmoud
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Journal of International Food and Agribusiness Marketing, 5(2), 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : An econometric model is specified and estimated for agricultural exports from the West Bank and Gaza. The economic model developed in this study is called the linear import expenditure system (LIES). The estimated model is able to explain the variations in Palestinian agricultural exports and to forecast the level of exports, particularly for the 1988-92 period.

KEYWORDS: Agricultural Exports; Exporting; Linear Import Expenditure System

CODE : Q 91
TITLE : For Whom is the Rural Economy Resilient? Initial Effects of Drought in Western Sudan
AUTHOR : Kevane, Michael; Gray, L.
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Development and Change; 24(1), Jan. 1993, pages. 59-77
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : Two recent debates concerning famines are addressed: entitlement theory and the resilience of rural systems. The paper finds that in Western Sudan entitlement theory provides a specific and useful framework for understanding the nature of the crisis confronting the society. Arguments about the resilience of rural systems, however, need to be more closely examined and will depend on site-specific factors. The rural economy and society of Western Sudan was not resilient.

KEYWORDS: Drought; Rural Economy; Resilience

CODE : Q 92
TITLE : OPEC and the Market: A Study of Oil Price Rigidity, Determination and Differentials
AUTHOR : Al Faris, Abdul-Razak, F.
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Colorado: International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development, Boulder 1994
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); International Economics (F); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed

KEYWORDS: OPEC; Price; Price Differentials

CODE : Q 93
TITLE : Concepts and Measurement of Agricultural Surplus: A new Accounting Framework with Application to Iran
AUTHOR : Karshenas, M.
REGION : Iran
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Journal of Peasant Studies; 21(2), January 1994, pages 235-61.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting (M)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Agricultural Surplus; Accounting Framework

CODE : Q 94
TITLE : Peace in the Middle East and the Industrial Energy Prospects for the East Coast of the Mediterranean
AUTHOR : Blin, Louis
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 27 (Winter 1994)
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Peace; Energy

CODE : Q 95
TITLE : Water Management in the Maghreb
AUTHOR : Ayub, Mahmood Ali; Kuffner, Ulrich
REGION : Morocco; Maghreb
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Finance and Development; 31 (2), Pages: 28-29
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Renewable Resources and Conservation; Environmental Management: Water; Air; Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Other Primary Products; Renewable Resources and Conservation; Environmental Management; Government Policy

CODE : Q 96
TITLE : تحليل اقتصادى قياسى لإنتاج وتسويق البيض فى الضفة الغربية ١٩٦٨-١٩٩١
AUTHOR : الجفارى، محمود El Jafari, Mahmoud
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : مجلة أبحاث جامعة اليرموك - سبتمبر ١٩٩٤
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Microeconomics (D); Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : في هذه الدراسة، تم صياغة وتقدير نموذج اقتصادي لإنتاج وتسويق البيض في الضفة الغربية للفترة ١٩٦٨-١٩٩١. وقد استخدم نموذج المعادلات المقدرة لبيان كيفية تدفق سلعة البيض من المزارع إلى المستهلك وكذلك بيان أداء سوق البيض وسوق عوامل الإنتاج من الأعلاف وقد أظهر التحليل الاقتصادي أن برامج دعم المدخلات يمكن أن تعتبر من أفضل البدائل وذلك من خلال توفيرها للمزارعين بأسعار تقل بنسبة ١٠٪ من الأسعار السائدة في السوق

KEYWORDS: Demand and Production Analysis; Economic Modeling

CODE : Q 97
TITLE : The Demand for Potatoes in Tunisia: Are They a Cereal Substitute?
AUTHOR : Fuglie, Keith Owen
REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : European Review of Agricultural Economics; 21 (2), pages: 277-86
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Microeconomics (D); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : Per capita potato consumption has more than doubled in Tunisia during the past three decades. An econometric analysis of potato demand suggests that the principal source of growth in consumption is an income effect. The demand elasticities also suggest that potatoes are substituted for traditional cereal staples when food price ratios change, at least in the short run. Consumer preferences for potatoes may be increasing due to demographic and cultural factors. These findings carry implications for national agricultural policy which seeks to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. More emphasis could be given to non-traditional foods such as potatoes.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture; Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices

CODE : Q 98
TITLE : Why Don't Households Connect to the Piped Water System? Observations from Tunis, Tunisia
AUTHOR : McPhail, Alexander A.
REGION : Tunisia
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : Land Economics; 70 (2), pages 189-96.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Microeconomics (D)

ABSTRACT : From a study of eighty-two households in urban areas of Tunis, Tunisia, it appears that the most important obstacle in connecting to the piped water system is the utility-required cash down payment. Results from the study's contingent valuation questions showed that the respondents could easily afford the anticipated monthly charges for piped water and sewer service, and their bids for this service were very close to those for households already receiving them. A further conclusion is that, as the reliability of the piped water system increases, then the importance of a monthly tariff in the connection decision decreases.

KEYWORDS: Renewable Resources and Conservation; Environmental Management: Water; Air; Renewable Resources and Conservation; Environmental Management: Demand and Supply

CODE : Q 99
TITLE : Cotton Production Prospects for the Decade to 2005: A Global Overview
AUTHOR : Eisa, Hamdy M., et al.
REGION : Turkey, Egypt
YEAR : 1994
SOURCE : World Bank Technical Paper, no. 231. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, Pages: xv, 112
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Reviews the problems that influence current cotton production technology around the world, the technical and economic constraints to adoption of new technology, changes that can be expected in supply and demand during the next decade, their impact on prices, and how cotton productivity and quality could be improved to ensure customer satisfaction and acceptable returns in the grower-to-market chain. Focuses on China, the United States, the former Soviet Union, India, Pakistan, Brazil, Turkey, and Egypt, which together contributed 85 percent of the 1991-92 world cotton production. Discusses the economic importance of cotton to developing countries; the structure of the cotton industry, cotton policy in the major cotton-producing countries, and issues in cotton production. Presents world production and consumption forecasts to the year 2005. Appendices present regional production and consumption projections, country cotton production and consumption projections, and information on U.S. cotton programs and farm policy. Coauthors are Shawki Barghouti, Fred Gillham, and M.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices; Technology

CODE : Q 100

TITLE : Water in the Middle East: Profile, Prospects and Policies

AUTHOR : Sulayman, Al-Qudsi

REGION : Middle East

YEAR : 1995

SOURCE : Spiegel S., eds., Practical Peacemaking in the Middle East: The Environment, Water, Refugees and Economic Cooperation and Development, Garland Publishers of New York, New York, 1995.

ENTRY TYPE : Book

CLASSIFICATION : Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C)

ABSTRACT : In the Middle East water is a scarce commodity. Aside from rising water shortages, conflict reinforces the scarcity. The analysis highlights the pattern of water availability, usage by country and sectorally. It utilizes a multinomial logit model so as to estimate the parameters of a water cross model. It draws on economic analysis so as to show areas where better management could make a difference and concludes with a broad scheme of regional cooperation on water issues.

KEYWORDS: Water Management; Multinomial Logit; Water Cooperation

CODE : R 1
 TITLE : التجمعات الإقليمية العربية
 AUTHOR : الفيلاي، مصطفى Al-Filaly, Mostafa
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٣٨، أغسطس ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٣)، ص ٢٤-٣٥
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Integration

CODE : R 2
 TITLE : التجمعات الإقليمية العربية وتحديات التنمية والأمن القومي والغذائي
 AUTHOR : العلوان، عبد الصاحب El-Elwan, Abdel Saheb
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٣٢، فبراير ١٩٩٠ (السنة ١٢) ص ٨٩-١١١
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Integration; National Security; Constraints for Development

CODE : R 3
 TITLE : The New Towns in Egypt
 AUTHOR : Feiler, Gil
 REGION : Egypt
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Shidlo, Gil, ed. Housing Policy in Developing Countries. London and New York: Routledge, 1990, pages 121-39.
 ENTRY TYPE : Book
 CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Housing Economics; Regional Economic Studies; Urban Economics and Public Policy

CODE : R 4
 TITLE : The Impact of Technology on Employment in the Rainfed Farming Areas of Irbid District, Jordan
 AUTHOR : Karablieh, Emad K; Salem, Mohmoud Ali
 REGION : Jordan
 YEAR : 1990
 SOURCE : Tully, Dennis, ed. Labor, Employment and Agricultural Development in West Asia and North Africa. Norwell, Mass. and Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic, 1990, pages 7-30.
 ENTRY TYPE : Book
 CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Rural Economics; Agricultural Supply and Demand Analysis; Technological Change and Innovation

CODE : R 5
 TITLE : Mechanization and Agricultural Employment in Arid and Semiarid Zones of Morocco: The Case of Upper Chaouia
 AUTHOR : Zagdouni, Larbi; Benatya, Driss

REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Tully, Dennis, ed. Labor, Employment and Agricultural Development in West Asia and North Africa. Norwell, Mass. and Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic, 1990, pages 103-40.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Rural Economics; Agricultural Supply and Demand Analysis; Agriculture Farm Management; Technological Change and Innovation

CODE : R 6
TITLE : Implications of Technological Change for Labor and Farming in the Karia Ba Mohamed District, Morocco
AUTHOR : Khrouz, Driss; Morghi, Moha
REGION : Morocco
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Tully, Dennis, ed. Labor, Employment and Agricultural Development in West Asia and North Africa. Norwell, Mass. and Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic, 1990, pages 79-102.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Rural Economics; Agricultural Supply and Demand Analysis; Technological Change and Innovation; Agriculture Farm Management

CODE : R 7
TITLE : The Economic Effects of a Rental Housing Subsidy in Qatar: Theory and Measurement
AUTHOR : Al Misned, Lulwa
REGION : Qatar
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Georgetown University, Ph.D. 1990
ENTRY TYPE : Dissertation
CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: Urban; Rural; and Regional Economics; Household Analysis

CODE : R 8
TITLE : Implications of Subdivision Activity for the Urban Growth of Madina
AUTHOR : Abdulaal, Walead
REGION : Saudi Arabia
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Urban Studies; 27(5), October 1990, pages 725-38.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)

ABSTRACT : The purpose of this article is to analyse the implications of land subdivision activity for the urban growth of Madina. The city of Madina is one of the large cities of Saudi Arabia. Land subdivision is considered the main process by which rural land is converted to urban land. Land has been subdivided with diminutive reference to any rate of development or occupancy, which has resulted in an enormous proportion of the subdivided plots remaining vacant. This article aims to address the issues concerned with subdivision activity in relation to the urban growth of Madina, and to outline public response to these issues, which aims at extending more control over the process of land development.
KEYWORDS: Urban Economics and Public Policy

CODE : R 9
TITLE : Urban Development in a Rural Context: The Case of New Halfa, Sudan
AUTHOR : Ahmad, Adil Mustafa; Abu Sin, Mohamed El Hadi
REGION : Sudau
YEAR : 1990
SOURCE : Baker, Jonathan, ed. Small Town Africa: Studies in Rural-Urban Interaction. Seminar Proceedings, no. 23, Upagessala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1990, pages 247-63.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Rural Economics; Economic Development Models and Theories; Urban Economics and Public Policy

CODE : R 10
TITLE : New Role for Regional Development Institutions
AUTHOR : Amach, H. M.
REGION : Gulf; Arab Countries
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Journal of Arab Future, November 1991, pages 54-64, Beirut, Lebanon
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); International Economics (F); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : After the Gulf Crisis and the emergence of the "New World Economic Order" this article revisits the new expected role of the Arab regional development institutions for the 1990s and beyond. The theme of the role is that these institutions ought to re-address themselves upon the increasing needs for mobilization of domestic and regional financial resources. It raises the future issues maintaining national development efforts and the ability to save, structural adjustment, encouragement of private sector and privatization, meeting the increasing needs for human resource development and regional infrastructure of Arab countries.
KEYWORDS: : Regional Development; Policy and Planning; Gulf War; Development Institutions

CODE : R 11
TITLE : التصنيع في الضفة الغربية
AUTHOR : أبو شكر، عبد الفتاح خالد Abu-Shokor, Abdelfattah K
REGION : Palestine
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : Manuscript, Documentation and Publication Center of An-Najah University; 1991, Nahlus.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : يتناول هذا البحث أوضاع القطاع الصناعي في الضفة الغربية وأهم الخصائص التي تميزه والتطورات التي حدثت عليه منذ الاحتلال الإسرائيلي والمشكلات التي أعاقته نموه وتطوره وعدم تمكنه من الاضطلاع بدوره في التنمية الاقتصادية والمساهمة الفعالة في توفير فرص العمل. كما وضع البحث مقترحات وحلول تتغلب على هذه المشكلات. اعتمد هذا البحث على الدراسة الميدانية
KEYWORDS: : Industrial Sector

CODE : R 12
TITLE : المستقبل الاقتصادي للخليج العربي
AUTHOR : السعدون، جاسم خالد El Saadoun, Gasseem Khaled
REGION : GCC, Gulf
YEAR : 1992
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٦١، يوليو ١٩٩٢ (السنة ١٥)، ص ١٤-٢٨
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article

CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Arabian Gulf

CODE : R 13
 TITLE : Regional Relations in the Middle East: A View for the 1990s
 AUTHOR : Abdel Meguid, W.
 REGION : Middle East
 YEAR : 1992
 SOURCE : The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics (JIME), JR 16 (Spring 1992) - Symposium, pages 45-57
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); International Economics (F)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Regional Relations

CODE : R 14
 TITLE : Dongusel Goc ve Iscilesme: Sakaltutan'li Insaat Iscleri. (Circular Migration and Proletarianization of Construction Workers of Sakaltutan. With English summary.)
 AUTHOR : Arikan, Mehmet M.
 REGION : Turkey
 YEAR : 1992
 SOURCE : Middle East Technical University Studies in Development; 19(2), 1992, pages 129-44.
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Labor and Demographic Economics (J)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Urban; Rural and Regional Economics; Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population

CODE : R 15
 TITLE : مشروع الشرق أوسطية ومشروع النهضة العربية
 AUTHOR : أمين، جلال أحمد Amin, Galal Ahmed
 REGION : Arab Countries
 YEAR : 1993
 SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٧٨، ديسمبر ١٩٩٣ (السنة ١٦)، ص ٤٢-٥٥
 ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
 CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
 ABSTRACT : Not Listed
 KEYWORDS: : Regional Economics; Arab Reform

CODE : R 16
 TITLE : Financial Balance of Master Plan of Mashad
 AUTHOR : Dorkoosh, Saeed Abedin
 REGION : Iran
 YEAR : 1993
 SOURCE : Ministry of Housing and Urban Development; 1990, Iran.
 ENTRY TYPE : Book
 CLASSIFICATION : Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
 ABSTRACT : According to the master plan of 'Mashad' the population of this city will be 5.8 million in the year 2015. Financial shortage is a problem of all master plans of cities in Iran. In this research the financial balance of the master plan for 'Mashad' for the year 2005 has been studied.
 KEYWORDS: : Mashad; Financial Balance

CODE	:	R 17
TITLE	:	Economic Studies of "Golbahar" New Town in Kharasan
AUTHOR	:	Dorkoosh, Saeed Abedin
REGION	:	Iran
YEAR	:	1993
SOURCE	:	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development; 1992, Iran.
ENTRY TYPE	:	Book
CLASSIFICATION	:	Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics (R)
ABSTRACT	:	Golbahar new town was designed as a satellite town for Mashad. This research is about employment, income distribution, and housing in this new town, with a population of 430,000 in the year 2015. In the final section of this study, the investment needs for building this town have been established.
KEYWORDS:	:	Employment; Income Distribution; Housing

CODE : Z 1
TITLE : الأبعاد الاقتصادية لحرب الخليج الثانية: الصراع على النفط وانحسار التنمية العربية
AUTHOR : عثمان محمد Osman, Mohamed Osman
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1991
SOURCE : مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية، المجلد التاسع عشر، العدد الثالث/الرابع
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Other Special Topics (Z); Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics (Q)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : Gulf War; Oil

CODE : Z 2
TITLE : السلاح والخيز: الإنفاق العسكري والتنمية في الوطن العربي
AUTHOR : الفارس، عبد الرازق فارس El-Fares, Abdel Razak Fares
REGION : Arab Countries
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : مجلة المستقبل العربي، العدد ١٧١، مايو ١٩٩٣ (السنة ١٦)، ص ٤-٢٤
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Other Special Topics (Z); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : Not Listed
KEYWORDS: : War and Defense Economics

CODE : Z 3
TITLE : Scuds or Butter: The Political Economy of Arms Control in the Middle East
AUTHOR : Sadowski, Yahya M.
REGION : Middle East
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C., 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Other Special Topics (Z); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)
ABSTRACT : The 1991 Persian Gulf War cost the Arab states hundreds of billions of dollars, stripping many of the funds they once used to finance, among other things, arms imports. The war also demonstrated the obsolescence of existing Arab armies and undercut the political influence of their officer corps. This book examines whether these trends might be harnessed to motivate serious arms control initiatives in the region.
KEYWORDS: : Arms Control; Gulf War

CODE : Z 4
TITLE : Studies in Complementarities of Economies of the OIC Member Countries: Defense Industries
AUTHOR : Al-Kawaz, Ahmed
REGION : OIC Member Countries
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Arab Economic Journal; 4, Arab Society for Economic Research, Cairo, Egypt, 1995.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Other Special Topics (Z)
ABSTRACT : This paper introduces its subjects from different angles. The summary of the theoretical background of defense economics is presented in section 1. Sections 2 - 5 are devoted to shed some light on the role of developing countries in the world's arms production, the relationship between type of weapons and the degree of development, a sample of the technological barriers facing Third World countries entering arms production activities and a structure of arms trade. Finally, Sections 6 and 7 are allocated to assess the areas of regional cooperation in the defense industries.
KEYWORDS: : Defense Economics; Developing Countries; Industry

CODE : Z 5
TITLE : Economic Growth and Defense Spending in Sub-Saharan Africa: Benoit and Joerding Revisited
AUTHOR : Mohammed, Nadir Abdel Latif
REGION : Sub-Saharan Africa
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Journal of African Economies; 2(2), 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Other Special Topics (Z); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : This paper examines the direction of causality between economic growth and military burden in 13 African countries by Granger and H. Siao tests. The results show that the military burden is not determined by economic growth, which validates the assumed exogeneity of military spending in pre-existing African economic studies. They also confirm the importance of simultaneous equations models.

KEYWORDS: : Military Spending; Causality; Economic Growth

CODE : Z 6
TITLE : Militarization in Sudan: Trends and Determinants
AUTHOR : Mohammed, Nadir Abdel Latif
REGION : Sudan
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Armed Forces and Society; 19(3), 1993.
ENTRY TYPE : Journal-Article
CLASSIFICATION : Other Special Topics (Z); Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C); Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth (O)

ABSTRACT : The paper examines the different militarization trends in the Sudan between 1956 and 1989. It then focuses on the delineation of the major determinants of the military effort in Sudan by fitting a single equation model for the data pertaining to the 1956-1989 period. War was found to be the major determinant of military spending.

KEYWORDS: : Militarization; War and Defense Economics

CODE : Z 7
TITLE : Turkey: The Arms Industry Modernization Programme
AUTHOR : Senesen, Gulay Gunluk
REGION : Turkey
YEAR : 1993
SOURCE : Wulf, H. ed. Arms Industry Limited, Chapter 13, SIPRI, OUP, 1993, pages 251-267.
ENTRY TYPE : Book
CLASSIFICATION : Other Special Topics (Z); Health Education and Welfare (I)

ABSTRACT : In a period of falling military investment among NATO countries, Turkey is a significant exception. The flow of armaments through the NATO CFE cascade and the supplies during and after the Persian Gulf War have upgraded the Turkish inventory. This trend stands as a challenge to domestic production. It is also a challenge to the process of disarmament led by the Western World which ironically is supporting the upgrading process.

KEYWORDS: : Defense Industry

Classification Index

General Economics and Teaching (A):

A1; A2; A3; A4; A5; N5; O30; O41; O51; O57; O61; O93; O122

Methodology and History of Economic Thought (B):

B1; B2

Mathematical and Quantitative Methods (C):

C1; C2; C3; C4; C5; C6; C7; C8; C9; C10; C11; C12; C13; C14; C15; C16; C17; C18; C19; C20; C21; C22; C23; D2; D3; D12; D13; D15; D23; D25; D29; D33; D35; D37; E4; E5; E6; E7; E11; E17; E18; E19; E22; E24; E30; E32; E38; E40; E49; E59; F32; F35; F58; F70; F72; F109; F110; F114; G4; G5; G12; G41; G44; G45; G46; G51; G57; G58; H33; H45; I12; I16; J13; J23; J50; L10; L23; M4; M6; M13; O9; O10; O12; O29; O36; O50; O52; O83; O101; O108; O124; O139; O144; Q4; Q5; Q10; Q13; Q16; Q27; Q30; Q42; Q45; Q47; Q89; Q90; Q97; Q100; Z5; Z6

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Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics (E):

C4; C14; C19; C21; C23; D25; E1; E2; E3; E4; E5; E6; E7; E8; E9; E10; E11; E12; E13; E14; E15; E16; E17; E18; E19; E20; E21; E22; E23; E24; E25; E26; E27; E28; E29; E30; E31; E32; E33; E34; E35; E36; E37; E38; E39; E40; E41; E42; E43; E44; E45; E46; E47; E48; E49; E50; E51; E52; E53; E54; E55; E56; E57; E58; E59; E60; F4; F10; F18; F20; F21; F26; F30; F42; F43; F62; F63; F64; F65; F71; F79; F82; F86; F109; F114; G4; G14; G15; G27; G28; G42; G56; H11; H12; H15; H23; H34; J2; J35; J39; J40; J45; J61; L28; L31; L33; O19; O35; O38; O50; O52; O54; O73; O79; O86; O97; O99; O108; O109; O110; O120; O133; O138; P6; P7; Q82

International Economics (F):

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Financial Economics (G):

C4; C22; E52; E55; F42; F45; F66; G1; G2; G3; G4; G5; G6; G7; G8; G9; G10; G11; G12; G13; G14; G15; G16; G17; G18; G19; G20; G21; G24; G22; G23; G25; G26; G27; G28; G29; G30; G31; G32; G33; G34; G35; G36; G37; G38; G39; G40; G41; G42; G43; G44; G45; G46; G47; G48; G49; G50; G51; G52; G53; G54; G55; G56; G57; G58; G59; G60; O72; O81; O96; O100

Public Economics (H):

C20; C21; D4; D31; E10; E16; E37; E51; E60; F8; F17; F27; F73; F83; F94; F96; F113; G3; G35; G39; G60; H1; H2; H3; H4; H5; H6; H7; H8; H9; H10; H11; H12; H13; H14; H15; H16; H17; H18; H19; H20; H21; H22; H23; H24; H25; H26; H27; H28; H29; H36; H30; H31; H32; H33; H34; H35; H37; H38; H39; H40; H41; H42; H43; H44; H45; H46; H47; I2; I13; I16; J29; J56; L1; L4; L9; L20; M3; N11; O11; O21; O30; O60; O80; O84; O86; O104; O118; O135; O136; O142; O146; Q8

Health, Education and Welfare (I):

C3; C12; D11; D26; D30; D36; F19; F39; G13; H21; I1; I2; I3; I4; I5; I6; I7; I8; I9; I10; I11; I12; I13; I14; I15; I16; I18; I17; I19; J3; J5; J11; J26; J29; J34; J49; J59; J62; O45; O55; O63; O84; O87; O116; O123; O139; O140; O148; Q11; Q65; Q75; Q91; Z7

Labor and Demographic Economics (J):

C9; D5; E21; F16; F34; F44; F54; F85; F92; F93; F116; G30; H9; H23; I7; J1; J2; J3; J4; J5; J6; J7; J8; J9; J10; J11; J12; J13; J14; J15; J16; J17; J18; J19; J20; J21; J22; J23; J24; J25; J26; J27; J28; J29; J30; J31; J32; J33; J34; J35; J36; J37; J38; J39; J40; J41; J42; J43; J44; J45; J46; J47; J48; J49; J50; J51; J52; J53; J54; J55; J56; J57; J58; J59; J60; J61; J62; J63; J64; L21; M5; O15; O47; O98; O116; O129; O137; O148; P11; Q9; Q22; Q59; Q72; Q89; R14

Law and Economics (K):

F41; G59; H18; K1; O19; O109; Q67

Industrial Organization (L):

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Zoroofchi, Mahmoud -----	Not Listed

List of Journals

The following is a list of journals cited in this Research Index. Addresses are either those cited in Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory 1993-94, or as listed in the journals themselves.

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- *Agricultural Economics*: Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 882 Madison Sq. Station, New York, NY 10159, USA.
- *Agricultural Engineering*: American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 2950 Niles Rd., St. Joseph, MI 49085-9659, USA.
- *Al Mustaqbal Al Arabi (The Arab Future)*: Published monthly by the Center for Arab Unity Studies, Sadat Tower Bldg., Lyon St., P.O. Box 113-6001, Beirut, Lebanon.
- *Al Taawun Quarterly Journal*: Address not listed.
- *Ambio*: Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, P.O. Box 50005, S-104 05, Stockholm, Sweden.
- *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*: American Journal of Economics and Sociology, Inc., 41 E. 72nd St., New York, NY 10021, USA.
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- *Applied Economics*: Chapman & Hall, 2-6 Boundary Row, London SE1 8HN, England.
- *Arab Studies Quarterly*: Association of Arab-American University Graduates, Inc., P.O. Box 408 Normal, IL 61761-0408, USA.
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- *British Review of Economic Issues*: C/O Alistair Dawson, Department of Economics, Staffordshire University, Leek Rd., Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2DE, England.
- *Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation*: International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation, P.O. Box 20237, 1000 HE Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- *Cahiers de l'Institut d'Economie Quantitative*: 27, Rue de Liban 1002, Tunis, Tunisia.
- *Cahiers de l'Institut des Sciences Economiques*: Universite d'Oran, Route Es-Senia, Oran, Algeria.
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- *Contemporary Economic Policy*: Address not listed.
- *Decision Sciences*: Decision Sciences Institute, University Plaza, Atlanta GA 30303, USA.
- *Developing Economies*: Institute of Developing Economics - Ajja Keizai Kenkyusho, 42 Ichigaya-Hommura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162, Japan.

- *Development and Change*: (Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, NE). Sage Publications Ltd., 6 Bonhill St., EC2A 4PU, England.
- *Development and Planning*: Institute of National Planning, Salah Salem St., Nasr City, Cairo, Egypt.
- *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa, P.O. Box 31071, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Indexed: P.L.E.S.A.
- *Eastern Economic Journal*: Eastern Economic Association, Bryant College, Smithfield, RI 02917, USA.
- *Economic Development and Cultural Change*: University of Chicago Press, Journal Division, 5720 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, IL 60637, USA.
- *Economic Geography*: Clark University, 950 Main St., Worcester, MA 01610, USA.
- *Economic Inquiry*: Western Economic Association International, 7400 Center Ave., Suite 109, Huntington Beach, CA 92647, USA.
- *Economic Modelling*: Linacre House, Jordan Hill, Oxford OX2 8DP, England.
- *Economic Systems Research*: Carfax Publishing Co., P.O. Box 25, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 3UE, England.
- *Economica*: (London School of Economics and Political Science). Basil Blackwell Ltd., 108 Cowley Rd., Oxford OX4 1JF, England.
- *Editions Societe Marocaine des Editeurs Reunis*: Address not listed.
- *Egyptian Journal of Agricultural Economics*: Address not listed.
- *Emploi Invisible au Maghreb*: Address not listed.
- *Energy Economics*: Heinemann (Subsidiary of Reed International PLC). Linacre House, Jordan Hill, Oxford OX2 8DP, England.
- *Energy Journal*: International Association of Energy Economics, 28790 Chagrin Blvd., Suite 300, Cleveland OH 44122, USA.
- *Energy*: Pergamon Press Inc., Journals Division, 660 White Plains Rd., Tarrytown, NY 10591-5153, USA.
- *Environment and Planning*: Pion Ltd., 207 Brondesbury Park, London NW2 5JN, England.
- *Etudes Demographiques Direction de la Statistique*: Address not listed.
- *European Journal of Operational Research*: (Association of European Operational Research Societies). North-Holland (Subsidiary of Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.), P.O. Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- *European Review of Agricultural Economics*: Walter de Gruyter und Co., Mouton de Gruyter, Genthiner Str. 13, 10785 Berlin, Germany.
- *Explorations in Economic History*: Academic Press Inc., Journal Division, 1250 Sixth Ave., San Diego, CA 92101, USA.
- *Finance and Industry*: Address not listed.
- *Finance and Development*: International Monetary Fund, Publications Services, 700 19th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20431, USA.
- *Fresenius Environmental Bulletin*: Birkhaeuser Verlag, P.O. Box 133, CH-4010 Basel, Switzerland.
- *Indian Economic Journal*: Indian Economic Association, University of Bombay, Dept. of Economics, Bombay 400032, India.
- *Industry and Development*: United Nations Industrial Development Organization, P.O. Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.
- *Institute of National Planning*: Salah Salem St., Nasr City, Cairo, Egypt.
- *Intereconomics*: (HWWA - Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Hamburg). Verlag Weltarchiv GmbH, Neuer Jungfernstieg 21, 2000 Hamburg 36, Germany.

- *International Economic Journal*: Department of International Economics, College of Social Sciences, Seoul University, Seoul 151-742, South Korea.
- *International Finance Corporation*: Address not listed.
- *International Journal of Manpower*: MCB University Press Ltd., 62 Toller Ln., Bradford, W. Yorks BD8 9BY, England.
- *International Journal of Middle East Studies*: (Middle East Studies Association of North America [MESA]). Cambridge University Press, Edinburgh Bldg., Shaftesbury Rd., Cambridge CB2 2RU, England.
- *International Journal of Social Economics*: MCB University Press Ltd., 62 Toller Ln., Bradford, W. Yorks BD8 9BY, England.
- *International Journal of Transport*: Via G.A. Guattani 8, 00161 Rome, Italy.
- *International Labour Review*: (International Labour Office). ILO Publications, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.
- *International Migration Review*: Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304-1199, USA.
- *International Migration*: International Organization for Migration, 17 Route des Morillons, P.O. Box 71, CH-1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland.
- *International Organization*: (World Peace Foundation). MIT Press, 55 Hayward St., Cambridge, MA 02142, USA.
- *International Statistical Review*: International Statistical Institute, Prinses Beatrixaan 428, Postbus 950, 22270 Voorburg, Netherlands.
- *Iran Agricultural Research*: Address not listed.
- *JEI Journal of Economic Issues*: Association for Evolutionary Economics, Department of Economics, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0479, USA.
- *Jingji Yu Guanli / Economics and Management*: Hebei jingji Gaunli Ganbu Xueynan, Beijiao (North Suburb), Shijazhuang, Hebei 050061, People's Republic of China.
- *Journal for International Economics*: North-Holland (Subsidiary of Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.), P.O. Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- *Journal of Development Studies*: Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., Gainsborough House, 11 Gainsborough Rd., London E11 1RS, England.
- *Journal of Macroeconomics*: Louisiana State University Press, P.O. Box 25053 Baton Rouge, LA 70894-5053, USA.
- *Journal of International Money and Finance*: Heinemann (Subsidiary of Reed International PLC), Linacre House, Jordan Hill, Oxford OX2 8DP, England.
- *Journal for Banking and Finance*: Università degli Studi di Bergamo, Italy. North-Holland (Subsidiary of Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.), P.O. Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- *Journal for Consumer Policy*: Kluwer Academic Publishers, Postbus 17, 3300 AA Dordrecht, Netherlands.
- *Journal for Energy and Development*: International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development, 909 14th St., Suite 201 Boulder, CO 80302, USA.
- *Journal of African Economies*: (Centre for the Study of African Economies). Oxford University Press, Oxford Journals, Walton St., Oxford OX2 6DP, England.
- *Journal of Agricultural Economics*: University of London, Agricultural Economics Society, c/o Department of Agricultural Economics, Ashford, Kent TN25 5AH, England.
- *Journal of Applied Econometrics*: John Wiley & Sons Ltd., Journals Baffins Ln., Chichester, Sussex PO19 1UD, England.

- *Journal of Arab Affairs*: MERG Analytica, P.O. Box 26385, Fresno, CA 93729-6385, USA.
- *Journal of Developing Areas*: Western Illinois University, Morgan Hall 232, Macomb, IL 61455, USA.
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- *Journal of Economic and Administrative Studies*: Address not listed.
- *Journal of Economic Development*: Address not listed.
- *Journal of Economic Psychology*: (European Research in Economic Psychology Society). North-Holland (Subsidiary of Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.), P.O. Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- *Journal of Economics and Business*: (Temple University, School of Business Administration). Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., 655 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10010, USA.
- *Journal of Economics and Finance*: University of Southern Mississippi, Southern Station, P.O. Box 5072, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5072, USA.
- *Journal of Economics Studies*: MCB University Press Ltd., 62 Toller Ln., Bradford, W. Yorks BD8 9BY, England.
- *Journal of Income Distribution*: International Centre for Social Economics, University of Utrecht, P.O. Box 80140, 3508 TC Utrecht, Netherlands.
- *Journal of International Food and Agribusiness Marketing*: Haworth Press, Inc., 10 Alice St., Binghamton, NY 13904, USA.
- *Journal of King Saud University*: P.O. Box 2454, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
- *Journal of Law and Political Sciences*: Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences, Rabat, Morocco.
- *Journal of Peasant Studies*: Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., Gainsbrough Rd., London E11 1RS, England.
- *Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics*: Kluwer Academic Publishers Boston, P.O. Box 358, Accord Station, Hingham, MA 02018-0358, USA.
- *Journal of Southern Society of Economists*: Address not listed.
- *Journal of the American Statistical Association*: Address not listed.
- *Journal of the Faculty of Commerce for Scientific Research*: Address not listed.
- *Journal of the Social Sciences*: Academic Publications Council, Kuwait University, P.O. Box 27780 Safat, 13055 Safat, Kuwait.
- *Journal of Transport Economics and Policy*: University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY, England.
- *Journal of World Trade*: Werner Publishing Co. Ltd., 5 Place de la Fusterie, CH-1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland.
- *Konjunkturpolitik*: Duncker und Humblot GmbH, Postfach 410329, 12113 Berlin, Germany.
- *L'Egypte Contemporaine*: (Egyptian Society of Political Economy, Statistics and Legislation / Societe Egyptienne d'Economie Politique, de Statistique et de Legislation). 16 Sharia Ramses, P.O. Box 732, Cairo, Egypt.
- *Land Economics*: University of Wisconsin Press, Journal Division, 114 N. Murray St., Madison, WI 53715, USA.
- *Mediterranean Quarterly*: Duke University Press, 6697 College Station, Durham, NC 27708, USA.
- *Middle East Business and Economic Review*: Address not listed.
- *Middle East Technical University Studies in Development*: Ankara 06531, Ankara, Turkey.
- *Middle Eastern Studies*: Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., Gainsborough House, 11 Gainsborough Rd., London E11 1RS, England.

- *Monde Arab Maghreb-Machrek*: Address not listed.
- *Nationaløkonomisk Tidsskrift*: Nationalbank, Havnegade 5, DK-1093 Copenhagen K, Denmark.
- *Oil and Arab Cooperation*: Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, Information Department, P.O. Box 20501, Safat 13066, Kuwait.
- *OPEC Review*: (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Public Information Department, AU). Pergamon Press, Inc., Journals Division, 660 White Plains Rd., Tarrytown, NY 10591-5153, USA.
- *Open Economies Review*: (Italian International Economic Center, Italy). Kluwer Academic Publishers, Postbus 17, 3300 AA Dordrecht, Netherlands.
- *Oxford Review*: Oxford Books Inc., 360 Pharr Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30305, USA.
- *Public Choice*: (George Mason University, Center for the Study of Public Choice, USA). Kluwer Academic Publishers, Postbus 17, 3300 AA Dordrecht, Netherlands.
- *Relations Internationales*: (Universite de Paris I [Pantheon - Sorbonne], Institut d'Histoire des Relations Internationales Contemporaines). Societe d'Etudes Historiques des Relations Internationales Contemporaines (S.E.H.R.I.C), 17 Rue de la Sorbonne, 75005 Paris, France.
- *Recherche Administration pour le Developpement*: Address not listed.
- *Review of Economic Studies*: Basil Blackwell Ltd., 108 Cowely Rd., Oxford OX4 1JF, England.
- *Review of Radical Political Economics*: Union for Radical Political Economics, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521, USA.
- *Revue d'Etudes Palestiniennes*: (Institut des Etudes Palestiniennes). Editions de Minuit, 7 Rue Bernard-Palissy, 75006, Paris, France.
- *Revue de L'AFM*: Address not listed.
- *Revue de la Recherche*: Address not listed.
- *Revue Economique*: Chambre de Commerce de Laval, 1555 Chomedy Blvd., Ste. 200, Laval, Quebec H7V 3Z1, Canada.
- *Revue Egypte / Monde Arabe*: Address not listed.
- *Revue NAQD*: Address not listed.
- *Revue Tiers Monde*: Address not listed.
- *Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali*: Casa Editrice Dott. Antonio Milania, Via Jappelli 5, 35121 Padua, Italy.
- *Royal Scientific Society*: Royal Scientific Society, P.O. Box 925819, Amman, Jordan.
- *Savings and Development*: Finafrika, Via San Vigilio 10, 20142 Milan, Italy.
- *Science Policy Quarterly*: Address not listed.
- *Shu'un Tanmawiyyeh*: Address not listed.
- *South African Journal of Economics*: Economic Society of South Africa, 4-44 EBW Bldg., University of Pretoria, Pretoria 0002, South Africa.
- *Southern Economic Journal*: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Southern Economic Association, 300 Hanes Hall, CB 3540 Chapel Hill, NC 27514, USA.
- *The Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economies (JIME)*: 5F Diamond Plaza Building 35 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 102, Japan.
- *The Maghreb Review*: 45 Burton St., London WC1H 9AL, England.
- *The Middle East Journal*: (Middle East Institute). Indiana University Press, Journals Division, 601 N. Morton St., Bloomington, IN 47404, USA.

- *The Review of Economics and Statistics*: (Harvard University, Economics Department, USA). North-Holland (Subsidiary of Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.), P.O. Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- *Trade Policy Issues*: Address not listed.
- *Transportation Research*: Pergamon Press Inc., Journals Division, 660 White Plains Rd., Tarrytown, NY 10591-5153, USA.
- *Washington Institute for Near East Policy*: 1828 L Street, N.W., Suite 1050, Washington, D.C., 20036, USA.
- *Water International*: International Water Resources Association, University of Illinois, 205 N. Mathews Ave., Urbana, IL 61801, USA.
- *Water Resources Research*: American Geophysical Union, 2000 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, USA.
- *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv*: Verlag J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Wilhelmstr. 18, 72074 Tübingen, Germany.
- *World Bank Economic Review*: World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.
- *World Development*: Pergamon Press Inc., Journals Division, 660 White Plains Rd., Tarrytown, NY 10591-5153, USA.
- *World Energy Council*: Address not listed.
- *Xiya Feizhou / West Asia and Africa*: Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan, Xiya Feizhou Yanjiusuo / Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of West-Asia and African Studies, No.3, Zhangzizhong Lu. Dongcheng-qu, Beijing 100007, People's Republic of China.

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