Global Economic Integration And Welfare Restructuring In China The Authoritarianism That Listens Routledge Contemporary China Series

In traditional trade theory, it is generally assumed that the development of export-oriented industries in the Global South can create the conditions for technological spillover effects, productivity increases and social welfare gains. However, based on the results of comparative case studies in four sectors (apparel, automotive, electronics and IT services) and six emerging and developing countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, South Africa, Vietnam), successful economic integration into global value chains is not necessarily associated with better working conditions, nor with positive employment and welfare effects. It also becomes clear that the country-specific context of a particular industry plays a greater role in determining these effects than is often assumed. The decisive factors are in particular the national system of industrial relations and the power of trade unions. At the same time, it can be asserted from this study that without coherent industrial policy strategies it is not possible to realize the opportunities for development that arise as a product of deeper integration into the global economy.

This scholarly and interdisciplinary volume sheds much needed light on the relationship between national policies, regional integration patterns and the wider global setting. It covers regional patterns in Europe, Asia and the Americas. Individual chapters focus on topics ranging from industrial or financial policies to social welfare regimes, as well as broader assessments and comparisons of regional arrangements in a global context. The chapters point to the diversity of regional patterns in the world economy and the continuing importance of national regulatory structures, yet they also point to the common pressures of globalisation felt by all, especially in the domain of capital markets. With broad coverage and clear but sophisticated analysis this new book will be vital reading to all those seeking to clarify their understanding of the contemporary regional/global paradox.

For decades, trade between countries in agricultural products has been distorted by policies of richer countries favoring their farmers with import barriers and subsidies. Agricultural trade has often also been limited by an anti-agricultural, pro-urban bias in many developing country policies. Both sets of policies have reduced national and global economic welfare. They also have added to inequality and poverty in developing countries, because three-quarters of the world’s billion poorest people depend on farming for their livelihood. Over the past two decades numerous developing country governments have reduced their sectoral and trade policy distortions, while some high-income countries also have begun reforming their farm protectionist policies. Drawing on results from a new multi-country World Bank research project, this paper summarizes estimates of the extent of those distortions to prices of farm products over the past 5 decades, and of their effect in reducing the integration of the world’s agricultural markets.

Economists address key challenges facing the EU, including financial instability, welfare state reform, inadequate institutional framework, and global economic integration. The European Union began with efforts in the Cold War era to foster economic integration among a few Western European countries. Today’s EU constitutes an upper tier of government in a transnational, cross-level policymaking in each of its twenty-seven member states. The recent financial and economic crises have tested this still-evolving institutional framework, and this book surveys key economic challenges faced by the EU. Prominent European economists examine such topics as the stability of the financial markets and possible policy options to reduce future vulnerability to crises, including Glass-Steagall-style narrow banking; the effect of emerging economies such as China and India on Europe’s economic position; the protection of national interests in industrial policy; reforming and preserving the welfare state in the face of unemployment, population aging, and worker
mobility within the EU; and improving the EU’s institutional framework by reassigning responsibilities among supranational, national, and local
governments. Among the conclusions that emerge from these analyses are the necessity for banking regulation as well as budgetary discipline; the need to
consider global as well as European integration; and the idea that an environment that fosters internal competition will increase Europe’s competitiveness
internationally.

The dissipating multilateral trading system and splintering in a number of trading blocs and arrangements has been one of the most important issues in
international economics, particularly after the establishment of the World Trade Organisation in 1995.

Globalization reigns supreme as a description of recent economic transformation—and it carries many meanings. In the policy realm, the orthodox terms of
engagement have been enshrined in the “Washington consensus.” But disappointing results in Latin America and transitional economies—plus the Asian
financial crisis—have shaken the faith in Washington and elsewhere. One response has been to hark back to the more statist policies that the consensus
marginalized. In this regard, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan are promoted as the poster nations that have derived great benefits from increasing integration with
the international economy, without surrendering national autonomy in the economic or cultural spheres, effectively beating the West at its own game. The
fundamental questions addressed in this monograph are whether industrial policy was indeed a major source of growth in these three economies, and if so,
can it be replicated under current institutional arrangements, and if so, is it worth replicating, or, would developing countries today be better off
embracing the suitably refined orthodoxy?

Economic integration -- Welfare effects -- Free trade area -- Intra-trade -- International trade -- WITS-SMART -- Gravity model -- Macroeconomic
convergence -- Tripartite free trade agreement.

This book investigates the impact of both real and financial integration to growth and to welfare, and to enquire whether increases in either or both forms
build the linkage between the real and financial economy. It contributes to the following two areas: (1) Research of economic developments in East Asia, the
most dynamic and populous region in the world, in itself is important for researchers, policy makers, journalists, business people and others. East Asia’s
economic developments influence peoples’ lives not only in East Asia but also in other parts of the world. (2) Many aspects of East Asian experiences in economic
development are unique, making research of East Asia attractive and important to discern mechanisms of economic development. The
first part of this study begins with chapters that address the measurement of regional integration compared with the engagement with the global economy and
how this influences the aggregate behavior of the economies. The second part turns to consideration of the financial sector and the efficiency and
performance of banking in the region. This allows a discussion whether, in the current crisis, the banking sector was an important channel of financial
shock into real behavior. The third part turns to the corporate sector. Using data on firms, type of finance used by firms, its impact on their
performance, and ownership structure influence over the productivity growth are discussed. Based on the findings, the book presents several policy
recommendation and future research agenda for further economic integration in East Asia.

Seminar paper from the year 2002 in the subject Economics - International Economic Relations, grade: 2.0 (B), University of Canterbury (Economics), course:
The Economics of European Integration, 11 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Economic integration can be defined as a long-term
process in which several stages improve the level of integration. The first step is a free trade area in which internal visible trade restrictions (customs
duties, quotas) between partner countries are removed. Examples for those forms of economic integration are the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) and
the Asian Free Trade Area (AFTA). Adding a common external tariff for non-member countries to the elimination of internal trade obstacles creates ensuing a
Customs Union. The next level of integration, the single market for commodities, is achieved by removing visible and invisible trade barriers. Therefore
all restrictions on trade between member-countries are abolished and a common external tariff is imposed on external countries. Following to this level
free factor mobility of production and of financial assets generate a common market. Next steps to economic integration are the Monetary and lastly the
Economic Union by having a common currency and policy. Theme of this essay is critical arguments of disestablish trade barriers towards the European Union
(EU) and its underlying economic theories in respective to the Single Market Programme (SMP), its aims and if they are achieved in terms of labour and
social policies. Therefore it is necessary to have a focus on the removal of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) exemplary for goods and labour.

Can the welfare state survive in an economically integrated world? Many have argued that globalization has undermined national policies to raise the living
standards and enhance the economic opportunities of the poor. This book, by sixteen of the world’s leading authorities in international economics and the
welfare state, suggests a surprisingly different set of consequences: Globalization does not preclude social insurance and egalitarian redistribution—but
it does change the mix of policies that can accomplish these ends. Globalization and Egalitarian Redistribution demonstrates that the free flow of goods,
capital, and labor has increased the inequality or volatility of labor earnings in advanced industrial societies—while constraining governments’ ability
to tax the winners from globalization to compensate workers for their loss. This flow has meanwhile created opportunities for enhancing the welfare of the less well off in poor and middle-income countries. Comprising eleven essays framed by the editors' introduction and conclusion, this book represents the first systematic look at how globalization affects policies aimed at reducing inequalities. The contributors are Keith Banting, Pranab Bardhan, Carles Boix, Samuel Bowles, Minsik Choi, Richard Johnston, Covadonga Meseguer Yebra, Karl Ove Moene, Layna Mosley, Claus Offe, Ugo Pagano, Adam Przeworski, Kenneth Scheve, Matthew J. Slaughter, Stuart Soroka, and Michael Wallerstein.

"There has been a proliferation of proposals for bilateral free trade areas in East Asia in recent times. These initiatives fly in the face of the long-standing support of key players in the region such as Japan for the MFN-based non-discriminatory trading system and the commitment to non-discriminatory trade liberalisation and reform within APEC. As China establishes its role in the WTO, its interests are very much in an open global trading system. The paper argues that the core interests of East Asian economies remain in non-discriminatory global trading arrangements and prosecuting those interests within the Doha Round of trade negotiations. It suggests that a way forward in sorting out the trade-distorting and protectionist effects of free trade agreements would be for East Asian economies to take a lead in negotiations on strengthening WTO rules on preferential trade arrangements. In terms of global economic welfare, the only good preferential arrangement is one that disappears in time. The paper makes specific recommendations for re-vamping the rule on preferential trade arrangements with that objective in mind"—P. 1.

Inhaltsangabe:Abstract: During the nineties globalization has become one of the most disputed issues in the social sciences and a lively debate about its possible detrimental or beneficial consequences is going on. Among economists there exists the general consensus that global economic integration enhances welfare through market allocations that are assumed to be efficient. The majority of papers hereby concentrate on explaining what the causes for the increasing economic liberalization are, the feasibility of these reforms, limiting the debate to the question of correct sequencing of the distinct measures, or to the causes of either their success or failure. Another phenomena of the last decade has been the increasing amount of armed intrastate conflicts around the world which reached its peak in the early 1990s. Although economic aspects gained in interest as roots of internal war, economic liberalization per se was not considered as a causal factor. This study therefore examines the question of whether economic liberalization is likely to fan the flames of domestic violent conflict, thereby distinguishing between long-term and short-term consequences of this process. I assume that in the long-term economic liberalization has a pacifying effect as the abolition of trade barriers fosters export-led growth. On the contrary, in the short-term, after an economic reform has been introduced, distributional effects will have a major impact on society, causing winners and losers. This situation is likely to trigger domestic instability and violent conflict if the winners are not able or willing to compensate the losers for their economic losses. To explain cleavages arising in society, this study adds an institutional perspective to Rogowski's model based on the Stolper-Samuelson Theorem and highlights it with an exemplary application with the Rubinstein Model. I illustrate the propositions derived from this model by presenting the case of Guinea-Bissau. Testing statistically the causal mechanism between economic liberalization and domestic conflict and intervening factors of political, sociological, and economical kinds, it furthermore engages in comparative work in a dual sense: the study moves across different levels of analysis and compares the three statistical tools ordinary logit, random effects logit and general estimating equation. It first starts with a sample comprising 90 developing countries for the time period of 1978 to 1998 and focuses []

Costs and Benefits of Economic Integration in Asia brings together authoritative essays that identify and examine various initiatives to promote economic integration in Asia.

Discusses questions surrounding the relationship between regional integration agreements and the global trading system. It has been revised following a conference at the GATT and forms part of the background material for a study in the GATT Secretariat's annual report, "International Trade".

International economic integration yields large potential welfare effects, even in a static constant returns competitive world economy. Our method is novel. The effect of border barriers on trade flows is often inferred from gravity models. But their rather atheoretic structure precludes welfare analysis. Computable general equilibrium models are designed for tight welfare analysis, but lack econometric foundation. Our method combines these approaches. Gravity models based on Anderson’s (1979) interpretation are full general equilibrium models of a special simple sort. In Anderson and van Wincoop (NBER WP 8079, 2001) we develop and estimate this structure, then calculate the comparative static effects on trade flows of border barriers. In this paper we further deploy the model to explore the comparative statics of welfare with respect to borders, to currency unions and to NAFTA. Our NAFTA exercise does a much better job of replicating the actual trade flow changes than do computable general equilibrium models. An interesting implication is that terms of trade changes are very important, even for small' countries such as Mexico.
The volume is divided into three parts: A: Economic Growth and Related Problems (covering international trade and economic integration, including a comparative study between Europe and America) B: Theoretical Welfare Economics (welfare propositions in economics, profit maximization and its implications and the Theory of Tariffs) C: Practical Welfare Economics (the price of economic progress, equity and international payments).

This volume is a collection of papers that apply general equilibrium theory in order to obtain policy relevant insights on topical issues of international trade and migration. The first set of papers focuses on European integration, applying dynamic numerical general equilibrium methods to quantify the effects of geographic extension of the European Union, including the effects of Eastern enlargement of the EU on incumbent Western member countries. The second set of papers deals with the trade effects of WTO membership, with special focus on the so-called extensive country margin, where new international trading relationships are formed. The third set of papers focuses on immigration, offering a rigorous theoretical analysis of the so-called immigration surplus as well as an econometric estimation of the gains and pain that Germany has forgone by initially restricting immigration from new EU member countries after the EU’s Eastern enlargement in 2004. And finally, the book contains a set of theoretical papers on the distributional effects of offshoring. Contents: Introduction; Modeling EU-Type Economic Integration: Eastern Enlargement of the EU: Eastern Enlargement of the EU: Jobs, Investment and Welfare in Present Member Countries (Ben J Heijdra, Christian Keuschning and Wilhelmm Kohler); Eastern Enlargement of the EU: A Comprehensive Welfare Assessment (Wilhelmm Kohler); The Role of Distance and WTO Membership for Trade: Exploring the Intensive and Extensive Margins of World Trade (Gabriel J Felbermayr and Wilhelmm Kohler); WTO Membership and the Extensive Margin of World Trade: New Evidence (Gabriel J Felbermayr and Wilhelmm Kohler); Offshoring: A New Form of Trade, Conventional Mechanisms? The Distributional Effects of International Fragmentation (Wilhelmm Kohler); Aspects of International Fragmentation (Wilhelmm Kohler); International Outsourcing and Factor Prices with Multistage Production (Wilhelmm Kohler); The Bazaar Effect, Unbundling of Comparative Advantage, and Migration (Wilhelmm Kohler); International Migration: Gains and Pains?: Immigration and Native Welfare (Gabriel J Felbermayr and Wilhelmm Kohler); Can International Migration Ever Be Made a Pareto Improvement? (Gabriel Felbermayr and Wilhelmm Kohler); Restrictive Immigration Policy in Germany: Pains and Gains Foregone? (Gabriel Felbermayr, Wido GeiS and Wilhelmm Kohler). Readership: Postgraduate students and researchers in the field of international economics.

Abstract: Three theoretical models on economic policies of developing countries are developed. The first explains the economic rationale for the observed policy combination of a developing country (inviting foreign direct investment (FDI) through education investment (EDI)) and the interest of a multinational corporation (MNC) about the local labor quality when it contemplates FDI. Information on local labor is the source of a more efficient contract for the MNC with local labor, and the local government can benefit both agents through EDI, FDI and information sharing. However, the policy tends to benefit the government and the MNC at the expense of local labor welfare. A new concept, take-off point, the point at which the government starts making EDI, is introduced. The behavior of take-off point is the main focus of the model. The second model studies the welfare effects for a developed country which mandates child labor prohibition by their developing country trading partner. The model addresses this issue using human capital accumulation theory and general equilibrium trade theory. It is shown that the distinction between the short run and the long run effects of child labor policy is very important, both in magnitude and direction of influence. The incorporation of increasing returns to scale technology in the trade model can lead to a situation in which child labor prohibition converts the importer-exporter positions. The framework introduced here is generally applicable to analyses of policy change which entails human capital accumulation processes. Finally, an endogenous growth model is developed to show the possible link between economic growth and production stability resulted from economic integration. Welfare implications are even stronger; economic integration is always welfare improving if it reduces production volatilities, regardless if the growth rate increases or not. The market equilibrium rate of growth is lower than the optimal growth rate, but the government can achieve the latter through a combined policy of subsidy and production stabilization. Production stabilization also reduces the level of subsidy, even if subsidies alone can achieve the optimal growth rate.

"International Handbook of Economic Integration edited by Miroslav Jovanovic provides timely and rich academic contributions to considerations of the widest array of integration-related issues. European integration has been providing an inspiration to a number of academics and researchers. The Handbook is a recognition of the dynamic and strong solidarity of the European integration. At the same time, the European Union often provided an example for integration schemes throughout the world which spread enormously since the mid-1990s. Leading experts from all continents contributed to this Handbook which will be a valuable input into academic and policy-making discussions and actions." -- José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission Miroslav Jovanovic ’s publication represents a rich contribution to the complex issue of regional integration, its benefits, its shortcomings, and its relationship with multilateral trade opening. It sheds light over an issue which is the subject of intense discussions in trade circles." -- Pascal Lamy, Director-General of the WTO Much has been written on trade agreements as a mechanism to integrate the markets of two or more countries – often inspired by the European example. In recent years, attention has increasingly focused on the importance of economic geography as a determinant of industrial location. This book combines the two strands of analysis, bringing together leading experts in the fields of economic geography and international trade. The result is an outstanding compilation of papers that illuminate how policies and economic forces affect the location of economic activity in an integrated Europe." -- Bernard Hoekman, Director, The World Bank US The open multilateral trading system is a tremendous success of the past
This work focuses on crucial economic, political and legal aspects of global arrangements in the current transitional stage of the integration process. In specific it discusses the question whether regionalism encourages or discourages trends towards free trade on a global basis. This essay examines the desirability of regional economic integration in comparison to the multilateral trade approach promoted by the World Trade Organization (WTO). These global economic integration parameters for many economies and their enterprises in order to achieve competitive advantages. In most countries international trade represents a significant share of the gross domestic product (see figure 1, p.5). The extent to which trade costs differ according to the size of countries. This poses a critical secondary question as to the extent to which trade costs differ according to the size of countries. The extent to which membership of PTAs has an asymmetric impact on trade flow according to the size of member countries is analyzed by employing econometric tools and general equilibrium analysis, estimating both the ex-post and ex-ante effects of economic integration on the size of countries, using a data set of 218 countries, 45 of which are European.

The global impact of economic integration is the subject of this book which examines policies in Europe and abroad. This book investigates whether the effects of economic integration differ according to the size of countries. This book demonstrates how new techniques of economic analysis can be used to study the process of regional integration. The analysis incorporates a classification of the size of countries, reflecting the key economic characteristics of economies in order to provide an appropriate benchmark for each size group in the empirical analysis of the effects of asymmetric economic integration. This demonstrates how new techniques of economic analysis can be used to study the process of regional integration. The analysis incorporates a classification of the size of countries in order to offer a new perspective, as well as discussing the issues they believe are essential in the field. Each of the insightful chapters is approachable not only to graduate students, scholars, researchers and policymakers, but also to advanced undergraduate students.
International Economic Integration and Domestic Performance brings together the essays of Mary E. Lovely focused on the relationship between international economic integration and domestic performance. It is a collection of sole-authored and co-authored papers that have been published in various scholarly journals over the last two decades. The first section considers the welfare effects and optimal design of retail sales taxes when consumers can avoid taxation by crossing jurisdictional boundaries. The second section highlights the role of scale economies in the design of industrial policies and as a determinant of firm location. The third section explores the influence of environmental policy on foreign investor's location decisions and the role of trade and technology on country's environmental regulation. The final section considers the determinants of wage differences, the attraction of low wages for foreign investors, and misallocations of labor in an emerging economy – China. The collection, taken as a whole, highlights the power of international factor mobility to determine domestic tax burdens, to influence welfare implications of domestic policy alternatives, and to influence the location of productive factors and their rewards.

In the past few decades, the change in China's welfare system has been characterised by a balanced distribution of benefits across social sectors and the institutionalization of welfare redistribution. This process has occurred without significant political change that would empower politically disadvantaged groups. China's urban and rural poor. This chapter deals with the Chinese system of redistribution welfare benefits through an institutionalized manner whilst its political structure remains largely unchanged. By situating China within the broader context of East Asia and against the backdrop of globalization since the 1980s, this book examines the institutional origin and development of China's new welfare system. Through doing this, it provides an understanding of the nature of the Chinese state in dealing with its economy and society in a context of global economic integration. A global-local dynamics framework highlights the importance of the interactive relationship between China's integration into the world economy and its unique geopolitical constraints, which together induce the regime to listen to its subjects and follow a “move to the middle” in welfare restructuring. Offering a novel explanation of the welfare-globalization relations in a non-democratic setting, this book will be of interest to students and scholars of Social Policy, International Political Economy and Chinese Politics.

The intriguing and provocative results on the effects of the single European market and NAFTA make this short book worth a read, even if one is concerned only with how developing countries have been affected by regional trade agreements that do not include them. Peter J. Montiel, Journal of Regional Science

This book is an excellent attempt to pin down the effects of regional economic integration on developing countries. . . it will prove to be a good guide for researchers and students of development economics working in the area of regional trading arrangements, and policymakers and governments which are in the process of exploring the possibilities of forming free trade areas. Pravakar Sahoo, Development Policy Review

Students interested in either the methodological issues inherent in research on trade or on the economics of trading blocs in general would profit from the book. James J. Hentz, The European Union: Development and Research Questions, . . . are important in determining the time when regional groupings started to become very popular as a tool of commercial policy. The goal of this book is to address the question of whether or not regionalism in developed countries has truly benefited developing countries and to what degree regionalism among developing countries and between developed and developing countries will improve economic development prospects. Mordechai Kreinin and Michael Plummer consider the implications of the emerging global trend of economic regionalism for developing countries. The analysis focuses on the trade and investment effects of integration in developed countries on developing countries, as well as the ramifications of regional integration in the latter. After an extensive review of the theoretical and empirical literature pertinent to the economics of regionalism, the book considers the ex-post trade and direct-foreign-investment effects of the Single Market Program in Europe and NAFTA, followed by chapters on ASEAN and economic integration in Latin America, primarily MERCOSUR. The study suggests three salient conclusions. First, in designing trading arrangements, developed countries should recognize and attempt to minimize the possible discriminating effect on developing countries. Second, the developing countries have an abiding interest in the success of WTO negotiations that would minimize the discrimination against them of regional groupings in Europe and North America. And third, any customs unions or free-trade areas among the developing countries themselves should be outward-looking if they are to enhance the welfare of developing countries. Economists and policy scholars, as well as readers interested in regionalism and economic development, will find this book a great resource.

Economic integration is one of the most noteworthy issues in international economic policy at the end of the twentieth century. The recent examples of the European Union (EU) and the North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA) have raised important questions about the economic integration process and the possible establishment of economic unions in other parts of the world. Against the backdrop of the financial crisis in Europe and prospects of increasing integration in Asia, this volume showcases research from an international array of researchers to provide a basic understanding of the current issues, problems, challenges, and opportunities for achieving integration, addressing both empirical and theoretical aspects of such topics as monetary union, social policy reform and social union, public finance and technology policy. The chapters in Part 1 are focused primarily on economic issues, while Part 2 covers on social policy, the welfare state, and political reforms, with a particular emphasis on the European Union. Among the questions addressed: What are the main determinants and implications for socio-economic integration? How can economic policy influence the growth and integration process? Why is innovation important for regional economic development? What has been the policy response so far and what lessons have we learned from it? And finally, what are our action lines for the future?
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Reproduces from their original publication 30 studies that work within a theory of economic integration that assumes a world where governments strive to maximize national income, which not all theories do. They do not include examples of the current research on the political economy of integration. The discussions are cast in terms of trade of goods, but the ideas should transfer easily to trade in services. They cover trade diversion and creations and the general theory of second best, tariff changes and welfare, optimum tariffs and retaliation, tariff reform, integration and national welfare, customs union welfare, world welfare, customs unions versus free trade areas, integration and sidepayments, and integration and growth. The topics include customs union from a single-country viewpoint, trade and welfare in general equilibrium, a theory of piecemeal policy, inter-commodity substitution with constant real prices, delegation games in customs unions, the move toward free trade zones, and measurable dynamic gains from trade. There is no subject index.

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International economic integration is a topic upon which both academics and policy-makers are focusing a great deal of attention. This has perhaps been most marked in western Europe, given the establishment of the internal market and the prospects for an economic and monetary union. In parallel with the movement toward widening and deepening of Western European economic integration, we find an increased integration of eastern Europe to world trade and finance as well as regional integration in North America and in East Asia. The book on hand provides a collection of recent research by leading scholars and practicians in this field. It is divided into three parts. The first part deals with some theoretical aspects of international integration, the second and the third part attend to implications of concrete forms of international integration inside and outside Europe. Part I starts with a neoclassical analysis of the impacts of factor-market integration by Franz Peter Lang. He investigates the effects on production level, production structure, demand level and structure of external trade of a “small integration area”. Lang shows that the specific welfare effects of factor-market integration can only be realized if and only if external trade (between the integration area and the rest of the world) is increased too.

First published in 1962, The Theory of Economic Integration provides an excellent exposition of a complex and far-reaching topic. Professor Balassa has been remarkably successful in covering so much ground with such care and balance, in a treatment which is neither in any way abstruse nor unnecessarily technical. His book will interest economists in Europe by reason of its subject and treatment, but it is also a valuable and reliable textbook for students tackling integration as part of a course of International Economics and for those studying Public Finance. He distinguishes between the various forms of integration (free trade area, customs union, common market, economics union, and total integration). In addition, he applies the theoretical principles to current projects such as the European Common Market and Free Trade Area, and to Latin American integration projects. In offering this theoretical study, the author builds on the conclusions of other writers, but goes beyond this in providing a unifying framework for previous contributions and in exploring questions that in the past received little attention – in particular, the relationship between economic integration and growth (especially the interrelationship between market size and growth, and the implications of various factors for economic growth in an integrated area).

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