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The Political Economy of International Relations-Robert Gilpin 2016-03-30 After the end of World War II, the United States, by far the dominant economic and military power at that time, joined with the surviving capitalist democracies to create an unprecedented institutional framework. By the 1980s many contended that these institutions—the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (now the World Trade Organization), the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund—were threatened by growing economic nationalism in the United States, as demonstrated by increasing protectionist and growing budget deficits. In this book, Robert Gilpin argues that American power had been essential for establishing these institutions, and waning American support threatened the basis of postwar cooperation and the great prosperity of the period. For Gilpin, a great power such as the United States is essential to fostering international cooperation. Exploring the relationship between politics and
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American Multinationals and Japan—Mark Mason 1992 Drawing on rich
historical materials from both sides of the Pacific, including corporate
records and government documents never before made public, Mason
examine the development of both Japanese policy towards foreign
investment and the strategic responses of American corporations.

The Enclave Economy—Kevin P. Gallagher 2007-07-20 Analyzes the extent to which foreign investment in Mexico's information technology sector
brought economic, social, and environmental benefits to Guadalajara.
Foreign investment has been widely perceived as a panacea for developing
countries—as a way to reduce poverty and kick-start sustainable modern
industrialization. The Enclave Economy centers on this perspective, going
beyond the first wave of foreign investment in manufacturing (late 1960s to
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Handbook on the International Political Economy of China—Ka Zeng 2019 This book examines the processes, evolution and consequences of
China’s rapid integration into the global economy. Through analyses of
Beijing’s international economic engagement in areas such as trade,
investment, finance, sustainable development and global economic
governance, it highlights the forces shaping China’s increasingly prominent
role in the global economy. The book is an authoritative account of China’s
trade and investment policies and the implications of these policies for the
global economy.

China’s Outward Foreign Investment—Xiaofei Li 2010-08-13 This book
explores the characteristics of China's outward foreign investment, its
motivation, its sector distribution, and its geographical distribution to
illustrate the current pattern of “merchant-state dualism” in China’s overseas
foreign direct investment. It thus concludes that merchant-state dualism is
the most suitable model for explaining contemporary Chinese government-
business relations.

Research Handbook on Foreign Direct Investment—Markus Krajewski
2019 Increasing international investment, the proliferation of international
investment agreements, domestic legislation, and investor-State contracts
have contributed to the development of a new field of international law that
defines obligations between host states and foreign investors with investor-
State dispute settlement. This involves not only vast sums, but also a
panoply of rights, duties, and shifting objectives at the juncture of national
and international law and policy. This engaging Research Handbook
provides an authoritative account of these diverse investment law issues.

Political Economy and International Economics—Jagdish N. Bhagwati
1996 Political Economy and International Economics is the fifth volume of
collected essays by the noted economist Jagdish Bhagwati. Following Essays in International Economics Theory (edited by Robert Feenstra) and Essays in Development Economics (edited by Gene Grossman), it reflects Bhagwati's wide range of interests and his rare ability to combine economic theory and political analysis. Many of Bhagwati's writings provide fresh insights into old problems, from the theory of commercial policy, to foreign investment and labor migration; others open up new areas such as assasins to analysis. Recent work on the theory of political economy, including DUP (directly unproductive profit-seeking) activities and quid pro quo direct investment, breaks new ground. Also included are a number of previously inaccessible lectures covering such important issues as poverty and public policy. Cutting across several fields of economics, including public finance and development, these provide masterly syntheses and overviews of broader issues. Jagdish Bhagwati is Arthur Lehman Professor of Economics and Professor of Economics at Columbia University. He is the founding editor of the new journal Economics and Politics. Douglas A. Irwin is an economist with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Why Investment Matters—Kavaljit Singh 2007 With the help of case-

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Investing in the Homeland—Benjamin A.T. Graham 2019-01-23 Once viewed as a “brain drain,” migrants are increasingly viewed as a resource for promoting economic development back in their home countries. In investing in the Homeland, Benjamin Graham finds that diasporas—migrants and their descendants—play a critical role in linking foreign firms to social networks in developing countries, allowing firms to flourish even in challenging political environments most foreign investors shun. Graham’s analysis draws on new data from face-to-face interviews with the managers of over 450 foreign firms operating in two developing countries: Georgia and the Philippines. Diaspora-owned and diaspora-managed firms are better connected than other foreign firms and they use social ties to resolve disputes and influence government policy. At the same time, Graham shows that diaspora-affiliated firms are no more socially responsible than their purely foreign peers—at root, they are profit-seeking enterprises, not development NGOs. Graham identifies implications for policymakers seeking to capture the development potential of diaspora investment and for managers of multinational firms who want to harness diasporas as a source of sustained competitive advantage.

Foreign Direct Investment in a Changing Global Political Economy—Steve Chan 2016-07-27 This book examines foreign direct investment in a changing world economy. It offers case-studies of this investment in different national and industrial contexts. Firms and countries have encountered mixed results in using this investment to further their foreign leverage. Conversely, potential host countries have faced different opportunities and constraints in attracting or utilizing foreign capital for their development. Although some countries have been relatively successful, most do not appear to be well positioned to take advantage of the ongoing processes of globalization of national economies.

Bounded Rationality and Economic Diplomacy—Laugé N. Skovgaard Poulsen 2015-08-21 Examines how developing countries often sign up to highly potent rules underwriting economic globalisation without even realising it.

The History of Foreign Investment in the United States, 1914-1945—Mira Wilkins 2009-06-30 Mira Wilkins, the foremost authority on foreign investment in the United States, continues her magisterial history in a work covering the critical years 1914-1945. Wilkins includes all long-term inward foreign investments, both portfolio (by individuals and institutions) and direct (by multinationals), across such enterprises as chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles, insurance, banks and mortgage providers, other service sector companies, and mining and oil industries. She traces the complex course of investment, presents the experiences of the investors, and examines the political and economic conditions, particularly the range of public policies, that affected foreign investment. She also offers valuable discussions on the intricate cross-investments of inward and outward involvements and the legal precedents that had long-term consequences on foreign investment. At the start of World War I, the United States was a debtor nation. By the end of World War II, it was a creditor nation with the strongest economy in the world. Integrating economic, business, technological, legal, and diplomatic history, this comprehensive study is essential to understanding the internationalization of the American economy, as well as broader global trends.

Rent Seeking, Institutions, and Commitment: the Political Economy of Foreign Investment in the Venezuelan Oil Industry—Francisco Monaldi 2002 This dissertation explores an alternative type of commitment process of globalization of national economies.

New Voices in Investment—Laura Gómez-Mera 2014-12-03 This study analyzes the characteristics, motivations, strategies, and needs of FDI from emerging markets. It draws from a survey of investors and potential investors in Brazil, India, South Korea, and South Africa.

China’s International Investment Strategy—Julien Chaise 2019-02-21 Since China adopted its ‘open door’ policy in 1978, which altered its development strategy from self-sufficiency to active participation in the world market, its goal has remained unchanged: to assist the readjustment of China’s economy, to coordinate its modernization programs, and to improve its quality of life. With the 1997 launch of the ‘Going Global’ policy, an outward focus regarding foreign investment was added, to circumvent trade barriers and improve the competitiveness of Chinese firms. In order to accommodate inward and outward investment, China’s participation in the international investment regime has underpinned its efforts to join multilateral investment-related legal institutions and conclude international investment agreements. This collection, compiled by award-winning scholar Professor Julien Chaise, explores the three distinct tracks of China’s investment policy and strategy: bilateral agreements including those with the US and the EU; regional agreements including the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific; and global initiatives, spear-headed by China’s presidency of the G20 and its ‘Belt and Road initiative’.

The book’s overarching topic is whether these three tracks compete with each other, or whether they complement one another — a question of profound importance for the country’s political and economic future and world investment governance.

Institutions and Investments—Jun Fu 2010-06-08 As China continues to be heralded as a rising economic power, the need for an understanding of its institutional effects—such as investment-related policies, regulations, and laws—on foreign direct investment increases as well. Institutions and Investments employs interdisciplinary perspectives from economics, business, law, and political science to shed light on the interaction between institutional changes and investment patterns and to form a clear picture of investment behavior as China’s legal and regulatory infrastructure has developed over the reform years. Organized into three main parts, the book first discusses the evolution and nature of China’s FDI regulatory framework. Part 2 examines the various modes and variant patterns of FDI in China in the reform years. Part 3’s central task is to demonstrate a systematic link between institutional changes in China’s FDI regulatory framework and the changing patterns of FDI. In conclusion, Jun Fu finds that the institutional shifts have made substantial economic development possible within a market system, but that it still has a long way to go before it truly attains a transparent and rule-based system. This book adds new dimensions to the scholarship on China as a growing economic power and will be of particular interest to international economists, political scientists, and business scholars studying China. Jun Fu is Associate Professor in the School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University.

A Very Political Economy—Rex Brynen 2000 A Very Political Economy spares no political sensitivities in its dissection of the aid process, but also argues persuasively that without international assistance there would have been no Palestinian Authority left to negotiate with, and no peace process to revive.

The State, Society, and Foreign Capital in India—Sojin Shin 2018-08-30 Addresses the socio-political factors such as ideas and interests of political actors, which produce the different levels of foreign direct investment (FDI) in states of India.

Private Foreign Investment in Nigerian Agriculture—Carl Mabbs-Zeno 1986

Foreign Direct Investment—Kenneth A. Froot 2008-04-15 Over the past decade, foreign direct investment (FDI) around the world has nearly tripled, and with this surge have come dramatic shifts in FDI flows. Foreign Direct Investment, distinguished economists look at changes in FDI, including historical trends, specific country experiences, developments in the semiconductor industry, and variations in international mergers and acquisitions. Chapters cover such topics as theoretical accounts of FDI patterns, the growth of multinational enterprises, and the FDI experiences of Japan, the United States, and selected developing countries. This volume will interest economists, government officials, and business people concerned with FDI today.

Promoting and Managing International Investment—J Anthony VanDuzer 2020-03-23 This book provides an overview of international investment policy and policy-making, drawing upon perspectives from law, economics, international business, and political science. International investment is a complex phenomenon with significant effects worldwide. Developing effective policies and strategies to attract investment in sufficient quantities and marshal it to contribute to sustainable development is a critical challenge for governments at all levels. This book’s interdisciplinary approach provides fresh insights into the mix of policy options available to governments seeking investment to support their country’s (or region’s) development. As well as identifying ways to effectively design, implement, and assess policies to attract foreign...
investment, it explores how to manage foreign investment’s effects. Various
dimensions of international investment policy are discussed, including
benefits and costs (economic, environmental, social, and political).
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Lehman Professor of Economics at Columbia University, has made
pathbreaking contributions to the theory of international trade and
corporations, and economic policy. His success and influence as
a teacher and mentor is widely recognized among students at both MIT and
Columbia, and as founder of the Journal of International Economics, he has
encouraged research on many questions of theoretical and policy relevance.
The political economy of trade policy, Bhagwati’s most recent area of
interest, is the theme of this collection which addresses salient topics
including market distortions, income distribution, and the political process
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world. He gives particular attention to economic globalization, its real and
alleged implications for economic affairs, and the degree to which its
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Moreover, he demonstrates that national policies and domestic economies
remain the most critical determinants of economic affairs. The book also
stresses the importance of economic regionalism, multinational
corporations, and financial upheavals. Gilpin integrates economic and
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industrial organization, and endogenous growth theory. In addition, ideas
from political science, history, and other disciplines are employed to enrich
understanding of the new international economic order. This wide-ranging
book is destined to become a landmark in the field.

Takeover - David Uren 2015-08-31 Did the Chiko Roll change Australian
history? As a matter of fact, yes. Efforts by the reviled US company IT&T to
take over the company making the Roll in the early 1970s marked a turning
point in Australian foreign investment policy. And this is just one of the
strange twists and turns in the buying and selling of Australia. Takeover is
an authoritative, engaging account of the history of foreign investment in
Australia – both the economics and the politics. It explores the strange
coalitions of left and right that have sought to insulate us from the world
economy and the equally unpredictable forces that have embraced it. It is a
story of the fights between the protectionists and free traders of the
nineteenth century, of our relationships with the US, Britain, Japan and
China, and of the rise of Google and Uber. Australia’s economy has been
built on the back of foreign capital – alone among nations advanced or
emerging, we have been able to run deficits with the world throughout our
history precisely because foreigners are so keen to invest here. Yet there is
an insecurity about the source of our prosperity coming from somewhere
else. Where does the national interest lie, and what issues are at stake?

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