

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910465986403321
Autore	Cappella Zielinski Rosella
Titolo	How states pay for wars // Rosella Cappella Zielinski
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, [New York] ; ; London, [England] : , : Cornell University Press, , 2016 ©2016
ISBN	1-5017-0651-9 1-5017-0596-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource : illustrations (black and white)
Disciplina	355.6/22
Soggetti	War finance - Political aspects War finance - History - 19th century War finance - History - 20th century Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Previously issued in print: 2016.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- List of Illustrations -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction: Making Money, Making War -- 1. How States Pay for Wars -- 2. Truman and the Korean War -- 3. Johnson and the Vietnam War -- 4. Britain and Currency Reserves during World War II and the Crimean War -- 5. Taxation and Currency Reserves during the Russo-Japanese War -- 6. Confronting the Costs of War, 1823-2003 -- Conclusion: Long War Finance in Perspective -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Armies fight battles, states fight wars. To focus solely on armies is to neglect the broader story of victory and defeat. Military power stems from an economic base, and without wealth, soldiers cannot be paid, weapons cannot be procured, and food cannot be bought. War finance is among the most consequential decisions any state makes: how a state finances a war affects not only its success on the battlefield but also its economic stability and its leadership tenure. In How States Pay for Wars, Rosella Cappella Zielinski clarifies several critical dynamics lying at the nexus of financial and military policy. Cappella Zielinski has built a custom database on war funding over the past two centuries,

and she combines those data with qualitative analyses of Truman's financing of the Korean War, Johnson's financing of the Vietnam War, British financing of World War II and the Crimean War, and Russian and Japanese financing of the Russo-Japanese War. She argues that leaders who attempt to maximize their power at home, and state power abroad, are in a constant balancing act as they try to win wars while remaining in office. As a result of political risks, they prefer war finance policies that meet the needs of the war effort within the constraints of the capacity of the state.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910131277103321
Autore	Krsti Gorana
Titolo	Formalizing the Shadow Economy in Serbia [[electronic resource] ] : Policy Measures and Growth Effects / / edited by Gorana Krsti, Friedrich Schneider
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham, : Springer Nature, 2015 Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2015
ISBN	3-319-13437-X
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (IX, 179 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Contributions to Economics, , 1431-1933
Disciplina	338.9
Soggetti	Economic policy Public finance Economic growth Econometrics Development economics Macroeconomics Economic Policy Public Economics Economic Growth Development Economics Macroeconomics/Monetary Economics//Financial Economics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph

Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Shadow Economy: Challenges to Economic and Social Policy -- Concept of the Survey of Enterprises and Entrepreneurs Operating Informally -- Causes of the Shadow Economy -- What Is the Extent of the Shadow Economy in Serbia? -- Shadow Economy in the Enterprise and Entrepreneur Sector -- Effects of Formalization of Shadow Economy -- Analysis of the Administrative Capacity of Oversight Bodies -- Main Findings and Recommendations for Formalising the Shadow Economy.
Sommario/riassunto	The main objective of this book is to develop a strategy and policy measures to enhance the formalization of the shadow economy in order to improve the competitiveness of the economy and contribute to economic growth; it explores these issues with special reference to Serbia. The size and development of the shadow economy in Serbia and other Central and Eastern European countries are estimated using two different methods (the MIMIC method and household-tax-compliance method). Micro-estimates are based on a special survey of business entities in Serbia, which for the first time allows us to explore the shadow economy from the perspective of enterprises and entrepreneurs. The authors identify the types of shadow economy at work in business entities, the determinants of shadow economy participation, and the impact of competition from the informal sector on businesses. Readers will learn both about the potential fiscal effects of reducing the shadow economy to the levels observed in more developed countries and the effects that formalization of the shadow economy can have on economic growth.