

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910717222803321
Autore	Guerra Gustavo
Titolo	Mexico: selected immigration law issues concerning unauthorized aliens / / Gustavo Guerra
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Washington, D.C.] : , : The Law Library of Congress, Global Legal Research Directorate, , 2013
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (3 pages)
Soggetti	Emigration and immigration law - Mexico Illegal immigration - Mexico
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"August 2013." "LL file no. 2013-009834." "LRA-D-PUB-000806."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910793683903321
Autore	McCarthy Gerard
Titolo	Military capitalism in Myanmar : examining the origins, continuities and evolution of "Khaki Capital" // Gerard McCarthy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, , 2019
ISBN	981-4843-56-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (39 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Trends in Southeast Asia ; ; 2019 no. 16
Disciplina	355.8/2/095
Soggetti	Defense industries - Burma Capitalism - Burma Civil-military relations - Burma Burma Politics and government Burma Armed Forces
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 27 Jan 2020).
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- FOREWORD -- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY -- INTRODUCTION -- ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION OF MILITARY COMPANIES (1948-2011) -- POST-1988 MILITARY CAPITALISM -- MILITARY CAPITALISM AND POST-2011 PARTIAL CIVILIAN RULE -- PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND "CEASEFIRE CAPITALISM" -- CONCLUSION
Sommario/riassunto	Military enterprises, ostensibly set up to feed and supply soldiers, were some of the earliest and largest Burmese commercial conglomerates, established in the 1950s. Union Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited (UMEHL) and Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC) are two profit-seeking military enterprises established by the military after the dissolution of the Burma Socialist Programme Party in 1988, which remain central players in Myanmar's post-2011 economy. Military conglomerates are a major source of off-budget revenue for the military and a main employer of retired soldiers. Yet few veterans receive more than a small piece of the profits from UMEHL. The vast bulk of formal dividends instead disproportionately benefit higher ranking officers and institutions within the Tatmadaw. Military capitalism entrenches the autonomy of the Tatmadaw from civilian oversight. Despite this, obligatory or semi-coerced contributions from

active-duty soldiers are a source of cash flow for UMEHL, effectively constituting a transfer from the government budget to the military's off-budget entities. The most significant source of livelihoods support for most veterans is the service pension dispersed by the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoPF). Despite delivering suboptimal welfare outcomes for most soldiers and veterans while eroding the legitimacy of ceasefires, successive governments since 1988, including Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) administration, have entrenched military capitalism by encouraging commercial activities of armed groups that enter into ceasefire agreements. Extending military pensions already paid by the Ministry of Planning and Finance to retired members of armed groups could deliver a far more consistent and tangible "peace dividend" than the commercial extraction of resources from ceasefire areas. More balanced civil-military relations, and fairer social outcomes for military personnel, will rely on civilian-led state institutions delivering effective and substantive welfare support beyond the commercially oriented welfare arrangements of military conglomerates.
