

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910785247403321
Titolo	Special economic zones in Asian market economies [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Connie Carter and Andrew Harding
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York, NY, : Routledge, 2010
ISBN	1-136-90170-1 1-282-88229-5 9786612882296 0-203-84186-7
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (203 p.)
Collana	Routledge studies in the growth economies of Asia
Altri autori (Persone)	CarterConnie HardingAndrew <1950->
Disciplina	338.8/7
Soggetti	Economic zoning - Asia Enterprise zones - Asia Asia Economic policy 21st century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Book Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; Preface and acknowledgements; Contributors; Abbreviations and acronyms; 1 SEZs: Policy incubators or catalysts for development?; 2 SEZs: A policy tool in search of a new agenda?; 3 SEZs and China's attempt to govern the labour market by law; 4 A tale of two Chinese SEZs: From exogenous to sustainable endogenous growth?; 5 Special economic zones and improved environmental management in China; 6 Special economic zones and freeports: Challenges and opportunities in the bases conversion and development experience in the Philippines 7 Iskandar Malaysia and Malaysia's dualistic political economy8 SEZs in India: An economic policy or a political intervention?; 9 The Indian Special Economic Zones Act 2005: Implications for modelling the law and governance of SEZs; Resources; Index
Sommario/riassunto	Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have proliferated rapidly during the past decade and are set to multiply in the next - embracing not only Asia and Europe but also Africa and the Americas. This book is the first to examine the Asian experience of SEZs in China, India, Malaysia and the

Philippines. SEZs are usually clearly defined geographic areas in which national, provincial or local governments use policy tools (such as tax holidays; improved infrastructure; less onerous or differentiated regulations and incentives other than those generally available in the rest of the country) to attract a
