

1.	Record Nr.	UNICAMPANIASUN0127095
	Titolo	Operational Research : IO 2018, Aveiro, Portugal, September 5-7 / Maria João Alves ... [et al.] editors]
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	xii, 245 p., : ill. ; 24 cm
	Edizione	[Cham : Springer, 2019]
	Descrizione fisica	Pubblicazione in formato elettronico
	Soggetti	90Bxx - Operations research and management science [MSC 2020] 97M40 - Operations research, economics (aspects of mathematics education) [MSC 2020]
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910788129603321
	Autore	Caronan Faye <1979->
	Titolo	Legitimizing empire : Filipino American and U.S. Puerto Rican cultural critique / / Faye Caronan
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Urbana, [Illinois] ; ; Chicago, [Illinois] ; ; Springfield, [Illinois] : , : University of Illinois Press, , 2015 ©2015
	ISBN	0-252-08080-7
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (209 p.)
	Collana	Asian American Experience
	Classificazione	HIS048000HIS007000
	Disciplina	327.730599
	Soggetti	Imperialism - United States United States Relations Philippines Phillippines Relations United States United States Relations Puerto Rico Puerto Rico Relations United States United States Race relations
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; Acknowledgments; Introduction; 1. Consuming (Post)Colonial Culture: Multicultural Experiences in Travelogues and Ethnic Novels; 2. Revising the Colonialism-as-Romance Metaphor: From Conquest to Neocolonialism; 3. Bastards of U. S. Imperialism: Demanding Recognition in the American Family; 4. Performing Genealogies: Poetic Pedagogies of Disidentification; Conclusion: Imagining the End of Empire; Notes; Bibliography; Index
Sommario/riassunto	<p>"After the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired overseas colonies and became an empire. Since the advent of U.S. colonialism in the Philippines and Puerto Rico, to reconcile its new status as an overseas empire with its anticolonial roots, the United States distinguished itself from European empires by claiming that it would altruistically establish democratic institutions in its colonies. In response, Filipino and Puerto Rican artists have challenged the promises of benevolent assimilation to demonstrate how U.S. imperialism is inherently self-interested, not exceptional among empires. Faye Caronan examines Puerto Rican and Filipino/American cultural productions as pivotal engagements with U.S. imperial exploits in these two terrains. Caronan skillfully interprets novels, films, performance poetry, and other cultural productions as both symptoms of and resistance against American military, social, economic and political incursions into these territories. Today the Philippines is an independent nation whereas Puerto Rico is a U.S. commonwealth, but somehow both remain subordinate to America. The different colonial relations mean that the Philippines and Puerto Rico cannot serve the same function in justifying U.S. imperialism. Caronan's juxtaposition reveals two different yet simultaneous models of U.S. neocolonial power and contradicts American exceptionalism as a reluctant empire that only accepts colonies for the benefit of the colonized and global welfare"--</p> <p>"When the United States acquired the Philippines and Puerto Rico, it reconciled its status as an empire with its anticolonial roots by claiming that it would altruistically establish democratic institutions in its new colonies. Ever since, Filipino and Puerto Rican artists have challenged promises of benevolent assimilation and portray U.S. imperialism as both self-interested and unexceptional among empires. Faye Caronan's examination interprets the pivotal engagement of novels, films, performance poetry, and other cultural productions as both symptoms of and resistance against American military, social, economic, and political incursions. Though the Philippines became an independent nation and Puerto Rico a U.S. commonwealth, both remain subordinate to the United States. Caronan's juxtaposition reveals two different yet simultaneous models of U.S. neocolonial power and contradicts American exceptionalism as a reluctant empire that only accepts colonies for the benefit of the colonized and global welfare. Her analysis, meanwhile, demonstrates how popular culture allows for alternative narratives of U.S. imperialism, but also functions to contain those alternatives. "--</p>

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910961922703321
Autore	Chen Chuling
Titolo	Bank Efficiency in Sub-Saharan African Middle Income Countries // Chuling Chen
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2009
ISBN	9786612842368 9781462333585 1462333583 9781282842366 1282842366 9781451871616 1451871619 9781451984248 1451984243
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	32 p. : ill
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Disciplina	332.1
Soggetti	Banks and banking - Africa, Sub-Saharan Economic development - Africa, Sub-Saharan Bank deposits Banking Banks and Banking Banks and banking Banks and banking, Foreign Banks Commercial banks Competition Corporate Finance and Governance Depository Institutions Economic Development: Financial Markets Finance Finance: General Financial institutions Financial markets Financial services Foreign banks General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data) Legal support in revenue administration Micro Finance Institutions

Mortgages
Public finance & taxation
Public Finance
Revenue administration
Revenue
Saving and Capital Investment
Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
South Africa

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	Intro -- Contents -- I. Introduction -- II. Literature Review -- III. Overview of the Banking Sectors -- IV. Efficiency Analysis -- A. Methodology -- B. Data and Results -- V. Determining Efficiency Factors -- A. Bank-Specific Factors -- B. Macroeconomic Conditions -- C. Market Structure -- D. Legal Framework -- E. Political Environment -- F. Robustness Checks -- VI. Conclusion -- Figures -- Figure 1. Sub-Saharan African Middle-Income Countries' Financial Development -- Indicators, 2000-7 -- Figure 2. Banking Sector Concentration: Middle-Income Countries, 2000-06 -- Figure 3. Foreign Ownership: Selected Sub-Saharan African Middle-Income Countries -- Figure 4. Efficiency Estimates by Country -- Figure 5. Efficiency Estimates by Bank Ownership -- Tables -- Table 1. Summary Statistics of Major Variables Used in Cost Efficiency Estimates -- Table 2. Correlation Between Major Variables in Cost Efficiency Estimates -- Table 3. Cost Efficiency Estimation -- Table 4. Efficiency Estimates -- Table 5. H-statistics for Sub-Saharan African Middle-Income Countries -- Table 6. Correlation Between Cost Efficiency and Determinants -- Table 7. Second Stage Regression -- Table 8. Second Stage Regression-Legal Framework and Political Environment -- Table 9. Second Stage Regression (South Africa excluded) -- Table 10. Second Stage Regression-Legal Framework and Political Environment (South Africa excluded) -- Table 11. Second Stage Regression-Macroeconomic Conditions and Financial Depth -- References.
Sommario/riassunto	We use bank level data to study the efficiency of banks in Sub-Saharan African middle-income countries and provide possible explanations for the difference in the efficiency levels of banks. We find that banks, on average, could save 20-30 percent of their total costs if they were operating efficiently, and that foreign banks are more efficient than public banks and domestic private banks. Among the factors that could affect the efficiency levels are macroeconomic stability, depth of financial development, the degree of market competition, strong legal rights and contract laws, and better governance, including political stability and government effectiveness. Our findings point to the importance of policies that aim to build stronger institutions, promote more competition, and improve governance.