

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910790129703321
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Titolo	State-building and tax regimes in Central America // Aaron Schneider [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2012
ISBN	1-139-33444-1 1-107-23105-1 1-280-39416-1 9786613572080 1-139-33788-2 1-139-34033-6 1-139-34191-X 1-139-33701-7 1-139-33875-7 1-139-09406-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xvi, 243 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Classificazione	POL000000
Disciplina	336.2009728
Soggetti	Tax administration and procedure - Central America Nation-building - Central America Central America Politics and government 1979-
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	1. Revenues, states, and Central America -- 2. State-building in a globalized political economy -- 3. Historical junctures in Central American state-building and tax -- 4. 1990s transnational integration: quantitative evaluation of socioeconomic actors, democratic institutions, and tax regimes -- 5. Inside-out state-building in El Salvador: dominant and cohesive transnational elites -- 6. Outside-in state-building in Honduras: dominant but divided transnational elites -- 7. Crisis in Guatemalan state-building: divided, subordinate transnational elites -- 8. Conclusion: globalization and state-building and tax in developing countries.
Sommario/riassunto	In Central America, dynamic economic actors have inserted themselves

into global markets. Elites atop these sectors attempt to advance a state-building project that will allow them to expand their activities and access political power, but they differ in their internal cohesion and their dominance with respect to other groups, especially previously constituted elites and popular sectors. Differences in resulting state-building patterns are expressed in the capacity to mobilize revenues from the most dynamic sectors in quantities sufficient to undertake public endeavors and in a relatively universal fashion across sectors. Historical, quantitative and qualitative detail on the five countries of Central America are followed by a focus on El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. The greatest changes have occurred in El Salvador, and Honduras has made some advances, although they are almost as quickly reversed by incentives, exemptions and special arrangements for particular producers. Guatemala has raised revenues only marginally and failed to address problems of inequity across sectors and between rich and poor.
