Record Nr. UNINA9910818020503321 Autore Ross Michael Lewin <1961-> Titolo Timber booms and institutional breakdown in southeast Asia // Michael L. Ross Cambridge, UK; New York, : Cambridge University Press, 2001 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-107-12163-9 1-280-43005-2 9786610430055 0-511-17581-7 0-511-04119-5 0-511-15647-2 0-511-30257-6 0-511-51035-7 0-511-04686-3 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xvi, 237 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Political economy of institutions and decisions Collana Disciplina 333.75/137/0959 Forest management - Environmental aspects - Southeast Asia Soggetti Forest policy - Environmental aspects - Southeast Asia Logging - Economic aspects - Southeast Asia Timber - Economic aspects - Southeast Asia Rent (Economic theory) Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. 209-228). Nota di contenuto 1. Introduction: Three Puzzles -- 2. The Problem of Resource Booms --3. Explaining Institutional Breakdown -- 4. The Philippines: The Legal Slaughter of the Forests -- 5. Sabah, Malaysia: A New State of Affairs --6. Sarawak, Malaysia: An Almost Uncontrollable Instinct -- 7. Indonesia: Putting the Forests to "Better Use" -- 8. Conclusion: Rent Seeking and Rent Seizing. Scholars have long studied how institutions emerge and become stable. Sommario/riassunto But why do institutions sometimes break down? In this book, Michael L. Ross explores the breakdown of the institutions that govern natural

resource exports in developing states. He shows that these institutions

often break down when states receive positive trade shocks - unanticipated windfalls. Drawing on the theory of rent-seeking, he suggests that these institutions succumb to a problem he calls 'rent-seizing' - the predatory behavior of politicians who seek to supply rent to others, and who purposefully dismantle institutions that restrain them. Using case studies of timber booms in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, he shows how windfalls tend to trigger rent-seizing activities that may have disastrous consequences for state institutions, and for the government of natural resources. More generally, he shows how institutions can collapse when they have become endogenous to any rent-seeking process.