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Nota di contenuto	1. Ireland under austerity : an introduction to the book / Colin Coulter -- part I. The political economy of crisis in Ireland -- 2. False economy : the financialisation of Ireland and the roots of austerity / Conor McCabe -- 3. Interpretations of the Irish economic crash / Kieran Allen -- 4. A perfect storm : crisis, capitalism and democracy / Sin{acute}ead Kennedy -- 5. Ireland and the new economy / Angela Nagle -- part II. Casualties of the crisis in Ireland -- 6. Ireland's disappeared : suicide, violence and austerity / Michael Cronin -- 7. The impact of the crisis on Irish women / Alison Spillane -- 8. Defiance and hope : austerity and the community sector in the Republic of Ireland / John Bissett -- 9. All aboard the migration nation / Gavan Titley -- part III. Lessons of the crisis for the Irish left -- 10. Lessons from the era of social partnership for the Irish labour movement / Francisco Arquer{acute}andez -- 11. Ireland, the left and the European Union / Daniel Finn -- 12. Business in Ireland is too important to be left to Irish business / Michael Taft.

Once held up as a 'poster child' for the benefits of untrammelled capitalist globalisation, the Irish Republic has more recently come to represent a cautionary tale for those tempted to tread the same neoliberal path. The crash in the world economy had especially grave repercussions for Ireland, as it only narrowly escaped bankruptcy by negotiating emergency loans at punitive rates from the IMF, EU and ECB. A series of austerity measures introduced by successive Irish governments and overseen by the institutions of global finance has seen the country endure what some consider the most substantial 'adjustment' ever experienced in a developed society during peacetime. In this collection of essays, a range of academics, economists and political commentators delineate the reactionary course that Ireland has followed since the ignominious demise of the Celtic Tiger. A central thread that runs through the book is that the forces of neoliberalism have employed the economic crisis they caused to advance policies that are in their own very narrow interests. The host of regressive measures imposed since the onset of global recession has fundamentally restructured Irish society and will continue to do so long after public anger recedes and the national humiliation of the 'bailout' fades from memory. Ireland Under Austerity provides a critical and engaging account of what has happened to a society that in recent years has, more than most, mapped out the pernicious cycle of boom and bust that remains an essential hallmark of contemporary capitalism.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910824855803321
Autore	Cusolito Ana Paula
Titolo	The upside of digital for the Middle East and North Africa : how digital technology adoption can accelerate growth and create jobs
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Nota di contenuto	Front Cover -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- About the Authors -- Executive Summary -- Abbreviations -- 1 Introduction -- References -- 2 The Digital Paradox in the Middle East and North Africa and the Upside of Digital Technologies -- Notes -- References -- 3 Framework for Understanding the Upside of the Digital Economy -- References -- 4 How Digital Technologies Help to Overcome Market Frictions -- Overcoming Frictions due to Information Asymmetries on Ride-Hailing Platforms -- Overcoming Transport Frictions: IT Sector and Mobility Barriers in West Bank -- Tourism Demand: Overcoming Frictions Associated with Geography and Language Barriers -- Notes -- References -- 5 The Upside of Digital: Empirical Framework and Results -- Lower-Bound Estimates of the Upside of the Digital Economy -- Gains in GDP per Capita -- Gains in Revenue Productivity and Employment in Manufacturing -- Gains in Tourism and Hospitality Industry Jobs -- Reductions in Unemployment and Increases in Female Labor Force Participation -- Summary of the Upside Impact of Digital

Technologies -- Notes -- References -- 6 Three Foundational Pillars of the Digital Economy -- Digital Infrastructure -- Digital Payments -- Regulations for E-commerce -- Notes -- References -- 7 Addressing Challenges and Mitigating Risks -- Liberalization and Competition as Drivers of Mobile Digital Data Technology Adoption -- Competition in the Digital Services Market -- Risk Associated with Digital Social Media -- Data Governance -- Data Privacy in Managing the COVID-19 Pandemic -- Notes -- References -- 8 Summary and Conclusions -- Appendix A: Modeling the Relationship between Digital Payments, Bank Regulation, and Banking System Development -- Appendix B: Benchmark Regressions: Graphs and Statistics -- Appendix C: Description of New Mobile Data Technology Adoption Rankings -- Boxes.

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Sommario/riassunto

The argument that digitalization fosters economic activity has been strengthened by the global COVID-19 pandemic. Because digital technologies are general-purpose technologies that are usable across a wide variety of economic activities, the gains from achieving universal coverage of digital services are likely to be large and shared throughout each economy. However, the Middle East and North Africa region suffers from a "digital paradox†?": the region's population uses social media more than expected for its level of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita but uses the internet or other digital tools to make payments less than expected. The Upside of Digital for the Middle East and North Africa: How Digital Technology Adoption Can Accelerate Growth and Create Jobs presents evidence that the socioeconomic gains of digitalizing the economies of the region are huge: GDP per capita could rise by more than 40 percent; manufacturing revenue per unit of factors of production could increase by 37 percent; employment in manufacturing could rise by 7 percent; tourist arrivals could rise by 70 percent, creating jobs in the hospitality sector; long-term unemployment rates could fall to negligible levels; and female labor force participation could double to more than 40 percent. To reap these gains, universal access to digital services is crucial, as is their widespread use for economic purposes. The book explores how fast the region could approach universal coverage, whether targeting the rollout of digital infrastructure services makes a difference, and what is needed to increase the use of digital payment tools. The authors find that targeting underserved populations and areas can accelerate the achievement of universal access, while fostering competition and improving the functioning of financial and telecommunications sectors can encourage the adoption of digital technologies. In addition, building societal trust in the government and in related institutions

such as banks and financial services is critical for fostering the increased use of digital payment tools.
