

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910825681803321
Autore	Kireyev Alexei
Titolo	The Macroeconomics of Remittances : : The Case of Tajikistan / / Alexei Kireyev
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2006
ISBN	1-4623-2560-2 1-4527-3199-3 1-283-51643-8 9786613828880 1-4519-0798-2
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (26 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Soggetti	Emigrant remittances - Tajikistan - Econometric models Labor market - Tajikistan Aggregate Factor Income Distribution Banking Banks and Banking Banks and banking Banks Commercial banks Depository Institutions Emigration and Immigration Emigration and immigration Exports and Imports Income economics Income International economics International finance International Migration Labor economics Labor Economics: General Labor Labour Macroeconomics Micro Finance Institutions Migration Migration, immigration & emigration Mortgages

Remittances
Tajikistan, Republic of

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"January 2006."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 23-24).
Nota di contenuto	""Contents""; ""I. INTRODUCTION""; ""II. LABOR MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES IN TAJIKISTAN""; ""III. THE MACROECONOMIC IMPACT OF REMITTANCES""; ""IV. CONCLUSIONS""; ""V. APPENDIX I. POSSIBLE THEORETICAL TREATMENT OF REMITTANCES""; ""VI. REFERENCES""
Sommario/riassunto	The paper seeks to assess the macroeconomic implications of large-scale inward remittances for a small open economy. By including remittances in several standard models, the paper concludes that the overall macroeconomic impact of remittances is likely to be ambiguous. The impact depends on the structural characteristics of the receiving country, in particular its consumption and investment patterns, and its capacity to manage large financial inflows. As data deficiencies and methodological problems associated with remittances preclude crosscountry empirical investigation, the paper illustrates these findings with data on Tajikistan, where remittances as a share of GDP are among the highest in the world. The paper also evaluates the pros and cons of remittances in a broader political economy context.
