. Record Nr. Autore Titolo Pubbl/distr/st	ampa	UNINA9910828558803321 Mongardini Joannes Grants, Remittances, and the Equilibrium Real Exchange Rate in Sub- Saharan African Countries / / Joannes Mongardini, Brett Rayner Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2009
ISBN		1-4623-0431-1 1-4527-1072-4 1-4518-7222-4 9786612842962 1-282-84296-X
Edizione		[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica		1 online resource (29 p.)
Collana		IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)		RaynerBrett
Disciplina		338.9669
Soggetti		Subsidies - Africa, Sub-Saharan Foreign exchange rates - Africa, Sub-Saharan Balance of payments Currency Exports and Imports Foreign Aid Foreign Exchange Foreign exchange International economics International finance Real exchange rates Remittances Tanzania, United Republic of
Lingua di pub	blicazione	Inglese
Formato		Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliog	grafico	Monografia
Note general	i	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di biblio	grafia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto		Contents; I. Introduction; Figures; 1. The Scaling-up of Grants; II. Recent Literature; 2. The Scaling-up of Remittances; III. Data and Empirical Methodology; IV. Estimation Results; Tables; 1. Pooled Mean Group Estimates - Grants and Remittances; 2. Contribution of Fundamentals to Changes in ERER, 1980-2006; V. Concluding Remarks;

	References; Appendix; Appendix Tables; A1. Data Description and Sources; A2. Unit Root Tests; A3. Pooled Mean Group Estimates- Fundamentals; A4. Pooled Mean Group Estimates for Oil Exporters; Appendix Figures A1. Real Effective Exchange Rates and Equilibrium Real Exchange Rates, Non-oil Countries, 1980-2006A2. Real Exchange Rate Disequilibria, Non-oil Countries, 1980-2006 (in percent); A3. Equilibrium Real Exchange Rates and Real Exchanges Rates Oil Countries; A4. Real Exchange Rate Misalignments, Oil Countries (in percent)
Sommario/riassunto	This paper builds on the methodology developed by Chudik and Mongardini (2007) to estimate the relationship between grants and remittances and the equilibrium real exchange rate in Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries using panel techniques. The results indicate that grants and remittances are not associated, in the long run, with an appreciation of the real effective exchange in SSA and are therefore not likely to give rise to Dutch disease effects. These findings suggest that grants and remittances may be serving to ease supply constraints or boost productivity in the non-tradable sector in the recipient economies.