1. Record Nr. UNINA9910961370303321

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Titolo	Public Investment in Resource-Abundant Developing Countries / / Andrew Berg, Rafael Portillo, Susan Yang, Luis-Felipe Zanna
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2012
ISBN	9781475569964 1475569963 9781475549829 1475549822 9781283947893 1283947897
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (49 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers IMF working paper ; ; WP/12/274
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Disciplina	332.1;332.152
Soggetti	Public investments - Developing countries - Finance - Econometric models Natural resources - Developing countries Macroeconomics Public Finance Taxation Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development Investment Capital Intangible Capital Capacity Economic Growth of Open Economies One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures Other Public Investment and Capital Stock Macroeconomics: Consumption Saving Wealth Business Taxes and Subsidies National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General Public finance & taxation Public investment spending

Consumption taxes
Consumption
Private consumption
Expenditure
Taxes
National accounts
Public investments
Economics
Spendings tax
Expenditures, Public
Angola

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"November 2012" -- verso of t.p. At head of title: Research Department -- verso of t.p.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 42-47).
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; I. Introduction; II. Model Setup; A Households; B Firms; C The Government; D Some Market Clearing Conditions and Identities; III. Equilibrium and Calibration; A The CEMAC Region; B Angola; IV. Investing with a short revenue horizon; A Saving in a SWF vs. Investing in Public Capital; B Sustaining Public Capital; C Endogenous Depreciation of Public Capital; D The Sustainable Investing Approach; E Development without the Windfall; V. Investing Volatile Resource Revenue; A The Sustainable Investing Approach to Managing Volatility B Allocation between Investing and External SavingVI. Conclusion; Tables; 1 Baseline Parameter Calibration; 2 Welfare Comparison with All-Investing; 3 Stabilization Effects of the Sustainable Investing Approach; Figures; 1 CEMAC application: saving in a SWF vs. all-investing; 2 CEMAC application: all-investing and sustaining public capital by fiscal Adjustments through consumption taxes or transfers; 3 CEMAC application with constant depreciation rate of public capital: Saving in a SWF vs. all-investing; 4 CEMAC application: sustainable investing approach 5 CEMAC application: investing without a Resource Windfall 6 Angola application: conservative vs. aggressive scaling-up under sustainable investing; 7 Angola application: conservative vs. aggressive scaling-up With constant depreciation rate; Appendix I: Equilibrium and Optimality Conditions; References
Sommario/riassunto	Natural resource revenues provide a valuable source to finance public investment in developing countries, which frequently face borrowing constraints and tax revenue mobilization problems. This paper develops a dynamic stochastic small open economy model to analyze the macroeconomic effects of investing natural resource revenues, making explicit the role of pervasive features in these countries including public investment inefficiency, absorptive capacity constraints, Dutch disease, and financing needs to sustain capital. Revenue exhaustibility raises medium-term issues of how to sustain capital built during a windfall, while revenue volatility raises short-term concerns about macroeconomic instability. Using the model, country applications show how combining public investment with a resource

fund---a sustainable investing approach---can help address the macroeconomic problems associated with both exhaustibility and volatility. The applications also demonstrate how the model can be used to determine the appropriate magnitude of the investment scaling-up (accounting for the financing needs to sustain capital) and the adequate size of a stabilization fund (buffer).