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Collana	Regional Economic Outlook
Soggetti	Economic forecasting - Middle East Economic forecasting - Asia, Central Macroeconomics International Economics International Agreements and Observance International Organizations Foreign Exchange International institutions Economic & financial crises & disasters International organization Financial crises Currency crises
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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Acknowledgments; Assumptions and Conventions; Country and Regional Groupings; World Economic Outlook; MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA, AFGHANISTAN, AND PAKISTAN; MENAP Highlights; Tables; MENAP Region: Selected Economic Indicators, 2000-13; Region MOANAP: Principaux points; 1. MENAP Oil Exporters: Increase Resilience and Create Private-Sector Jobs; Oil GDP Growth Falling, Non-Oil GDP Growth Healthy; Figures; 1.1 2012 GDP Growth Boosted by Libya; 1.2 Non-Oil GDP Growth Healthy; Boxes; 1.1 Libya:

Moving Beyond the Revolution; Wage Increases Weaken Public Finances

1.3 Qatar Has Driven Gas Export Growth 1.4 Government Wage Bills Rising Fast; 1.5 Fiscal Positions Have Deteriorated; 1.2 What Is the 'Right' Surplus for the GCC?; A Sustained Large Drop in Oil Prices Is a Key Risk; 1.3 Outward Spillovers from a GDP Shock in the GCC Region; Expenditure Restraint Would Increase Resilience; 1.6 Fiscal Balances Sensitive to Oil Prices; 1.7 Fiscal Vulnerability Rising; 1.8 Probability that Oil Price Falls Below Fiscal Break even Price; Current Account Surpluses Sensitive to Oil Price; Inflation Developments Mixed; 1.9 Large Current Account Surpluses

1.10 Credit Growth Rising 1.11 Event Study of Oil Prices, 1970-2012; Renewed Bond Issuance; 1.12 GCC Sukuk Issuance Up; 1.13 GCC Bond Yields Down; Reforms for More Inclusive Growth; 1.4 Financial Spillovers to MENAP Oil Exporters; 1.14 Stock Markets Have Made Gains in 2012; 1.15 MENAP Oil Exporters: Restricted International Trade in Services; 1.16 Private-Sector Job Creation for GCC Nationals: High But Not Enough; Annex 1.1. The Natural Gas Market: Where Is It Heading?; Natural Gas Supply Is Meeting Demand; The Increasing Importance of Shale Gas

Benefits of Indexation to Oil, Regional Segmentation Annex 1.2. Inward Spillovers to MENA Countries from a GDP Shock in G3 Countries; Shock to Chinese GDP; Shock to U.S. GDP; Shock to Euro Area GDP; MENAP Oil Exporters: Selected Economic Indicators; 2. MENAP Oil Importers: Restore Macroeconomic Sustainability and Accelerate Growth; Downturn Continues in 2012, Possible Moderate Recovery in 2013; 2.1 Exports and Imports of Goods; 2.1 Syria's Crisis: Domestic Economic Impact and Regional Spillovers; Inflation Stable in Most Countries, But Concerns Rising

2.2 Real GDP Growth in 2012 Similar to 20112.3 Weak Recovery in 2013; 2.4 Inflationary Pressures; 2.2 The Economics of Political Transitions; External Deficits Widening, Reserve Buffers Diminished; 2.5 Exchange Rates Have Appreciated in Some Countries; 2.6 International Tourist Arrivals; 2.7 External Current Account Deficits Continue to Widen; 2.3 Recovering from a Downturn: Lessons from Past Business Cycles; Need for Greater Exchange Rate Flexibility; 2.8 International Issuance of Bonds, Equity, and Loans; 2.9 Official Financing Disbursed since Arab Awakening

2.10 Gross International Reserves Declining

Sommario/riassunto

The outlook for the Middle East and North Africa region is mixed. Oil-importing countries are witnessing tepid growth, and the moderate recovery expected in 2013 is subject to heightened downside risks. For the Arab countries in transition, ongoing political transitions also weigh on growth. With policy buffers largely eroded, the need for action on macroeconomic stabilization and growth-oriented reforms is becoming increasingly urgent. Countries will need to put in place safety nets to protect the poor and build consensus for some difficult fiscal choices. The region's oil exporters are expected to post solid growth in 2012, in part due to Libya's better-than-expected postwar recovery. In the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, robust growth is supported by expansionary fiscal policies and accommodative monetary conditions. In the Caucasus and Central Asia, the outlook remains favorable, reflecting high oil prices that are benefiting oil and gas exporters, supportive commodity prices and remittance inflows benefiting oil and gas importers, and, for both groups, moderate direct exposure to Europe. The positive outlook provides an opportunity to strengthen policy buffers to prepare for any downside risks.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910967508103321
Autore	Maguire Martin
Titolo	The civil service and the revolution in Ireland, 1912-1938 : 'shaking the blood-stained hand of Mr Collins' / / Martin Maguire
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Nota di contenuto	Copyright; Contents; Acknowledgements; Abbreviations; Introduction; 1. The civil service and the State in Ireland, 1912-18; 2. Dublin Castle in crisis, 1918-21; 3. The revolutionary State, partition and the civil service, 1920-21; 4. The Provisional Government and the civil service, 1922; 5. Cumann na nGaedheal and the civil service, 1923-32; 6. Fianna Fail and the civil service, 1932-38; Conclusion: the civil service, the State and the Irish revolution; Appendix: Dail Eireann civil service, January 1919 to January 1922; Select bibliography; Index
Sommario/riassunto	This book is a history of the Irish civil service and its response to revolutionary changes in the State. It examines the response of the civil service to the threat of partition, World War, the emergence of the revolutionary forces of Dail Eireann and the IRA through to the Civil War and the Irish Free State. Questioning the orthodox interpretation of

evolution rather than revolution in the administration of the State it throws new light on civil service organization in British-ruled Ireland, the process whereby Northern Ireland came into existence, the Dail Eireann administration in the War
