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Titolo	Controlling Capital? Legal Restrictions and the Asset Composition of International Financial Flows / / Mahir Binici, Michael Hutchison, Martin Schindler
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2009
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Altri autori (Persone)	HutchisonMichael SchindlerMartin
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Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Nota di contenuto	<p>Intro -- Table of Contents -- I. Introduction -- II. Literature Review --</p> <p>A. Individual Country Studies -- B. Multi-Country Studies -- III. Data and Methodology -- A. The Basic Framework -- B. Control Variables: Determinants of Capital Flows -- IV. Results -- A. Reference Results -- B. Asset Categories -- C. Inflows versus Outflows -- D. Composition of Capital Flows -- V. Extensions -- VI. Conclusion -- Tables -- 1. Descriptive Statistics -- 2. Aggregate Capital Flows and Controls -- 3. Disaggregated Capital Flows and Controls -- 4. Disaggregated Capital Flows and Controls: Composition Effects -- 5. Disaggregated Capital Flows and Simultaneous Inflow and Outflow Controls -- 6. Disaggregated Capital Flows, Controls and Country Groups -- 7. Disaggregated Capital Flows and Contemporaneous and Lagged -- Figures -- 1. International Financial Integration, 1970-2006 -- 2. The Composition of Capital Controls (sample average) -- 3. The Composition of Capital Controls (country level) -- Appendix Tables -- A1. List of Countries in the Data set -- A2. Data Description and Sources -- A3. Disaggregated Capital Flows and Controls -- A4. Disaggregated Capital Flows and Controls: Country and Time FE -- References.</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>How effective are capital account restrictions? We provide new answers based on a novel panel data set of capital controls, disaggregated by asset class and by inflows/outflows, covering 74 countries during 1995-2005. We find the estimated effects of capital controls to vary markedly across the types of capital controls, both by asset categories, by the direction of flows, and across countries' income levels. In particular, both debt and equity controls can substantially reduce outflows, with little effect on capital inflows, but only high-income countries appear able to effectively impose debt (outflow) controls. The results imply that capital controls can affect both the volume and the composition of capital flows.</p>

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910974606603321
Autore	Fine John V. A (John Van Antwerp), <1939->
Titolo	When ethnicity did not matter in the Balkans : a study of identity in pre-nationalist Croatia, Dalmatia, and Slavonia in the medieval and early-modern periods / / John V.A. Fine
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ann Arbor, MI : , : University of Michigan Press, , c2006
ISBN	1-282-59157-6 9786612591570 0-472-02560-0
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (669 p.)
Disciplina	305.8/0094972
Soggetti	National characteristics, Croatian Ethnicity - Croatia Croatia History To 1102 Croatia History 1102-1527 Croatia History 1527-1918
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 569-626) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Contents -- Maps -- Introduction -- One: The Setting, Including the Slavic and Croat Migrations -- Two: Croats and Slavs to 1102 -- Three: Slavonia, Dalmatia, and "Velebitia" after 1102 -- Four: Perceptions of Slavs, Illyrians, and Croats, 1500 to 1600 -- Five: Perceptions of Slavs, Illyrians, and Croats in Dalmatia, Dubrovnik, and Croatia Proper, 1600 to 1800 -- Six: Slavonia, 1600 to 1800 -- Conclusions -- Monarchs of Croatia to 1800 by Ian Mladjov -- Simplified Genealogy of the Frankapans, Šubić, and Zrinski -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	This is history as it should be written. In When Ethnicity Did Not Matter in the Balkans, a logical advancement on his earlier studies, Fine has successfully tackled a fascinating historical question, one having broad political implications for our own times. Fine's approach is to demonstrate how ideas of identity and self-identity were invented and evolved in medieval and early-modern times. At the same time, this book can be read as a critique of twentieth-century historiography-and

this makes Fine's contribution even more valuable. This book is an original, much-needed contribution to the field of Balkan studies. - Steve Rapp, Associate Professor of Caucasian, Byzantine, and Eurasian History, and Director, Program in World History and Cultures

Department of History, Georgia State University Atlanta When Ethnicity Did Not Matter in the Balkans is a study of the people who lived in what is now Croatia during the Middle Ages (roughly 600-1500) and the early-modern period (1500-1800), and how they identified themselves and were identified by others. John V. A. Fine, Jr., advances the discussion of identity by asking such questions as: Did most, some, or any of the population of that territory see itself as Croatian? If some did not, to what other communities did they consider themselves to belong? Were the labels attached to a given person or population fixed or could they change? And were some people members of several different communities at a given moment? And if there were competing identities, which identities held sway in which particular regions? In When Ethnicity Did Not Matter in the Balkans, Fine investigates the identity labels (and their meaning) employed by and about the medieval and early-modern population of the lands that make up present-day Croatia. Religion, local residence, and narrow family or broader clan all played important parts in past and present identities. Fine, however, concentrates chiefly on broader secular names that reflect attachment to a city, region, tribe or clan, a labeled people, or state. The result is a magisterial analysis showing us the complexity of pre-national identity in Croatia, Dalmatia, and Slavonia. There can be no question that the medieval and early-modern periods were pre-national times, but Fine has taken a further step by demonstrating that the medieval and early-modern eras in this region were also pre-ethnic so far as local identities are concerned. The back-projection of twentieth-century forms of identity into the pre-modern past by patriotic and nationalist historians has been brought to light. Though this back-projection is not always misleading, it can be; Fine is fully cognizant of the danger and has risen to the occasion to combat it while frequently remarking in the text that his findings for the Balkans have parallels elsewhere.

John V. A. Fine, Jr. is Professor of History at the University of Michigan.