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KEY=RESEARCH - JANIYA ENGLISH

SCIENCE FICTIONS

EXPOSING FRAUD, BIAS, NEGLIGENCE AND HYPE IN SCIENCE

Random House 'Required reading for everyone' Adam Rutherford Shortlisted for the Royal Society Science Book Prize 2021 Medicine, education, psychology, economics - wherever it really matters, we look to science for guidance. But what if science itself can't always be relied on? In this vital investigation, Stuart Ritchie reveals the disturbing flaws in today's science that undermine our understanding of the world and threaten human lives. With bias, careless mistakes and even outright forgery influencing everything from austerity economics to the anti-vaccination movement, he proposes vital remedies to save and protect science - this most valuable of human endeavours - from itself. * With a new afterword by the author * 'Thrilling... Reminds us that another world is possible' The Times, Books of the Year 'Excellent... We need better science. That's why books like this are so important' Evening Standard

RESEARCH PAPER

URBAN COMPETITION AND URBAN CRISIS. NO. 7/06

GLOBAL CRISIS, REMITTANCES, AND POVERTY IN ASIA

Asian Development Bank This publication presents a comprehensive discussion on the impact of the global financial crisis (2008-2009) on certain Asian economies at different levels of analysis---showcasing cross-country regression, computable general equilibrium modeling, and microeconomic modeling for Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. Using different measures of remittances, cross-country regression analyses suggest that a 10% increase in remittances leads to a 3%-4% rise in real gross domestic product per capita. At the same time, the analyses show that remittances exert a negative impact on aggregate poverty. Moreover, these money transfers from abroad exert important impacts on the macroeconomy that include improving external current accounts, alleviating debt burdens, appreciation of domestic currencies, and moderating inflation.

BURUNDI: A GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF A POTENTIAL CRISIS AREA

GEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PAPER

CRISIS TRANSMISSION IN THE GLOBAL BANKING NETWORK

International Monetary Fund We study the transmission of financial sector shocks across borders through international bank connections. For this purpose, we use data on long-term interbank loans among more than 6,000 banks during 1997-2012 to construct a yearly global network of interbank exposures. We estimate the effect of direct (first-degree) and indirect (second-degree) exposures to countries experiencing systemic banking crises on bank profitability and loan supply. We find that direct exposures to crisis countries squeeze banks' profit margins, thereby reducing their returns. Indirect exposures to crisis countries enhance this effect, while indirect exposures to non-crisis countries mitigate it. Furthermore, crisis exposures have real effects in that they reduce banks' supply of domestic and cross-border loans. Our results, based on a large global sample, support the notion that interconnected financial systems facilitate shock transmission.

FOREIGN BANK SUBSIDIARIES' DEFAULT RISK DURING THE GLOBAL CRISIS

WHAT FACTORS HELP INSULATE AFFILIATES FROM THEIR PARENTS?

International Monetary Fund This paper examines the association between the default risk of foreign bank subsidiaries in developing countries and their parents during the global financial crisis, with the purpose of determining the size and sign of this correlation and, more importantly, understanding what factors can help insulate affiliates from their parents. We find evidence of a significant and robust positive correlation between parent banks' and foreign subsidiaries' default risk. This correlation is lower for subsidiaries that have a higher share of retail deposit funding and that are more independently managed from their parents. Host country bank regulations also influence the extent to which shocks to the parents affect the subsidiaries' default risk. In particular, the correlation between the default risk of subsidiaries and their parents is lower for subsidiaries operating in countries that impose higher capital, reserve, provisioning, and disclosure requirements, and tougher restrictions on bank activities.

UNDERSTANDING THE POVERTY IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

World Bank Publications Using data from household and labor force surveys, this study documents the effects of the 2008-09 global financial crisis on poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, the social protection policy responses activated, and a macro-micro modeling of crisis/no-crisis scenarios for Mexico and Brazil.

STUDIES IN CRISIS BEHAVIOR

Transaction Publishers This volume, a collection of thirteen papers, presents a new approach to the study of international crisis behavior of individual states. The opening essay, by the editor, sets out the terms of reference in the form of a model, research question, and three tables defining the attributes of the crisis actor, the dimensions of the crisis, and the characteristics of the crisis decisional unit. The following nine papers are in-depth studies of individual actor-crises which occurred between the years 1939 and 1976. These cases represent small, medium, and large states with different economic and military capabilities and span the entire globe--Europe, North and Central America, South and Southeast Asia, and the Middle East. Preliminary comparative findings for the nine "vertical" studies are then summarized. Initial findings on "horizontal" research, offering systematic comparisons on patterns of behavior in Middle East crisis, comprise the final paper in the group of empirical studies. The volume concludes with two papers--one on the quality of decision making, and the other a review of the literature on crisis anticipation, decision making, and management. The papers in this volume originally appeared in the Jerusalem Journal of International Relations.

RESEARCH FOR THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS- SYMPOSIUM- MEETING- PAPERS- AAAS.

RESEARCH ANTHOLOGY ON MANAGING CRISIS AND RISK COMMUNICATIONS

IGI Global In times of crisis, it is crucial that information is disseminated quickly and accurately to the appropriate channels. In today's technological world, there is a plethora of misinformation that can negatively sway individuals and provide them with false reports. To ensure information is distributed appropriately, organizations must implement a plan to ensure their communication is effective. Further study on the best practices and challenges of managing crisis and risk communications is required to ensure organizations are prepared. The Research Anthology on Managing Crisis and Risk Communications discusses strategies and tactics to effectively manage communication in times of crisis and considers the difficulties associated with maintaining a clear line of information. The book also provides an overview of the potential future directions for this field to improve communications moving forward. Covering key topics such as misinformation, technology, leadership, and human health, this major reference work is ideal for managers, business owners, organization leaders, industry professionals, government officials, policymakers, researchers, academicians, scholars, practitioners, instructors, and students.

TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE GLOBAL CRISIS

International Labour Organisation With reference to Developing countries.

HISTORY AND FINANCIAL CRISIS

LESSONS FROM THE 20TH CENTURY

Routledge One striking weaknesses of our financial architecture, which helped bring on and perhaps deepen the Panic of 2008, is an inadequate appreciation of the past. Information about how the system functioned and the reliability of organizations and institutional controls were drawn from a relatively narrow group of recent examples. History and Financial Crisis: Lessons from the 20th Century is an attempt to broaden the range of historical sources used by policy makers to understand and treat financial crises. Many recent discussions of the 2008 panic and the economic turmoil have found the situation to either be unprecedented or greatly similar to that of 1931. However, the book's wide range of contributors suggest that the economic crisis of 2008 cannot be categorised in this way. This book was originally published as a special issue of Business History.

SOVEREIGN DEBT AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

WILL THIS TIME BE DIFFERENT?

World Bank Publications The book presents and discusses policy-relevant research on the current debt challenges which developing, emerging market and developed countries face. Its value added lies in the integrated approach of drawing on theoretical research and evidence from practitioners' experience in developing and emerging market countries.

CRISIS COMMUNICATION IN CHINA

STRATEGIES TAKEN BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND ONLINE PUBLIC OPINION

Emerald Group Publishing Crisis Communication in China examines crisis communication strategies taken by the Chinese government during public crises and discusses how the public react to these strategies, exploring the cultural context and the development of digital media as critical factors underlying the strategies adopted.

AN ANATOMY OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

BLOWING TUMBLEWEED

Anthem Press How did the US financial crisis snowball into USD 15 trillion global losses? This book offers a clear synthesis and original analysis of the various factors that led to the financial crisis of 2007-2010 - namely, an asset price bubble and excessive leverage. The focus is on the ingredients of and dynamics within the international financial system, and as such is the most comprehensive publication in scope to date in terms of market, country and instrument coverage. In addition to its thorough dissection of the causes and consequences of the most calamitous financial crisis in the past seventy years, the author also debates 'the way forward', including regulatory challenges, proposed changes and critique, and early warning systems.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS

IMPACTS, TRANSMISSION AND RECOVERY

Edward Elgar Publishing In 2008, the global economy experienced the most severe crash since World War II. A sharp collapse in international trade followed, leaving no country on the globe immune to a sequence of economic shocks. This timely book explores many of the key issues raised in the wake of the global economic crisis and provides an in-depth analysis of crisis transmission to emerging markets. The expert contributors compare the recent crisis with earlier crises, explore international aspects of the crisis from the perspectives of markets and trade, and examine macroeconomic policy responses. In so doing, they address important questions including: How did this crisis differ from those suffered previously? How and why did flaws in financial markets contribute to the crisis? How important were global imbalances and global overheating in explaining the global meltdown? Did different pre-crisis fundamentals generate different post-crisis performances? And, how severe were the economic shocks to countries such as Korea and other emerging economies? Academics, students and policymakers in the fields of economics, international economics, finance money and banking and Asian studies will find this book to be a thought-provoking and stimulating read.

POST-CRISIS BANK BEHAVIOR

LESSONS FROM MERCOSUR

International Monetary Fund Did the occurrence of systemic banking crises in the 1990s and 2000s significantly alter the behavior of banks in the Mercosur? The objective of this paper is to answer this question by analyzing changes in bank behavior after crises in the Mercosur region. To our knowledge, this is the first paper to apply the convergence methodology-which is common in the growth literature-to post-crisis bank behavior. Using a panel dataset of commercial banks during the period 1990-2006, we analyze the impact of crises on four sets of financial indicators of bank behavior-profitability, maturity preference, credit supply, and risk. The paper finds that most indicators of bank behavior, such as profitability, in fact revert to previous or more normal levels. However, a key finding of the paper is that private sector intermediation is significantly reduced for prolonged periods of time and that high levels excess liquidity persist well after the crisis.

KOREAN CRISIS AND RECOVERY

International Monetary Fund Edited by David T. Coe and Se-Jik Kim, this volume contains papers presented at a May 2001 conference in Seoul sponsored by the IMF and the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy on the Korean Crisis and Recovery. The papers examine the response to the 1997 crisis, its long-term impact on growth, and the state of financial and corporate sector reforms. Authors include academics, Korean policymakers, and IMF and World Bank staff involved in the Korean program.

POLICY RESEARCH PAPER COVID-19 AND AFRICAN AIRLINES

OVERCOMING A LIQUIDITY CRISIS

THE EURO AREA AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

Cambridge University Press The financial crisis of 2007-10 has presented a number of key policy challenges for those concerned with the long-term stability of the euro area. It has shown that price stability as provided by the European Central Bank is not enough to guarantee financial stability, and exposed fault lines in governance and deficiencies in the architecture of the financial supervisory and regulatory framework. This book addresses these and other issues, including why the crisis affected some countries more than others, whether the euro is still attractive for new EU states, and what policy changes and structural reforms, both macro and micro, should be undertaken to ensure its future viability. Written by a team of leading academic and central bank economists, the book also includes chapters on the cross-country incidence of the crisis, the Irish crisis and ECB monetary policy during the crisis, and studies on Spain, the Baltics, Slovakia and Slovenia.

A STUDY OF CRISIS

University of Michigan Press As the twentieth century draws to a close, it is time to look back on an epoch of widespread turmoil, including two world wars, the end of the colonial era in world history, and a large number of international crises and conflicts. This book is designed to shed light on the causes and consequences of military-security crises since the end of World War I, in every region, across diverse economic and political regimes, and cultures. The primary aim of this volume is to uncover patterns of crises, conflicts and wars and thereby to contribute to the advancement of international peace and world order. The culmination of more than twenty years of research by Michael Brecher and Jonathan Wilkenfeld, the book analyzes crucial themes about crisis, conflict, and war and presents systematic knowledge about more than 400 crises, thirty-one protracted conflicts and almost 900 state participants. The authors explore many aspects of conflict, including the ethnic dimension, the effect of different kinds of political regimes--notably the question whether democracies are more peaceful than authoritarian regimes, and the role of violence in crisis management. They employ both case studies and aggregate data analysis in a Unified Model of Crisis to focus on two levels of analysis--hostile interactions among states, and the behavior of decision-makers who must cope with the challenge posed by a threat to values, time pressure, and the increased likelihood that military hostilities will engulf them. This book will appeal to scholars in history, political science, sociology, and economics as well as policy makers interested in the causes and effects of crises in international relations. The rich data sets will serve researchers for years to come as they probe additional aspects of crisis, conflict and war in international relations. Michael Brecher is R. B. Angus Professor of Political Science, McGill University. Jonathan Wilkenfeld is Professor and Chair of the Department of Government and Politics, University of Maryland. They are the coauthors of *Crisis in the Twentieth Century: A Handbook of International Crisis*, among other books and articles.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESEARCH PAPERS AVAILABLE

THE HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL CRISIS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH

John Wiley & Sons The Handbook of International Crisis Communication Research articulates a broader understanding of crisis communication, discussing the theoretical, methodological, and practical implications of domestic and transnational crises, featuring the work of global scholars from a range of sub-disciplines and related fields. Provides the first integrative international perspective on crisis communication Articulates a broader understanding of crisis communication, which includes work from scholars in journalism, public relations, audience research, psychology, political science, sociology, economics, anthropology, and international communication Explores the topic from cross-national and cross-cultural crisis communication approaches Includes research and scholars from countries around the world and representing all regions Discusses a broad range of crisis types, such as war, terrorism, natural disasters, pandemic, and organizational crises

RESOLVING SYSTEMIC FINANCIAL CRISES

POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS

World Bank Publications "Claessens, Klingebiel, and Laeven analyze the role of institutions in resolving systemic banking crises for a broad sample of countries. Banking crises are fiscally costly, especially when policies like substantial liquidity support, explicit government guarantees on financial institutions' liabilities, and forbearance from prudential regulations are used. Higher fiscal outlays do not, however, accelerate the recovery from a crisis. Better institutions-- less corruption, improved law and order, legal system, and bureaucracy-- do. The authors find these results to be relatively robust to estimation techniques, including controlling for the effects of a poor institutional environment on the likelihood of financial crisis and the size of fiscal costs. Their results suggest that countries should use strict policies to resolve a crisis and use the crisis as an opportunity to implement medium-term structural reforms, which will also help avoid future systemic crises. This paper-- a product of the Financial Sector Operations and Policy Department-- is part of a larger effort in the department to study financial crisis resolution"-- World Bank web site.

DOES MONETARY POLICY STABILIZE THE EXCHANGE RATE FOLLOWING A CURRENCY CRISIS?

International Monetary Fund This paper provides evidence on the relationship between monetary policy and the exchange rate in the aftermath of currency crises. It analyzes a large data set of currency crises in 80 countries for the period 1980-98. The main question addressed is: Can monetary policy increase the probability of reversing a postcrisis undervaluation through nominal appreciation rather than higher inflation? We find that tight monetary policy facilitates the reversal of currency undervaluation through nominal appreciation. When the economy also faces a banking crisis, the results are not robust: depending on the specification, tight monetary policies may not have the same effect.

CORPORATE LEVERAGE, BANKRUPTCY, AND OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT IN POST-CRISIS EAST ASIA

International Monetary Fund Different levels of corporate leverage are used in this paper to help explain the wide range of post-crisis output adjustment across East Asia. In the model developed here, highly leveraged firms facing a cutoff of capital inflows are threatened by bankruptcy. These firms respond by eliminating investment and selling their capital goods-at a discount-to try to stay afloat. Lower investment and wasteful capital sales shrink the aggregate capital stock, trigger deflationary pressures, and contract overall output. The available data are broadly consistent with the assumptions and predictions of the model.

INTERNATIONAL MACROECONOMICS IN THE WAKE OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS

Springer This book collects selected articles addressing several currently debated issues in the field of international macroeconomics. They focus on the role of the central banks in the debate on how to come to terms with the long-term decline in productivity growth, insufficient aggregate demand, high economic uncertainty and growing inequalities following the global financial crisis. Central banks are of considerable importance in this debate since understanding the sluggishness of the recovery process as well as its implications for the natural interest rate are key to assessing output gaps and the monetary policy stance. The authors argue that a more dynamic domestic and external aggregate demand helps to raise the inflation rate, easing the constraint deriving from the zero lower bound and allowing monetary policy to depart from its current ultra-accommodative position. Beyond macroeconomic factors, the book also discusses a supportive financial environment as a precondition for the rebound of global economic activity, stressing that understanding capital flows is a prerequisite for economic-policy decisions.

CAPITAL FLOWS WITHOUT CRISIS?

RECONCILING CAPITAL MOBILITY AND ECONOMIC STABILITY

Psychology Press The last decade of the 20th century has seen a massive increase in international capital flows to emerging markets. This development has offered both opportunities and risks. This volume examines the challenges and options facing policymakers today.

PEACE & CONFLICT RESEARCH

SAGE Publications, Incorporated

THE IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS ON EMERGING FINANCIAL MARKETS

Emerald Group Publishing The Global Financial Crisis of 2007-2009 has highlighted the resilience of the financial markets and economies from the developing world. This title investigates and assesses the impact and response to the crisis from an emerging markets perspective including asset pricing, contagion, financial intermediation, market structure and regulation.

CHALLENGES TO ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE IN THE FACE OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

World Bank Publications This report addresses the core components of enterprise activity, namely, the factors of production and the public infrastructure to support them. In the period just before the financial crisis, a number of elements, such as access to finance, skills and education of labor, and infrastructure emerged as important obstacles to enterprise growth. The aggregate level of enterprise activity and its productivity largely depend on the availability and quality of these components. The relative importance of these obstacles has evolved over time, reflecting structural reforms and progress in improving the business environment. Some of these constraints may have eased because of the crisis, but their presence during a period of economic growth suggests that there are important, unfinished structural reforms among countries in the ECA region. This report explores the impact of these constraints on firm performance in 29 Eastern European and Central Asian countries. The results show that enterprises in the region face varying levels of pressure depending on their features, location, resources directly accessible to them, and characteristics of country governance and regulatory frameworks. The report takes stock of enterprise sector performance along these three key dimensions near the end of two decades of the transition process. It is therefore critical to understand where firms in these countries stand now in terms of their relative access to finance, labor markets and quality of labor, and infrastructure capacity.

LESSONS FROM THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND OUR ECONOMIC FUTURE

John Wiley & Sons The world's best financial minds help us understand today's financial crisis With so much information saturating the market for the everyday investor, trying to understand why the economic crisis happened and what needs to be done to fix it can be daunting. There is a real need, and demand, from both investors and the financial community to obtain answers as to what really happened and why. *Lessons from the Financial Crisis* brings together the leading minds in the worlds of finance and academia to dissect the crisis. Divided into three comprehensive sections-The Subprime Crisis; The Global Financial Crisis; and Law, Regulation, the Financial Crisis, and The Future-this book puts the events that have transpired in perspective, and offers valuable insights into what we must do to avoid future missteps. Each section is comprised of chapters written by experienced contributors, each with his or her own point of view, research, and conclusions Examines the market collapse in detail and explores safeguards to stop future crises Encompasses the most up-to-date analysis from today's leading financial minds We currently face a serious economic crisis, but in understanding it, we can overcome the challenges it presents. This well-rounded resource offers the best chance to get through the current situation and learn from our mistakes.

THE IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS ON EAST ASIA

POLICY RESPONSES FROM FOUR ECONOMIES

Edward Elgar Publishing This insightful book explores the economic conditions and policy response of four major East Asian economies in the wake of the 2008 global economic crisis. Written by a distinguished group of Asian social scientists, this study summarizes and synthesizes the economic impacts of the crisis on individual countries and their policy response over the past few years, and in particular carefully scrutinizes the immediate and remote causes of the crisis. It not only offers an assessment of the impacts of the crisis, and identifies specific country measures that can be undertaken to stabilize the situation, but also looks at the crisis from three important economic perspectives: that of a healthy fiscal system, international trade, and the energy market. This insightful research monograph will be gratefully received by academics in economics and development studies as well as public policy think tanks. Government economic planning agencies in emerging countries, as well as international economic organizations and institutions such as World Bank and United Nations will also find plenty of key insights and important information in this path-breaking book.

ANATOMY OF A CRISIS: THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SURGING FOOD PRICES

Intl Food Policy Res Inst

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN TIMES OF CRISIS

Columbia University Press This title revisits the causes of the 2008 global economic collapse, re-evaluating the international response to the crisis and suggesting more effective approaches to development cooperation. It explains how leading governments undertook extraordinary measures to offset the 2008 economic crisis, shoring up financial institutions, stimulating demand to reverse recession and rebalancing budgets to alleviate sovereign debt. The book argues that these measures were effective because they were coordinated internationally and were matched with sweeping global financial reforms.

CRISIS AND CONTAGION IN EAST ASIA

NINE LESSONS

World Bank Publications Currency and banking crises such as those originating in Mexico (1994), Thailand (1997), and the Russian Federation (1998) tend to be associated and often take place together across countries. The East Asian experience was a fruitful laboratory for examining key questions. For example: How did contagion occur so extensively, and why was it so devastating? Did policy responses to crises and contagion minimize their impact on the real economy? What type of international financial architecture is needed to prevent and manage crises and contagion?

BANK CREDIT DURING THE 2008 FINANCIAL CRISIS

A CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON

International Monetary Fund This paper empirically estimates the main determinants of bank credit growth during the 2008 financial crisis. Using a sample covering over 80 countries, this paper finds that larger bank credit booms prior to the crisis and lower GDP growth of trading partners are among the most important determinants of the post-crisis bank credit slowdown. Structural variables such as financial depth and integration were also relevant. Finally, countercyclical monetary policy and liquidity played a critical role in alleviating bank credit contraction after the 2008 financial crisis, suggesting that countries should pursue appropriate institutional and macroeconomic frameworks conducive to countercyclical monetary policies.

LOCAL IMPACTS OF A GLOBAL CRISIS: FOOD PRICE TRANSMISSION AND POVERTY IMPACTS IN GHANA

Intl Food Policy Res Inst

GLOBALIZATION IN AN AGE OF CRISIS

MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

University of Chicago Press Along with its painful economic costs, the financial crisis of 2008 raised concerns over the future of international policy making. As in recessions past, new policy initiatives emerged, approaches that placed greater importance on protecting national interests than promoting international economic cooperation. Whether in fiscal or monetary policies, the control of currencies and capital flows, the regulation of finance, or the implementation of protectionist policies and barriers to trade, there has been an almost worldwide trend toward the prioritizing of national economic security. But what are the underlying economic causes of this trend, and what can economic research reveal about the possible consequences? Prompted by these questions, Robert C. Feenstra and Alan M. Taylor have brought together top researchers with policy makers and practitioners whose contributions consider the ways in which the global economic order might address the challenges of globalization that have arisen over the last two decades and that have been intensified by the recent crisis. Chapters in this volume consider the critical linkages between issues, including exchange rates, global imbalances, and financial regulation, and plumb the political and economic outcomes of past policies for what they might tell us about the future of the global economic cooperation.

EAST ASIA IN CRISIS

FROM BEING A MIRACLE TO NEEDING ONE?

Routledge The current economic crisis in East Asia is unprecedented in world economic history. It seemed the economic strength of the region, until very recently, would just keep growing. Now, the macroeconomic achievements of Asia are under threat and the economies of North America and Europe are feeling the results. This book brings together the thoughts of leading experts on the Asian economy and provides a broad and thorough analysis of the situation. It provides case studies from fourteen countries in the region, how the crisis developed and affected them, and the response from governments. There are other non-country specific chapters with a strong theoretical content which address issues such as causation, how such a crisis should be handled, how it might be avoided in the future, and the likely implications for on-going deregulatory and other economic reforms. This is an important authoritative account of one of the most extraordinary economic events and provides a broad synthesis of case studies and theoretical approaches from a variety of researchers with an intimate knowledge of the region.