

Business & Economics articles Links (November 2012)

1.

Title: [Why has China succeeded? And why it will continue to do so](#)

Authors: Felipe, Jesus; Kumar, Utsav; Usui, Norio; and Abdon, Arnelyn

Source: [Cambridge Journal of Economics. Advance Access](#) (DOI: 10.1093/cje/bes058), published Online: 6 November 2012, Vol. 36, 6

Abstract: Asian Development Bank. Jesus Felipe is also research associate with the Cambridge Centre for Economic & Public Policy, University of Cambridge, UK; the Centre of Full Employment and Equity, University of Newcastle, Australia; the Center for Full Employment and Price Stability, University of Missouri-Kansas City, USA; and the Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, New York. We are grateful to Ha-Joon Chang, Justin Lin and Thomas Rawski for their very useful comments. Two referees of this journal also provided very helpful suggestions. The usual disclaimer applies. This paper represents the views of the authors and not those of the Asian Development Bank, those of its Executive Directors or of the member countries that they represent.

Note: *Advance access, published online, November 6, 2012.*

Database: *Oxford Journals Online*

2.

Title: [The Third Industrial Revolution](#)

Authors: Rothkopf, David

Source: *Foreign Policy*, November 2012, Vol. 196, p. 88, 87

Abstract: The US economy has, in the past 150 years, seen stunning changes. It has gone from agrarian to industrialized, from primarily rural to primarily urban and suburban -- from one in which primarily men worked to one in which by 2010 more than half of professional workers were women, from one in which most people did not complete high school to one in which 40% of 18- to 24-year-olds are enrolled in college, from one in which most American companies made their money in the US to one in which about half the sales of S&P 500 companies come from other countries. Protectionism that may have worked in the 19th century proved a calamity by the early 20th. Gold-based currencies were ultimately replaced by fiat alternatives. Perhaps with election seasons and leadership changes behind people, world leaders will be able to begin discussing what the transition to this new economy will entail.

Database: *ABI/INFORM Complete*

3.

Title: [Eurozone Crisis and Its Solutions: Some Thoughts about Parallel Currency Regime](#)

Authors: Rusek, Antonin

Source: *International Business Research*; 2012, Vol.5, 10, p. 11-18

Abstract: European crisis arrived at the crossroad. The preservation of the Eurozone in its current shape and scale implies economic changes which are increasingly resented by nations on the Mediterranean littoral - those most affected by the crisis. Alternative policies of monetary and fiscal expansion threaten the EU members north of Alps by both devastating inflation and, given their demographics, the social justice and wellbeing. However, the restructuring of the Eurozone implies short to medium term undesirable consequences. This paper suggests that the introduction of the parallel currency alongside the Euro in most affected counties may be a solution which preserves the current scope and scale of the Eurozone, mitigates the impact of "southern" adjustment and reduces the Eurozone-wide impact of needed financial restructuring. [PUBLICATION ABSTRACT]

Database: *ABI/INFORM Complete*

4.

Title: [Biodiversity, poverty, and development](#)

Authors: Palmer, Charles and Di Falco, Salvatore

Source: *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*; Spring2012, [Volume 28, Issue 1](#), Pp. 48-68.

Abstract: Biodiversity is crucial for the production of a range of marketed and non-marketed ecosystem goods and services. This paper reviews the empirical evidence for the role of terrestrial biodiversity and biodiversity conservation in economic development and poverty, at both the macro (e.g. country) and micro (e.g. farm) scales. It first examines general relationships between biodiversity and economic development before showing how biodiversity influences ecosystem services. Second, future scenarios and challenges for biodiversity and development are examined, given projections for further changes in global population, economic growth, and consumption. Third, the relationship between biodiversity protection and incomes is investigated. Two specific policies, protected areas and bioprospecting, are reviewed with respect to their impacts on the welfare of the resource-dependent poor. In conclusion, improvements in policy design and implementation could help minimize the possibility of earth's sixth mass extinction event, at least within a few generations, while ensuring that the poor are not made worse off as a result of policy implementation.

Database: *Oxford Journals Online*

5.

Title: [The World Economy](#)
Alternative Title: [World Outlook](#)

Authors: Armstrong, Angus; with Aurélie Delannoy, Tatiana Fic, Dawn Holland, Ian Hurst, Iana Liadze, Katerina Lisenkova, Ali Orazgani and Paweł Paluchowski

Source: *National Institute Economic Review*; October 2012, Vol. 222, No. 1, F11-F16

Abstract: World growth is expected to remain below trend at 3.1 per cent in 2012 and 3.4 per cent in 2013. The Euro Area is forecast to contract by 0.5 per cent this year and grow only marginally next year with unemployment reaching 'depression-era' rates in some periphery economies. The US is likely to grow by 2 per cent in each year. Growth in Brazil, Russia, India and China will be below long-term potential next year, although 'hard-landings' will be avoided; the impact on advanced economies will be offset by a large gain in competitiveness. Debt to GDP ratios in OECD countries will, on average, be higher in 2014 than at present.

Note: **Additional articles:** [Prospects for individual economies](#); [Appendix A: Summary of key forecast assumptions](#); [Appendix B: Forecast detail](#)

Database: *SAGE Journals Online*

6.

Title: [GLOBAL CFO From Scorekeeper to Strategist](#)

Authors: Corson, Myles; Miyagawa, Tomohiro

Source: *Financial Executive*; Nov2012, Vol. 28 Issue 9, p20-23

Abstract: The article looks at the role of the corporate chief financial officer (CFO) as of 2012. It discusses the results of surveys and interviews with CFOs from numerous countries conducted by accounting firm Ernst & Young. The authors focus on an ongoing trend toward an expansion of the CFO's role beyond traditional financial management to include strategic planning and other functions, a trend spurred by factors including the 2008 global financial crisis. They present comments from CFOs from companies including athletic footwear firm Nike Inc. and industrial supply firm W. W. Grainger. Other topics include communication and other soft skills, and CFOs' relationships with other executives in a firm.

Database: *Business Source Complete*

7.

Title: [Creative chaos? Globalization, agglomeration and the metropolis](#)

Authors: Cole, Sam

Source: *Journal of Economic Geography*; November 2012, [Volume 12, Issue 6](#), Pp. 1217-1238.

Abstract: This article offers a formal macro-economic exposition of a creativity-driven metropolitan-region located within the global context of abundance of capital, demand, information, and uncertainty. It draws on recent literature and US data to estimate a nonlinear relationship between the global risk-reward premium and the size of a metropolitan region's creative labor force. The model offers criteria for interpreting each stage of the creative metro life cycle, including the conditions for creative take-off, a period of extraordinarily high rates of growth and the potential for instability with congestion and maturity. The article concludes with a discussion of the policy-relevant findings, limitations, extensions and mitigation.

Database: *Oxford Journals Online*

8.

Title: [On the identity of social capital and the social capital of identity](#)

Authors: Christoforou, Asimina

Source: [Cambridge Journal of Economics Advance Access](#) (DOI: 10.1093/cje/bes059), published Online: 8 November 2012, Vol. 36, 6

Abstract: In contemporary economics, social capital is identified by some with norms and networks that enhance trust, reciprocity and cooperation for the production of public goods. But critics claim that social capital is principally of individualist origin and provides solid ground for the subordination of labour by capital. We argue that, despite neoclassical (mis)treatments, more socialised conceptions of social capital address individuals' capacities to share a sense of social obligation and common identity and pursue joint strategies for public welfare. We attempt to reinstate the 'social' in social capital via the concept of social embeddedness, where individuals freely engage in processes of reflection, social mobilisation and political debate to assess different and often conflicting values and objectives across multiple collective agencies. Choices thus depend not only on personal utility, but also on personal identity, i.e. what kind of person one wants to be and what kind of society one wishes to have.

Note: *Advance access, published online, November 8, 2012.*

Database: *Oxford Journals Online*

9.

Title: [How to reconcile business with sustainable development: an innovation approach](#)

Authors: Bouglet, Johan; Joffre, Olivier; Simon, Eric

Source: *Society and Business Review*; 2012, Vol. 7 Issue 3, pp.212 – 222

Abstract: *Purpose* – Sustainable development has first been perceived as a hindrance to economic growth. Today, the opposition between innovation and sustainable development is less evident. The purpose of this paper is to explore the

potential complementarities that could emerge between innovation strategies and sustainable development. *Design/methodology/approach* – As a conceptual paper, this article aims at developing propositions. *Findings* – Sustainable development constitutes a new data of the macro-environmental context, likely to modify the competing industries and systems in which companies evolve. In return, they represent many opportunities that companies can seize to model their strategies. Within the framework of such an approach, innovation and sustainable development constitute engines of development which can get connected and virtuously feed themselves. *Research limitations / implications* – Because of the chosen research approach, the results lack generalisability. Therefore, academics are encouraged to further test the propositions developed in the article. *Practical implications* – Strategies, and their translation at the organisational level, integrating SD, may provide both a source of competitive advantage for companies and an enhancement of their commitment to society. *Social implications* – The practices described in the article are aiming at stimulating the innovation of collaborators, in order to integrate the principles of sustainable development within the company. *Originality/value* – This paper fills a literature gap regarding the study of how managers can take sustainable development into account to build their strategies.

Database: Emerald Management

10.

Title: [The influence of attribute cutoffs on consumers' choices of a functional food](#)

Authors: Ding, Yulian; Veeman, Michele M.; and Adamowicz, Wiktor L.

Source: [European Review of Agricultural Economics](#); December 2012, [Volume 39, Issue 5](#), p. 745-769

Abstract: Non-compensatory preferences are investigated by incorporating attribute cutoffs into models of consumer choices for food with health-related attributes (omega-3 content) that may be associated with genetic modification. We find empirical evidence that some individuals tend to use attribute cutoffs in decision-making, that incorporating these into the modelling of consumer choices significantly improves model fit, that some respondents are willing to take a utility penalty rather than eliminate an alternative when a cutoff violation occurs and that there is considerable heterogeneity in willingness to violate cutoffs. The study also provides some support to the hypothesis that ignoring cutoff endogeneity in model estimation may generate biased estimates.

Note: Special Issue: The Economics of Food Choice and Health

Database: Oxford Journals Online

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