Alerta de Artículos Recientes 06-11 Junio

Economía y Comercio

Growing Economies, Rising Problems - Part I. YaleGlobal. Jean-Pierre Lehmann. June 21, 2011.

Rapid growth of the emerging economies is expected to introduce adjustments in global governance. But global power shifts ever so slowly even as the combined GDP of the top seven emerging economies is slated to overtake the top seven developed economies in the near future. Cooperation over global goals and responsibilities among the emerging economies has failed to coalesce, suggests the report. An example is the failure of the emerging economies to prepare for the replacement of the departing managing director of the International Monetary Fund, argues the author. The developed economies resist sharing power in global institutions, and the emerging powers do not embrace opportunities to present visionary policies or display collective leadership. The report concludes that a gaping vacuum of leadership on trade policy, climate change and other pressing global problems could lead to an uncertain world where pursuit of narrow national interests trumps global priorities.

http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/growing-economies-rising-problems-part-i [HTML format, various paging].

World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates. U.S. Department of Agriculture. June 9, 2011.

The *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (WASDE) report provides USDA's comprehensive forecasts of supply and demand for major U.S. and global crops and U.S. livestock. The report gathers information from a number of statistical reports published by USDA and other government agencies, and provides a framework for additional USDA reports.

http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/latest.pdf [PDF format, 40 pages].

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Social Security Reform and Male Labor Force Participation Around The World. Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. Jocelyn E. Finlay and Gunther Fink. June 2011.

The paper analyzes the effect of Social Security regime changes on labor force participation of 50-80-year-old men across and within 13 countries: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, France, Greece, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, and the United States. Labor force participation of men ages 50-80 has declined dramatically since 1960, despite increases in life expectancy and the compression of morbidity. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://crr.bc.eduimages/stories/Working_Papers/wp_2011-12_508.pdf [PDF format, 158 pages].

Macroeconomic Policy, Growth and Income Distribution in the Brazilian Economy in the 2000s. Center for Economic and Policy Research. Franklin Serrano and Ricardo Summa. June 2011.

The Brazilian economy grew by 4.2 percent annually from 2004-2010, more than double its annual growth from 1999-2003 or indeed its growth rate over the prior quarter century. This growth was accompanied by a significant reduction in poverty and extreme poverty, especially after 2005, as well as reduced inequality. The paper looks at the combination of external changes and changes in macroeconomic policy that contributed to these results. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.cepr.net/documents/publication/brazil-2011-06.pdf [PDF format, 31 pages].

Sovereign Debt in Advanced Economies: Overview and Issues for Congress. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Rebecca M. Nelson. May 26, 2011.

Sovereign debt, also called public debt or government debt, refers to debt incurred by governments. Since the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, public debt in advanced economies has increased substantially. High public debt levels became unsustainable in three Eurozone countries: Greece, Ireland, and Portugal. These countries turned to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other European governments for financial assistance in order to avoid defaulting on their loans. Japan's credit rating was downgraded by a major credit rating agency, Standard and Poor's (S&P), in January 2011 over concerns about debt levels. In April 2011, S&P put the United States' credit rating on a negative outlook, although the rating itself was not changed. To date, many advanced-economy governments have embarked on fiscal austerity programs to address historically high levels of debt. This policy response has been criticized by some economists as possibly undermining a weak recovery from the global financial crisis. Others argue that the austerity plans do not go far enough, and do not share the burden of adjustment with creditors who, they argue, engaged in reckless lending.

http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41838.pdf [PDF format, 36 pages].

Brazil's Cotton Industry: Economic Reform and Development. U.S. Department of Agriculture. James Kiawu et al. June 17, 2011.

The report identifies the factors contributing to the cycles in Brazil's cotton production and exports that have made the country both an important market for U.S. cotton exports and now a competitor with U.S. cotton producers since 1990.

http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/CWS/2011/06Jun/CWS11D01/CWS11D01.pdf [PDF format, 31 pages].

What Should the United States Do about DOHA? Peterson Institute for International Economics. Jeffrey Schott. June 2011.

Doha Round "doctors" have prescribed a wide range of treatments for what ails the trade talks, ranging from placebo pills to euthanasia. In essence, the treatment options fall into three broad categories: (1) declare victory and sign the deal "on the table"; (2) "declare failure and go home"; or (3) recognize that the talks cannot conclude in the current environment and that the Doha Round needs a "time-out." Under either option 2 or 3, U.S. officials would receive a large share of the blame for Doha's woes. So what should the United States do now to deflect such criticism, minimize damage to the World Trade Organization, and advance U.S. trading interests? [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.piie.com/publications/pb/pb11-08.pdf [PDF format, 5 pages].

The Resurgence of the American Automotive Industry. The White House. June 2011.

"When President Obama took office, the American automobile industry was on the brink of collapse. The President, as part of a larger effort to combat an historic economic crisis, made a difficult decision to provide support to General Motors (GM) and Chrysler on the condition that they, and all of their stakeholders, make the sacrifices necessary to fundamentally restructure their businesses and commit to tough-minded plans to return to viability. The President's decision to save GM and Chrysler was about more than those two companies. It was about standing behind the countless workers, communities, and businesses - large and small - that depend on the automotive industry. Two years later, the American auto industry is mounting a comeback. General Motors is expanding production and adding jobs, while Chrysler recently repaid its outstanding loans to the U.S. Treasury - six years ahead of schedule. Since GM and Chrysler emerged from bankruptcy, the auto industry has created 115,000 jobs, its strongest period of job growth since the late 1990s. GM, Ford and Chrysler have all returned to profitability, and in 2010, the "Detroit three" gained market share for the first time since 1995." - From the report.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/uploads/auto_report_06_01_11.pdf [PDF format, 10 pages].

A Survey of Company Perspectives on Low-Carbon Business Innovation. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. May 2011.

The Pew Center on Global Climate Change conducted a survey of low-carbon business innovation in winter 2010-11. Thirty-five companies, ranging in size from $600 million to $285 billion in annual revenues and with an average annual R&D expenditure of $1.4 billion, completed the survey. This paper provides a summary and brief analysis of the survey results. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/survey-results-paper_2.pdf [PDF format, 18 pages].

Labor Market Policy in the Great Recession: Some Lessons from Denmark and Germany. Center for Economic and Policy Research. John Schmitt. May 2011.

The paper reviews the recent labor-market performance of 21 rich countries, with a focus on Denmark and Germany. Denmark, which was widely seen as one of the world's most successful labor markets before the downturn, has struggled in recent years. Germany, however, has outperformed the rest of the world's rich countries since 2007, despite earlier labor-market difficulties. Labor-market institutions seem to explain the different developments in the two economies. Danish institutions, which include extensive opportunities for education, training, and placement of unemployed workers, appear to perform well when the economy is at or near full employment, but have not been effective during the downturn. German labor-market institutions, which emphasize job security by keeping workers connected to their current employers, may have drawbacks when the economy is operating at or near full employment, but have performed well in the Great Recession. The paper also discusses lessons for U.S. labor-market policy. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/labor-2011-05.pdf [PDF format, 25 pages].

Is Protectionism Dying? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Uri Dadush et al. May 26, 2011.

Although World Trade Organization policies helped limit the increase in protectionist measures during the recent financial crisis, a mutually reinforcing set of legal and structural changes in the world economy played a larger role in keeping global markets open, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://carnegieendowment.org/files/is_protectionism_dying.pdf [PDF format, 34 pages].

U.S. Trade in Private Services. Economics & Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. David Payne and Fenwick Yu. May 2011.

U .S. exports of private services exceed a half trillion dollars, and account for nearly one third of all U.S. exports of goods and services. Services are non-tangible items of value, such as: travel, shipping, tuition, phone service, computer processing, and software licenses. Private services exclude government.

http://www.esa.doc.gov/sites/default/files/reports/documents/esaissuebriefno1.pdf [PDF format, 6 pages].