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CENTRO INTERNACIONAL
PARA EL DESARROLLO
ECONOMICO

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

CENTRE INTERNATIONAL
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
ECONOMIQUE

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

The International Center for Economic Growth provides a unique voice in the international economic dialogue. The Center offers a forum for discussion among international scholars and policy makers on issues of economic policy, economic growth, and human development.

One of ICEG's central purposes is to strengthen the capacities of indigenous institutions, especially in developing countries, to provide leadership in the policy debates over the appropriate methods for achieving economic and social reform. To this end, the Center works with an international network of research and academic institutions—ICEG's correspondent institutes—in more than 80 countries, sponsoring research and publication projects, conferences, and special assistance of various kinds. The Center also serves as an information clearinghouse among the correspondents. The correspondent institutes participate in all parts of the Center's program and distribute ICEG publications to policy audiences around the world.

***Nations are
formed and are
kept alive by the
fact that they have
a program for
tomorrow.***

**—José Ortega y
Gasset**

The Center bases its research on real country experiences. The results of this research are disseminated through conferences, seminars, publications, and a quarterly newsletter. Since 1986 all correspondent institutes have received ICEG publications. From 1986 to 1988 the Center's conferences, seminars, research projects, and other cooperative programs with the institutes were focused primarily on Latin America; in 1989 they were expanded to include Asia and the Near East. In 1990 the Center is launching a major program in Eastern Europe, and in 1991 it will expand to Africa.

The Center is directed by an international Board of Overseers, composed of prominent figures in government, business, and international trade and finance. The ICEG Academic Advisory Board is composed of an international group of distinguished economists who assist in establishing research and publications priorities.

The Center, an affiliate of the Institute for Contemporary Studies (ICS), is supported by contributions from foundations, corporations, individuals, and government grants. The 1990–91 operating budget is \$3.5 million. The Center's international headquarters is located in Panama City; it also has offices in Washington, D.C., and Chile and administrative offices in San Francisco, California.

NEED FOR AN INTERNATIONAL POLICY INSTITUTE

Since World War II, we have learned a great deal about how economic policy influences both economic growth rates and human development. Unfortunately, the economic policies of many countries do not reflect these advances in knowledge.

There are two reasons for the gap between theory and practice: either good analysis has not been available to policy makers, or its value has been limited by its failure to take adequate account of political and institutional constraints on policy makers.

As the rapidly changing world economy and shifting social complexities force policy makers to reconsider growth and development challenges, they need access to the highest quality policy analysis available.

The **International Center for Economic Growth** offers a new approach to meeting those challenges. The Center was founded to support a dialogue between those who create knowledge and those who implement it—between economic scholars and policy leaders.

*The ideas
of economists
and political
philosophers,
both when they
are right and
when they are
wrong, are more
powerful than
is commonly
understood.
Indeed the world
is ruled
by little else.*

—*John Maynard
Keynes*

ICEG MISSION

The mission of the **International Center for Economic Growth** is to increase the ability of local economic research institutions to inform political leaders about modern economic policies, thus enriching the policy dialogue, improving the decision-making process, and raising economic performance throughout the world.

In pursuit of this mission, the Center sponsors studies of the relationships among economic policy, economic growth, and human welfare, and of the political and institutional constraints on economic policy.

NETWORK OF CORRESPONDENT INSTITUTES

The Center's international network of **correspondent institutes** includes primarily independent, nongovernmental organizations, which (in addition to their national programs) work with the Center on joint research and publication projects, cosponsor local seminars and conferences, and help disseminate all Center research and publications. ICEG, in turn, provides programs to support their work and helps distribute their publications in other countries.

Located in more than 80 countries, the **correspondent institutes** are the lifeblood of the Center's program. They facilitate communication with policy makers, journalists, academics, and other policy audiences such as business, labor, and religious leaders, particularly in developing countries.

The Center provides three levels of support to its correspondents:

- **Baseline support.** All institutes receive large numbers of publications free of charge and are invited to regional meetings and conferences.
- **More concentrated assistance.** A select group of institutes that show special ability or opportunity to advise their governments or influence public opinion and other leadership groups receive a higher level of assistance. This level of support provides technical assistance on communication and dissemination; technical assistance on strategic planning; joint research, publication, and dissemination support; author seminars; fellowships; and editorial equipment.
- **Special project support.** Institutes that have special opportunities to give high-level advice to governments, especially in the early phases of a new government, can receive various forms of special assistance, including grants to finance special programs and research and writing assistance for the preparation of policy analyses and recommendations.

ICEG provides these three levels of support for fairly well established institutions that have demonstrated high-quality work and influence in their countries. Younger institutions receive more direct forms of support, including (where appropriate) seed money to create a new institution. In the future, such assistance will probably be given especially to institutions in Eastern Europe (where many young institutions need help) and in Africa (where some new institutions may have to be developed).

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM

The research and publications program of the International Center for Economic Growth is composed of five categories:

- **Sector Studies** analyze one country's response to a specific policy problem or compare the policies of several countries. Areas of study include international trade and economic adjustment, capital markets, public finance, technology transfer, and agricultural and rural development.
- **Country Studies** evaluate the broad effects of both macro- and microeconomic policies in developed and developing countries.
- **Occasional Papers** are concise essays by senior scholars and policy makers about recent advances in knowledge and the lessons to be learned from them.
- **Studies in Human Development and Social Welfare** focus on evaluating the relationship between policy, growth, and human development.
- Through the **Reprint Series** ICEG reissues studies of significant merit that are out of print or exist in a limited printing, or translates them for the first time into other languages.

ICEG publishes the results of its studies and the studies of its correspondent institutes in books, monographs, and papers. To reach wider groups and target specific audiences, the Center also publishes in the following special formats:

- **Executive Summaries**, presenting highly readable, concise statements of long research reports and books
- **Working Papers**, making available new policy ideas and analyses either for discussion and debate or targeted for specific policy audiences
- **Translations**. Center publications have been translated into English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Arabic, Portuguese, Russian, and other languages.
- **ICEG's quarterly newsletter** is published in English, French, and Spanish. It reports on progress in research and provides timely information on growth and development issues.

Since its founding in 1985, ICEG has published more than 25 major studies, in addition to some 45 monographs and papers.

CONFERENCES

The Center sponsors conferences, seminars, and meetings independently and jointly with the **correspondent institutes**. Recent and upcoming conferences and meetings include:

- **“The Politics of Policy Making in Developing Countries,”** held in Lake Paipa, Colombia, July 1989. The conference was cosponsored by the Banco de la República (the central bank of Colombia).
- **“Entrepreneurship and the World Economy,”** held in Moscow, USSR, in November 1989. The conference was cosponsored by Moscow State University, the Soviet Institute of Management, the USSR Union of Engineering Societies, and Esalen Soviet-American Exchange Program.
- **“The Global Revolution in Tax Policy,”** in Washington, D.C., April 1990.
- **“Poverty, Equity, and Development,”** held in Mexico City, September 1990, and cosponsored by the World Bank, the Bank of Mexico (central bank), and Nacional Financiera S.N.C.
- **“The Consequences of Temporary Trade Shocks in Developing Countries,”** held in Oxford, England, September 1990, and cosponsored by the Unit for the Study of African Economies at Oxford University and the World Bank.
- **“Development Issues and Catholic Social Doctrine,”** a seminar bringing together 10 Latin American bishops and 10 senior representatives of the Latin American correspondent institutes to discuss major issues related to development and the social doctrine of the church (Dominican Republic, Spring 1991).
- **Regional conferences and planning sessions** for the Center's correspondent institutes in Latin America (held in Panama in February 1990), in Asia and the Near East (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, November 1990) and in Eastern Europe (Winter 1991).

INSTITUTION BUILDING

The Center sponsors a number of special programs to assist its **correspondent institutes**. These include:

- **Joint Research and Publications Projects**, which help broaden the base of knowledge on economic development issues. The Center helps fund the research and then publishes the results for regional and international distribution. The Center has funded 18 projects in Latin America and 8 in Asia and the Near East, two of which are multicountry studies; in 1990–91 it will fund a new round of projects in Latin America and the first of a new series in Eastern Europe. A list of projects under way appears on pages 8–10 of this brochure.
- **Author Seminars**. These are organized by **correspondent institutes** in different countries to expose leading policy audiences and the media to senior authors or editors of major, often multicountry, studies published by ICEG. The purpose of the seminars is to emphasize the international movement for policy reform and to help the local institutes reach important leadership groups and the media.
- **Fellowships**. These special grants are awarded for advanced work in writing a research paper or book at a major university or research center and also for policy development and dissemination at major institutions specializing in policy work.
- **Technical Assistance on Communication**. This program includes regional and local seminars and training on communication techniques.
- **Technical Assistance on Strategic Policy Development**. Through a combination of workshops, seminars, and direct assistance, ICEG assists correspondent institutes' efforts to effect policy change. Areas covered include the policy-making process, strategic planning, analysis of the economic and political environment, identification of research topics, and steps in policy development. Technical assistance on communication and dissemination and on strategic policy development are frequently provided together.
- **Equipment Grants**. ICEG has a special program to provide money for equipment—principally computers and fax machines—to correspondent institutes that have demonstrated need for such equipment.

*Practical men,
who believe
themselves to be
quite exempt
from any
intellectual
influences, are
usually the slaves
of some defunct
economist.
Madmen in
authority, who
bear voices in the
air, are distilling
their frenzy from
some academic
scribbler of a few
years back.*

—John Maynard
Keynes

- **Special Projects.** These are the most intense efforts in promoting policy reform, focusing on specific countries, even on specific issues. They take two basic forms: First, special assistance, usually in the form of project teams of specialists, often from other countries, is provided to institutes that have unusual opportunities to advise their governments. These teams may give advice on any areas related to policy analysis and development, including writing white papers on policy reform, developing strategies for selling policy reforms to the government or the public at large, the most effective methods for disseminating information, and so on. Second, start-up or seed grants may be awarded to help create new policy research institutions.

LATIN AMERICAN PROGRAMS

The 18 joint research projects completed by ICEG and its correspondent institutes have begun building an impressive stock of applied knowledge. Examples are the studies of deregulation in Mexico and Argentina and special projects conducted directly or through local institutions for the presidents of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Honduras.

ASIAN AND NEAR EASTERN PROGRAMS

Since the first regional meeting of Asian and Near Eastern Correspondent Institutes in May 1989, ICEG has funded joint research and publication projects with 15 institutes, including two multicountry, comparative studies (see list on pages 8–10). A second Asian meeting took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in November 1990; the participants at that meeting planned a strategy for expanding and introducing new programs in the region.

EASTERN EUROPEAN PROGRAMS

Recent events in Eastern Europe have created extraordinary opportunities. The new governments urgently need institutions and expert policy analysis to assist their decision making. In Winter 1991 ICEG will award the first of a series of collaborative research grants to encourage scholars and institutes to cooperate in working on major issues related to the transformation of the socialist economies into modern, market economies. The first regional meeting in Eastern Europe will be held in Winter 1991.

AFRICAN PROGRAMS

The Center is continuing to add correspondent institutes in Africa to the ICEG network, in preparation for expansion of the program there in 1991–92. The first meeting of African correspondents is planned for Summer 1991.

JOINT RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS PROJECTS, 1990–91

LATIN AMERICA

- **“Economic and Social Implications of the New Constitution in Brazil,”** directed by José Pastore and Helio Zylberstajn, Fundação Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas (FIPE), Brazil. An analysis of interest group influence in the preparation of the constitution, and also of likely economic and social changes resulting from a comprehensive constitution in a country with a weak constitutional and legal tradition.
- **“Real Exchange Rate Depreciation and Imports: An Analysis of the Distributive Effects Produced by the Exchange Rate Variation on Consumption,”** directed by Luis Ignacio Jacome, Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Ecuador, Ecuador. An analysis of the relationship between imports and real exchange rate devaluations in countries with uneven income distribution. The study will test the hypothesis that a real devaluation in such circumstances does not reduce the demand for imports, but actually increases it.
- **“Employment Problems in the Caribbean Basin.”** directed by Manuel Gollas, El Colegio de México, Mexico. An analysis of labor utilization in Mexico in relation to economic growth strategies. The study will measure disguised unemployment and the cost of an import substitution strategy in terms of underutilized labor.
- **“The Saenz-Peña Law of Universal Secret and Compulsory Voting: Its Effect on the Political Economy of Argentina,”** directed by Edgardo Zablotzky, Centro de Estudios Macroeconómicos (CEMA), Argentina. A public choice analysis of the effect of one important democratic institution in Argentina on economic policy.
- **“Multinational Companies in Brazil: A Liberal Approach,”** Instituto Liberal, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. An analysis of different theoretical and empirical aspects of the role of multinational companies in developing countries, especially in Brazil.
- **“Economic Policies of Central America: Lessons of the '80s and Reflections for the Future,”** directed by Noel Ramírez, Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (INCAE), San José, Costa Rica. A multicountry analysis of the effect of economic policies applied during the 1980s, with policy lessons.

- **“Institutional Framework for the Development of Nontraditional Exports,”** directed by Pedro Arraigada, Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUSADES), San Salvador, El Salvador. An analysis of how institutions can be designed to further the development of exports, based on the recent experience of El Salvador, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and other countries.
- **“The Informal Economy in Guatemala,”** directed by Pablo Schneider, Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales (CIEN), Guatemala City, Guatemala. An analysis of the informal sector in Guatemala, proposing ways to solve problems related to it.
- **“Structural Reform Programs,”** directed by Alvaro Luis Alsogaray, Instituto de la Economía Social de Mercado (IESM), Buenos Aires, Argentina. A project that will develop proposals to the government for reforms in the regulatory apparatus of the country, especially in two areas: deregulation of activities in which the federal government intervenes directly or indirectly, and privatization of state-owned enterprises and other public institutions.

ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST

- **“The Relationship between Industrial Development Policy and Economic Growth in China — Economic Development Analysis Report of the Period from 1979 to 1988,”** directed by Li Jingwen, Institute of Quantitative Economics & Techno-economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China. A review of China’s industrial development policies and evaluation of their effect on economic growth, focusing on structural change and macroeconomic fluctuation. This study will also make strategic comparisons with other developing countries and evaluate policy successes and failures.
- **“Trade Regimes and Industrial Growth: A Case Study of Bangladesh,”** directed by Ayubur Rhaman Bhuyan, Bureau of Economic Research, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. An analysis of the pattern of industrial growth associated with different trade regimes in Bangladesh over the past several decades.
- **“Strategy for the Development of the Industrial Sector in Nepal,”** directed by Bishwambher Pyakuryal, Central Department of Economics, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal. An analysis of industrial development in Nepal, with proposals for policy reforms to overcome identifiable constraints on growth.

- **“Comparative Study of the Contract Responsibility System in Chinese State Enterprises,”** directed by Yang Ji-liang, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, Shanghai, China. An analysis of the contract responsibility system, which is the dominant enterprise management system in China, in relation to the gradual development of a more market-oriented economy.
- **“South Asia as a Dynamic Partner: Prospects for the Future,”** directed by K. B. Lall, Indian Council for Research in International Relations, New Delhi, India. A multicountry study by researchers in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka of development prospects in South Asia and of the role for liberalization and policy reforms, particularly external focus and regional cooperation. The study brings together scholars and policy makers from East, South, and Southeast Asia and the United States.
- **“Domestic Regulations and Regional Economic Cooperation in ASEAN,”** directed by K. S. Sandhu, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore. A multicountry study by correspondent institutes in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. The researchers will evaluate the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to expand intraregional trade and investment.
- **“Industrial Structural Transformation and Technological Development in Thailand,”** directed by Narongchai Akrasanee, Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok, Thailand. A study of the structure and comparative advantage of industrial output in Thailand compared with that of other newly industrializing economies. The conclusions will be used as a basis for the country's future industrialization policies.
- **“The Philippine Informal Sector: A Comparative Analysis of the Urban and Rural Poor,”** directed by Bernardo M. Villegas, Center for Research and Communication, Manila, Philippines. An analysis of informal sector poverty in typical Philippine urban and rural communities. Subjects analyzed include the availability of economic and employment opportunities, the implications of labor migration, housing and related social issues, and the efficacy of poverty alleviation measures.

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* on leave

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Conselho Nacional dos Institutos Liberais do Brasil
Fernand Braudel Institute of World Economics
Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas
Universidade de São Paulo
Núcleo de Economia Mundial
Fundação Getúlio Vargas
Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro
Departamento de Economia
Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul
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African Economic Research Consortium
Institute for Development Studies
University of Kenya

NIGERIA

Department of Economics & Statistics
University of Benin
National Centre for Economic Management and
Administration (NCEMA)
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic
Research
Research Group on Local Institutions in Nigeria

RWANDA

Université Nationale du Rwanda
*Faculté des Sciences Economiques, Sociales et
de Gestion*

SENEGAL

African Centre for Monetary Studies

SWAZILAND

University of Swaziland

SUDAN

Population Studies Centre
University of Gezira

UGANDA

Continental Consult Ltd.

ZIMBABWE

Department of Economics
University of Zimbabwe

WESTERN EUROPE

AUSTRIA

Carl Menger Institut

FINLAND

Institute of Development Studies
University of Helsinki

FRANCE

La Fondation Nationale d'Economie Politique
(FNEP)
Université de Paris IX - Dauphine

GERMANY

Institut für Weltwirtschaft
Universität Kiel
Institut für Wirtschaftspolitik
Universität zu Köln

GREAT BRITAIN

The Institute for Fiscal Studies
Unit for the Study of African Economies
University of Oxford

GREECE

Center for Political Research and Information

IRELAND

The Economic and Social Research Institute

ITALY

Università degli Studi di Torino
Facoltà di Economia e Commercio

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands International Institute for
Management

PORTUGAL

Centro Estudos Aplicados
Universidade Católica Portuguesa

SPAIN

Instituto de Estudios Económicos

SWEDEN

The Industrial Institute for Economic and
Social Research

SWITZERLAND

Wirtschaftswissenschaftliches Zentrum der
Universität Basel
Institut für Volkswirtschaft

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

BULGARIA

Center for the Study of Democracy

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Center for the Study of Democracy and
Free Enterprise
Institute of Economic Studies
Charles University
Liberal Institute

HUNGARY

Association of Hungarian Entrepreneurs
Foundation for Small Enterprise
Economic Development (SEED)
Institute for World Economics
The Hungarian Academy of Sciences
National Association of Entrepreneurs

POLAND

The Adam Smith Center
Crakow Industrial Society
Institute of Developing Countries
University of Warsaw
Polish Academy of Sciences
Institute of Economic Sciences
Polish Council of Economic Societies
World Economy Research Institute
Warsaw University of Economics

USSR

Institute of the USA and Canada
Academy of Sciences of the USSR
Institute of Scientific Information about the Social
Sciences
National Academy for the Economy

YUGOSLAVIA

Institute for Development and International
Relations
Zagreb Business School

AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA

National Centre for Development Studies
Australian National University
The Centre for Independent Studies

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Institute of Economic
Research, Inc.

CANADA / UNITED STATES

CANADA

Department of Economics
McGill University
The Institute for Research on Public Policy

UNITED STATES

International Food Policy Research Institute
Overseas Development Council
Resource Systems Institute
East-West Center

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