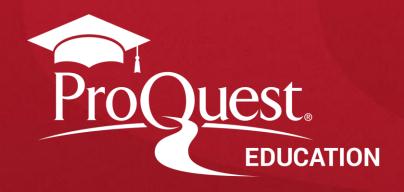
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April 2016 Number 156



### MENA Knowledge and Learning

### **Quick Notes Series**



### HOW DO PEOPLE IN MENA EVALUATE THEIR **ECONOMIC PROSPECTS?**

Lili Mottaghi<sup>1</sup>

Introduction. In the global environment with the risk of prolonged low growth, the short-term economic outlook for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region remains "cautiously pessimistic", according to the World Bank's latest MENA Economic Monitor.

low by historical standards (Figure 1.1, left

Figure 1.1 Short-Term Economic Outlook and Terrorism Incidents in MENA



the next several years; incidents of civil wars (Figure 1.1, right panel), that have severely damaged the economies of Syria, Libya, Yemen, and Irag; and the impact of forced displacements on the economies of Lebanon, Jordan and elsewhere in the region. All of these factors are expected to dampen short-term economic prospects in the region. If the recent truce in Syria and the ongoing peace talks in Yemen and Libva materialize - in turn reducing the spread of insecurity and conflict elsewhere in the region economic growth in MENA could improve over the forecast period (2017 and 2018, see table 1.1 on page 4 of the report). But the base case estimate is that real GDP in the MENA region will grow close to 4 percent in 2017 and 2018, still

-2.0 \$2013 \$2014 \$2015e -2016 \$2017 \$2018

Sources: World Bank and Global Terrorism

How do people in MENA evaluate their prospects? Macroeconomic indicators, such as GDP growth and inflation, are indirect, albeit important, indicators of people's current and future welfare. It is useful to compare these with people's own assessments of their welfare. Subjective Well Being (SWB) indicators, such as Gallup's life satisfaction index, the quality of life as expressed by the citizens. Specifically, they answer the following

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<sup>1</sup> Lili Mottaghi, Economist, Office of the Chief Economist, The Middle East and North Africa Region (MNACE), the World Bank.

A Growth Model with Corruption in Public Procurement: Equilibria and Policy **Implications** 

Brianzoni, Serena; Coppier, Raffaella; Michetti, Elisabetta IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc, 2012.

Abstract/Details



an article published in Nov 2015 in Quality and Quantity, (Springer; 2015 Impact Factor 0.72); the paper could be found as a working paper 3 years earlier on RePEc



Full text availability:

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### Abstract Translate

We study the relationship between corruption in public procurement and economic grow public good is an input in the productive process and that the State fixes a monitoring le a two-dimensional, continuous and piecewise smooth map describing the evolution of the from the analytical point of view: we determine its fixed points, we study their local stabi equilibria co-exist. We also present numerical simulations useful to explain the role of pa of the basins of attraction when multiple equilibria emerge. Our study aims at demonstra to empirical evidence), even though the State may reduce corruption by increasing the w to monitor corruption.

Multiple equilibria in a discrete time growth model with corruption in public procurement

Brianzoni, Serena; Coppier, Raffaella; Michetti, Elisabetta, Quality and Quantity 49.6 (Nov 2015); 2387-2410

Abstract/Details



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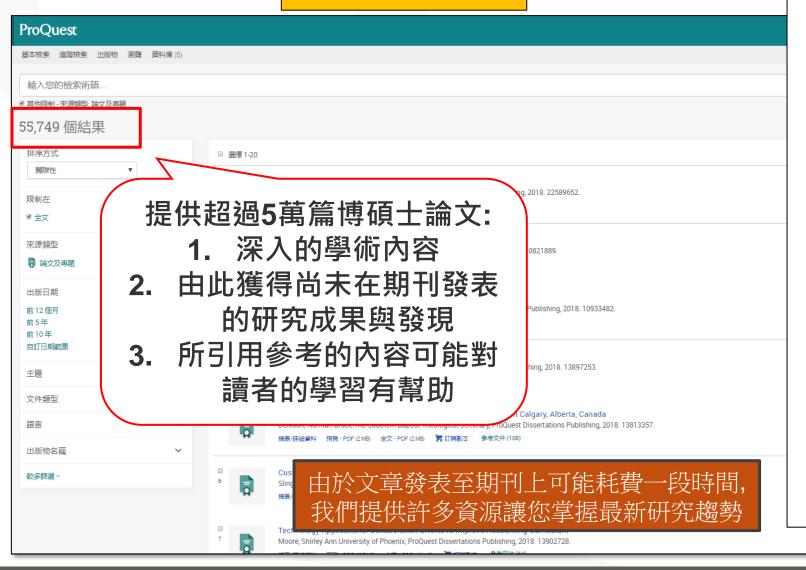
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### Abstract Translate

We study the relationship between corruption in public procurement and economic growth within the Solow framework in discrete time, while assuming that the public good is an input in the productive process and that the State fixes a monitoring level on corruption depending on the tax revenues. The resulting model is a two-dimensional, continuous and piecewise smooth dynamic system which describes the evolution of the capital per capita and that of the corruption level. We prove that the model admits multiple equilibria: their stability and the structure of their basins is studied. We also present numerical simulations for economic meaningful parameter values, useful to explain the role of parameters in the long-run path of the model. Our study aims at demonstrating that stable equilibria with positive corruption may exist (according to empirical evidence), even though the State may reduce corruption by increasing the wage of the bureaucrat or by increasing the amount of tax revenues used to monitor corruption.



**Dissertations & Theses** 



# A Cross-Cultural Study of Consumer Switching in the Retail Banking Services Sector

A thesis submitted to The University of Manchester for the degree of

### **Doctor of Business Administration**

in the Faculty of Humanities

2014

Frank Siegfried

Manchester Business School

Marketing, Operations Management and Service Systems (MOMS) Division

**Conference Papers & Proceedings** 



13th International Scientific Conference on Economic and Social Development
Barcelona, 14-16 April 2016

# SOLUTIONS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL REGIONS: THE CASE OF THE NORTHERN FREE STATE REGION

### **Daniel Francois Meyer**

North-West University (NWU) South Africa daniel.meyer@nwu.ac.za

### ABSTRACT

Globally more than 50% of the world population are urbanized. Rural regions, specifically in developing countries are in socio-economic decline. This research has the primary aim to analyse the state of rural development in South Africa. Rural development is defined as a process of sustainable development leading to significant improvement in quality of life for the total population in the region, and especially the poor. More than two-thirds of the world's poor population live in rural regions. South Africa has similar rural poverty statistics. Rural regions in this country have deteriorated over the last two decades due to a lack of sustainable support for these regions. The government has since 2010 prioritized rural development in an effort to intervene in poverty and poor service delivery, but the implementation of a comprehensive rural development strategy is still not integrated or successful. The research methodology included a theoretical review of rural development in South Africa, and a case study focusing on the Northern Free State region. The Methodology also included a qualitative assessment of the study region, indicating below average compliance with best practice principles. Requirements for successful rural development and best practice rural development guidelines were also formulated for the study region in reducing poverty and to stimulate development. Some of the research findings include the discovery that rural regions have the potential to be popular again for reasons such as a quality rural environment, technological "space shrinking" and food security. Rural development requires a strong and committed government: strategies should focus on specific labour intensive economic sectors, such as tourism and agro-processing which links to manufacturing. Of further significance is the development of indigenous knowledge as well as the protection and maintenance of rural towns

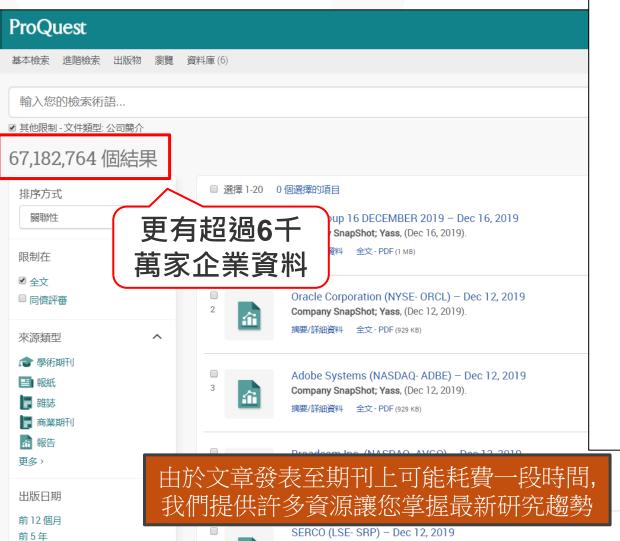
Keywords: Best practice, Northern Free State region, poverty, rural development, solutions

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Rural development can be defined as the improvement of quality of life by developing capacities that promote community participation, health, education, food security, environmental protection and economic growth in order for community members to achieve their full potential in a rural setting. Rural development should include aspects such as human development, natural resources, economic growth, infrastructure and policy development (Centre for Sustainable Development, 2008, p. 4). A rural setting is an area that is dominated by agricultural activities and land uses, with low population densities and includes towns as service centres in a rural region (Meyer, 2013, p. 261).

頂寬

**Company Profile** 



LG Corp.



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# 1 LG Corp. - Key Employees

Table 1: LG Corp Key Employees							
Name	Job Title	Board Level					
Bon-Joon Koo	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Director	Executive Board					
David Jung	Chief Financial Officer, Director	Executive Board					
Do-Hyun Jung	President, Chief Financial Officer	Senior Management					
Jun-Ho Cho	President-Mobile Communications Company, Chief Executive Officer-Mobile Communications Company	Senior Management					
Seong-Jin Jo	President-Home Appliance & Digramp; Air Solution Company, Chief Executive Officer-Home Appliance & Digramp; Air Solution Company	Senior Management					
Woo-Jong Lee	President-Vehicle Components Company	Senior Management					
Bong-Suk Kwon	President-Home Entertainment Company, Chief Executive Officer-Home Entertainment Company	Senior Management					
Yu-Sig Kang	Director	Non Executive Board					
Man-Pyo Hong	Director	Non Executive Board					
Joon-Keun Choi	Director	Non Executive Board					
Chang-Woo Lee	Director	Non Executive Board					
Chong-Nam Chu	Director	Non Executive Board					
Source: ICD Research							

**Business Case & Case Study** 



Advances In Management

Vol. 9 (6) June (2016)

Case Study:

### An Insight into the Buying Behaviour of Urban Consumers towards Casual Wear-An Empirical Evaluation

Lall Seema1 and Mukherjee Shankha2\*

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 YES Bank Limited, Chittaranjan Avenue Branch, Ground floor, 271 Chittaranjan Avenue, Kolkata-700 006, INDIA
 \*shankha.mukherjee@yesbank.in; shankhamukherjee@yahoo.co.in

### Abstract

This study is an attempt to examine the influence of reference group and the importance of functional and perceptual features on the buying behaviour of consumers of branded casual wear in the city of Kolkata (India). A total of three reference group variables were tested along with eight variables each of functional and perceptual features (attributes) of casual wear brands. This investigation has been done to test the differences occurring because of gender and/or education of the respondents. No difference was found in the buying behaviour of males and females for reference group. Similar was the finding when these variables were tested with the education level of the respondents.

Among the variables of attributes, it was found that a difference existed among the men and women and also the levels of education when it came to giving importance to fabric quality of the casual wear while making a purchase of the same. The importance of stitch/workmanship differed between the two genders. A sense of belonging and an increase in social status as gains from the purchase of a brand of casual wear were attribute variables for which a significant difference was found depending upon the education levels of the respondents.

**Keywords:** Buying behavior, casual wear, reference group, perceptual/functional features, hedonistic.

casual wear. In this regard this study has been undertaken to elicit opinions of the consumers of casual wear and conclude about the influence of referral groups and the importance of various attributes on the buying behaviour of the consumers of casual wear.

### Review of Literature

Clothing has been cited as one of the principal means open for achieving prestige or status<sup>8</sup>. Kim and Han<sup>4</sup> found in their research on black consumers that they had unique perceptions of branded apparel. O' Neal<sup>7</sup> confirmed that this set of consumers use dresses as a visual evidence of their ethnicity.

McKinney et al6 conducted a study to determine the relation of selected social factors namely reference group, social participation, fashion involvement, clothing benefits sought, social environment to the clothing buying behaviour patterns of black college consumers. Their sample consisted of black students attending two US universities. The survey method of data collection with a five point Likert scale was used. A factor analysis with varimax rotation was run and they identified six factors of clothing benefits sought. Analysis of variance tests (ANOVA) was used to test the relationships and significant differences between the mean responses. Social participation and social gathering (which are components of a sense of belonging) were significantly related with buying behaviour. No difference in buying behaviour was found among the black college consumers for the variables of reference group and clothing benefits sought.13

Zhang et al<sup>13</sup> studied the importance Chinese consumers

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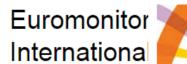








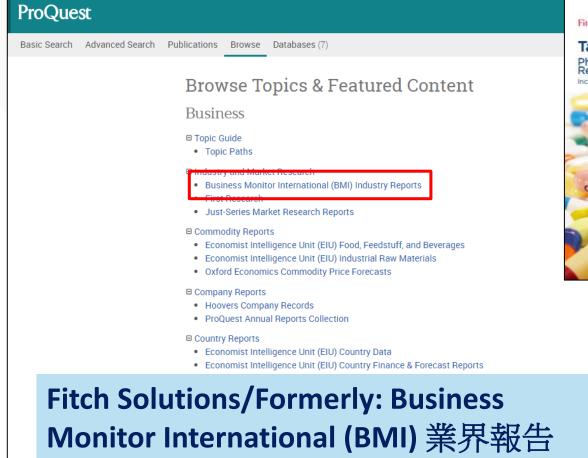












市場趨勢,預測,及競爭概況



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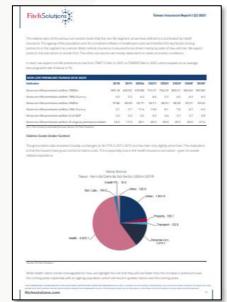
以台灣保險市場報告為例

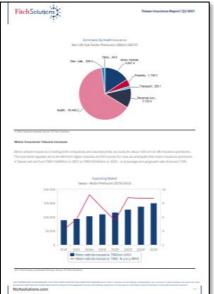








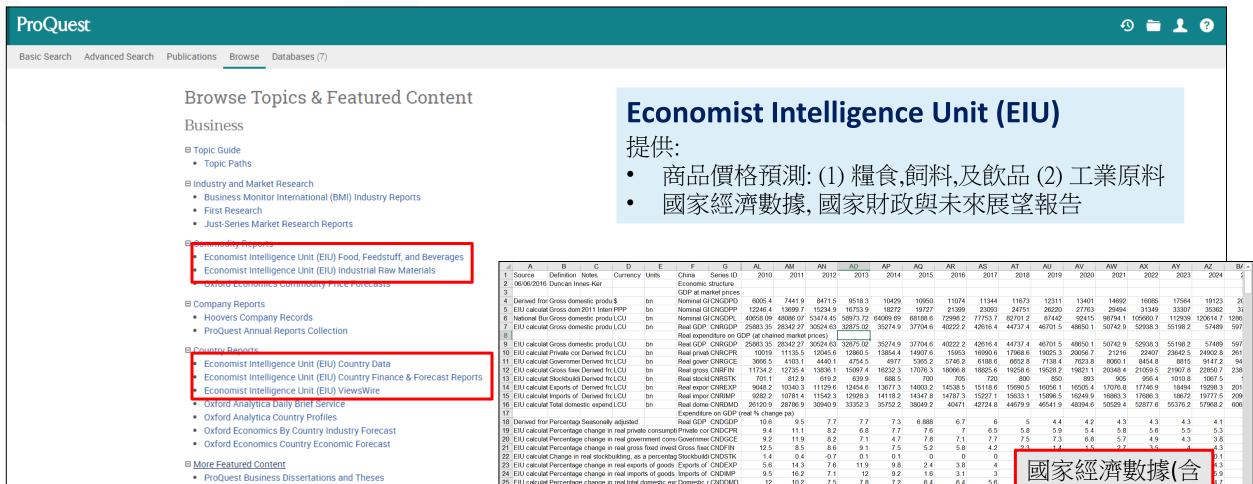








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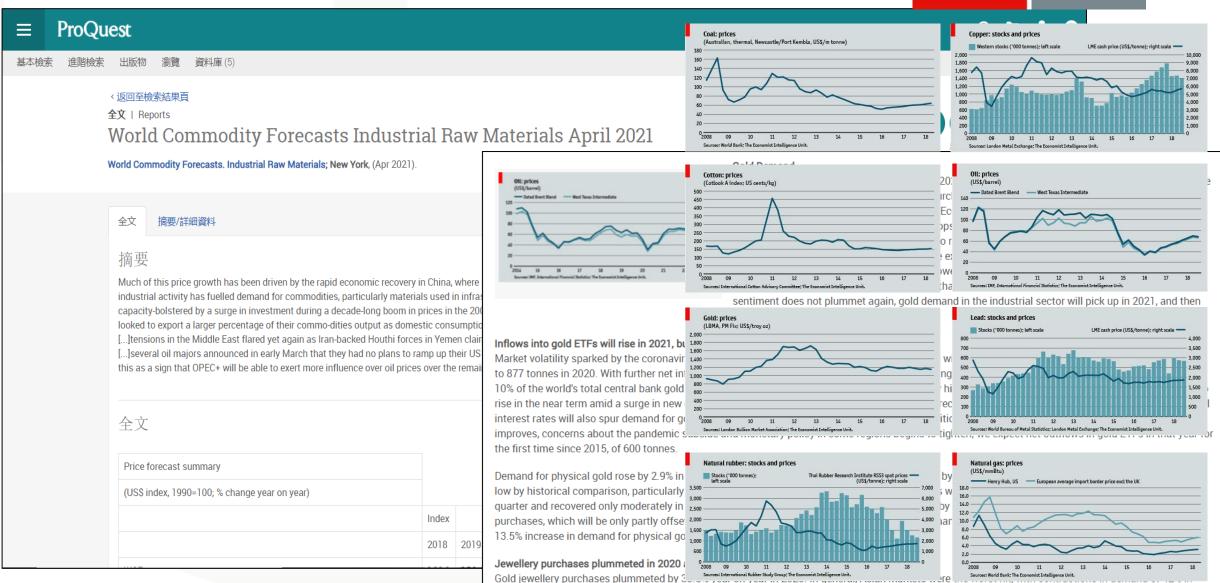
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The Economist

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India and 35% in China. Although we expect demand to rise in 2021, overall we remain pessimistic about the pace of the recovery, which is set to be shaky

# 國家未來展望報告

The Economist

2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

Intelligence Unit

# Country Forecast China March 2021 Updater

Country Forecast. China; New York, (Mar 2021).

全文

摘要/詳細資料

摘要

翻譯~

Key indicators Key indicators 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 Real 2.3 2.2 Budget balance (% of GDP) -5.3 -4.8 -4.6 -4.9 -5.0 -4.8 Current end) 4.4 4.4 4.6 4.9 4.9 Exchange rate Rmb:US\$ (av) 6.90 6.54 6 forecast overview: Fact sheet Annual data 2020a Historical average exchange rate) 14,850.2b Real GDP growth 5.7 GDP (US\$ bn; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchange rate) 10,645 Inflation 2.2 GDP per head (US\$; purchamarket exchan

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Outlook	for 2	<b>021</b> -	25. E	lection	wato

The next political reshuffle will begin in late 2022, when the CCP holds its 20th national congress, and be completed in early 2023, when state appointments will be made. We believe that Mr Xi will retain his leadership of the party, military and state. Mr Li is constitutionally required to step down as premier after two consecutive terms. He could be replaced by Li Qiang (the CCP secretary of Shanghai) or Hu Chunhua (a vice-premier). Of the five remaining members of the top-level politburo standing committee, two (Li Zhanshu and Han Zheng) are due to retire, in line with unofficial age limits. However, it is uncertain if this norm will continue to apply, given Mr Xi's own plans to delay his retirement.

### Outlook for 2021-25: International relations

Having established control over the pandemic domestically, China will enhance its support for other countries' efforts. The goal will be to mitigate China's perceived status as the source of the pandemic and will include the priority distribution of a Chinese-manufactured vaccine to select international partners.

Diplomatic efforts focused on the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the developing world will reflect a souring of China's relations with other, mainly democratic countries. A reset of the troubled US-China relationship will not happen under the new US president, Joe Biden. We expect the rivalry to shift away from trade and towards issues including the frictions created by differing economic models; strategic competition in the Asia-Pacific; and human

rights and democratic values. There is some prospect of limited co-operation between China and the US o health security and weapons proliferation.

China's relations with other Western powers, including Australia, Canada, the UK and a number of EU men outright alignment with US policy, China will offer economic benefits by signing bilateral agreements, albe This was evidenced by the agreement of the Comprehensive Agreement on Investment with the EU, withir government procurement, industrial subsidies and state support.

China will pursue a similar approach in its neighbourhood. It has been an enthusiastic backer of the Asia-Partnership (RCEP), which we expect to become effective by the end of 2021, and has indicated interest in Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Its support for free-trade agreements is driven by a des efforts to build a multilateral coalition against it. Still, the assertiveness evident elsewhere in Chinese fore claims disputed by other states-means that most Asian countries will seek to balance carefully between 0 coming five years to develop a more formalised China-focused security alliance or economic bloc.

### Outlook for 2021-25: Policy trends

Policy support for the economy will soften in 2021, as economic momentum builds and intermittent coror quickly controlled at local level. Policymakers have signalled a tighter liquidity stance and indicated that reconomic policy priority. They will seek to limit market disruption from such action, through moves such a outright bankruptcy.

Real GDP growth (%)	2.3	8.5	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.5
Consumer price inflation (%; av)	2.5	1.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2
Budget balance (% of GDP)	-5.3	-4.8	-4.6	-4.9	-5.0	-4.8
Current-account balance (% of GDP)	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6
Commercial bank prime rate (%; year-end)	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9
Exchange rate Rmb:US\$ (av)	6.90	6.54	6.73	6.62	6.52	6.43
Exchange rate Rmb:¥100 (av)	6.46	6.28	6.47	6.23	6.00	5.96

Country forecast overview: Business environment rankings

Country forecast overview: Key indicators

Key indicators

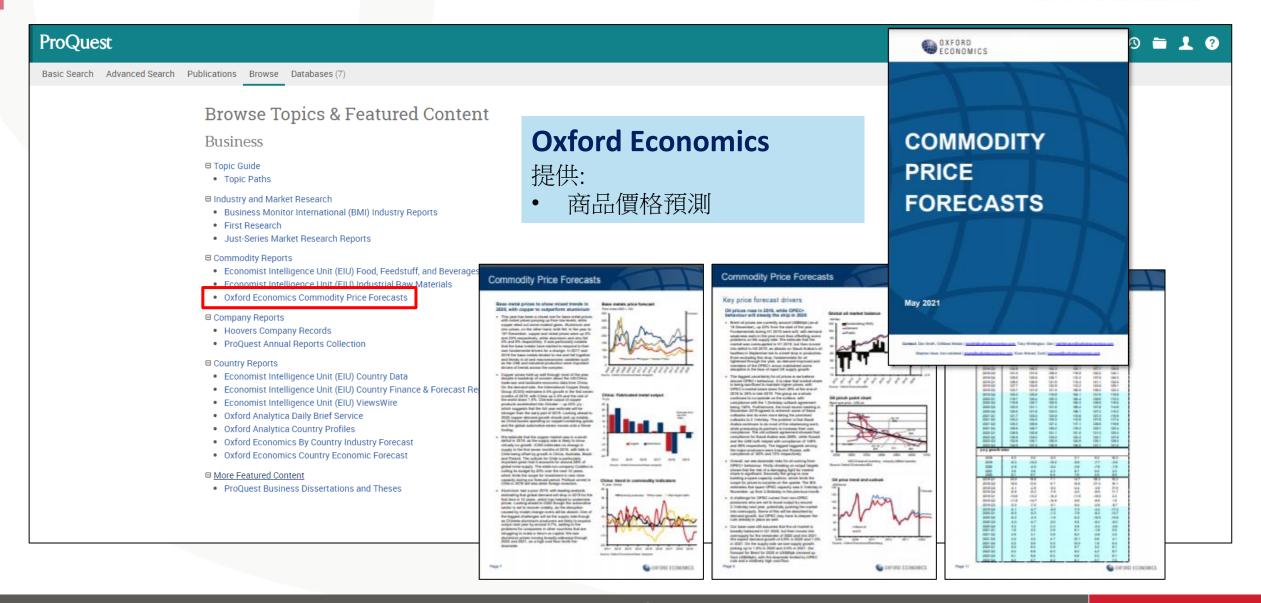
	Global rank <sup>b</sup>		Regional rank <sup>c</sup>	
2021- 25	2016- 20	2021- 25	2016-20	2021- 25
6.35	56	48	12	10

: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, an, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri

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UL	OI.	IC	CI	

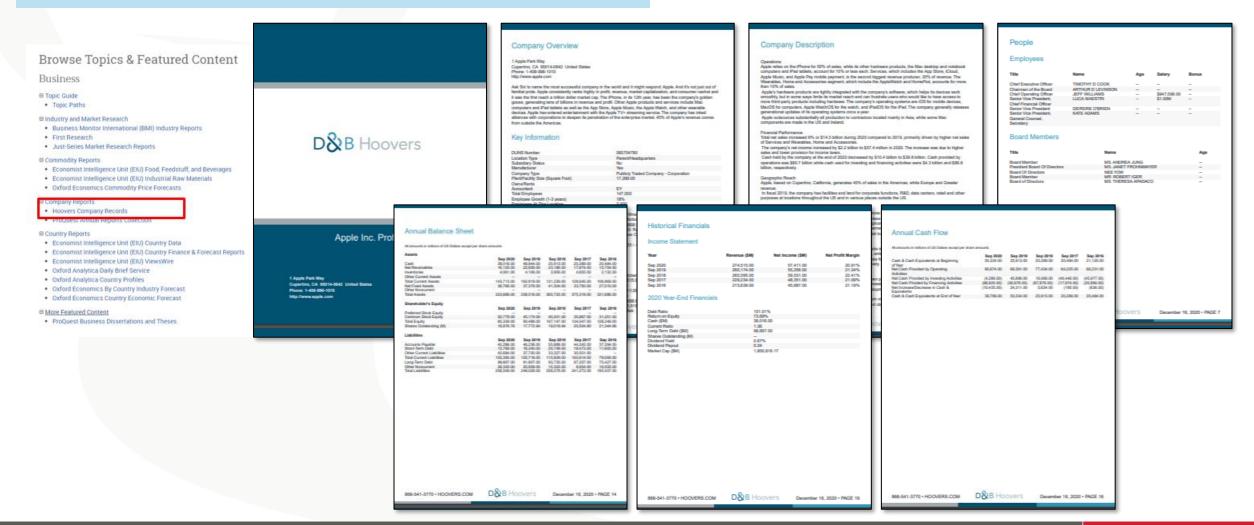
Annual data	2020 <sup>a</sup>	Historical averages (%)	2016-20
Population (m)	1,395.1	Population growth	0.5
GDP (US\$ bn; market exchange rate)	14,850.2 <sup>b</sup>	Real GDP growth	5.7
GDP (US\$ bn; purchasing power parity)	24,621.9 <sup>b</sup>	Real domestic demand growth	5.4
GDP per head (US\$; market exchange rate)	10,645	Inflation	2.2
GDP per head (US\$; purchasing power parity)	17,649	Current-account balance (% of GDP)	9.6
Exchange rate (av) Rmb:US\$	6.90 <sup>b</sup>	FDI inflows (% of GDP)	4.1
<sup>a</sup> Economist Intelligence Unit estimates. <sup>b</sup> Actual.			

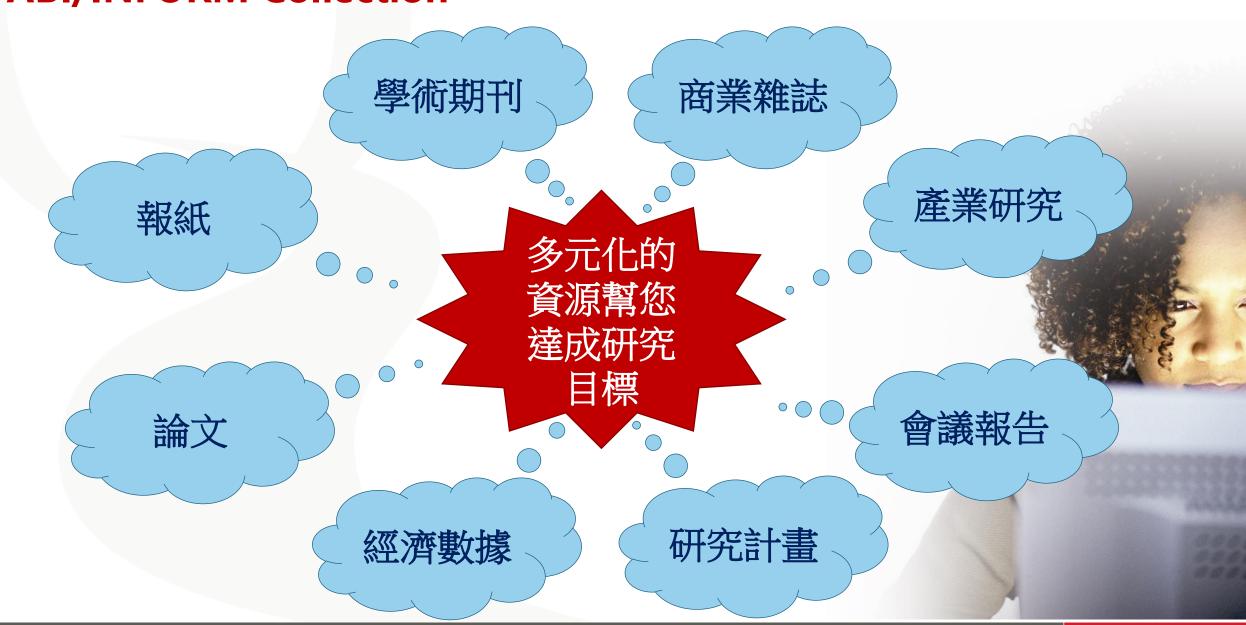






Hoovers Company Records: 超過4萬家企業之公司概況,包含其歷史,主要經理人,營業項目,競爭者,財務數字,....等等資訊





# 平台實際操作/Demo

# ProQuest平台

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- A and B 或是 A(空格)B: 結果中必須都含有A及B兩字詞
- A or B: 結果中要有A或是B或是兩者皆有
- A not B: 結果中要有A但不能有B這個字詞
- "AB": 結果必須含有A、B兩字詞且完全符合(A,B緊鄰未拆開)
- NEAR/n (N/n) 尋找包含相隔指定字數內的兩個檢索詞 (順序不限)
- PRE/n (P/n) 尋找包含在第二個檢索詞之前指定字數內出現的另一個檢索詞
- NEAR>PRE>AND>OR>NOT (請使用括號來設定運算元優先權)

# 問號?(用來取代任一個單一字元,可以使用多個?號來代表多個字元)

nurse? 結果:nurses、nursed,但不是 nurse

sm?th 結果: smith 和 smyth

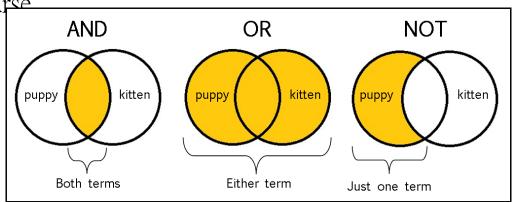
ad??? 結果:added、adult、adopt

星號\*(代表0至5個字元)

nurse\* 結果: nurse \ nurses \ nursed

colo\*r 結果: colour \ color

(註:?,\*不可使用在關鍵詞的開頭)



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