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Divided Politics, Divided Nation
HYPERCONFLICT IN THE TRUMP ERA

Darrell M. West

The United States is caught in a partisan hyperconflict that divides politicians, communities, and even families. Politicians from the president to state and local officeholders play to strongly held beliefs and sometimes even pour fuel on the resulting inferno. This polarization has become so intense that many people no longer trust anyone with a different perspective.

Drawing on his personal story of growing up as a fundamentalist Christian on a dairy farm in rural Ohio, then as an academic in the heart of the liberal East Coast establishment, Darrell West analyzes the economic, cultural, and political aspects of polarization. He takes advantage of his experiences inside both conservative and liberal camps to explain the views of each side and offer insights into why each is angry with the other.

West argues that societal tensions have metastasized into a dangerous tribalism that seriously threatens U.S. democracy. Unless people can bridge these divisions and forge a new path forward, it will be impossible to work together, maintain a functioning democracy, and solve the country’s pressing policy problems.

DARRELL M. WEST is vice president of the Governance Studies program at the Brookings Institution and taught for many years at Brown University. He is the author of The Future of Work: Robots, AI, and Automation; Megachange: Economic Disruption, Political Upheaval, and Social Strife in the 21st Century; and Billionaires: Reflections on the Upper Crust.

Why are Americans so angry with each other?
Enemy of the People
TRUMP’S WAR ON THE PRESS, THE NEW MCCARTHYISM, AND THE THREAT TO AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

Marvin Kalb

Shortly after assuming office in January 2017, President Donald Trump accused the press of being an “enemy of the American people.” Attacks on the media had been a hallmark of Trump’s campaign, but language like this from a president ventured into dangerous territory. Twentieth-century dictators—Stalin, Hitler, Mao—had all denounced their critics, especially the press, as “enemies of the people.” Their goal was to delegitimize the work of the press as “fake news” and sow confusion in the public mind about what was real and what wasn’t.

That, it seems, is also Trump’s goal. In Enemy of the People, Marvin Kalb, an award-winning American journalist, writes with passion about why we should fear for the future of American democracy because of the Trump administration’s unrelenting attacks on the press.

As Kalb writes in his new book, the press has been a bulwark in the defense of democracy, pointing to Edward R. Murrow’s courageous reporting on Senator Joseph McCarthy’s “red scare” theatrics in the early 1950s, which led to McCarthy’s demise. Today, however, no Murrow is ready at the battlements. Journalism has been severely weakened. Yet, without a strong press, democracy is in peril.

MARVIN KALB is senior adviser to the Pulitzer Center, a nonresident senior fellow at Brookings, Murrow Professor emeritus at Harvard, and former network correspondent at CBS and NBC News. He is the author of The Year I Was Peter the Great: 1956—Khrushchev, Stalin’s Ghost, and a Young American in Russia and Imperial Gamble: Putin, Ukraine, and the New Cold War.

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In an era of rapid change, it’s easy to think that today’s revolutions—in communications, business, and many areas of daily life—might seem unprecedented. But our forebears were just as bewildered by rapid upheavals in what we now call networks—the physical links that bind any society together.

In this fascinating book, former FCC chairman Tom Wheeler brings to life the two great network revolutions of the past and uses them to help put in perspective the confusion, uncertainty, and even excitement many people face today. The first big network revolution was the invention of movable-type printing in the fifteenth century. The second revolution came with the invention of the telegraph early in the nineteenth century as a high-speed network for communication. The invention of the telegraph upended centuries of stability and literally redrew the map of the world. Today’s rapid-fire changes in networking are similarly upending the nature of work, privacy, education, the media, and nearly every other aspect of modern life. Outlining “What’s Next,” the author describes how advances in artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and cyber technology are laying the foundation for a third network revolution.

TOM WHEELER was chair of the Federal Communications Commission from 2013 to 2017 and is the author of Take Command: Leadership Lessons from the Civil War and Mr. Lincoln’s T-Mails: The Untold Story of how Abraham Lincoln Used the Telegraph to Win the Civil War.
Nationalism, the basis and sometimes also the scourge of modern world politics, is spreading. In a way, all nations are willed into being. But a simple declaration is not enough. As historian Liah Greenfeld shows in her new book, a sense of nation—nationalism—is the product of the complex distillation of ideas and beliefs and the struggles over them.

Greenfeld takes the reader on an intellectual journey through changes in the conception of “nation” and in national consciousness over time. From its emergence in sixteenth-century England, nationalism has been behind nearly every significant development in world affairs, including the American and French revolutions of the late eighteenth century and the authoritarian communism and fascism of the twentieth century. Today it is gaining new life in the West in the guise of populism. Nationalism: A Short History stresses the contradictory ways in which nationalism has been institutionalized. On the one hand, nationalism has made possible the realities of liberal democracy and individual self-determination. On the other, nationalism has also brought about authoritarian and racist regimes that negate the individual as an autonomous agent. That tension is all too apparent today.

LIAH GREENFELD is the author of the trilogy on nationalism and modern experience, Nationalism: Five Roads to Modernity; The Spirit of Capitalism: Nationalism and Economic Growth; and Mind, Modernity, Madness: The Impact of Culture on Human Experience.

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As the recent election made clear, sovereignty is also one of the most frequently invoked, polemical, and misunderstood concepts in politics—particularly American politics. The concept wields symbolic power, implying something sacred and inalienable: the right of the people to control their fate without subordination to outside authorities.

Such polemics distract Americans from what is really at stake in the sovereignty debate: namely, the ability of the United States to shape its destiny in a global age. The United States cannot successfully manage globalization, much less insulate itself from cross-border threats, on its own. As global integration deepens and cross-border challenges grow, the nation’s fate is increasingly tied to that of other countries, whose cooperation will be needed to exploit the shared opportunities and mitigate the common risks of interdependence.

_The Sovereignty Wars_ is intended to help today’s policymakers think more clearly about what is actually at stake in the sovereignty debate and to provide some criteria for determining when it is appropriate to make bargains over sovereignty—and how to make them.

**STEWART PATRICK** is James H. Binger Senior Fellow in Global Governance and director of the International Institutions and Global Governance Program at the Council on Foreign Relations.

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Get Out the Vote
HOW TO INCREASE VOTER TURNOUT

Fourth Edition

Donald P. Green and Alan S. Gerber

The most important element in every election is getting voters to the polls. These get-out-the-vote (GOTV) efforts make the difference between winning and losing office. With the first three editions of Get Out the Vote, Donald P. Green and Alan S. Gerber broke ground by introducing a new scientific approach to the challenge of voter mobilization and profoundly transformed how campaigns operate. Get Out the Vote has become the reference text for those who manage campaigns and study voter mobilization.

In this expanded and updated edition, Green and Gerber incorporate data from a trove of recent studies that shed new light on the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of various campaign tactics, including door-to-door canvassing, e-mail, direct mail, and telephone calls. The new edition gives special attention to “relational organizing” through friend-to-friend communication and events.

Available in time for the 2020 presidential campaign, this practical guide to voter mobilization will again be a must-read for consultants, candidates, and grassroots organizations.

Donald P. Green is professor of political science at Columbia University and the co-author, with Bradley Palmquist and Eric Schickler, of Partisan Hearts and Minds: Political Parties and the Social Identities of Voters.

Alan S. Gerber is Charles C. and Dorathea S. Dilley Professor of Political Science and the director of the Center for the Study of American Politics at Yale University. He is coeditor, with Eric Patashnik, of Promoting the General Welfare: New Perspectives on Government Performance.

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Primary Politics
EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT HOW AMERICA NOMINATES ITS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES
Third Edition
Elaine C. Kamarck

The 2020 presidential primaries are on the horizon, and this third edition of Elaine Kamarck's Primary Politics will be there as a guide to understanding the modern nominating system that gave the American electorate a choice between Donald Trump and Hilary Clinton.

In Primary Politics, political insider Kamarck explains how the presidential nomination process became the often baffling system we have today. Her focus is the largely untold story of how presidential candidates since the early 1970s have sought to alter the rules in their favor and how their failures and successes have led to even more change. She analyzes the rules that are used to translate votes into delegates, paying special attention to the Democrats’ twenty-year fight over proportional representation.

Drawing on meticulous research, interviews with key figures in both parties, and the author's years of experience, this book explores one of the most important questions in American politics—how we narrow the list of presidential candidates every four years.

ELAINE C. KAMARCK is a senior fellow in the Governance Studies program at Brookings and the founding director of the Center for Effective Public Management. A public sector scholar with wide experience in government, academia, and politics, both in the United States and in OECD countries, she currently focuses her research on the presidential nomination system and American politics.
The story of men who are hurting—and hurting America by their absence

Man Out describes the millions of men on the sidelines of life in the United States. Many of them have been pushed out of the mainstream by an economy and a society in which the odds are stacked against them; others have chosen to be on the outskirts of twenty-first-century America. These men are disconnected from work, personal relationships, and civic and community life. Millions of them have done time in prison.

Sadly, too many of these men are unsure what it means to be a man in contemporary society. Rejected by partners and distanced from friends, they may disappear into a netherworld of drugs, poor health, loneliness, and economic insecurity. They tend to be poorly educated, with few prospects for rewarding employment. Increasingly, however, they are among the better educated and reside in tony suburbs. Drawing on a wide range of research data and interviews with hundreds of men and women, Man Out rejects the politically charged dichotomy of seeing such men as either victims or culprits. These men are hurting and in turn are hurting their families and America. It is essential to address their problems.

ANDREW L. YARROW, a senior fellow at the Progressive Policy Institute, has been a reporter for the New York Times, a speechwriter for the U.S. Department of Labor, and a history professor at American University. He also has worked or consulted for Oxfam America, the World Bank, UNICEF, and the U.S. Department of Education.

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“Bit Player” is Stephen Hess’s self-deprecating assessment of his long and distinguished career as a Washington insider. As a 25-year-old, recently discharged Army private in 1958, he suddenly found himself part of President Dwight D. Eisenhower’s speechwriting team that ultimately helped draft the famed “Farewell Address” warning of the influence of the “military-industrial complex.” Over the next two decades, Hess played roles that saw him aiding Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Ronald Reagan—and along the way observing up close those presidents and many other senior political leaders. During his subsequent four and a half decades at the Brookings Institution, Hess was well positioned to watch and comment on the achievements and failures of successive administrations.

This memoir by a certified member of Washington’s old-guard establishment is rich with insights into contemporary American democracy, poignant in its reflections on avoidable missteps by even the best and most experienced leaders, and consistently good-humored in the author’s self-awareness of his own role behind the scenes of political power.

More than just a memoir, Bit Player offers deeply informed commentary on the major political actors and seminal events in the nation’s capital over the past six decades.

STEPHEN HESS is the author of numerous award–winning books on politics and the media, including The Presidential Campaign; The Ultimate Insiders: U.S. Senators in the National Media; The Washington Reporters; America’s Political Dynasties from Adams to Clinton; The Professor and the President: Daniel Patrick Moynihan in the Nixon White House; and, with Earl Mazo, Nixon: A Political Portrait.
An insider’s account of the often-fraught U.S.-Saudi relationship

Saudi Arabia and the United States have been partners since 1943, when President Roosevelt met with two future Saudi monarchs. Subsequent U.S. presidents have had direct relationships with those kings and their successors—setting the tone for a special partnership between an absolute monarchy with a unique Islamic identity and the world’s most powerful democracy.

Although based in large part on economic interests, the U.S.-Saudi relationship has rarely been smooth. Differences over Israel have caused friction since the early days, and ambiguities about Saudi involvement—or lack of it—in the September 11 terrorist attacks against the United States continue to haunt the relationship. Now, both countries have new, still to be tested leaders in President Trump and King Salman.

Bruce Riedel has for decades followed these kings and presidents through his career at the CIA, the White House, and Brookings. This book offers an insider’s account of the U.S.-Saudi relationship, with unique insights. Using declassified documents, memoirs by both Saudis and Americans, and eyewitness accounts, *Kings and Presidents* takes the reader inside the royal palaces, the holy cities, and the White House to gain an understanding of this complex partnership.

**BRUCE RIEDEL** joined Brookings in 2006 after thirty years of service at the Central Intelligence Agency, including postings overseas in the Middle East and Europe. Riedel was a senior adviser on South Asia and the Middle East to the past four presidents of the United States in the staff of the National Security Council at the White House.

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In recent years, the Pentagon has elevated its concerns about Russia and China as potential military threats to the United States and its allies. But what issues could provoke actual conflict between the United States and either country, and how could such a conflict be contained before it took the world to the brink of thermonuclear disaster? Defense expert Michael O’Hanlon wrestles with these questions, setting them within the broader context of today’s version of great power competition.

The book examines how a local crisis involving one of America’s treaty allies but not necessarily the country’s strategic interests could escalate into a broader and much more dangerous threat to peace. What if, for example, China seized one of the uninhabited Senkaku islands now claimed and administered by Japan, or imposed a partial blockade of Taiwan? Such threats from China (or Russia) are not necessarily imminent, but they are far from inconceivable. O’Hanlon argues that the United States needs a better range of options than currently exists to deal with such risks to peace. He advocates “integrated deterrence,” which combines military elements with economic warfare commensurate with the stakes involved in such scenarios.

MICHAEL E. O’HANLON is a senior fellow in Foreign Policy at the Brookings Institution, where he specializes in U.S. defense strategy and American national security policy. He is also a member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London.

America needs better options for resolving potential crises.
Blind Spot
AMERICA AND THE PALESTINIANS, FROM BALFOUR TO TRUMP
Khaled Elgindy

The United States has invested billions of dollars and countless diplomatic hours in the pursuit of Israeli-Palestinian peace and a two-state solution. Yet American attempts to broker an end to the conflict have repeatedly come up short. Two irreducible factors stand in the way: Israeli power and Palestinian politics.

American peacemaking efforts have been hobbled by the U.S. assumption that a credible peace settlement could be achieved without addressing Israel's vast superiority in power or internal Palestinian politics. This distinctive blind spot has prevented Washington from serving as an effective peace broker. Shaped by the pressures of American domestic politics and the special relationship with Israel, this blind spot also has deep historical roots, dating back to the 1917 Balfour Declaration and the British Mandate in Palestine.

The size of the blind spot has varied over the years and from one administration to another, but it is always present. Unless and until U.S. policymakers are prepared to act in ways that constrain Israeli power and acknowledge Palestinian politics, American peacemaking stands little chance of success.

KHALED ELGINDY is a nonresident fellow in the Center for Middle East Policy at Brookings, where he was a resident fellow from 2010 to 2018. He is a founding board member of the Egyptian American Rule of Law Association. He previously served as an adviser to the Palestinian leadership in Ramallah on permanent status negotiations with Israel from 2004 to 2009, and was a key participant in the Annapolis negotiations held throughout 2008.

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Bombs without Boots
THE LIMITS OF AIRPOWER
Anthony M. Schinella

It sounds simple: use airpower to intervene militarily in conflicts, thus minimizing the deaths of soldiers and civilians while achieving both tactical and strategic objectives. In reality, airpower alone sometimes does win battles, but the costs can be high and the long-term consequences may fall short of what decisionmakers had in mind.

This book by a long-time U.S. intelligence analyst assesses the military operations and postconflict outcomes in five cases since the mid-1990s in which the United States or its allies used airpower to “solve” military problems: Bosnia in 1995, Kosovo in 1999, Afghanistan in 2001, Lebanon in 2006, and Libya in 2011. In each case, airpower helped achieve the immediate objective, but the long-term outcomes often diverged significantly from the original intent of policymakers. The author concludes that airpower sometimes can be effective when used to support indigenous ground forces, but decisionmakers should carefully consider all the circumstances before sending planes, drones, or missiles aloft.

ANTHONY M. SCHINELLA is the National Intelligence Officer for Military Issues on the National Intelligence Council.
A new era of war fighting is emerging for the U.S. military. High-tech weapons have given way to high tech in a number of instances recently. A computer virus is unleashed that destroys centrifuges in Iran, slowing that country’s attempt to build a nuclear weapon. ISIS, which has made the internet the backbone of its terror operations, finds its network-based command and control systems are overwhelmed in a cyberattack. North Korean ballistic missiles fail on launch, reportedly because their systems were compromised by a cyber campaign.

Offensive cyber operations like these have become important components of U.S. defense strategy, and their role will continue to grow. But just what offensive cyber weapons are and how they could be used remain veiled in secrecy.

This new volume edited by Herbert Lin and Amy Zegart is a groundbreaking exploration of the strategic uses of cyber weapons. It brings together many of the leading specialists in the field to provide an incisive analysis of what former CIA director Michael Hayden has called “digital combat power” and how the United States should incorporate that power into its national security strategy.

**HERBERT LIN** is senior research scholar in cyber policy and security at the Center for International Security and Cooperation and Hank J. Holland Fellow in Cyber Policy and Security at the Hoover Institution, both at Stanford University. **AMY ZEGART** is a senior fellow at the Freeman Spogli Institute of International Studies and a professor of political science (by courtesy) at Stanford University. She is founder and co-director of the Stanford Cyber Policy Program.

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The Suez crisis of 1956—now little more than dim history for many people—offers a master class in statecraft. It was a potentially explosive Middle East confrontation capped by a surprise move that reshaped the region for years to come. It was a diplomatic crisis that riveted the world's attention. And it was a short but startling war that ended in unexpected ways for every country involved.

Six countries, including two superpowers, had major roles, but each saw the situation differently. This book uses an unusual design to convey the disparities in perspective and the issues involved in the three phases of the war as they were perceived by each country. Differential information and the diverse characteristics of each state's leader proved formative in shaping each country's response to events as they unfolded. Developed by an unusual group of veteran policy practitioners and historians, Suez Deconstructed provides a fascinating step-by-step experience for the reader. It offers rare insights into the way very human leaders sized up their situations, improvised diplomatic or military solutions, and tried to change the course of history.

PHILIP ZELIKOW is the White Burkett Miller Professor of History at the University of Virginia. He has had experience with high-level statecraft in each of the five presidential administrations from Reagan through Obama and was the executive director of the 9/11 Commission. ERNEST R. MAY was the Charles Warren Professor of History at Harvard University, where he directed the Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History.

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India Transformed
25 YEARS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS
EDITED BY Rakesh Mohan

In this commemorative volume, India’s top business leaders and economic luminaries come together to provide a balanced picture of the consequences of the country’s economic reforms initiated in 1991. What were the reforms? What were they intended for? How have they affected the overall functioning of the economy?

With contributions from Mukesh Ambani, Narayana Murthy, Sunil Mittal, Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, Shivshankar Menon, Montek Singh Ahluwalia, T. N. Ninan, Sanjaya Baru, Naushad Forbes, Omkar Goswami, and R. Gopalakrishnan, India Transformed delves deep into the life of an economically liberalized India as seen through the eyes of the people who helped transform it.

RAKESH MOHAN, currently nonresident Senior Research Fellow with the Stanford Center for International Development, Stanford University, and a Distinguished Fellow at Brookings India, was formerly deputy governor of the Reserve Bank of India and an executive director of the International Monetary Fund.

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Every SecondCounts
SAVING LIVES WITH INDIA’S EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM
William A. Haseltine

Emergency medical response systems are a critical component of any nation’s health-care system. Minutes or even seconds can mean the difference between life or death. Every Second Counts tells the inspiring story of how the Indian government and a nonprofit foundation, the Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI), partnered to create a world-class emergency response system that serves more than 700 million people and has saved more than 2 million lives.

What the government of India achieved in partnership with EMRI is nothing short of groundbreaking. In Every Second Counts, William A. Haseltine describes the key factors behind the success of EMRI: the application of cutting-edge technologies, an outstanding medical education system, and a close working partnership between a well-intentioned government and a capable nonprofit partner.

Every Second Counts is an important book for policymakers, business leaders, and health care leaders concerned about providing high-quality care at affordable costs to all those in need.

WILLIAM A. HASELTINE is chair and president of ACCESS Health International. He enjoys an active career in science, business, and philanthropy and is well known for his pioneering work on cancer, HIV/AIDS, and genomics. He is the author of several books, including Affordable Excellence: The Singapore Healthcare Story, Voices in Dementia Care, and the soon to be published World Class: A Story of Adversity, Transformation, and Success at NYU Langone Health.

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A more peaceful and prosperous Africa is in everyone's interest. Such an Africa would translate into more trade and investment, more jobs, and more security for all. Africa is now at a crossroad. The right path, if taken, could lead the continent closer to reaching its growth and human development objectives.

_Africa through an Economic Lens_ applies economic policy analysis to the vision Africans themselves have for their continent and their means for achieving it, in particular through the cooperative actions of the African Union, Africa's private sector, and civil society. It looks at the continent's progress in delivering on this vision, specifically its ability to maintain momentum, share the benefits of growth, and finance its own development.

The book also considers the risks and opportunities that are part of this vision, including population growth, urbanization, and technological changes, and the role that countries such as the United States and China can play in helping Africa achieve its aspirational vision. _Africa through an Economic Lens_ offers a vision of Africa's future that puts together diverse pieces of the puzzle to help inform policymakers from all disciplines.
The European Union and North Africa

PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

EDITED BY Adel Abdel Ghafar

The ongoing upheaval in North Africa that began in 2011 with the Arab Spring has presented many challenges to Europe, which previously had been comfortable with the status quo of authoritarian leadership in much of the region. Now in its ninth year, the turmoil has forced European leaders to rethink their approaches to the region, based on the reality that the brief hopes of early 2011 for the spread of democracy and economic progress will not be fulfilled any time soon.

In this book, experts from Europe, the United States, and the Middle East discuss what has happened since the emergence of the Arab Spring and how those often bewildering events have affected both North Africa and the European states across the Mediterranean. The book is based on papers presented at a 2018 conference sponsored by the South Mediterranean Regional Program of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. Chapters focus on events in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia and offer ideas on how the European Union can adopt fresh approaches to the region, moving beyond its frequently uncertain and shifting responses of recent years.

ADEL ABDEL GHAFAR is a fellow in the Foreign Policy program at Brookings and at the Brookings Doha Center, where he was acting director from 2016 to 2017. He is the author of Egyptians in Revolt: The Political Economy of Labor and Student Mobilizations 1919–2011 and the lead editor of The Middle East: Revolution or Reform?

How Europe can hit the “reset” button after years of failed responses to North African turmoil

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Commitment to Equity Handbook
ESTIMATING THE IMPACT OF FISCAL POLICY ON INEQUALITY AND POVERTY
EDITED BY Nora Lustig

Inequality has emerged in recent years as a major topic of economic and political discussion, but it is often unclear whether governments can or should do something about it, and if so, what that something might be. This unique volume, edited by Nora Lustig, an equity expert at Tulane University, helps to fill that void. Developed by the Commitment to Equity Institute at Tulane, the book examines both the theory and the practical methods for determining the impact of taxation and public spending on inequality and poverty. It provides a step-by-step guide for policymakers, economists, and social planners when analyzing whether fiscal policy has narrowed or widened inequality. The book also has user-written software for conducting a Commitment to Equity Assessment, along with several country studies of these assessments.

In addition to serving as a manual, the book can be used as a stand-alone reference for those interested in methods for assessing the impact of fiscal policy on equity. It also serves as a textbook for advanced undergraduate and graduate courses on public finance and income distribution.

NORA LUSTIG is the Samuel Z. Stone Professor of Latin American Economics and director of the Commitment to Equity Institute at Tulane University. Her previous work includes Declining Inequality in Latin America: A Decade of Progress? and Shielding the Poor: Social Protection in the Developing World.

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In Good Times Prepare for Crisis
FROM THE GREAT DEPRESSION TO THE GREAT RECESSION: SOVEREIGN DEBT CRISSES AND THEIR RESOLUTION
Ira W. Lieberman

Sovereign debt crises are a little like the weather: one can get ready to endure them, and maybe take some steps to lessen their impact, but so far it hasn’t been possible to prevent them. That’s the overriding thesis of this book, which traces the major debt crises of the past century, starting with the Great Depression and running through the recent Great Recession.

Written by a former World Bank expert on debt crises, In Good Times Prepare for Crisis discusses best practices for resolving such crises. Though frequent debt crises and defaults do great damage to economies and cause vast personal hardship, resolving them has proven difficult, both economically and politically, and takes time. A lender of last resort, such as a country’s central bank or the International Monetary Fund, is almost always needed. This book draws useful lessons from recent crises that can help economists, bankers, policymakers, and others resolve the inevitable future crises with the least possible damage.

IRA W. LIEBERMAN worked for the World Bank from 1994 to 2003, helping to resolve financial crises in Mexico, East Asia (primarily Korea), Turkey, and Argentina. He worked with the Troika—the European Central Bank, the European Commission, and the IMF—on crisis resolution in Portugal in 2013 and on the initial pro-market economic reforms in Russia from 1992 to 1995.

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In an age of rising inequality, getting a good education increasingly separates the haves from the have-nots. In countries like the United States, getting a good education is one of the most promising routes to upper-middle-class status, even more so than family wealth. By 2030, however, 825 million children will reach adulthood without basic secondary-level skills, and this figure does not take into account the range of skills and competencies needed to thrive in today’s workplace and society.

In *Leapfrogging Inequality*, researchers chart a new path for global education by examining the possibility of leapfrogging—harnessing innovation to rapidly accelerate educational progress—to ensure that all young people develop the skills they need for a fast-changing world. Analyzing a catalog of nearly 3,000 global education innovations, the contributors present an evidence-based framework for getting ahead in education. Together, the stories and resources in this book will inspire educators, investors, leaders of NGOs, and policymakers alike to rally around a new vision of educational progress—one that ensures we do not leave behind yet another generation of young people.

**REBECCA WINTHROP** is a senior fellow and director of the Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. **ADAM BARTON** is a research assistant with the Center for Universal Education, the Brookings Institution. **EILEEN McGIVNEY** is a PhD candidate in the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.

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Policy research institutes—better known as think tanks—are long established and well known in Western countries but have emerged only recently in much of the rest of the world. Globalization is partly responsible for the new growth in think tanks, since few issues are entirely domestic, and governments and citizens increasingly understand the need for well-informed policy advice.

Think tanks have become especially important in many Asian nations over the past decade, coinciding with their rise to new prominence in international affairs. Asia’s major players—the People’s Republic of China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore—and more recently countries in Central Asia such as Kazakhstan are now home to major think tanks. These institutions have become the go-to organizations for proposals and policy advice on key economic, security, social, and environmental issues.

*Think Tanks* traces the growing influence of these policy actors in Asia and explores how the region’s countries have fostered the growth of think tanks with uniquely Asian characteristics.

**James G. McGann** is a senior lecturer of International Studies at the Lauder Institute, director of the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, and senior fellow, Fels Institute of Government at the University of Pennsylvania.

Japanese language rights not available.
“America First” is “America Alone”

In foreign policy, vacuums quickly fill. As the United States retreats from the international order it helped put in place and maintain since the end of World War II, Russia is stepping into that space. Federiga Bindi’s new book assesses the consequences of the U.S. retreat for transatlantic relations and Europe, showing how the current path of U.S. foreign policy is leading to isolation and a sharp decrease in American influence in international relations.

Transatlantic relations reached a peak under President Barack Obama. But under the Trump administration, withdrawal from the global stage has caused irreparable damage to the transatlantic partnership and has propelled Europeans to act more independently. Europe and America explores this tumultuous path and the consequences of the U.S. retreat for transatlantic relations and Europe. As “America first” becomes “America alone,” transatlantic relations are fraying, with Europe increasingly disinclined to take into account U.S. national interests.

FEDERIGA BINDI is a nonresident scholar in the Europe Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Jean Monnet Chair and professor of political science at the University of Rome Tor Vergata.

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Dance of the Trillions
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND GLOBAL FINANCE
David Lubin

In Dance of the Trillions, David Lubin tells the story of what makes money flow from high-income countries to lower-income ones, what makes it flow out again, and how developing countries have sought protection against the volatility of international capital flows. The book traces an arc from the 1970s, when developing countries first gained access to international financial markets, to the present day.

Underlying this story is a discussion of how the relationship between developing countries and global finance appears to be moving from one governed by the “Washington Consensus” to one more likely to be shaped by Beijing.

DAVID LUBIN is an associate fellow in global economy and finance at Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and head of emerging markets economics at Citi.

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From Moscow, the world looks different. It is through understanding how Russia sees the world—and its place in it—that the West can best meet the Russian challenge.

Western leaders tend to think that Russia should act like a “rational” Western nation, even though Russian leaders for centuries have thought and acted based on their country’s much different history and traditions. Russia, through Western eyes, is unpredictable and irrational, when in fact its leaders, from the czars to Putin, almost always act in their own very predictable and rational ways. For Western leaders to try to engage with Russia without attempting to understand how Russians look at the world is a recipe for repeated disappointment and frequent crises.

In *Moscow Rules*, Keir Giles, a senior expert on Russia at Chatham House, describes how Russian leaders have used consistent doctrinal and strategic approaches with the rest of the world. Giles argues that understanding how Moscow’s leaders think will help their counterparts in the West develop a less crisis-prone and more productive relationship with Russia.

**Keir Giles** is a senior consulting fellow at Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He also works with the Conflict Studies Research Centre (CSRC), a group of subject matter experts in Eurasian security.
Putin’s Counterrevolution

Sergey Aleksashenko

During his nearly twenty years at the top of Russian political power, Vladimir Putin has presided over an almost step-by-step transformation of the country. The near chaos of the early post-Soviet years has been replaced by an increasingly rigid authoritarianism, and the rapid economic growth early in Putin’s administration has been succeeded by economic stagnation. In Putin’s Counterrevolution, Sergey Aleksashenko, a former top Russian finance official, lays the blame for these changes squarely on Putin himself. In his relentless drive to consolidate power in his own hands, Aleksashenko writes, Putin has systematically undercut the basic political institutions of the post-Soviet Russian state and has undermined Russia’s still emerging and very fragile system for protecting property rights, the basis of all economic activity. The destruction of the emerging checks and balances system in particular will be a major problem for Russia, he writes, should Russia decide to become a “normal” democratic country based on Western values. In describing how this happened, Putin’s Counterrevolution offers universal lessons on the necessity of checks and balances in any political system—as well as the importance of vibrant political institutions for economic growth.

SERGEY ALEKSASHENKO is a nonresident senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. In the 1990s he was in public service in Russia, serving as deputy minister of finance and first deputy governor of the Central Bank of Russia.

How Putin’s autocracy undercut Russia’s economy and chances for democracy
The latest in this respected series on campaign finance at the federal level, *Financing the 2016 Election*, explores the role of money in one of the most unconventional elections in modern American history: the presidential and congressional elections of 2016. Based on an examination of Federal Elections Commission reports and interviews with dozens of key participants in the 2016 election cycle, David Magleby and his team of experts place that election in the context of how U.S. elections have been financed during recent decades—a context that illustrates how dramatically campaign financing has changed. Among the most important changes has been the growth of Super PACs, which have become increasingly important both in the financing they provide candidates and in their ability to act independently, for and against candidates. *Financing the 2016 Election* helps readers understand how the financing of elections—including candidates’ increasing reliance on outside special interest groups—ultimately affects politics and public policy.

DAVID B. MAGLEBY is distinguished professor of political science at Brigham Young University and is the coauthor of a leading text on the American government, *Government by the People*.
The Impoverishment of the American College Student

James V. Koch

Tuition and fees at public colleges and universities have risen two to three times as fast as comparable increases in the Consumer Price Index in recent years. Since 2000, these costs have even grown 60 percent faster than health-care costs. The results have been rapidly rising student debt (now $1.4 trillion nationally), rising delinquencies in debt repayment, and a dysfunctional stratification of public college student bodies on the basis of family income. This is an unsustainable model for the majority of public colleges.

Why has this occurred? The multiple causes include declining state support, the avaricious behavior of individual institutions, and misdirected federal student financial aid policies.

The key actors are the 50,000 members of the governing boards of public colleges, who too often forget that their primary responsibility is to citizens, taxpayers, and the 15 million students they serve. Higher education funding and tuition and fee inflation are complicated matters that few people understand well. The Impoverishment of the American College Student clarifies the central issues and provides plentiful data to enable concerned citizens to press institutions for change. It is a must-read for anyone who believes that keeping public colleges affordable is vitally important to our society’s future.

JAMES V. KOCH is Board of Visitors Professor of Economics at Old Dominion University. He has served fifteen years as a college president [Old Dominion and the University of Montana].

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Brookings Papers on Economic Activity
SPRING 2018

EDITED BY Janice Eberly AND James H. Stock

Brookings Papers on Economic Activity (BPEA) provides academic and business economists, government officials, and members of the financial and business communities with timely research on current economic issues.

Contents:


Safety Net Investments in Children  Hilary W. Hoynes and Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach

Jobs for the Heartland: Place-Based Policies in 21st-Century America  Benjamin Austin, Edward Glaeser, and Lawrence Summers

Macroeconomic Effects of the 2017 Tax Reform  Robert J. Barro and Jason Furman

Liquidity Crises in the Mortgage Market  You Suk Kim, Steven M. Laufer, Karen Pence, Richard Stanton, and Nancy Wallace

Mortgage Market Design: Lessons from the Great Recession  Tomasz Piskorski and Amit Seru
Economía
FALL 2018

EDITED BY Marcela Eslava, Sergio Urzúa, Rafael Dix Carneiro, Bernardo Guimarães, Julian Messina, Alexander Monge-Naranjo, and Ugo Panizza

This semiannual journal from the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA) provides a forum for influential economists and policymakers from the region to share high-quality research directly applied to policy issues within and among those countries.

Contents:

Cash Transfers in Latin America: Effects on Poverty and Redistribution  Verónica Amarante and Martín Brun


Homicides and the Age of Criminal Responsibility: A Density Discontinuity Approach  Francisco J. M. Costa, João S. de Faria, Felipe S. Iachan, and Bárbbara Caballero

Fool’s Gold: The Impact of Venezuelan Currency Devaluations on Multinational Stock Prices  Dany Bahar, Carlos A. Molina, and Miguel Angel Santos

Downward Wage Rigidities in the Mexican Labor Market: 1996–2011  Laura Juárez and Daniel Casarin de la Cabada

I Sell My Vote, and So What? Incidence, Social Bias, and Correlates of Clientelism in Colombia  Leopoldo Fergusson, Carlos Molina, and Juan Felipe Riaño
Behavioral Science & Policy
VOLUME 4, ISSUE 1
EDITED BY Craig R. Fox, Sim Sitkin, and Steven Patierno

Behavioral Science & Policy is a key offering of the Behavioral Science & Policy Association in partnership with the Brookings Institution. The mission of BSPA is to foster dialog among social scientists, policymakers, and other practitioners in order to promote the application of rigorous empirical behavioral science in ways that serve the public interest. BSPA does not advance a particular agenda or political perspective.

Contents:

What Is Health Equity? Paula Braveman, Elaine Arkin, Tracy Orleans, Dwayne Proctor, Julia Acker, and Alonzo Plough

Applying Population Health Science Principles to Guide Behavioral Health Policy Setting Catherine Ettman, Salma M. Abdalla, and Sandro Galea

The Ubiquity of Data and Communication: A Double-Edged Sword for Disparities Robert M. Califf

Using Pay-for-Success Financing for Supportive Housing Interventions: Promise and Challenges Paula M. Lantz and Samantha Iovan

Improving the Match between Patients’ Needs and End-of-Life Care by Increasing Patient Choice in Medicare Donald H. Taylor, Jr.
Mission Incomplete
REFLATING JAPAN’S ECONOMY
Second Edition
Sayuri Shirai

Mission incomplete! This phrase neatly captures the progress made by the Bank of Japan (BOJ) in reflating the economy. In April 2013, the BOJ launched an unprecedented quantitative and qualitative monetary easing policy. The BOJ was certain that the 2 percent price stability target would be achieved within two years. About four years later, the BOJ lags behind other major central banks, with actual inflation and inflation expectations still well below 2 percent.

What happened? And what should the BOJ do next? This former policymaker’s account expertly traces and analyzes the policy’s consequences.

Postal Savings
REACHING EVERYONE IN ASIA
EDITED BY Naoyuki Yoshino, José Anson, AND Matthias Helble

Rapid economic growth in Asia has gone hand in hand with increased savings. Yet, many people remain unbanked and savings are often invested abroad. If Asia is to continue to grow, governments must explore ways to better mobilize domestic finance and increase financial access. One way is through postal savings. This book explains the benefits of postal savings; presents strategies ranging from a simple model of postal savings to full-fledged banking services; assesses national regulations; studies the challenges and opportunities arising from new technologies, such as fintech; and recommends ways to promote postal savings in developing Asia.

NAOYUKI YOSHINO is dean of the Asian Development Bank Institute. JOSÉ ANSON is a research economist at the Asian Development Bank Institute. MATTHIAS HELBLE is a senior economist and co-chair, Research, at the Asian Development Bank Institute.
Asia and the Pacific have recently recorded high rates of not only economic growth, but also overweight and obesity, which are important risk factors for diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and certain types of cancer. Both conditions reduce productivity and thus have a direct impact on economies. Both conditions are also typically chronic and often require lifelong treatment, which burdens households and governments. This book summarizes the knowledge on overweight and obesity in the region; presents the main determinants of overweight and obesity across countries; evaluates the economic costs of overweight and obesity, including the negative impact on productivity and higher probability of premature death; and recommends ways to lower the incidence of overweight and obesity based on market and nonmarket instruments.

MATTHIAS HELBLE is a senior economist and co-chair, Research, at the Asian Development Bank Institute. AZUSA SATO is a health specialist in the South East Asia Regional Department at the Asian Development Bank, Manila.
Avoiding the Middle-Income Trap in Asia
THE ROLE OF TRADE, MANUFACTURING, AND FINANCE
EDITED BY Naoyuki Yoshino, Peter J. Morgan, Guanghua Wan, AND Bihong Huang

Since many policymakers aspire to pull their countries out of the middle-income trap and into the ranks of high-income countries, they need to understand the factors that hinder or support the transition. This book defines the middle-income trap and examines the roles of manufacturing, finance, and trade openness in achieving sustainable development. The book also explores the role of government policy in fostering growth in the People’s Republic of China. A common theme is that such policies may have unforeseen side effects that undermine their effectiveness, including how the hukou registration system and land-use policy control the pace of urbanization.

NAOYUKI YOSHINO is dean of the Asian Development Bank Institute. PETER J. MORGAN is senior consulting economist and co-chair, Research, at the Asian Development Bank Institute. GUANGHUA WAN is principal economist of the Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department at the Asian Development Bank. BIHONG HUANG is a research fellow at the Asian Development Bank Institute.
Kuznets beyond Kuznets

STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION
AND INCOME INEQUALITY IN THE ERA
OF GLOBALIZATION IN ASIA

EDITED BY Saumik Paul

Simon Kuznets’s views about the inverted-U relationship between inequality and development and the process of structural transformation have long been a focus for researchers. Over the past twenty years, the immense potential for growth in Asia has been facilitated by structural transformation. However, it remains unclear whether the contribution of structural transformation will remain a crucial factor in determining potential productivity growth and income distribution. This book brings together novel conceptual frameworks and empirical evidence from country case studies on topics related to structural transformation, globalization, and income inequality.

Saumik Paul is a research economist at the Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
Tax and Development
CHALLENGES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
EDITED BY SATORU ARKI AND SHINICHI NAKABAYASHI

Taxation is increasingly in the limelight as a development agenda item, particularly with the emergence of the G20 as the premier international forum. This volume highlights the challenges faced by the Asia and Pacific region regarding tax policy and administration and introduces ADB's and ADBI's active roles in assisting developing countries with respect to taxation. In addition, the book is an attempt to narrow the gap in understanding between development specialists and tax specialists.

Tax and Development, an anthology by contributors who have been involved in ADB's and ADBI's activities on fiscal policy and taxation in various capacities, provides: (i) bird's-eye overviews that discuss tax and development issues in Asia and the Pacific; (ii) a set of country case studies that present theoretical policy analyses of a particular economy; and (iii) another set of country case studies that share practical experiences regarding the tax system of a particular economy.

Demystifying Rising Inequality in Asia
EDITED BY BIHONG HUANG, PETER J. MORGAN, AND NAOYUKI YOSHINO

Income inequality is one of the most profound social, economic, and political challenges of our time. The gap between the rich and the poor has been regarded as a major concern for policymakers. This gap is at its highest level in decades for developed economies, while the inequality trend has been rising in many developing countries. In Asia, despite recent economic growth, income distribution has been worsening as well. This book contributes to the existing literature on inequality in Asia by focusing on three broad themes, corresponding to three parts of the volume. Part I offers an overview of inequality in Asia; Part II focuses on the drivers of rising inequality in Asia; and Part III presents country case studies.

BIHONG HUANG is a research fellow at the Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo, Japan. PETER J. MORGAN is senior consulting economist and vice chair of research, Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo, Japan. NAOYUKI YOSHINO is dean of the Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
Financial Inclusion, Regulation, Literacy, and Education in Central Asia and South Caucasus

EDITED BY Peter J. Morgan AND Yan Zhang

Financial inclusion and financial education are increasingly recognized as key requirements for sustainable and inclusive growth, and have been recognized as such by international forums such as the G20 and the OECD. However, countries in Central Asia and the South Caucasus region have generally lagged when it comes to these key requirements. Aside from Kazakhstan, the levels of financial inclusion are substantially below the average level of developing economies. Moreover, there has been little study of the determinants of and barriers to the development of financial inclusion and financial literacy in this region.

In this study, prominent scholars examine recent trends in financial inclusion in seven countries—Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan—for both individuals and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). They also examine institutional and regulatory barriers to the expansion of financial inclusion and policy options to support greater financial inclusion while maintaining financial stability. The book also explores issues related to the assessment of financial literacy and promotion of financial education to support greater financial inclusion in the region.

One prominent feature of the region is the relatively slow uptake of innovative financial technologies that could promote financial inclusion, such as mobile phone banking, crowdfunding, and peer-to-peer lending platforms. This book examines the barriers to such development and recommends policies to facilitate the introduction of such technologies.
The Impact of Blockchain Technology on Finance

A CATALYST FOR CHANGE

Geneva Reports on the World Economy 21

Michael Casey, Jonah Crane, Gary Gensler, Simon Johnson, and Neha Narula

The 21st Geneva Report on the World Economy provides a summary review of the basics of blockchain technology and its challenges, costs, and benefits. It also gives an overview of blockchain technology and the potential direct impact on the financial sector, including a discussion of tokens and initial coin offerings, and crypto-exchanges—all salient regulatory and market issues today.
IMF Reform
THE UNFINISHED AGENDA

Geneva Reports on the World Economy 20

José De Gregorio, Barry Eichengreen, Takatoshi Ito, and Charles Wyplosz

In this sequel to the first Geneva Reports on the World Economy, which was published twenty years ago, the same group of authors review changes in the global economy and the IMF over this two-decade interval. While they find that the IMF has responded actively to the ongoing globalization trend, they flag concerns about formidable new challenges. For example, there is a danger that the IMF’s resources could be significantly reduced at the very time that effective crisis management requires additional funding. The growth of emerging market economies increasingly calls into question the current distribution of voting power within the institution. Regional monetary arrangements and bilateral currency swaps create an alternative to the multilateral order epitomized by the IMF, as evidenced by the fund’s diminished role in the euro area crisis and by the rise of China—which has its own network of economic and financial initiatives.

To address these challenges, this report suggests a quick-disbursing emergency financing facility for countries with strong fundamentals that does not require prequalification; puts forward new ideas for the IMF’s dealings with regional arrangements; and recommends major changes to IMF governance, including a high-level nonresident board that would be elected using a tailored voting procedure and whose role would be to make the independent management team more accountable.
And Yet It Moves
INFLATION AND THE GREAT RECESSION
Geneva Reports on the World Economy 19

David Miles, Ugo Panizza, Ricardo Reis, and Angel Ubide

Over the past decade, the developed world has been hit by the deepest recession since the Great Depression and a rollercoaster in commodity prices. Yet, at the same time core inflation has been both low and fairly stable. A rule of thumb that inflation is always near 2 percent, though more often than not just a bit below, has been quite reliable. Since most societies regard stable inflation as a goal, it is tempting to describe this solid anchoring of inflation as a great achievement of monetary policy. But what if it was just luck? Will the great anchoring soon lead to a great bout of inflation, just as the Great Moderation was followed by the Great Recession? Do we need to change the way in which policy is set to better handle changed circumstances since the financial crash?

The 19th Geneva Reports on the World Economy starts by analyzing outcomes across countries for the past ten years. Inflation is compared with its behavior in the period before the financial crash to assess the extent to which it really has been stable, what the proximate causes are, and whether it will stay low in the future. The report then assesses theories of inflation in light of these facts and tries to make sense of them. Next, the report turns to the question we posed at the start: Was it good policy or good luck that prevented severe deflation and kept inflation relatively steady?

A description of what policies were adopted and how they interacted with economic shocks informs the conclusions on appropriate policies—both monetary and fiscal—for the future. The report pays particular attention to the role of central banks and the extent of their activities.
From Day One

WHY SUPPORTING GIRLS AGED 0 TO 10 IS CRITICAL TO CHANGE AFRICA’S PATH

Joyce Banda with Caroline Lambert

The case for narrowing the gender gap is well established, and programs seeking to empower women in sub-Saharan Africa have multiplied. Yet a critical piece is missing: a focus on rural girls under the age of ten. Discrimination and social norms that penalize girls and women do not start at adolescence, and by the time many rural girls are ten years old, it is often too late to undo the damage that has already been done. As an African woman leader who has grown up on the African continent, Joyce Banda, Malawi’s first female president and Africa’s second, has seen firsthand how young rural girls face obstacles in areas that are critical in shaping their future. This book makes the case that if African girls are to realize their potential as leaders and change the narrative of their continent, gender interventions should and can be started from day one. For we cannot afford to leave any girl behind.

Her Excellency JOYCE BANDA served as the president of the Republic of Malawi from 2012 to 2014. President Banda is a former distinguished visiting fellow at the Center for Global Development. CAROLINE LAMBERT is an award-winning former journalist and former visiting fellow at the Center for Global Development.
Turkey in the North Atlantic Marketplace

EDITED BY Daniel S. Hamilton, Aylin Ünver Noi, and Serdar Altay

For decades, the partnership between North America and Europe has been a steady anchor in a world of rapid change. Today, however, the transatlantic partnership itself has become unsettled and uncertain. Nowhere is this clearer than in the economic sphere. Nonetheless, the European Union and the United States remain each other’s largest and most profitable markets. And as Europe changes, extended value chains across non-EU Europe have become important to the bottom line of many companies from the United States, Europe, and other parts of the world.

Given both the danger of fragmentation and opportunities that exist for deeper economic interaction, it is time to consider new initiatives that include, but go beyond, the U.S.-EU partnership and that embrace allies and partners across the entire North Atlantic space. The concept of the North Atlantic Marketplace would include non-EU European countries in a broad North Atlantic commercial architecture. Turkey’s evolving commercial ties to the EU and the United States are central to such considerations.

In this book, leading experts develop possible ways forward to anchor Turkey in the West by further deepening economic ties between Turkey and its transatlantic partners in the North Atlantic Marketplace.
The circular economy is attracting significant interest worldwide, as evidenced by the numerous government strategies, business commitments, and partnerships devoted to its development. At the EU level, the “Action Plan for the Circular Economy” and several other policy documents have demonstrated a strong commitment to move toward a low-carbon and circular economy. While the calls for a new economic model grow louder, it is clear that the transformation of markets and industries on a large scale will not be an easy achievement. It will require well-designed and ambitious policies to foster the transition as well as new business models.

Against this background, CEPS brought together executives from major multinational companies as well as representatives of business associations, non-governmental organizations, and research institutes to form a Task Force charged with tackling the immense challenges associated with the circular economy. This report is the outcome of their deliberations, guided by the co-chairmanship of Martin Stuchtey, founder and managing partner of SYSTEMIQ Ltd, and Stef Kranendijk, affiliate partner of SYSTEMIQ Ltd. It analyzes the key obstacles that need to be addressed, explores numerous policy areas at the EU and national level where support can act as a catalyst for market transformation, and puts forward actionable policy recommendations.
Complaint Mechanisms in Border Management and Expulsion Operations in Europe

EFFECTIVE REMEDIES FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS?

Sergio Carrera AND Marco Stefan

Border control, surveillance operations, and the expulsion of irregular immigrants—particularly through return flights—can pose serious human rights challenges. This book, prepared by the Brussels-based think tank Centre for European Policy Studies, examines whether Europe is properly equipped to ensure effective access to remedies for alleged rights violations or possible abuses of force against immigrants and asylum seekers.

It sheds light on the fragmentation of the human rights accountability regimes and shows that while the “law on the books” may formally recognize a set of fundamental rights for immigrants and asylum seekers, the “law in practice” does not necessarily offer adequate complaint mechanisms in many European countries. Finally, the book sets out a number of policy recommendations, paying particular attention to addressing human rights accountability issues in the context of activities undertaken by the new European Border and Coast Guard (Frontex).
Each year, 25 percent of the world’s output is produced by less than 5 percent of the planet’s population. The juxtaposition of these two figures gives an idea of the power of the American economy. Not only is it the most productive among the major developed economies, it is also a place where new products, services, and production methods are constantly being invented. Even so, for all its efficiency and capacity for innovation, the United States is progressively manifesting worrying signs of dysfunction. Since the 1970s, the American economy has experienced increasing difficulty in generating social progress. Worse still, over the past twenty years, signs of actual regression are becoming more and more numerous. How can this paradox be explained? Answering this question is the thread running throughout the chapters of this book.
Software Vulnerability Disclosure in Europe
TECHNOLOGY, POLICIES, AND LEGAL CHALLENGES
EDITED BY Lorenzo Pupillo, Afonso Ferreira, and Gianluca Varisco

Cybersecurity is a hot topic of debate in today’s policy circles. The abuse of software vulnerabilities is a growing concern that needs to be urgently addressed with better solutions, as increasing numbers of devices and people are connected to the internet every day. This CEPS Task Force report offers the first comprehensive account of the various measures EU member states are taking to counter these challenges. Drawing on current best practices throughout Europe, the United States, and Japan, the task force explored ways to formulate practical guidelines for governments and businesses to harmonize the process of handling software vulnerability disclosure throughout Europe. These discussions led to policy recommendations addressed to member states and the EU institutions for the development of an effective policy framework for introducing coordinated vulnerability disclosure and government disclosure decision processes in Europe.

LORENZO PUPILLO is associate senior research fellow at CEPS. AFONSO FERREIRA is directeur de recherche CNRS. GIANLUCA VARISCO is a cybersecurity expert with the Italian Digital Transformation Team.
Criminal Justice and Police Cooperation between the EU and the UK after Brexit

TOWARDS A PRINCIPLED AND TRUST-BASED PARTNERSHIP

Sergio Carrera, Valsamis Mitsilegas, Marco Stefan, and Fabio Giuffrida

Brexit poses major challenges for future interaction between the European Union and the United Kingdom in the areas of criminal justice and police cooperation. A new legal framework will be required to sustain the EU’s relations with the UK—an active participant in numerous EU criminal justice and police cooperation instruments—once it leaves the union. The negotiations on the exit of the UK from the EU must grapple with the crucial question of how and to what extent can the two parties continue to maintain effective arrangements for fighting cross-border crime, while at the same time guaranteeing compliance with the rule of law and fundamental rights.

This report is the result of intensive deliberations among members of a task force set up jointly by CEPS and the School of Law at Queen Mary University of London, who met regularly throughout the first half of 2018. It examines the feasibility of retaining the current EU–UK framework for cooperation in these critical fields and explores possible alternatives to the status quo. It also delves into the conditions under which the UK could continue to participate in EU instruments and relevant EU agencies engaged in cooperation in criminal matters and have access to justice and home affairs databases and other information-sharing tools. In their conclusions, the members offer a set of specific policy options for the EU and the UK to consider after Brexit with a view to developing an effective partnership in the areas of criminal justice and security based on trust and shared values.

SERGIO CARRERA is senior research fellow and head of Justice and Home Affairs at CEPS. He is also part-time professor at the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) in the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence. VALSAMIS MITSILEGAS is professor of European Criminal Law and Global Security, head of the Department of Law, Queen Mary University of London. FABIO GIUFFRIDA is a PhD candidate in EU Criminal Law at Queen Mary University of London. MARCO STEFAN is a researcher at CEPS.
Strengthening the EU’s Cyber Defence Capabilities

Lorenzo Pupillo, Melissa K. Griffith, Steven Blockmans, and Andrea Renda

Cyber defense is critical to both the EU’s prosperity and security. Yet, the threat space it faces is vast in scope, highly interconnected, deeply complex, and rapidly evolving. The EU’s current cyber defense capacity remains fragmented across and siloed within various institutions and agencies. In order to secure its own use of cyberspace, the EU must be bold. The CEPS Task Force on Strengthening the EU’s Cyber Defence Capabilities identified a clear EU-wide interest for greater coordination and cooperation in this space. After a comparative analysis of alternative scenarios, the task force concluded in favor of creating an EU Cyber Defence Agency with executive competencies and, therefore, the ability to develop and utilize strategic and operational capabilities at the EU level. This would mark a critical step toward a more effective and collaborative approach to enhancing cyber security and resilience in the EU.

LORENZO PUPILLO is associate senior research fellow at CEPS. MELISSA K. GRIFFITH is a PhD candidate at the University of California, Berkeley. STEVEN BLOCKMANS and ANDREA RENDA are senior research fellows at CEPS. All four authors served as rapporteurs for the task force, which was chaired by Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, Leiden University and Secretary General of NATO from 2004 to 2009.
The United States and European nations extoll the closeness of their common interests and values. And while events over past decades have indeed shown them to be very closely aligned, on some important issues there do appear to be growing divergences with regard to their interests and objectives and the methodology to achieve them. Increasingly there are policy areas that could come to divide the United States and many European states, and weaken their ability to take action together. Understanding how to deal with such contingencies in advance would allow policymakers to avoid unfortunate misunderstandings and miscalculations and could lead to more collaborative actions.

The objective of this report is to establish greater understanding and transparency between the United States and the major European states over whether the relationships are converging or diverging and whether this is structural or cyclical. Based on an understanding of the factors leading to any divergence, the author identifies possible approaches that would help manage any differences.
Artificial Intelligence

Jacob Parakilas, Hannah Bryce, Kenneth Cukier, Heather Roff, and Missy Cummings

Discussions about the future of Artificial Intelligence (AI), whether philosophical or popular, tend to view AI as distinct from, and potentially as a threat to, human intelligence. What has been less examined are the potential applications for AI in assisting the human decisionmaking process on international financial, political, and military issues. Discussions about these issues generally are highly technical among computer engineers and AI scientists—the substance of which is inaccessible to nonexpert communities, including business leaders, policymakers, and the majority of the public. This book bridges the gap between the technical and policy sectors to examine how AI can contribute to different aspects of security policy.
Brazil

ESSAYS ON HISTORY AND POLITICS

Leslie Bethell

Published to mark his eightieth birthday, this volume is the first collected compendium of the work of Leslie Bethell and consists of seven essays on major themes in modern Brazilian history and politics: Brazil and Latin America; Britain and Brazil (1808–1914); The Paraguayan War (1864–1870); The Decline and Fall of Slavery (1850–1888); The Long Road to Democracy; Populism; and The Failure of the Left. The essays are new, but draw from his classic published works: book chapters and journal articles (originally published in Portuguese), and public lectures delivered in the ten years since his retirement in 2007 as founding Director of the University of Oxford Centre for Brazilian Studies. In his fascinating autobiographical Introduction (Why Brazil?), Bethell describes how, from the most unlikely of backgrounds, he became a historian of Brazil and how he came to devote much of his long academic career to the promotion and development of Brazilian studies internationally.

LESLIE MICHAEL BETHELL is a critically acclaimed English historian and Brazilianist who specializes in the study of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Latin America, focusing on Brazil in particular. He is the sole editor of the eleven-volume Cambridge History of Latin America, a massive attempt at compiling and integrating the existing scholarship of Latin American studies.
Shaping Migration between Europe and Latin America
NEW PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES
EDITED BY Ana Margheritis

An insightful interdisciplinary examination of changing international migration patterns between Latin America and Europe, this volume focuses on two world regions that have historically been linked by human mobility and cultural exchange, but are now responding to significant demographic changes and new migration trends. The book examines strategies pursued by state and non-state actors to address the political and policy implications of mobility, and asks to what extent is cross-regional migration effectively managed today, and how could it be improved? Essays provide an integrated and comparative view of the links between the two regions and highlight the formal and informal interstices through which migration journeys are negotiated and shaped.

Creative Spaces
URBAN CULTURE AND MARGINALITY
EDITED BY Niall Geraghty and Adriana Laura Massidda

Creative Spaces: Urban Culture and Marginality is an interdisciplinary exploration of the different ways in which marginal urban spaces have become privileged locations for creativity in Latin America. This collection of essays reassesses theories of “marginality” in the region and argues that these notions invariably allow for the production of the new in contemporary society. Moreover, the book explores how this creativity reveals, manifests, and challenges existing tensions in Latin American space, culture, and society. The essays are drawn from a wide spectrum of disciplines, ranging from cultural and urban studies to architecture and sociology. The collection is designed to promote dialogue between these disciplines and to facilitate discussion of how these different conceptions of marginal spaces work together in order to contribute to the imagined and material reality of the wider city.
Falklands and Malvinas
EDITED BY Guillermo Mira Delli Zotti

This book about the Falklands and Malvinas conflict centers on the war and its consequences, but from a perspective that brings together English, Spanish, and Argentine specialists and researchers.

*Falklands and Malvinas* aims to be an objective and reflective book. It does not approach the topic from the perspective of the war or national sentiment. Nor is it an essay. The book is novel in that different social scientists analyze the theme from the perspective of their own disciplines. It combines in general approaches from history, political science, journalism, literature, film, sociology, and cultural studies. By taking different perspectives, which cut across each other and dialogue, the book moves beyond traditional approaches to the conflict based on nationalism, geopolitics, or military achievements.

The Cultural Worlds of the Jesuits in Colonial Latin America
EDITED BY Linda Newson

The year 2017 marked the 250-year anniversary of the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spanish territories. The Jesuits made major contributions to the cultural and intellectual life of Latin America. When they were expelled in 1767, the Jesuits were administering more than 250,000 Indians in more than 200 missions. The Jesuits pioneered interest in indigenous languages and cultures, compiling dictionaries and writing some of the earliest ethnographies of the region. They also explored the region’s natural history and made significant contributions to the development of science and medicine. On their estates and in the missions, they introduced new plants, livestock, and agricultural techniques, such as irrigation. In addition, they left a lasting legacy on the region’s architecture, art, and music. This volume demonstrates the diversity of Jesuit contributions to Latin American culture. Published works often focus on one theme or region that is approached from a particular disciplinary perspective. This volume is unusual in considering not only the range of Jesuit activities, but also the diversity of perspectives from which they may be approached. It includes papers from scholars of history, linguistics, religion, art, architecture, cartography, music, medicine, and science.
Cultures of Anti-Racism in Latin America and the Caribbean

EDITED BY Peter Wade, James Scorer, and Ignacio Aguiló

Latin America’s long history of showing how racism can co-exist with racial mixture and conviviality offers useful ammunition for strengthening anti-racist stances. The book places Latin American and Caribbean racial formations within a broader global context and sets out the premise that the region provides valuable opportunities for thinking about anti-racism when recent political events have made ever more fragile the claims that we are in a “post-racial” world. The contributors of this timely volume analyze music, education, language, film, and art in diverse national contexts across the region to illustrate how anti-racist cultural practices can challenge racist discourse. This volume also shows how increasingly “anti-racism” can be monopolized by the state to reproduce the acts of exclusion it purports to overturn.

PETER WADE is a British anthropologist and a professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Manchester who specializes in issues of race and ethnicity in Latin America. JAMES SCORER is a senior lecturer in Latin American Cultural Studies at the University of Manchester. He specializes in Latin American urban geographies and space. IGNACIO AGUILÓ is a lecturer in Latin American Cultural Studies in the Department of Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American Studies at the University of Manchester.
A Nicaraguan Exceptionalism

DEBATING THE LEGACY OF THE SANDINISTA REVOLUTION

EDITED BY Hilary Francis

In recent years, child migrants from Central America have arrived in the United States in unprecedented numbers. But while minors from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador make the perilous journey to the north, their Nicaraguan peers have remained in Central America. Nicaragua also enjoys lower murder rates and far fewer gang problems when compared with her neighbors.

Why is Nicaragua so different? The present government has promulgated a discourse of Nicaraguan exceptionalism, arguing that Nicaragua is unique thanks to the heritage of the 1979 Sandinista revolution. This volume critically interrogates that claim, asking whether the legacy of the revolution is truly exceptional. An interdisciplinary work, the book brings together historians, anthropologists, and sociologists to explore the multifarious ways in which the revolutionary past continues to shape public policy—and daily life—in Nicaragua’s tumultuous present.

HILARY FRANCIS is a fellow at the Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London, and a historian specializing in the history of the environment in Nicaragua and U.S.–Nicaragua relations.
Military Reform and Militarism in Russia

Aleksandr Golts

With tensions heightened between Russia and the West, Russian military reforms have shifted in a new direction in what appears to be preparation for large-scale war. In this context, there is an increased need to understand the past and future orientation of Russian military reform and what it means for the West.

In Military Reform and Militarism in Russia, Aleksandr Golts takes a hard look at the Russian military from the collapse of the Soviet Union to its present involvement in wars in eastern Ukraine and Syria. This book is a follow-on to his study of military reform, or more precisely its failure, under President Boris Yeltsin and during the first term of President Vladimir Putin. Golts focuses on the evolution of military reform inside Russia since 2005. Additionally, he examines the new phenomenon of Russian militarism and its origins in a Russian system that is hostile to both civilian control as well as civil society.

This important book traces the roots of Russian militarism to the age of Ivan the Terrible, providing a new understanding of why it has emerged in Russia under Putin. Golts also examines the current state of Russian military reforms through the prism of Russian history by exploring the struggle between the “technocrats,” who pushed force modernization, and the “magicians,” who still believe in mass armies and want to prepare for a general war. This in turn has modern-day repercussions for the West, as it will determine how Putin will use the Russian military abroad and in any potential future confrontation with NATO.
Russia’s Military Strategy and Doctrine

EDITED BY Glen E. Howard

*Russia’s Military Strategy and Doctrine* is designed to educate Russia watchers, policymakers, military leaders, and the broader foreign policy community about the Russian armed forces and security apparatus. Each chapter addresses a different strategic-level issue related to the Russian military. The topics discussed include naval and maritime doctrine, nuclear strategy, cyber and electromagnetic warfare, Moscow’s posture in the Arctic and the Black Sea, and the lessons its armed forces have learned from their ongoing operations in Syria and eastern Ukraine. Each chapter is written by experts on Russia’s military development.

The key questions emphasized in the book include “how Russia fights wars” and “how its experiences with modern conflicts are shaping the evolution of Russia’s military strategy, capabilities and doctrine.” The book’s value comes not only from its examination of the granular Russian strategies in each of the theaters and domains in which Russia’s armed forces may act, but also from the larger portrait it draws of military strategy in a declining but still formidable global power. *Russia’s Military Strategy and Doctrine* is an essential reference for all who must deal with the potential military and security challenges posed by Moscow.
This volume focuses on trade connectivity, which is critical for inclusiveness and sustainable development. Physical connectivity enables the movement of goods and services to local, regional, and global markets. Digital connectivity is vital in today’s trade environment. Both are closely intertwined. Yet, the internet remains unavailable to 3.9 billion people globally, many of whom live in the least developed countries (LDCs). And although mobile broadband networks are now available for more than 50 percent of the population in LDCs, digital devices and fixed network connections remain high in price and limited in coverage.

Landlocked, small, and vulnerable economies face inherent challenges as they try to fully exploit their trade and development potential. Trade costs also remain stubbornly high in critical sectors where growth is associated with strong poverty reduction effects, most prominently in the agricultural sector. And the adverse effects of high trade costs fall disproportionately on micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries.

This report expands the analysis of trade costs into the digital domain, reflecting the changing nature of trade. It seeks to identify ways to help developing countries—and notably LDCs—realize gains from trade by connecting to the digital economy. The report proposes an action-oriented agenda for a broad coalition of stakeholders, including LDC governments, providers of South-South cooperation, international donors, and the private sector.
Fit Mind, Fit Job
FROM EVIDENCE TO PRACTICE IN MENTAL HEALTH AND WORK

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

The costs of mental illnesses for individuals, employers, and society at large are enormous. Mental illness is responsible for a significant loss of potential labor supply, high rates of unemployment, a high incidence of work absence, and reduced productivity at work.

Following an introductory report (Sick on the Job: Myths and Realities about Mental Health and Work) and nine country reports, this final synthesis report summarizes the findings from the participating countries and makes the case for a stronger policy response.
The Productivity-Inclusiveness Nexus

PRELIMINARY VERSION

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

*The Productivity-Inclusiveness Nexus* proposes a new approach to boosting productivity growth while at the same time reducing inequalities of income and opportunities.

The report begins by examining the trend slowdown of productivity growth, which has been observed in many OECD countries over recent years, and the rise—and persistence—of inequalities of income, wealth, well-being, and opportunities. It then gathers the most recent empirical evidence on some of the common foundations behind these trends and considers possible linkages. The analysis aims to shed light on policy insights to address both issues together, creating room for synergies and win-win policies.
People today are living longer than ever before, while birth rates are dropping in the majority of OECD countries. Such demographics raise the question: Are current public social expenditures adequate and sustainable? Older workers play a crucial role in the labor market. Now that legal retirement ages are rising, fewer older workers are retiring early. At the same time, however, those older workers who have lost their jobs after the age of fifty have tended to remain in long-term unemployment. What can countries do to help? How can they give older people better work incentives and opportunities?

This synthesis report offers analysis and assessment on what the best policies are for fostering employability, job mobility, and labor demand at an older age.
The Deer and the Dragon

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND CHINA IN THE 21ST CENTURY

EDITED BY Donald K. Emmerson

Southeast Asia is arguably one of the most diverse regions in the world. A similar diversity informs the chapters that make up this exploration of China and Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asian and Chinese perceptions of each other are examined using survey research and by asking whether China views the region as its “strategic backyard.” Two actual or intended expansions are analyzed: expanded Chinese sovereignty over the South China Sea and Beijing’s interest in using “overseas Chinese” to increase its influence in the region.

Other chapters in the book focus on strategy, including the very different ways Singapore and Indonesia prefer to approach China. The issue of China’s obviously larger size and power compared to other countries in the region is examined in the chapters on Laos and Cambodia’s relationships with China. How Southeast Asia’s proximity to China and the implications of Beijing’s far-flung Maritime Silk Road are placed against the role the United States plays in the region are also among the topics discussed. A final chapter features a Myanmar analyst’s retrospective look at the myths and illusions that have arisen to cloud how that country’s relations with China are interpreted and their possible implications for understanding Sino-Southeast Asian relations more broadly.

DONALD K. EMMERSON is senior fellow emeritus at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies and director of the Southeast Asia Program at the Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center at Stanford University. Emmerson is also affiliated faculty member with Stanford’s Center for Democracy, Development, and the Rules of Law, and an affiliated scholar with the Abbasi Program in Islamic Studies.
20 Años del Acuerdo sobre Tecnología de la Información

IMPULSANDO EL COMERCIO, LA INNOVACIÓN Y LA CONECTIVIDAD DIGITAL (SPANISH EDITION)

World Trade Organization

Over the past twenty years, the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) has increased worldwide access to high-tech goods, such as computers, mobile phones, and semiconductors. It has also contributed to greater access to the internet and the growth of the digital economy, creating new opportunities for businesses and individuals in both developed and developing countries.

Finalized at the first WTO Ministerial Conference in 1996, the ITA commits its participants to eliminating tariffs on a wide range of information technology (IT) products with an annual value of approximately $1.7 trillion. To mark the twentieth anniversary of the ITA, this publication analyzes the impact of the ITA on its participants and on worldwide trade in IT products. It demonstrates how the agreement has not only made high-tech products more affordable, but also helped to promote innovation and support the integration of developing countries into global production networks.

The publication also reviews new developments, such as the landmark deal concluded in 2015 to eliminate tariffs on an additional 201 IT products valued at more than $1.3 trillion per year. Finally, it highlights what still needs to be done to meet the UN’s Sustainable Development Goal of providing universal and affordable access to the internet so that the benefits of the digital revolution can be enjoyed by all.
Annual Report 2019
EDITED BY World Trade Organization

The WTO Annual Report 2019 provides an overview of the organization’s activities in 2017 and early 2018. The report begins with a message from WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo, followed by a brief overview of 2017–18 and more in-depth accounts of WTO activities over the past year.

OMC Informe Anual 2019 [Spanish Edition]
June 2019 9 3/4 x 11 3/4 206 pp
paper 9789287047687 $50.00

OMC Rapport Annuel 2019 [French Edition]
June 2019 9 3/4 x 11 3/4 206 pp
paper 9789287047670 $50.00

WTO Annual Report 2019
June 2019 9 3/4 x 11 3/4 206 pp
paper 9789287047663 $50.00
Trade and Food Standards

World Trade Organization

Food standards and trade go hand in hand in ensuring safe, nutritious, and sufficient food for a growing world population. This publication looks at how the UN’s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the WTO provide a framework to facilitate trade on the basis of internationally agreed food standards.

*Trade and Food Standards* emphasizes the importance of governments in the setting of international standards for food (through the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission) and in resolving food trade concerns through the WTO's relevant committees: the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and the Technical Barriers to Trade Committee. The publication also underscores the importance of helping developing countries comply with international food standards so that they can participate more effectively in food trade.

*Comercio y Normas Alimentarias (Spanish Edition)*
June 2018 8¼ x 11¾ 74 pp
paper 9789287045058 $40.00

*Le Commerce et les Normes Alimentaires (French Edition)*
June 2018 8¼ x 11¾ 74 pp
paper 9789287045034 $40.00
How Trade Can Help to Reduce Poverty

10 CASE STUDIES

World Trade Organization AND World Bank

This joint report is a follow-up to The Role of Trade in Ending Poverty, co-published by the WTO and the World Bank in 2015. This new publication brings together ten case studies that look at the different ways in which trade can help to reduce poverty, reviewing trade and poverty across four dimensions: rural poverty; the informal economy; the impact of fragility and conflict; and gender.
Trade Policy Reviews 2018–19
World Trade Organization

Each Trade Policy Review consists of three parts: a report by the government under review, a report written independently by the WTO Secretariat, and the concluding remarks by the chair of the Trade Policy Review Body. A highlights section provides an overview of key findings. Each year fifteen to twenty new review titles are published. The reviews consist of detailed chapters that examine the trade policies and practices of the member and describe trade policymaking institutions and the macroeconomic situation. These chapters are preceded by the Secretariat’s Summary Observations, which present the secretariat’s perspective on the member’s trade policies.

Trade Policy Review 2018: China
May 2019 9¼ x 11¾ 200 pp
paper 9789287044044 $70.00

Trade Policy Review 2018: Israel
May 2019 9¼ x 11¾ 200 pp
paper 9789287044068 $70.00

Trade Policy Review 2018: Chinese Taipei
July 2019 9¼ x 11¾ 200 pp
paper 9789287044082 $70.00

Trade Policy Review 2018: Montenegro
January 2019 9¼ x 11¾ 200 pp
paper 9789287043887 $70.00

Trade Policy Review 2018: Egypt
December 2018 9¼ x 11¾ 200 pp
paper 9789287043849 $70.00

Trade Policy Review 2018: Malaysia
December 2018 9¼ x 11¾ 200 pp
paper 9789287043825 $70.00

Trade Policy Review 2018: Philippines
December 2018 9¼ x 11¾ 200 pp
paper 9789287043863 $70.00
Trade Profiles 2018
INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS

World Trade Organization

The annual Trade Profiles covers key data on trade in both goods and services. Each profile provides the most important indicators for trade in goods, including major imports and exports, and a breakdown of trade in services. A handy double-page format provides data for each of the 180 economies covered by the publication. Charts illustrating the key information complement the tabular data. Also available in French and Spanish.

Trade Profiles 2018
International Trade Statistics

December 2018 8¼ x 11¾ 404 pp
paper 9789287046291 $50.00

Perfiles Comerciales 2018 (Spanish Edition)
Estadísticas del Comercio Internacional
December 2018 8¼ x 11¾ 30 pp
paper 9789287046338 $50.00

Profils Commerciaux 2018 (French Edition)
Statistiques du Commerce International
December 2018 8¼ x 11¾ 404 pp
paper 9789287046314 $50.00
The World Trade Report 2018 analyzes how digital technologies are transforming global commerce and international trade cooperation. It examines in particular how trade is likely to evolve in the coming ten to fifteen years as a result of digital technologies like 3D printing, artificial intelligence, and blockchain. Case studies provide concrete examples of how companies are already using new technologies to streamline their operations. The report also includes contributions from academics and leading experts on how they see digital technologies affecting the future of trade and the nature of trade cooperation.

World Trade Report 2018

Trade in the 21st Century—How Digital Technologies Are Transforming Global Commerce

December 2018 8¼ x 11¾ 200 pp
paper 9789287045010 $50.00

Rapport sur le Commerce Mondial 2018 (French Edition)

L'avenir du Commerce Mondial: Comment les Technologies Numériques Transforment le Commerce Mondial

December 2018 8¼ x 11¾ 200 pp
paper 9789287045270 $50.00
WTO Statistical Titles
2018, Boxed Set

World Trade Organization

The latest trade data from the WTO are now available in one complete package. The boxed set brings together:

*Statistical Review of International Trade 2018*

*World Tariff Profiles 2018*

*Trade Profiles 2018*
World Trade Statistical Review 2018

INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS

World Trade Organization

This report provides a detailed analysis of the latest developments in world trade, focusing on the most recent trends in goods and services trade and the participation of developing economies in world trade. The publication also looks ahead to future developments. The analytical chapters are complemented by a statistical appendix containing more than sixty tables that provide detailed data on trade by region and sector. The publication serves as an invaluable reference tool for researchers, policymakers, and anyone interested in international trade.

World Trade Statistical Review 2018
International Trade Statistics
December 2018 8½ x 11¾ 180 pp
paper 9789287046239 $50.00

Examen Estadístico del Comercio Mundial 2018 [Spanish Edition]
Estadísticas del Comercio Internacional
December 2018 8½ x 11¾ 180 pp
paper 9789287046277 $50.00

Statistiques du Commerce International
December 2018 8½ x 11¾ 180 pp
paper 9789287046253 $50.00
The WTO is central to achieving the U.N.’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which set targets to be achieved by 2030 in areas such as poverty reduction, health, education, and the environment. The SDGs put significant emphasis on the role that trade plays in promoting sustainable development and recognize the contribution that the WTO can make to the 2030 Agenda.

By delivering and implementing trade reforms that are pro-growth and pro-development, and by continuing to foster stable, predictable, and equitable trading relations across the world, the WTO will play an important role in delivering the Sustainable Development Goals, just as it did with the Millennium Development Goals before them.

This report identifies steps that would help to ensure that international trade contributes to accelerating progress in achieving the SDGs:

1. Mainstream trade into national and sector strategies to achieve the SDGs.
2. Strengthen the multilateral trading system so that it can continue supporting inclusive growth, jobs, and poverty reduction.
3. Continue reducing trade costs, including through full implementation of the WTO’s Trade Facilitation Agreement.
4. Build supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure in developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs).
5. Focus on export diversification and value addition.
6. Enhance the services sector.
7. Apply flexible rules of origin to increase utilization of preference schemes.
8. Ensure that nontariff measures do not become barriers to trade.
9. Make e-commerce a force for inclusion.
10. Support micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in engaging in international trade.
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