What Government Bonds and Investors Matter in Global Financial Crisis?
Evidence and Strategic Thinking

This paper introduces a new finding on the composition of the investor base for government securities in the G20 advanced economies and the euro area. During the last decades, investors from abroad have increased their presence in government bond markets, whereas, the European debt (financial) crisis broke this trend. Furthermore, this paper attempts to address three of the myriad of questions that have arisen from the newly gained attention to the investor base. 1. Which investor groups hold what exposure to government securities? 2. Is there a link between the investor base and bond pricing? 3. What changes will the current European financial crisis catalyze in thinking about economic development? On the mix of market and state in the economy, it reaffirms the value of not relying blindly on the strengths of either. The crisis showed again that both markets and EU governments/ECB can fail spectacularly, and that while markets must ultimately be the drivers of growth, good government is needed to create the conditions for markets to work well and to reduce volatility and vulnerability. Additionally, the global crisis leads to provide new strategic thinking in practical policy especially in EU.

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This paper summarizes some crucial results as presented in aid for trade–An investment benefit road map from Asian countries. We focus on topics relating to regional cooperation and integration in the areas of infrastructure and software, trade and investment, money and finance, and regional public goods. In our findings, we link resource dependence theory and economic integration model to our findings to explain why China plays an important role in Asian countries, especially in south-eastern Asia. In addition, regional economic integration through logistics, information network and connectivity improvement can increase the virtual size and amount of an economy as trade with neighboring countries increases. This leads to substantial benefits from scale, network, coordination and agglomeration economies. According to our findings, GVCDs and regional integration has captured the imagination of South Asians but the debates on identifying appropriate and effective strategies for securing this objective continue on the better condition in developing beneficial integration economic effects and we find that China takes the best scores in Asian countries.

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In our findings, we link resource dependence theory to our findings to explain why China investment (CI) plays an important role in foreign diversification, especially in China. When TMNEs extend diversification activities, they can seek opportunities and new market through geographical diversification and can absorb new information and install different knowledge and energy into internal organization to obtain better performance level. We provide some sincere suggestions to decision-makers and CEOs of MNEs or those TMNEs consider entering into the China market. TMNEs should consider carefully not over-invested in China. MNE should focus on their cored investment fields with moderately middle-level diversification. According to our findings, CI strategy is possibly a better way to gain scope advantages. The most important consideration for MNE decision makers is be careful in the context of change especially china government political policy which is highly changeable from governmental macro-economic adjustment policy. Furthermore, the inflow and outflow of finance not so flexible to operate will also limit the cash flow allocation efficiency to create better financial performance.