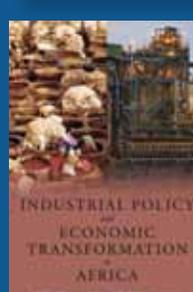
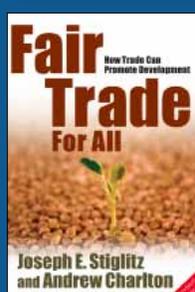
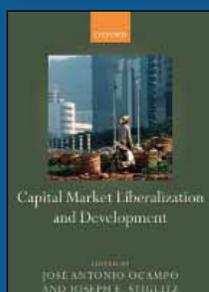
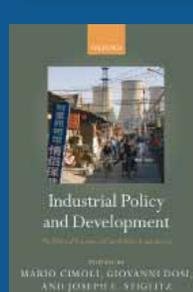
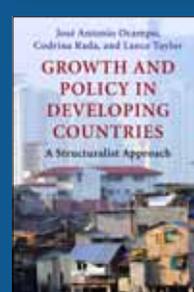
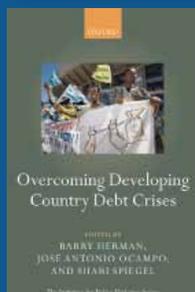
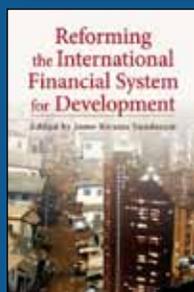
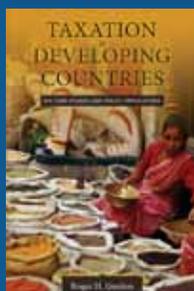
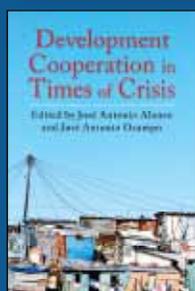
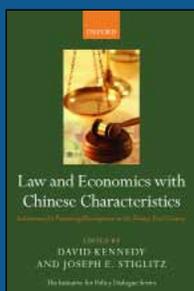
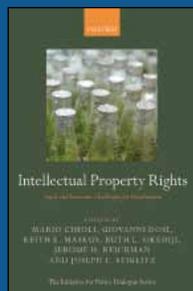
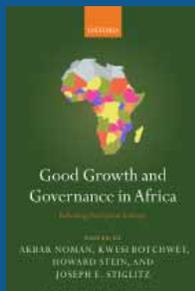
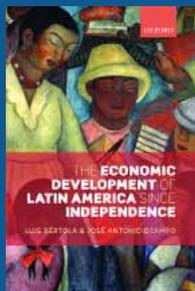
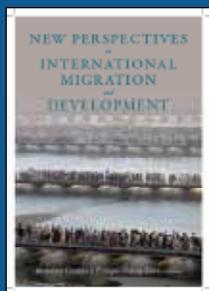


Initiative for Policy Dialogue

BOOK SERIES



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

About:

The Initiative for Policy Dialogue (IPD) is a global network of leading economists, political scientists, and premier academic and policy centers. Founded in 2000 by Nobel Laureate Joseph Stiglitz, the initiative aims to stimulate a heterodox policy dialogue on major issues in international development and global governance. Through its publications, conferences, and academic programs, IPD connects scholars from diverse backgrounds. Their collaboration yields the best and brightest ideas in development—from the perspective of developing countries—and delivers those ideas to policymakers who are grappling with the complex challenges and opportunities of globalization.

In all of its work, the Initiative strives to contribute to a more equitably governed world. It also seeks to democratize the production and use of knowledge.

This booklet catalogs the Initiative's extensive collection of books, published jointly by Columbia University Press and Oxford University Press, which covers a wide range of issues. Across the globe, these publications serve as trusted and respected references for students, academics, and policymakers. They have helped germinate bold and innovative ideas in an array of different fields, and have become staples in the libraries of policy analysts associated with international organizations, NGOs, and government aid organizations.

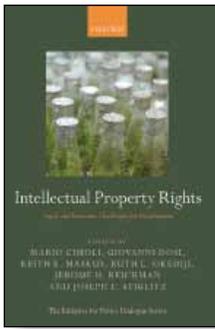
For more information about IPD and its upcoming books, visit:

www.policydialogue.org.



 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS





Intellectual Property Rights

Legal and Economic Challenges for Development

Edited by Mario Cimoli, Giovanni Dosi, Giovanni Dosi, Keith E. Maskus, Ruth L. Okediji, and Jerome H. Reichman

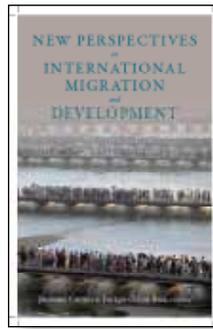
In recent years, intellectual property rights—in the form of patents and copyrights—have expanded in their coverage, their breadth and depth of protection, and the tightness of their enforcement. This volume addresses the various effects of IPR on the processes of innovation and innovation diffusion, both in general and with particular focus on developing countries. There is very little evidence that the rates of innovation increase with tighter IPR, even in developed countries. The authors discuss the policy implications and measures that counteract or reform the stifling nature of globalized IPR agreements.

978-0-19-966076-6 | Paperback, \$50.00

978-0-19-966075-9 | Hardback, \$115.00

544 pages, 2014

Oxford University Press



New Perspectives on International Migration and Development

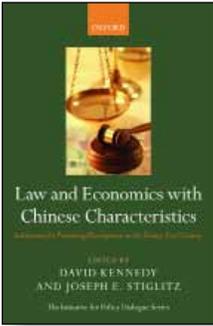
Edited by Jeronimo Cortina and Enrique Ochoa-Reza

With contributions from leading scholars in international development, economics, political science, and sociology, this collection draws attention to migration's developmental effects on sending and receiving societies. The volume's multidisciplinary perspective combines theoretical discussions with empirical applications, appealing both to academics and to policymakers eager to foster migration that bolsters development. The book challenges the assumption that measuring and combatting poverty and underdevelopment in migrant communities are solely economic pursuits. With case studies, contributors examine the interplay between migration, development, culture, family reunification, human rights, and government, all with the aim of advancing more effective solutions to international migration problems.

978-0-231-15680-6 | Hardback, \$55.00

368 pages, 2013

Columbia University Press



Law and Economics with Chinese Characteristics

Institutions for Promoting Development in the Twenty-First Century

Edited by David Kennedy and Joseph E. Stiglitz

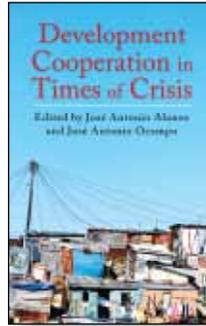
Policymakers and economists largely agree that 'rule of law' and property rights are essential for sound economic policy, particularly for most developing countries. But it is becoming increasingly apparent that transplanting legal frameworks from one society to another doesn't work—even though neoliberal orthodoxy has held that it should. In this book, economists, academics, and policymakers waded into the discussion, using China as a reference point. Authors point to lessons from the Chinese market economy that might help policymakers in other countries achieve equitable and sustained development. Additionally, the book provides a nuanced review of which institutional arrangements, including legal systems, are most likely to promote development. Fundamentally, the book seeks to aid policymakers in both developing and developed countries to design institutional and regulatory frameworks that achieve equitable and sustainable development and growth.

978-0-19-969855-4 | Paperback, \$58.00

978-0-19-969854-7 | Hardback, \$125.00

640 pages, 2013

Oxford University Press



Development Cooperation in Times of Crisis

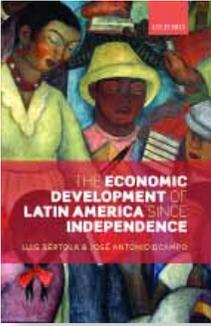
Edited by José Antonio Alonso and José Antonio Ocampo

Governments undertook extraordinary measures to offset the 2008 economic crisis, shoring up financial institutions, stimulating demand to reverse the recession, and rebalancing budgets to alleviate sovereign debt. These solutions were particularly effective because they were coordinated internationally and were matched with sweeping global financial reforms. Contributors to this volume evaluate the international response to the crisis and its effects on the developing countries and on the development cooperation system. They also suggest more effective approaches to development cooperation: a redesign of the cooperation system and its governance, so it can accept new actors and better achieve the Millennium Development Goals within the context of a severe global crisis.

978-0-23115966-1 | Hardback, \$50.00

384 pages, 2012

Columbia University Press



The Economic Development of Latin America since Independence

Luis Bertola and José Antonio Ocampo

Latin America's strong economic performance of the last decade has attracted considerable attention. This book gives a unique, comprehensive, and up-to-date view of Latin American economic development over the two centuries since independence. It considers Latin American economies within the wider context of the international economy, and covers economic growth, international trade, capital flows, and trends in inequality and human development.

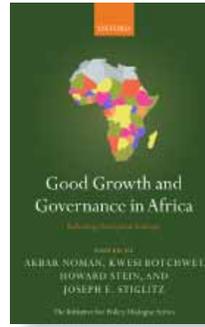
With chapters that cover different eras, this volume traces the major developments of Latin American countries and offers a novel and coherent interpretation of the economic history of the region. It combines a wealth of original research, new perspectives, and empirical information to provide a synthesis of the growing literature that both complements and extends previous studies.

978-0-19-966214-2 | Paperback, \$48.95

978-0-19-966213-5 | Hardback, \$125.00

336 pages, 2012

Oxford University Press



Good Growth and Governance in Africa

Rethinking Development Strategies

Edited by Akbar Noman, Kwesi Botchwey, Howard Stein, and Joseph E. Stiglitz

Why has the economic growth performance of Sub-Saharan Africa been disappointing over the past 50 years? What can be done to sustain and improve upon the accelerated growth experienced in recent years? How can Africa reduce poverty and achieve rapid economic growth?

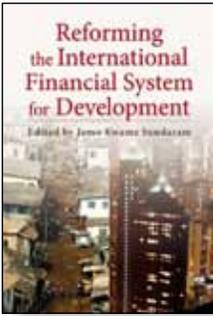
In an effort to answer these questions, the book captures a lively debate on governance, industry, trade, technology, employment and human capital among a group of diverse experts, providing a note of optimism for the future. The broad thrust is critical of many of the conventional explanations of Africa's "lost quarter century" and associated policy prescriptions, notably including those for governance and institutional reforms. The authors then offer policy alternatives. Though success is not assured, this volume argues that there is good reason to believe that policies based on the lessons of successes such as those in East Asia can be adapted successfully in African contexts.

978-0-19-969857-8 | Paperback, \$56.00

978-0-19-969856-1 | Hardback, \$125.00

616 pages, 2011

Oxford University Press



Reforming the International Financial System for Development

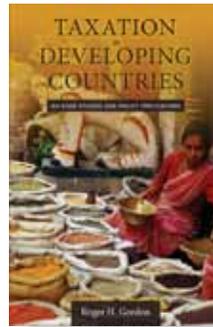
Edited by Jomo Kwame Sundaram

The 1944 Bretton Woods conference created new institutions that led to a golden age in postwar reconstruction, sustained economic growth, job creation, and postcolonial development. However, the conference failed to provide a global reserve currency. Later, insistence on deregulated globalization exacerbated instability rather than promoting sustained growth. The latest global financial crisis, in which all these weaknesses played a large part, underscores the urgent need for reforms of the international financial system. Prepared for the G24 consortium of developing countries focused on financial issues, this volume proposes novel reforms. The authors identify systemic flaws, challenge the effectiveness of recent policy, and suggest criteria for regulatory reform, keeping in mind the different circumstances, capacities, and capabilities of various economies. Topics covered include international banking standards, the improved management of international capital flows, the critical role of the World Trade Organization in liberalizing and globalizing financial services, the need for international tax cooperation, and new reserve currency arrangements.

978-0-231-15764-3 | Hardback, \$50.00

392 pages, 2011

Columbia University Press



Taxation in Developing Countries

Six Case Studies and Policy Implications

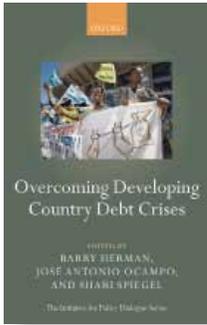
Edited by Roger Gordon

Taxes raise crucial policy issues, especially in developing countries. Despite the continuing impact of tax policy on developing countries' social and political stability, a comprehensive study has yet to be written. Treating Argentina, Brazil, India, Kenya, Korea, and Russia as key case studies, this volume outlines the major aspects of current tax codes and explores their economic and political implications. Each economy relies heavily on indirect and corporate income taxes, though recently some have reduced their tariff rates and have switched from excise to value-added taxes. There is a large, informal economy in most of these countries, and tax evasion by firms is a significant concern: even though rates are as high as those in developed economies, tax revenue remains extremely low. Unconventional methods to collect revenue (e.g. bank debit taxes, state ownership of firms, and implicit taxes on individuals in the informal sector) are explored. Taking into account tax law, administration, and fiscal pressures, this comprehensive anthology clarifies the current landscape of tax administration and the economic future of the world's poorer economies.

978-0-231-14862-7 | Hardback, \$60.00

352 pages, 2010

Columbia University Press



Overcoming Developing Country Debt Crises

Edited by Barry Herman, José Antonio Ocampo, and Shari Spiegel

Developing country debt crises have been a recurrent phenomenon in recent decades, with insolvency crises peaking in the 1980s and 1990s. This is a result of boom-bust cycles, which are inherent to financial markets, but have intensified under the liberalized financial environments that developing countries have increasingly adopted since the 1970s. Even though many developing countries now have stronger economic fundamentals than they did in the 1990s, sovereign debt crises will reoccur again.

This book, using both economic theory and real-world experiences, calls for the international reform of sovereign debt workouts. Uniquely synthesizing legal and economic analyses, its authors recognize that the politics of international sovereign debt have not supported systemic reform efforts thus far, ultimately proposing alternative reform ideas. Country case studies, and the perspectives of successful civil society activists, underline the need to do better in this area.

978-0-19-957879-5 | Paperback, \$56.00

978-0-19-957878-8 | Hardback, \$110.00

532 pages, 2010

Oxford University Press



Time for a Visible Hand

Lessons from 2008 World Financial Crisis

Edited by Stephany Griffith-Jones, José Antonio Ocampo and Joseph E. Stiglitz

The financial crises, though originating in developed country financial markets, quickly spread to the developing world. Even with many costly measures, governments and central banks were unable to stop what became a global economic meltdown. This book aims to systematically understand major problems in the global macroeconomic and financial system, its governance, and its links to global economic imbalances.

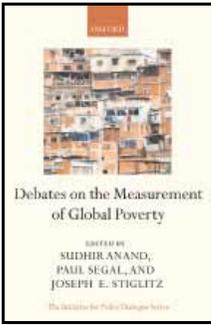
Contributions from leading authorities help explain how market actors, market regulators, and the prevailing underlying ideology of extreme financial liberalization and deregulation contributed to the financial crisis. It describes structural reforms that might render the global financial system less volatile. The book's proposals, while radically different, are pragmatic and politically feasible opportunities to ensure a more stable, equitable, and robust global economy.

978-0-19-957881-8 | Paperback, \$51.00

978-0-19-957880-1 | Hardback, \$110.00

376 pages, 2010

Oxford University Press



Debates on the Measurement of Global Poverty

Edited by Sudhir Anand, Paul Segal, and Joseph E. Stiglitz

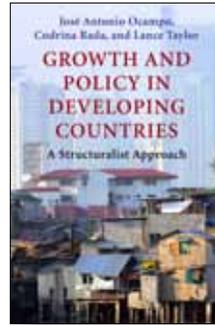
The first Millennium Development Goal enshrines the international community's commitment to halve global poverty by 2015. Yet how global poverty is measured is a critical element in assessing progress toward this goal, and different researchers have presented widely varying estimates. This volume addresses a range of problems in the measurement and estimation of global poverty, from a variety of viewpoints. Topics covered include the debates surrounding the definition of a global poverty line; the use of purchasing power parity exchange rates to map the poverty line across countries; and the quality, and appropriate use, of data from national accounts and household surveys. Both official and independent estimates of global poverty have proved to be controversial, and this volume presents and analyzes the lively discussion that has ensued.

978-0-19-955804-9 | Paperback, \$51.00

978-0-19-955803-2 | Hardback, \$110.00

464 pages, 2010

Oxford University Press



Growth and Policy in Developing Countries

A Structuralist Approach

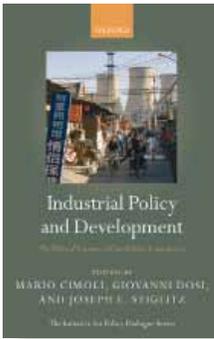
José Antonio Ocampo, Codrina Rada, and Lance Taylor

This short textbook takes an economic structuralist perspective in its investigation of why a host of developing countries have failed to grow at 2 percent or more since 1960. Sensitive to the wide range of factors that affect an economy's strength and stability, the authors identify problems that have long frustrated growth in many parts of the developing world while suggesting new strategies and policies to help improve standards of living. After a survey of structuralist methods and post-World War II trends of global economic growth, the authors discuss the role that patterns in productivity, production structures and specialization patterns, and capital accumulation play in the growth dynamics of developing countries. The authors highlight the negative effects of financial volatility and certain financial structures while recommending policies to better manage external shocks. These policies articulated through a discussion of growth and structural change, and evaluated according to which policy options are the best fit for different kinds of developing economies.

978-0-231-15014-9 | Hardback, \$38.00

200 pages, 2009

Columbia University Press



Industrial Policy and Development

The Political Economy of Capabilities Accumulation

Edited by Mario Cimoli, Giovanni Dosi, and Joseph E. Stiglitz

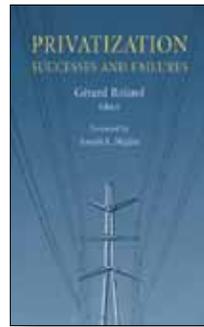
In the 1990s, development policy advocated by international financial institutions was influenced by the Washington Consensus's emphasis on liberalization, privatization, and price-flexibility. These policies downplayed, if not disregarded, the role of government in steering the processes of technological learning and economic growth. With the exception of the Far East, many developing countries adopted the view that industrial policy resulted in inefficiency and poor economic growth. Ample historical evidence shows that industrial policy does work when the right technologies and industries are supported and when appropriate combinations of policy measures are implemented. Beyond an in-depth examination of successful industrial policies, this book explores the trade-offs associated with microeconomic approaches to growth and development, and the opportunities and constraints associated with the current organization of international economic relations.

978-0-19-923527-8 | Paperback, \$51.00

978-0-19-923526-1 | Hardback, \$135.00

596 pages, 2009

Oxford University Press



Privatization: Success and Failures

Edited by Gérard Roland

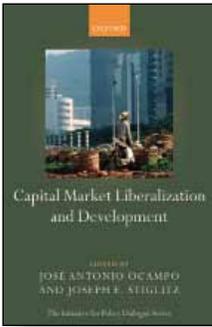
Foreword by Joseph E. Stiglitz

The privatization of large state-owned enterprises is one of the most radical policy developments of the last quarter century. Across the globe, right-wing governments have privatized in an effort to decrease the size of government, while left-wing governments have privatized either to compensate for the failures of state-owned firms or to generate revenues. In many countries state ownership has been an important tool in bringing cheap water, energy, and transport to poorer segments of the population. Conversely, it has sponsored aggressive cutbacks, corruption, and cronyism. This book evaluates the practices and results of privatization in Eastern Europe, Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Featuring the world's leading economists and experts on privatization, this volume offers a broad and balanced analysis of specific privatization projects and uncovers some surprising trends. Partial privatization, for example, tends to be more widespread than one might think, and the effects of privatization on efficiency are generally mixed but rarely negative. Also, while privatization appears uncontroversial in competitive sectors, it becomes increasingly complex in more monopolistic sectors where good regulation is crucial.

978-0-231-14160-4 | Hardback, \$45.00

256 pages, 2008

Columbia University Press



Capital Market Liberalization and Development

Edited by José Antonio Ocampo
and Joseph E. Stiglitz

Capital market liberalization has been a key battle in the debate on globalization for much of the previous three decades. Many developing countries, often at the behest of international financial institutions such as the IMF, opened their capital accounts and liberalized their domestic financial markets as part of the wave of liberalization that characterized the 1980s and 1990s, and in doing so exposed their economies to increased risk and volatility.

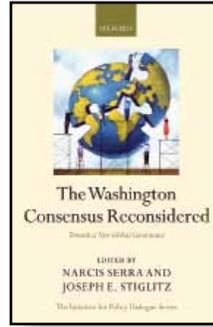
This book attempts to understand why capital market liberalization has failed to enhance growth, why it has resulted in greater instability, why the poor appear to have borne the greatest burden, and why the advocates of capital market liberalization were so wrong. Bringing together some of the leading researchers and practitioners in the field, this volume provides an analysis of both the risks associated with capital market liberalization and the alternative policy options available to enhance macroeconomic management.

978-0-19-923844-6 | Paperback, \$51.00

978-0-19-923058-7 | Hardback, \$125.00

392 pages, 2008

Oxford University Press



The Washington Consensus Reconsidered

Towards a New Global Governance

Edited by Narcís Serra and Joseph E. Stiglitz

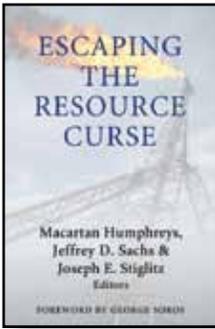
This volume brings together many leading international figures in development studies including José Antonio Ocampo, Paul Krugman, Dani Rodrik, Joseph E. Stiglitz, and Daniel Cohen, to reconsider and propose development policy alternatives to the Washington Consensus. The contributors cover a wide range of issues from macro-stabilization to trade and the future of global governance. The volume begins by introducing the Washington Consensus, discussing how it was originally formulated, what it left out, and how it was later interpreted, and sets the stage for a formulation of a new development framework in the post-Washington Consensus era. It then goes on to analyze and offer differing perspectives and potential solutions to a number of key development issues, some of which were addressed by the Washington Consensus and others which were not. The volume concludes by looking toward formulating new policy frameworks and offers possible reforms to the current system of global governance.

978-0-19-953409-8 | Paperback, \$44.95

978-0-19-953408-1 | Hardback, \$125.00

400 pages, 2008

Oxford University Press



Escaping the Resource Curse

Edited by Macartan Humphreys, Jeffrey D. Sachs, and Joseph E. Stiglitz

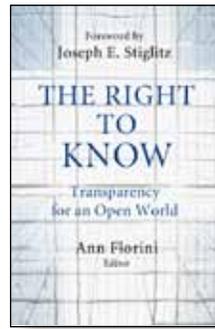
The wealth derived from natural resources can have a tremendous impact on the economics and politics of producing countries. But the impact is not always salutary: In the last quarter century, countries with large endowments of natural resources, such as oil and gas, have often performed worse than their poorer neighbors. Their resource wealth frequently leads to lower growth rates, greater volatility, more corruption, and, in extreme cases, devastating civil wars.

This volume lays out a path for radically improving the management of the world's natural resources. Leading economists, lawyers, and political scientists address the fundamental channels generated by this wealth and examine the major decisions a country must make when faced with an abundance of a natural resource. The contributors show that solutions to the resource curse do exist; yet, institutional innovations are necessary to align the incentives of key domestic and international actors, and this requires fundamental political changes and much greater levels of transparency than currently exist.

978-0-231-141963 | Hardback, \$29.95

432 pages, 2007

Columbia University Press



The Right to Know

Transparency for an Open World

Edited by Ann Florini

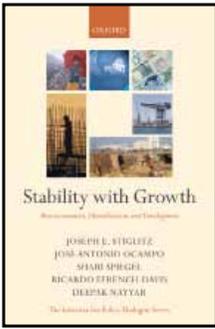
What information should governments and other powerful organizations disclose? Excessive secrecy corrodes democracy, facilitates corruption, and undermines good public policymaking, but keeping a lid on military strategies, personal data, and trade secrets helps protect the public interest.

As governments and corporations battle with citizens and one another over growing demand for greater transparency, they need new insights into whether, how, and when greater openness can serve the public interest, and how to bring about beneficial forms of greater disclosure. This book distills lessons from various nations' experiences, providing careful analysis of transparency's impact on governance, business regulation, environmental protection, and national security. Its powerful conclusions make it a crucial read for policymakers, executives, and activists, as well as students and scholars seeking a better understanding of how to make information policy serve the public interest.

978-0-231-14158-1 | Hardback, \$39.95

376 pages, 2007

Columbia University Press



Stability with Growth

Macroeconomics, Liberalization and Development

Joseph Stiglitz, José Antonio Ocampo, Shari Spiegel, Ricardo French-Davis, and Deepak Nayyar

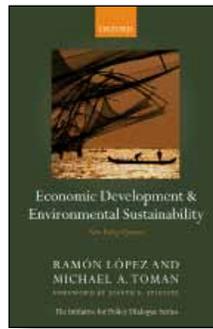
There is growing dissatisfaction with the economic policies advocated by the IMF and other international financial institutions — policies that have often resulted in stagnating growth, crises, and recessions for client countries. This book presents an alternative to "Washington Consensus" neoliberal economic policies by showing that both macroeconomic and liberalization policy must be sensitive to the particular circumstances of developing countries. One-size-fits-all policy prescriptions are likely to fail given the vast differences between countries, and the book discusses how alternative approaches to macroeconomic policy can better serve developing countries both in ordinary times and in times of crisis.

978-0-19-928814-4 | Paperback, \$50.00

978-0-19-928813-7 | Hardback, \$125.00

352 pages, 2006

Oxford University Press



Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability

New Policy Options

Edited by Ramón López and Michael A. Toman

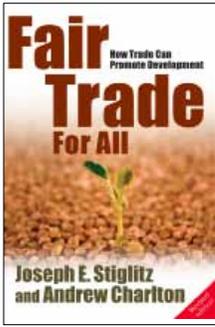
Growth as we know it today cannot persist indefinitely if it entails continuous degradation of natural resources and the environment. While in a few countries around the world it appears that environmental degradation has been the result of rapid economic growth, in the vast majority of the developing countries the environment has been equally spoiled despite slow or even negative economic growth. This book provides new insights on the environmental and economic roots of stagnation, problems that tend to arise from misguided government policies and priorities. Through these analyses, the volume seeks to provide a broader policy option framework than those found in conventional policy analyses.

978-0-19-929800-6 | Paperback, \$51.00

978-0-19-929799-3 | Hardback, \$110.00

504 pages, 2006

Oxford University Press



Fair Trade for All

How Trade Can Promote Development

Joseph E. Stiglitz and Andrew Charlton

How can freer, fairer trade help the poorer countries of the world help themselves? Here, Nobel prize-winning economist Joseph E. Stiglitz and his co-author Andrew Charlton put forward a radical and realistic new model for managing trade relationships between the richest and the poorest countries. Their approach aims to open up markets in the interests of all and not just the most powerful economies, to ensure that trade promotes development, and to minimize costs of adjustments. A must read for those interested in equitable, sustainable, and successful international trade agreements.

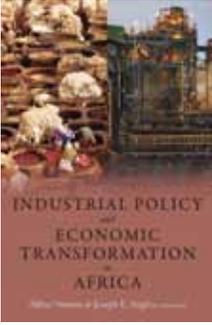
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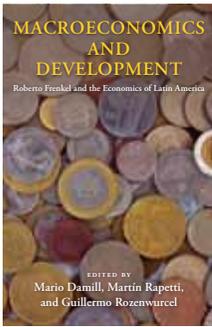
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About the series editors:

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