

Corporate Governance And Mnes In Globalization Cyberspace

[#corporate governance](#) [#multinational enterprises \(MNEs\)](#) [#globalization impact on governance](#) [#digital governance MNEs](#) [#cyberspace corporate accountability](#)

Explore the critical intersection of corporate governance and multinational enterprises (MNEs) as they navigate the complexities of globalization and the rapidly evolving digital landscape of cyberspace. This analysis delves into the unique challenges and essential frameworks required to ensure ethical oversight, accountability, and sustainable practices for global entities operating in an interconnected digital world.

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Corporate Governance and MNEs in Globalization & Cyberspace

Globalisation is the phenomenon of improved integration of the world economy as evidenced by the growth of international trade and factor mobility. Globalisation involves primarily liberalisation of trade in goods and services, and a free movement of direct and portfolio capital. Nowadays, globalisation is distinguished in part because of the major role of information technology and cyberspace. Cyberspace includes a range of places connected to real space in many different ways. A communications network changes the character of existing space. Thus, changes in the ways that information is experienced and the ways that economic, political, and personal dealings are structured, change the nature of real space. There is a shift from international law to law and globalisation providing a new incentive for erasing the artificial boundary between public and private international law. Despite the fact that international financial institutions and MNEs are the engines of economic globalisation, powerful states remain the vital drivers. Global governance is defined as the amount of laws, norms, policies, and institutions that identify, constitute, and mediate trans-border relations between states, cultures, citizens, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, and the market. Corporate governance focuses wholly on protecting the interests of equity claimants in a company, expanding its focus to deal with the problems of stakeholders or non shareholder constituencies. New communication and circulation technologies together with the elimination of trade and investment barriers have shaped global markets with global competition for corporate control, commodities, services and capital. MNEs taking up a transnational strategy seek to achieve concurrently global effectiveness and local responsiveness with the assets and activities dispersed but specialised.

The Globalization of Corporate Governance

The process of economic globalization, as product and capital markets have become increasingly integrated since WWII, has placed huge, and it is argued by some, irresistible pressures on the world's 'insider' stakeholder oriented corporate governance systems. Insider corporate governance systems in countries such as Germany, so the argument goes, should converge or be transformed by global product and capital market pressures to the 'superior' shareholder oriented 'outsider' corporate governance model prevalent in the UK and the US. What these pressures from globalization are, how they manifest themselves, whether they are likely to cause such a convergence/transformation and whether these pressures will continue, lie at the heart of the exploration in this volume. The Globalization of Corporate Governance provides a detailed analysis of the evolution of the key corporate governance systems in the UK, the US and Germany from the perspective of the development of economic globalization. As such it is a valuable resource for those interested in how economic and legal reforms interact to produce change within corporate governance systems.

Risk Management and Corporate Governance in 21st Century Digital Economy

Governance designates all regulations intended for organisation and centralisation of human societies on a global scale. The management of corporations organises the efforts of individuals in order to achieve aims and objectives using available resources inventively and efficiently. Risk management is a practice of steadily choosing cost-effective tactics for diminishing the consequence of threat realisation to the corporation which cannot be evaded for the reason that there are financial and practical limits, which means the acceptance of some degree of residual risks. Cyberspace strengthens national and global governance. E-business involves the total digitisation of value chains and business processes, and serving traditional organisations creates new value and reach up to that time unattained heights of operational and financial excellence. E-technology and e-commerce produce new challenges for both risk management and corporate governance which could be solved by effective utilisation of a continuous development of the means of risk management such as information technology, logistics, networks and a constantly improved ERM in order to comply with the new developments. A highly educated personnel controlled by an effective human resources management is a prime means for accomplishment of effective risk management and corporate governance in a 21st century digital economy.

The Globalization of Corporate Governance

Provides an in-depth analysis of some of the most recent challenges for international businesses, such as corporate social responsibility and the phenomenon of outward foreign direct investment from China. Reflects on the new perspectives in international business by presenting the experience of successful business experts in the field.

International Business

This book presents a comprehensive analysis of the alterations and problems caused by new technologies in all fields of politics. It further examines the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the nexus between politics, economics, and law. The book raises and answers several important questions: What is the role of AI in politics? Are people prepared for the challenges presented by technical developments? How will AI affect future politics and human society? How can politics and law deal with AI's disruptive technologies? What impact will AI and technology have on law? How can efficient cooperation between human beings and AI be shaped? Can artificial intelligence automate public decision-making? Topics discussed in the book include, but are not limited to digital governance, public administration, digital economy, corruption, democracy and voting, legal singularity, separation of power, constitutional rights, GDPR in politics, AI personhood, digital politics, cyberspace sovereignty, cyberspace transactions, and human rights. This book is a must-read for scholars and students of political science, law, and economics, as well as policy-makers and practitioners, interested in a better understanding of political, legal, and economic aspects and issues of AI.

Political, Economic and Legal Effects of Artificial Intelligence

This book presents a comprehensive analysis of the alterations and problems caused by new technologies in all fields of the global digital economy. The impact of artificial intelligence (AI) not only on law but also on economics is examined. In the first part, the economics of AI are explored, including topics such as e-globalization and digital economy, corporate governance, risk management, and risk development, followed by a quantitative econometric analysis which utilizes regressions stipulating the

scale of the impact. In the second part, the author presents the law of AI, covering topics such as the law of electronic technology, legal issues, AI and intellectual property rights, and legalizing AI. Case studies from different countries are presented, as well as a specific analysis of international law and common law. This book is a must-read for scholars and students of law, economics, and business, as well as policy-makers and practitioners, interested in a better understanding of legal and economic aspects and issues of AI and how to deal with them.

Economics and Law of Artificial Intelligence

For many years to come this volume. . . is surely going to be the ultimate reference work on international business. . . thanks to Dunning and Lundan, have at their disposal, a wealth of relevant data, as well as theoretical and empirical analyses, which will enable them to assess the capabilities, contributions and challenges posed by the multinational enterprises to the global economy. Seev Hirsch, *International Business Review* Multinational Enterprises and the Global Economy has become a classic in international business. . . Yet , the book s second edition is even better than the first, in part because of Professor Dunning s wise decision to choose Dr Lundan as his co-author and to draw upon her deep knowledge of various strands of research on business government relations and the societal effects of firm behaviour. . . In addition to being a remarkably useful reference book, *Multinational Enterprises and the Global Economy* is the first book any IB doctoral student should read to understand the significance and richness of IB scholarship as it has developed over the past 50 years. Alain Verbeke, *Journal of International Business Studies* The second edition of *Multinational Enterprises and the Global Economy* provides unparalleled coverage not only of the literature relevant to IB research but also of the evolution of IB in the world economy. Dunning and Lundan offer powerful insights into the societal effects of MNEs and the role of business government relations in the IB context. *Journal of International Business Studies* This wonderful book offers the definitive synthesis of the modern literature on the economic aspects of international business. It is encyclopedic yet full of incisive insights. It is a creative masterpiece which unbundles the DNA of the multinational enterprise and shows how it is the cornerstone of the field of international business. Alan M. Rugman, University of Reading, UK The rise of the multinational enterprise, and the consequent globalisation of the world economy, was arguably the single most important phenomenon of the second half of the twentieth century. This magisterial book, written by two leading authorities, examines this phenomenon in depth. It explains how foreign investment by multinationals diffused advanced technologies and novel management methods, driving productivity growth in Europe, Asia and North America; however, economic inequalities were reinforced as rich countries attracted more foreign investment than poor ones. This new edition of a classic work is not only an authoritative guide to contemporary multinational business, but a major historical resource for the future. Mark Casson, University of Reading, UK This thoroughly updated and revised edition of a widely acclaimed, classic text will be required reading for academics, policymakers and advanced students of international business worldwide. Employing a distinctive and unified framework, this book draws together research across a range of academic fields to offer a synthesis of the determinants of MNE activity, and its effects on the economic and social well-being of developed and developing countries. Unique to the new edition is its focus on the institutional underpinnings of the resources and capabilities of MNEs, and the role of MNE activity in transmitting and facilitating institutional change. Since the initial publication of this book more than a decade ago, the economic, managerial and social implications of globalisation and technological advancement have become even more varied and prominent. Accompanying these developments, there has been a rise in scholarly interest in interdisciplinary research addressing the important challenges of an ever-changing physical and human environment. Drawing on articles and books from international business and economics, as well as economic geography, political economy and strategic management, a systematic overview of the developments in scholarly thinking is prese

Multinational Enterprises and the Global Economy

Compiled by a leading authority on Corporate Governance, this three volume set covers the major controversies in the field. Coherently presenting the arguments through bench mark articles and cutting edge papers, this collection is the first of its kind to draw together the work of leading academic writers. It launches a critical inter-disciplinary theoretical and policy investigation into the dimensions and significance of the globalization of corporate governance.

Corporate Governance and Globalization

This global encyclopedic work serves as a comprehensive collection of global scholarship regarding the vast fields of public administration, public policy, governance, and management. Written and edited by leading international scholars and practitioners, this exhaustive resource covers all areas of the above fields and their numerous subfields of study. In keeping with the multidisciplinary spirit of these fields and subfields, the entries make use of various theoretical, empirical, analytical, practical, and methodological bases of knowledge. Expanded and updated, the second edition includes over a thousand of new entries representing the most current research in public administration, public policy, governance, nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations, and management covering such important sub-areas as: 1. organization theory, behavior, change and development; 2. administrative theory and practice; 3. Bureaucracy; 4. public budgeting and financial management; 5. public economy and public management 6. public personnel administration and labor-management relations; 7. crisis and emergency management; 8. institutional theory and public administration; 9. law and regulations; 10. ethics and accountability; 11. public governance and private governance; 12. Nonprofit management and nongovernmental organizations; 13. Social, health, and environmental policy areas; 14. pandemic and crisis management; 15. administrative and governance reforms; 16. comparative public administration and governance; 17. globalization and international issues; 18. performance management; 19. geographical areas of the world with country-focused entries like Japan, China, Latin America, Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Russia and Eastern Europe, North America; and 20. a lot more. Relevant to professionals, experts, scholars, general readers, researchers, policy makers and manger, and students worldwide, this work will serve as the most viable global reference source for those looking for an introduction and advance knowledge to the field.

Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance

Reforms are a necessary part of social and economic regulation. Each year, political pressure for economic reform becomes more prevalent, especially from various international organizations and business associations. Economic Reforms for Global Competitiveness is an essential reference source for the latest scholarly research on important factors of modern countries' social and economic dynamics. Featuring coverage on a broad range of topics such as human capital, project management, and fiscal reforms, this book is ideally designed for academicians, researchers, and students seeking the latest material on the role and impact of economic reforms.

Economic Reforms for Global Competitiveness

The recognition of the profound impact of corporations on the economies and societies of all countries of the world has focused attention on the growing importance of corporate governance. There is an ongoing diversity of corporate governance systems, based on historical cultural and institutional differences that involve different approaches to the values and objectives of business activity. Sound corporate governance is universally recognised as essential to market integrity and efficiency, providing a vital underpinning for financial stability and economic growth. As the adequacy of the existing dominant paradigms of corporate governance are increasingly challenged, the search for coherent new paradigms is a vital task for corporate governance in the future.

Corporate Governance

For a century, economists have driven forward the cause of globalization in financial institutions, labour markets, and trade. Yet there have been consistent warning signs that a global economy and free trade might not always be advantageous. Where are the pressure points? What could be done about them? Dani Rodrik examines the back-story from its seventeenth-century origins through the milestones of the gold standard, the Bretton Woods Agreement, and the Washington Consensus, to the present day. Although economic globalization has enabled unprecedented levels of prosperity in advanced countries and has been a boon to hundreds of millions of poor workers in China and elsewhere in Asia, it is a concept that rests on shaky pillars, he contends. Its long-term sustainability is not a given. The heart of Rodrik's argument is a fundamental 'trilemma': that we cannot simultaneously pursue democracy, national self-determination, and economic globalization. Give too much power to governments, and you have protectionism. Give markets too much freedom, and you have an unstable world economy with little social and political support from those it is supposed to help. Rodrik argues for smart globalization, not maximum globalization.

The Globalization Paradox

Scholars and statesmen have debated the influence of international commerce on war and peace for thousands of years. Over the centuries, analysts have generally treated the questions "Does international commerce influence security?" and "Do trade flows influence security?" as synonymous. In *Producing Security*, Stephen Brooks maintains that such an overarching focus on the security implications of trade once made sense but no longer does. Trade is no longer the primary means of organizing international economic transactions; rather, where and how multinational corporations (MNCs) organize their international production activities is now the key integrating force of global commerce. MNC strategies have changed in a variety of fundamental ways over the past three decades, Brooks argues, resulting in an increased geographic dispersion of production across borders. The author shows that the globalization of production has led to a series of shifts in the global security environment. It has a differential effect on security relations, in part because it does not encompass all countries and industries to the same extent. The book's findings indicate that the geographic dispersion of MNC production acts as a significant force for peace among the great powers. The author concludes that there is no basis for optimism that the globalization of production will promote peace elsewhere in the world. Indeed, he finds that it has a net negative influence on security relations among developing countries.

Producing Security

We are in a critical period where civil society organizations actively influence business political behaviour, while corporations and business associations are adopting new and flexible strategies aimed at closer contact with civil society. Against the backdrop of such broad reorientations, this book analyzes the new and changing roles of business and civil society actors to offer an accurate portrayal of the formation of global public policy. With contributions from leading experts in the field, it investigates the potential for, and emergence of, new policy arrangements along with their patterns of conflict and cooperation. Building upon theoretical inspirations from various traditions studying international affairs, this volume develops and applies the concepts of policy arrangements and countervailing power to the field of global business - civil society relations. A range of key issues including labour, consumers, global finance, the mining industry, climate policy and the World Economic and Social Forums are examined. *Global Public Policy* will be of strong interest to students and researchers of international political economy, international relations and international business.

Global Public Policy

The definitive text on globalization, this book provides an accessible, jargon-free analysis of how the world economy works and its effects on people and places. Peter Dicken synthesizes the latest ideas and empirical data to blaze a clear path through the thicket of globalization processes and debates. The book highlights the dynamic interactions among transnational corporations, nations, and other key players, and their role in shaping the uneven contours of development. Mapping the changing centers of gravity of the global economy, Dicken presents in-depth case studies of six major industries. Now in full color throughout, the text features 228 figures. Companion websites for students and instructors offer extensive supplemental resources, including author videos, applied case studies with questions, lecture notes with PowerPoint slides, discipline-specific suggested further reading for each chapter, and interactive flashcards.
New to This Edition: *Every chapter thoroughly revised and updated. *All 228 figures (now in color) are new or redesigned. *Addresses the ongoing fallout from the recent global financial crisis. *Discussions of timely topics: tax avoidance and corporate social responsibility; global problems of unemployment, poverty, and inequality; environmental degradation; the Eurozone crisis; and more. *Enhanced online resources for instructors and students.

Global Shift, Seventh Edition

This book analyses the role of businesses in regulating and influencing the exercise of free speech on the internet.

Regulating Speech in Cyberspace

The founder and executive chairman of the World Economic Forum on how the impending technological revolution will change our lives We are on the brink of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. And this one will be unlike any other in human history. Characterized by new technologies fusing the physical, digital and biological worlds, the Fourth Industrial Revolution will impact all disciplines, economies and industries - and it will do so at an unprecedented rate. World Economic Forum data predicts that by 2025 we will

see: commercial use of nanomaterials 200 times stronger than steel and a million times thinner than human hair; the first transplant of a 3D-printed liver; 10% of all cars on US roads being driverless; and much more besides. In *The Fourth Industrial Revolution*, Schwab outlines the key technologies driving this revolution, discusses the major impacts on governments, businesses, civil society and individuals, and offers bold ideas for what can be done to shape a better future for all.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution

Globalization is dramatically reshaping policy landscapes, thereby creating new opportunities and threats for governments and firms. The resultant restructuring of policy spaces requires an emphasis on the need to cope with globalization, since the distribution of its costs and benefits is asymmetrical across countries, sectors, firms and factors. Unlike previous books, *Coping with Globalization* concentrates firmly on conceptual issues, in order to consider in detail the coping strategies of both firms and governments.

Coping With Globalization

Large companies doing business on a global basis increasingly dominate the production and marketing of the world's goods and services. This new book analyses multinational corporations in an eclectic, nuanced manner.

Multinational Corporations and Foreign Direct Investment

Based on a wealth of empirical studies and case studies, this book explains the strategic choices companies have to make in order to remain consistent. In each chapter, real-life examples illuminate the key message managers should take away from the book. It offers a purely managerial viewpoint focused on what managers can do to manage the business environment in any situation.

Corporate Diplomacy

Globalization and neoliberalism : dominating disciplines -- Globalization's dimensions / Dennis Conway and Nik Heynen -- The ascendancy of neoliberalism and emergence of contemporary globalization / Dennis Conway and Nik Heynen -- Globalization's many dimensions -- Globalization's macroeconomic faces -- Global financial architecture transitions : mutations through roll-back neoliberalism to technocratic fixes / Adam Tickell -- Multi-local global corporations : new reach -- same core locations / Susan M. Walcott -- Systems of production and international competitiveness : prospects for the developing nations / Daniel C. Knudsen and Molly Kotlen -- Globalization's unruly spaces -- Globalization of labor : increasing complexity, more unruly / Dennis Conway -- Unruly spaces : globalization and transnational criminal economies / Christian Allen -- Globalization's geopolitical faces -- Geo-political globalization : from world systems to global city-systems / Dennis Conway and Richard Wolfel -- Globalization has a home address : the geopolitics of globalization / John Agnew -- The globalization of culture : geography and the industrial production of culture / Don Mitchell and Clayton Rosati -- The globalization of fear : fear as a technology of governance / Byron Miller -- Alternative visions: constructive, democratic and hopeful -- The neoliberalization of the global environment / Nik Heynen and Jeremia Njeru -- Globalization's cultural challenges : homogenization, hybridization and heightened identity / Nanda R. Shrestha and Dennis Conway -- Globalization from below : coordinating global resistance, alternative social forums, civil society, and grassroots networks / Dennis Conway -- Towards fair globalization : opposing neoliberal destruction, relying on democratic institutions and local empowerment, and sustaining human development / Dennis Conway and Nik Heynen.

Globalization's Contradictions

Across an amazing sweep of the critical areas of business regulation - from contract, intellectual property and corporations law, to trade, telecommunications, labour standards, drugs, food, transport and environment - this book confronts the question of how the regulation of business has shifted from national to global institutions. Based on interviews with 500 international leaders in business and government, this book examines the role played by global institutions such as the WTO, the OECD, IMF, Moody's and the World Bank, as well as various NGOs and significant individuals. The authors argue that effective and decent global regulation depends on the determination of individuals to engage with powerful agendas and decision-making bodies that would otherwise be dominated by concentrated

economic interests. This book will become a standard reference for readers in business, law, politics and international relations.

Global Business Regulation

First Published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Critical Globalization Studies

This book analyses the major regulatory areas relating to multinational enterprises. It covers the main economic law issues relating to jurisdiction, entry and establishment controls and liberalisation, tax, company law, competition and technology transfer. It also deals with the increasingly prominent demands for corporate social responsibility covering labour, rights, human rights and the environment, and the recent developments in arbitral decisions that give increased importance to the protection standards contained in ...

Multinational Enterprises and the Law

The 'corporate social responsibility' ('CSR') movement has been described as one of the most important social movements of our time. This book looks at what the CSR movement means for multinationals, for states and for international law. International law is often criticized for being too 'state-centred', and ill-equipped to deal with the challenges of globalization. However, drawing from many and varied examples of state, NGO and corporate practice, this 2006 book argues that, while international law has its limitations, it presents more opportunities for the CSR regulation of multinationals than many people assume. The main obstacles to better regulation are, therefore, not legal, but political.

Multinationals and Corporate Social Responsibility

'Global Shift just keeps on getting better. There is no other source that gives you the full story on globalization in such a fluent and authoritative way. Not just recommended but essential' - Nigel Thrift, Vice-Chancellor, The University of Warwick 'Impressive in the extent of empirical research, Global Shift successfully captures the historical continuities and basic changes marking the world economy. Peter Dicken's new edition is a vividly written guide to globalizing processes' - James H. Mittelman, Professor, School of International Service, American University, Washington, DC 'With this edition of Global Shift, Professor Dicken confirms his mastery as one of the preeminent authorities in the study of globalization. If you wish to explore beyond "flatland"

Global Shift

'Thankfully, the new edition of this popular book retains all that made the original so impressive and useful. Six important theoretical perspectives of the multinational company (MNC) are discussed at length and compared. Why MNCs exist, how they compete, and their impact on society are the big, eternal questions addressed by the book. What is new in this edition are: an updated description of the international environment, an evaluation of Buckley's recent theory about the global factory, the influence of economic clusters like Silicon Valley on internalization theory, and a revised discussion of the organizational capability perspective. The book can be read and understood at multiple levels, from learning what each theory is about to appreciating the more subtle implications of their differences for firms and society. Despite the complexity of the subject, the book is an easy and enjoyable read. It is written in a lively, user-friendly style, with many illustrated examples.' – William G. Egelhoff, Fordham University, US This expanded and updated edition of a successful textbook will be required reading for both undergraduate and postgraduate students of international business, international management and international economy courses. The current debate about the multinational firm as an actor in the global economy is intense and many-sided. This thoroughly accessible and compact textbook presents, analyzes and compares six different theories of the multinational firm that have dominated the research in international business during the last four decades. The author discloses the basic building blocks and assumptions behind each theory so the reader can reach a better understanding of why the multinational firm is looked upon in so many different ways by researchers and stakeholders.

Theories of the Multinational Firm

How multinational companies can use digital technology to compete in a world where business is driven by the forces of both globalization and deglobalization. Digital technology has put globalization

on steroids; multinational companies now account for one-third of world GDP and one-fourth of world employment. And yet complicating this story of unchecked global capitalism are two contradictory forces. Even as advances in digital technology enable borderless markets, a new nationalism has emerged, reviving protectionism and railing against digital colonialism. In *The Digital Multinational*, management experts Satish Nambisan and Yadong Luo examine how companies can adopt a dual strategy to cope with this new normal: harnessing the power of digital technology while adapting to the geopolitical realities of particular markets. Key to success, Nambisan and Luo explain, is the notion of tight and loose coupling to characterize the relationship of the digital multinational to its global partners and subsidiaries. Identifying the tightness-looseness requirements of global business connectivity leads to successful business strategy. Drawing on real-world examples that include Burberry's entrance into the Chinese market, Unilever's AI-powered global talent marketplace, and the Vocal for Local movement in India, they develop a typology of global business contexts; discuss digital strategies for entering new markets, establishing digital platforms, managing globally dispersed activities, and pursuing innovation; and explain how these strategies can be part of a business leader's toolkit. *The Digital Multinational* is an essential guide to competing in a business world driven by both globalization and deglobalization.

The Digital Multinational

Table of contents

The Emergence of Private Authority in Global Governance

This handbook synthesises some literature of the last 40 years in 28 chapters. The coverage is split into the following areas : the history and theory of the multinational enterprise; the political and policy environment of international business.

The Oxford Handbook of International Business

Digital technologies are spreading rapidly, but digital dividends--the broader benefits of faster growth, more jobs, and better services--are not. If more than 40 percent of adults in East Africa pay their utility bills using a mobile phone, why can't others around the world do the same? If 8 million entrepreneurs in China--one third of them women--can use an e-commerce platform to export goods to 120 countries, why can't entrepreneurs elsewhere achieve the same global reach? And if India can provide unique digital identification to 1 billion people in five years, and thereby reduce corruption by billions of dollars, why can't other countries replicate its success? Indeed, what's holding back countries from realizing the profound and transformational effects that digital technologies are supposed to deliver? Two main reasons. First, nearly 60 percent of the world's population are still offline and can't participate in the digital economy in any meaningful way. Second, and more important, the benefits of digital technologies can be offset by growing risks. Startups can disrupt incumbents, but not when vested interests and regulatory uncertainty obstruct competition and the entry of new firms. Employment opportunities may be greater, but not when the labor market is polarized. The internet can be a platform for universal empowerment, but not when it becomes a tool for state control and elite capture. The World Development Report 2016 shows that while the digital revolution has forged ahead, its 'analog complements'--the regulations that promote entry and competition, the skills that enable workers to access and then leverage the new economy, and the institutions that are accountable to citizens--have not kept pace. And when these analog complements to digital investments are absent, the development impact can be disappointing. What, then, should countries do? They should formulate digital development strategies that are much broader than current information and communication technology (ICT) strategies. They should create a policy and institutional environment for technology that fosters the greatest benefits. In short, they need to build a strong analog foundation to deliver digital dividends to everyone, everywhere.

World Development Report 2016

The origin of this special issue of *The Annals* lies in a conference on the interaction between economics and other disciplines held under the auspices of the Society for the Advancement of Behavioral Economics at San Diego State University. One example of fruitful interaction between economics and other disciplines is found in the study of economic development and cultural institutions such as language, prescribed gender roles, and ethnic identity. The articles in this volume offer fresh perspectives on the possible effects of cultural institutions on economic performance and politics.

Many of the articles also investigate reasons why particular institutions arise and, in particular, how economic development affects cultural institutions. This issue of *The Annals* offers new perspectives on various aspects of culture related to politics and the economy, including democracy, corruption, women's rights, wedding expenditures, and ethnic cleansing. The articles show that the analyses of economists can be useful in these new areas of application. To the extent that these are empirical analyses, research by economists does not necessarily differ from that performed by political scientists or sociologists studying similar issues. Some of the contributions to this volume show that some ideas found in economic theories, even though they were developed in the West, are applicable universally and can help us understand cultural institutions. While the articles in this collection indicate that applying economic analysis to the study of culture is a productive avenue for research, this special issue raises more questions than it answers. We are still very far from understanding why cultures differ so dramatically. There is room for much further research into the multiple interrelationships between various economic, political, and cultural institutions. In this endeavor, we may benefit not only from more economic analysis but also from sociological and anthropological analysis and from cooperation between disciplines. We also need more studies of investments in cultural capital by individuals, firms, families, and other groups, in part because such studies can help up design strategies and policies that work effectively to promote economic and social development. It is hoped that this volume of *The Annals* reveals the inevitability of dealing with cultural differences between countries and cultural changes over time.

Culture and Development

Mapping Cyberspace is a ground-breaking geographic exploration and critical reading of cyberspace, and information and communication technologies. The book: * provides an understanding of what cyberspace looks like and the social interactions that occur there * explores the impacts of cyberspace, and information and communication technologies, on cultural, political and economic relations * charts the spatial forms of virtual spaces * details empirical research and examines a wide variety of maps and spatialisations of cyberspace and the information society * has a related website at <http://www.MappingCyberspace.com>. This book will be a valuable addition to the growing body of literature on cyberspace and what it means for the future.

Mapping Cyberspace

This book offers an outlook on relations in the 21st century between national governments and multinational companies.

International Business and Government Relations in the 21st Century

The context in which the United Nations operates is one of change and reorientation: change in the political climate, resulting in changes in the tasks the organisation is called upon to undertake; reorientation of the organisation's internal structures and procedures in response to these changes. The principal goals and objectives of the United Nations have recently been reassessed. This reassessment - highlighted in the Reform Agenda of Secretary-General Kofi Annan and during the Millennium Summit - has led to a reaffirmation by the 189 Member States of their belief in the organisation. New forms of consensus and co-operation are developing regarding what the United Nations should be striving to achieve and how best it should be organised to improve its operations. The UN and Kofi Annan "were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their role in reforming the 56-year-old institution ..." (*Herald Tribune*, Honor Awarded to Annan and UN, October 13-14, 2001, p. 1). The *Quiet Revolution* is essentially about the reform efforts of Kofi Annan. The book therefore describes a major part of his activities leading to the award. 'Dr. Joachim Müller presents a detailed review of the reform initiatives undertaken during the period from 1996 to 2000, which was of such importance for the evolution of the United Nations. A wealth of information from primary sources is provided, together with an informative analysis of the history of reform within the United Nations since its creation.' From the foreword by Jean-Pierre Halbwachs, Assistant Secretary-General, Controller, United Nations Also by Joachim Müller: *Reforming the United Nations: New Initiatives and Past Efforts*, a three-volume set containing 50 key reform proposals originating inside and outside the United Nations.

Reforming the United Nations

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Reforming the United Nations

"Grew out of a one-day conference ... organized by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in August 1999. Eight papers were presented at that conference, of which seven were selected, revised in 2001 and now appear as chapters in this book [together with] three more ... and also reflecting on the significance of the 2001 general election."--Pref.

Singapore in the New Millennium

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Most of the contributions in this volume originated as papers for two workshops of the Anniversary Conference of Tilburg University that was held in Tilburg, the Netherlands , on 26-28 March 2003. The Conference was entitled "Sustainable Ties in the Information Society." One of the workshops was on "The Information Society and Its Discontents: The Search for 'New' Recipes and Reform"; the other one was on "Social Cohesion, Information Society and Education." In light of obvious overlap of themes and content, after the Conference it was decided to join the efforts of the two work shops, and to strive for an integrated publication.

Globalization and Its New Divides