

# Index

*Note:* 'n.' after a page reference indicates the number of a note on that page.

- 
- administrative capacity for  
  reform 89, 93–4, 95–8, 100
- Afghanistan 2
- African Development Bank 174
- AGRICOM (Mozambique) 176–7
- agricultural sector  
  China 204  
  Mozambique 164, 165, 166–7,  
    168, 176–9, 181  
  Pakistan 150  
  Sri Lanka 219–20  
  taxes 11  
  Vietnam 189–90, 194, 197, 208–9
- Angola 163, 172, 181
- Applied General Equilibrium models  
  see Computable General  
  Equilibrium (CGE) models
- appropriability of reforms 90–1, 93,  
  94  
  Turkey 101n.3
- Argentina 121, 136
- Association of South-East Asian  
  Nations (ASEAN) 193, 198
- attributability of reforms 90, 91, 93,  
  94, 98  
  Turkey 101n.3
- balance of payments  
  Mozambique 165  
  Pakistan 151  
  Sri Lanka 213
- balance of trade  
  Mozambique 175  
  Vietnam 200
- banking sector  
  Mozambique 176  
  Sri Lanka 214  
  Vietnam 191–2, 196
- before and after comparisons  
  19–25, 28–9, 31, 52, 54  
  poverty 113, 114–15, 120  
  Vietnam 193–4
- Bhutto, Benazir 88
- Bolivia 92, 93
- Brazil  
  honeymoon period of  
    government 94  
  poverty 111, 121  
  smooth transitions analysis 136
- Burma (Myanmar) 3
- Cameroon 73
- cash-flow problem, debt  
  servicing 174
- child mortality rates  
  before and after comparisons 20,  
    24, 32  
  with and without  
    comparisons 27–8, 30, 32
- Chile  
  honeymoon period of  
    government 94  
  manufactured exports 222  
  poverty 120, 121–2  
  reform process 90
- China 3, 203–5, 206, 207
- Colombia 135, 136, 137
- compliance indices 36–7, 62–5
- Computable General Equilibrium  
  (CGGE) models 117–19, 123,  
  124
- control group comparisons *see* with  
  and without comparisons
- cooperatives  
  Mozambique 165  
  Vietnam 189, 190, 206
- Costa Rica 87, 121

- Côte d'Ivoire  
 nominal and effective  
 protection 69, 70, 74, 75  
 poverty 122  
 substitution indices 73  
 true protection 74, 75, 76
- Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) 188, 192, 197, 204, 205
- customs service, Mozambique 169, 176
- current account  
 Mozambique 175  
 Pakistan 148, 151
- Dao Duy Tung 206–7
- data inspection techniques 19–32, 54
- debt servicing 10  
 Mozambique 173–5, 181  
 Tanzania 174  
 Vietnam 199  
 Zambia 174
- Department for International Development (DFID) 13–14
- devaluations  
 Mozambique 175  
 nominal and effective  
 protection 66, 68, 70  
 poverty 110–11  
 social impacts 12, 13  
 Sri Lanka 216  
 Vietnam 192–3, 200
- direct effects of liberalization 131, 132
- doi moi* policy, Vietnam 187
- dummy variable analysis 52, 130–1  
 vs. smooth transitions  
 analysis 141–3
- econometric modelling 32–3, 52–3, 54  
 extent of reform 33–8  
 presence of a programme 39–51  
 smooth transitions analysis 51–2  
 underlying behavioural  
 relationships 38–9
- education  
 Mozambique 168, 169, 170, 181  
 public expenditure 10, 24, 29  
*see also* primary school enrolment
- effective rate of protection (ERP) 67
- endogeneity in econometric estimation 43–4
- energy  
 Mozambique 180  
 Pakistan 150
- error-correction method (ECM) 45–6  
 Sri Lanka 225
- established political regimes 86, 92
- established technocratic regimes 86–7, 91, 92
- exchange rates  
 competition 9  
 Mozambique 171, 175–6  
 nominal and effective  
 protection 65–6, 68, 70  
 Pakistan 149  
 poverty 110–11, 112, 122  
 Sri Lanka 214, 216–18, 226, 229  
 true protection 71  
 Vietnam 192–3, 200
- exogeneity in econometric estimation 44–5
- expenditure reducing policies 9
- expenditure switching policies 9
- Export Development Board (EDB, Sri Lanka) 215, 218
- Export Processing Zones (EPZs, Sri Lanka) 215
- exports  
 implicit taxation 71–6  
 Pakistan 148, 149  
 promotion 60–1; nominal and effective protection 65–6; political constraints 94; social impacts 12; true protection 72  
 smooth transitions analysis 130, 131–2  
 Sri Lanka 211–12, 213, 215, 216–29  
 Vietnam 193, 195, 197
- ex post* simulations 49–51
- extensive reforms 96, 97
- extent of reform, econometric modelling of 33–8

- financial sector reforms,  
Pakistan 38–9
- foreign investment  
China 204  
Mozambique 171, 181  
Sri Lanka 214, 215–16, 220–2,  
228–9  
Vietnam 195, 196, 197–9, 202–3
- Frente de Libertação de Moçambique  
(FRELIMO) 165, 166, 168,  
169
- gender issues  
enrolment ratios 24, 28  
*see also* women
- Ghana  
household surveys 107–8, 126n.5  
new reformist regime 87  
nominal and effective  
protection 69, 70  
political commitment to  
reform 92, 93  
poverty 122
- Greater Colombo Economic  
Commission (GCEC) 215,  
224–5, 226
- Greece 135, 136, 138
- gross domestic product (GDP)  
econometric modelling 33–7,  
40–3; extent of reform 33–7;  
presence of a programme  
40–3, 47–9  
Mozambique 166, 179  
Pakistan 147, 148, 152; smooth  
transitions analysis 153, 156–8,  
159  
Vietnam 194, 195
- gross national product (GNP),  
Mozambique 166
- health  
child mortality rates: before and  
after comparisons 20, 24, 32;  
with and without  
comparisons 27–8, 30, 32  
infant mortality rates: before and  
after comparisons 20, 24;  
Mozambique 167; and  
poverty 107  
Mozambique 165, 167, 169, 170,  
173, 181  
public expenditure 10, 24, 29  
Heavily Indebted Poor Countries  
(HIPC)s 173  
Debt Initiative 175  
honeymoon periods of  
government 90, 94, 99  
household surveys 105–6, 107–8  
human development index,  
Mozambique 167, 169, 173
- illiteracy, Mozambique 165, 167,  
168
- implicit nominal tariff (*INT*) 67
- imports  
liberalization: nominal and  
effective protection 65–6, 68,  
70; social impacts 13;  
true protection 72  
Mozambique 169, 176  
Pakistan 152  
substitution 60; Sri Lanka 212,  
213, 214, 222–3, 228  
Vietnam 193, 200
- income distribution 111–12
- incremental reforms 96, 97
- indirect effects of liberalization 131
- Indonesia 20, 22, 122
- industrialization  
Mozambique 164, 165  
Sri Lanka 212
- industrial policy *see* trade policy
- infant mortality rates  
before and after comparisons 20,  
24  
Mozambique 167  
and poverty 107
- inflation  
Mozambique 171–2  
Pakistan 147, 148, 149, 151, 152  
Vietnam 191, 195, 199–200, 201
- infrastructural barriers 76–8, 79
- innovative reforms 96–7
- institutional barriers 76–8, 79
- institutional capacity for reform 89,  
93–5
- institutional economics 98–100

- institutional reforms, Vietnam 201-3
- intentional slippage 83, 86
- interest rates
  - Africa 39-40
  - Pakistan 38-9, 151, 152
  - Sri Lanka 214, 216
  - Vietnam 192, 200
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) 187-8
  - established technocratic regimes 87
  - Mozambique, loans to 168, 172, 174, 180
  - Pakistan, loans to 146
  - structural adjustment programmes 3
  - Vietnam, loans to 187
- investment
  - China 204
  - institutional economics 99
  - Mozambique 171, 181
  - Pakistan 147-8, 149, 152
  - Sri Lanka 214, 215-16, 220-2, 228-9
  - Vietnam 194, 195, 196, 197-9, 202-3
- Kaunda, Kenneth 86
- Kenya
  - established political regime 86
  - nominal and effective protection 69, 70
  - political commitment to reform 92
- land allocation, Vietnam 189, 190, 208-9
- Land Law (Vietnam, 1993) 190
- land rights, Mozambique 179
- life expectancy, Mozambique 167
- literacy, Mozambique 165, 167, 168
- living standards 105-6, 109-13
- logistic smooth transition regression (LSTR) model 132-4, 153
- Machel, Samora 14
- macroeconomic stabilization 8-11
- Madagascar
  - nominal and effective protection 69, 70, 74, 75
  - substitution indices 73
  - true protection 74, 75
- maize, Madagascar 176-7
- Malawi 92, 93
- Malaysia 3, 222
- Marcos, Ferdinand 86
- maternal mortality rate, Mozambique 167-8
- Mauritius
  - established technocratic regime 87
  - political commitment to reform 92
  - substitution indices 73
- Mexico
  - debt crisis 187
  - poverty 120, 121-2
  - military expenditure 10
  - Mozambique 168-9
- Mozambique 163-4, 180-1
  - agricultural policy 176-9
  - colonial legacy 164-5
  - economic reform 168; external debt 173-5; fiscal deficit controversy 171-3; public finances 168-71
  - future prospects 179-80
  - liberalization policies 175-6
  - war, impact 165-8
- Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA) 221, 224
- Museveni, Yoweri 93
- Myanmar 3
- nationalization, Mozambique 165
- new ideological regimes 87-8
- new reformist regimes 87-8, 89
- Nigeria
  - nominal and effective protection 69, 70, 74, 75
  - political commitment to reform 92
  - substitution indices 73
  - true protection 74, 75, 76
- nominal rate of protection (NRP) 66-7, 69, 70, 72, 74-5

- non-tariff barriers
  - infrastructure and institutions 76–8, 79
  - true protection 75
- Nyerere, Julius 86
- ordinary least squares (OLS)
  - method 34, 37
- Pakistan
  - error correction model 45–6
  - ex post* simulations 49, 50, 51
  - new reformist regime 88
  - political commitment to reform 93
  - smooth transitions analysis 146–7, 152–4, 159; data and estimation procedure 154–5; overview of adjustment experience 147–52; results 155–9
  - underlying behavioural relationships, econometric modelling of 38–9
- participatory poverty assessments 126n.3
- Philippines
  - established political regime 86
  - poverty 122
- policy environment for reform 84, 94–8
- political capacity for reform 89, 90–1
  - political commitment 91, 92, 93, 95
- political commitment to reform 89, 91–3, 95–8, 100
- political constraints on reform 84, 85–94
- political economy dimensions 83–5, 98–100
  - identifying political constraints 85–94
  - policy environment for reform 94–8
- Portugal
  - colonial legacy in Mozambique 164, 165
  - smooth transitions analysis 136
- poverty, impact of economic reform
  - on 103–4, 124–5
  - approaches 113–14; before–after comparisons 114–15; with–without comparisons across countries 115–16; with–without comparisons within a country 116–19
  - data for measuring and monitoring poverty 104; at a point in time 105–7; over time 107–9
  - empirical evidence 119–24
  - living standards 109–13
  - Mozambique 169, 178, 181
  - preferences of governments 86, 87, 88–90, 99, 100
  - political commitment 91–2, 95
  - presence of a liberalization programme, econometric modelling of 39–51
  - price liberalization 60, 61
    - compliance indices 64
    - Mozambique 176
    - social impacts 12
    - Sri Lanka 214
    - true protection 71, 72
    - Vietnam 201
- primary school enrolment
  - before and after comparisons 20, 25
  - Mozambique 168
  - and poverty 107
- private sector
  - political constraints 94
  - Vietnam 196–7, 206, 207–8, 209
- privatization
  - institutional constraints 95
  - Mozambique 170–1
  - poverty 112
  - public sector deficits 9, 10
  - Vietnam 190, 206, 208, 209
- production function approach 131–2
- protection
  - nominal and effective 65–70
  - true 71–6
- public expenditure
  - Mozambique 169–70
  - poverty 119–20
  - Vietnam 195

- public sector deficits
  - Mozambique 171–3
  - Pakistan 148, 149, 151
  - reduction strategies 9
  - Sri Lanka 216
  - Vietnam 191, 195, 200
- public sector reforms 10–11
  - Mozambique 170
  - political constraints 88
  - social impacts 12
  - Vietnam 195
- public works programmes,
  - Mozambique 178
  
- quantitative restrictions (QRs)
  - removal 61
  - Sri Lanka 212, 214
  - tariff ratio 69
  
- Rawlings, Jerry 93
- Resistência Nacional Moçambicano (RENAMO) 166, 169
  
- saving
  - China 204
  - Pakistan 38–9, 148, 152
  - Vietnam 195, 198, 205
- schools *see* education; primary
  - school enrolment
- Senegal 69, 70
- sensitivity effect of liberalization
  - 45–9, 51
  - Pakistan 153–4
- services sector, Vietnam 196, 202
- simulations 49–51
- size effect of liberalization 41–2,
  - 45–9, 51
  - Pakistan 153–4
- smooth transitions analysis 51–2,
  - 53, 54, 130–4, 143–4
  - model estimation 134–41; dummy variables vs. smooth transitions 141–3
  - Pakistan 136, 146–7, 152–4, 159; data and estimation procedure 154–5; overview of adjustment experience 147–51; results 155–9
- smuggling
  - Mozambique 176
  - Vietnam 193
- social impacts of liberalization
  - 11–13
  - before and after comparisons 20, 23–4, 25, 53
  - with and without
    - comparisons 24–31, 53
- social services 12
- South Africa 165–6, 177, 180, 181
- South Korea 20, 22
  - chaebols* 208
  - established technocratic regime 87
  - investment in Vietnam 198
  - political commitment to reform 92
  - smooth transitions analysis 135, 136, 139
- Soviet Union 187, 188, 203
- Sri Lanka 211–12, 228–9
  - evolution of economic policy 212–14; foreign investment policy 215–16; macroeconomic policy and export profitability 216–18; trade policy 214–15
  - manufactured exports:
    - determinants 223–8; trends and patterns of 219–23
  - smooth transitions analysis 136
- standards of living 105–6, 109–13
- Structural Adjustment Forum (SAF) 13–14
- subsidies
  - removal 12
  - Sri Lanka 218, 228
  - true protection 71, 75
  - Vietnam 190, 191, 196, 201
- substitution between tradables and non-tradables 72–4, 75
- Sudan 3, 87
  
- Taiwan
  - established technocratic regime 87
  - investment in Vietnam 198
  - manufactured exports 222

- Tanzania  
 debt servicing 174  
 established political regime 86  
 nominal and effective protection 69, 70  
 political commitment to reform 92, 93  
 poverty 122  
 tariffs 11  
 value-added tax 64  
 tariff equivalents (TEs) 67–8, 69–70, 74–5  
 tariff ratio 68–9  
 tariffs  
 Mozambique 176  
 nominal and effective protection 66–9  
 Pakistan 149  
 political economy dimensions 84, 88  
 Sri Lanka 214–15  
 Tanzania 11  
 true protection 71, 75  
 Vietnam 193  
 taxation 10–11  
 Mozambique 169  
 nominal and true protection 75–6  
 political economy dimensions 84, 88  
 public sector deficits 9  
 value-added tax (VAT) 10;  
 Tanzania 64  
 technocratic regimes 86–7, 91, 92  
 Thailand  
 established technocratic regime 87  
 political commitment to reform 92  
 time series data 36  
 tourism  
 Mozambique 180, 181  
 Vietnam 196, 197  
 Town and village enterprises (TVEs, China) 204, 207  
 trade policy  
 Mozambique 176  
 nominal and effective protection 65–70  
 Pakistan 149, 150  
 political economy dimensions 84, 88, 91, 93–4  
 Sri Lanka 211, 214–15  
 true protection and implicit taxation of imports 71–6  
 Vietnam 194–6  
 true rate of protection (TRP) 71–2, 74–6  
 Turkey  
 compliance indices 63, 64  
 political commitment to reform 92  
 smooth transitions analysis 140–1, 142  
 vs. dummy variable analysis 143  
 Uganda  
 growth 179  
 household surveys 107  
 infrastructure and institutions 77–8, 79  
 new reformist regime 87, 88  
 political commitment to reform 93  
 substitution indices 73  
 underlying behavioural relationships, econometric modelling of 38–9  
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 187, 188, 203  
 United Nations Operation for Mozambique (UNOMOZ) 166, 172  
 value-added tax (VAT) 10  
 Tanzania 64  
 Vietnam 3, 186–7, 208–9  
 evaluating the reforms 201–8  
 history of economic reforms 189–93  
 liberalization and transition to the market 187–9  
 outcomes 193–201  
 wages, Sri Lanka 225  
 with and without comparisons 19–31, 52, 54  
 across countries, poverty 114, 115–16, 120  
 within a country, poverty 114, 116–19

- women
  - Mozambique: illiteracy 167, 168;
  - micro-entrepreneurs 169, 177
  - poverty 126n.7; time 126n.2
  - social impacts of
    - liberalization 12–13
  - see also* gender issues
- World Bank 1, 2, 3, 187–8
  - compliance indices 63–4, 65
  - established technocratic regimes 87
- Mozambique, loans to 168, 172, 174, 180
- Pakistan, loans to 146
- political constraints 85
- Vietnam, loans to 187
- Zambia
  - debt servicing 174
  - established political regime 86
- Zimbabwe 177, 180