

Call for Book Chapters

Industrial Policy and Sustainable Growth in Developed and Developing Countries

Springer Sustainable Growth Series

Series Editors

**Prof. Dr. Euston Quah, National University of Singapore, and Prof. Dr.
Parkash Chander, National University of Singapore)**

Book Volume Editor

Prof. Murat Yülek

Istanbul Commerce University

Call for Chapters Dates

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Introduction

Reviving growth rates are the concern of both developed and developing countries today. In developed countries, meager growth rates call for increased total factor productivity and competitiveness vis-a-vis other developed as well as developing economies. In parallel, there are efforts to strengthen sustainability. Developing countries, on the other hand, face a double-challenge of catching up with the developed economies in terms per-capita GDP and adopting a sustainable growth path. The former requires more intensive use of production factors in addition to higher total factor productivity with a view to increase total level of production and thus income in the economy. The latter on the other hand calls for sustainability reforms. Both types of countries have, thus, a common challenge of transforming the structure of their economies to reinforce competitiveness as well as to locate their economic dynamics on a sustainable path.

Meanwhile, there is an increasing awareness that the manufacturing sector, and in general the industrial sector, may play a key role in the quest for higher growth rates. Consequently, interest in industrial policy is once more reviving. Recent financial crises has also fueled this interest as growth rates slumped and financial bubbles caused concerns about unbalanced distribution of growth rates between real and the financial sectors. This quest for industrial growth also requires efforts to mitigate the negative effects of increased activity on the surroundings. That, in turn, warrants a coordinated set of policies involving objectives and constraints.

Industrial policies involve selective direct and indirect sectoral policies. They may play a role in assisting policy makers manage objectives of growth, catch up and sustainability. This agenda is not only limited to developing countries. Even in Europe, industrial policies, among others, have been called for, with a view to 'catch up' with the USA.

In order to facilitate the 'catch-up', industrial policy, along with economic planning, can be seen essentially as a "dynamic," forward-looking policy framework addressing various levels of market failures. Yulek (2014) underlines that a forward-looking government may be considered to have a dynamic policy framework to intervene in the economy to deal with historical or current issues such as:

- Physical planning in sectors such as transportation, education, agriculture: For example, forecasting transportation demand, designing the consequent future transportation infrastructure configuration.
- Building dynamic comparative advantage: As has been done in countries such as South Korea and Japan, an effort to change the static comparative advantage of the country away from primary to secondary sectors, for example, from agriculture towards more income-elastic industrial sectors.
- Planning human resources: In line with building dynamic comparative advantage, a government may plan quality aspects of its manpower to assist the transformation of its economy.

Sustainability concerns, on the other hand, are traditionally not well embedded in neither macroeconomic, nor growth/development based policies including industrial policies. On a wider scale, development policies are (such as versions of industrial policy, regional or local development policies or science, R&D, and innovation support policies) mostly independent than sustainability policies.

However, more recently, interest is rising in combining development/industrial policies with sustainability concerns. Rodrik (2011) called for a 'green' industrial policy. Aiginger (2014) discussed an 'industrial policy that targets society's ultimate goals.' The new European industrial policy (Mosconi, 2015; Aiginger 2014) accords a central role to sustainability concerns in its industrial policy framework.

Objective of the Book

The objective of the book is to discuss the role of industrial policy in transforming economies (developed and/or developing) in order to accelerate growth while in parallel reinforcing sustainability.

Key questions to be handled are, inter alia:

- From the developed and developing country perspectives, how sustainability concerns are integrated into industrial policy set and how they should be.
- How the following issues, tools can be handled by a coordinated perspective covering industrial policy and sustainability:
 - Middle Income Trap and policies to get out of the trap
 - Deindustrialization vs industrialization; distribution of manufacturing activities among nations

- National champions
- Analysis of sector and country specific policy case studies (health, energy, medical devices, aviation, automobile manufacturing)
- Trade policies and their impact on industry and environment
- Industrial and STI policies that target the development of sustainable technologies (e.g. renewable energy technologies)
- Green growth strategies

Target Audience

The book's target audience is wide, including policy makers, regulators, researchers, corporates, civil society organizations and international institutions.

Topics of Interest for Chapters

In line with the objectives of the book presented above, any contribution that provides an added value to development, economic planning, industrial policy under sustainability framework regarding both the developing and the developed countries are of interest for the book.

The topics of interest include – but not limited to- the following:

- Growth/development-based policies
- Growth and industrial policy
- Competitiveness and industrial policy
- Sustainable growth and industrial policy
- Economic planning and sustainability
- Industrialization vs deindustrialization
- Catching-up development
- Catch-up and sustainability
- Catch-up strategies for developing countries
- Reinforcement of competitiveness
- Dynamic forward-looking government policies
- Regional or local development policies
- Science, R&D, and innovation support policies
- Industrial and STI policies in specific country or country groups such as the New European industrial policy
- Green industrial policy, green growth
- Distribution of manufacturing activities
- Middle income trap and industrial policy
- National champions
- Physical planning
- Building dynamic comparative advantage
- Planning human resource
- Smart economic planning and industrial policy

Submission Procedure

Authors are invited to submit an abstract on or before December 15, 2015. A 1-2 page chapter proposal may also be submitted on an optional basis. Authors of accepted proposals will be notified by January 15, 2016 about the decision on their abstracts/proposals.

Full chapters are expected to be submitted by June 30, 2016. Proposals should be submitted via email.

Publisher

The book is scheduled to be published by Springer under the *Sustainable Growth Series* edited by Prof. Euston Quah (Nanyang Technical University, Singapore). The book is anticipated to be released at end-2016.

For additional information regarding the Publisher, please visit www.springer.com.

You can also find detailed manuscript formatting and submission guidelines at <http://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/book-authors-editors/book-manuscript-guidelines>.

Inquiries and Submissions

Inquiries and submissions can be sent to:

Prof. Dr. Murat Yülek
Director, Center for Industrial Policy and Development (www.spkm.ticaret.edu.tr)
Professor of Economics, Department of Economics
Istanbul Commerce University
Phone: +90 212 314 41 00 ext. 4349
E-mail: myulek@ticaret.edu.tr

About the Editor

Murat Yulek is a professor of Economics at Istanbul Ticaret University. An economist and banker, Dr. Yulek has project finance and economic development experience in more than 15 countries during his tenures at the International Monetary Fund, Islamic Development Bank, PGlobal Global Advisory and Training Services and the Turkish Prime Ministry. He served as chairman, board member and CEO at financial and non-financial companies, and as consultant at multilateral development banks.

He has taught at Georgetown University, and authored a number of books and articles in economics and finance. He is a columnist at economic newspapers and is member of the advisory board of various journals and bodies. He has received Ph.D. and M.A. degrees in economics from Bilkent University, MBA degree from Yale University, MSM (Management) degree from Boston University and B.Sc. degree from Bogazici University.

Prof. Murat Yülek's most recent (edited) book , "Economic Planning and Industrial Policy in the Globalizing Economy" was released in July 2014 by Springer (<http://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319064734>)