



The contribution of sports events and the redevelopment of sports facilities in Benin: Climatic diversity and economic challenges in the city of Cotonou

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Abstract

The emergence of equipment for the practice of codified sports was later in Africa than in Western countries. The impact of the organization of major sporting events varies according to the level of development of the host cities and regions. The general objective of this research is to understand how the organization of sporting events can help to promote the construction of facilities for the development of Beninese sport. The results of this study show that Benin sorely lacks sports facilities for the organization of sporting events, at both local and national levels. In addition, the lack of planning prevents the achievement of targets for the construction of sports facilities for venues hosting sports events. However, due to the climatic diversity that prevails in the regions in which the sports facilities are located, the period chosen for rehabilitation works is detrimental in some places and favorable in others.

Keywords: sports equipment, sports events, rehabilitation

1. Introduction

The appearance of equipment for the practice of codified sports was later in Africa than in Western countries. However, in African cities, sport has experienced considerable development for 20 years, and contributes to their economic and cultural development as well as to their expression, prestige and image. National sports institutions (Ministry and National Olympic Committee) have been set up and play a significant role in the concert of international relations. The impact of the organization of major sporting events varies according to the level of development of the host cities and regions. In developing countries, although the organization of these events requires significant public expenditure to finance improvements that would not have been possible without them, "the functioning of public authorities is often so seized that these infrastructures could have been wait several more years or decades for their funding "(Zimbalist, 2010) ^[21]. Thus, many nations are betting on major sporting events to acquire more notoriety. Still others use it for economic development or land use planning. Indeed, the organization of major sporting events often generates significant spinoffs in terms of sports infrastructure for the localities which host them sometimes at the risk of significant public debt but from which the less developed areas benefit the most (Zymbalist, 2010) ^[21].

It is undoubtedly to correct this perception of the construction of sports infrastructures that the State of Benin has deplored that their quantity and quality remain insufficient and worrying. The observation made with regard to the sports equipment making it possible to host sports events is as follows: the lack of sports equipment for the running of sports events and those that are available are only serviced the day before the events, after having been

abandoned just after the closing ceremony of the last edition at this same place.

While it is common knowledge that Benin suffers from a glaring lack of sports infrastructure (Akouete, 2012) ^[3], this situation raises the issue of the construction and development of sports facilities through the organization of sports events and leads us to ask the following question: do sporting events constitute an asset in the development of sport in terms of equipment in Benin?

Faced with this situation, we postulate that the organization of sports events is an essential factor in the construction and rehabilitation of sports facilities for the development of sport. In previous work (Akoute, *et al.*, 2013) ^[2], we have shown that the State and local communities are involved in the construction of sports facilities to allow the development of grassroots sport, an objective listed as a priority in the sports Charter. Indeed, as a number of studies have shown, the public supply of sports equipment is essential in the development of sports practice and in the genesis of the first local sports policies (Bayeux, 2011 ^[7]; Coustet, 1987 ^[12]; Haschar-Noé, 2011 ^[17]; Lê Germain, 1993 ^[18], 2001).

The general objective of this research is to show that the organization of sporting events can contribute to the acquisition of equipment for the development of Beninese sport.

For this research, the model of Bénito Castejon Paz (1973) ^[8], seems to us to be the most suitable for understanding why sporting events in Benin still do not seem to inherit the expected infrastructure after the organization of these events. This model highlights four fundamental concepts underlying any interpretation of an organization's sports results. The diagram below summarizes this analysis model that we have adapted to our research.

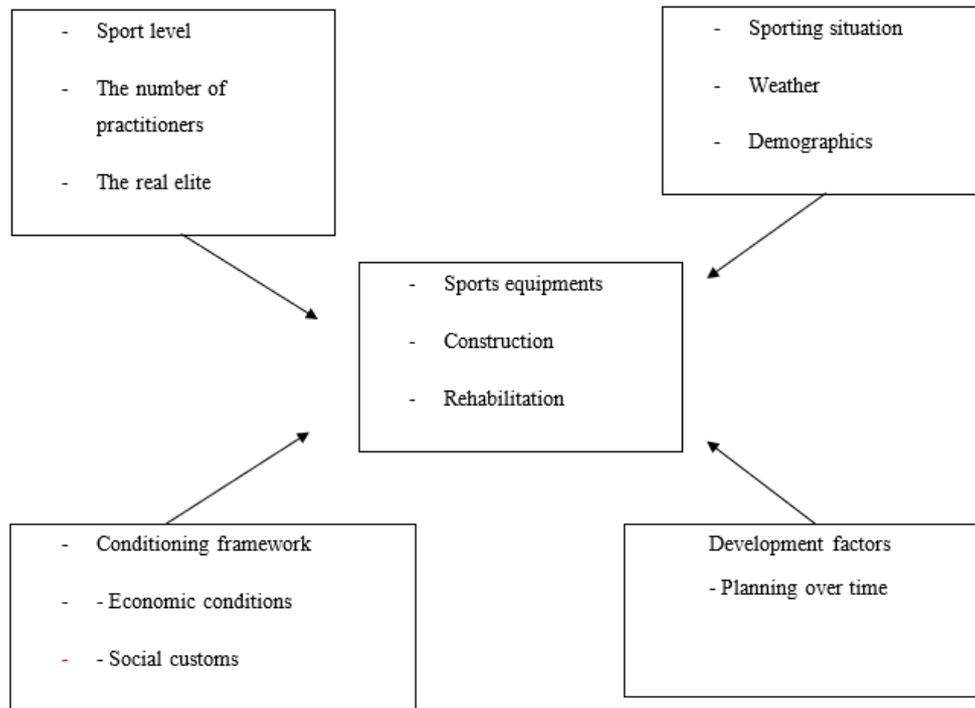


Fig 2: Summary diagram of the analysis model.

2. Methodology

The survey is based on a questionnaire taken from top athletes in all disciplines, having been in competition at least once, with a minimum of three participations in events (national or international). They must be regularly registered in clubs (neighborhood clubs or not) and affiliated with their respective federations. In fact, athletes who meet these conditions are better able to differentiate between sports equipment used in other competitions and that used during a new sports event. In addition, they have enough competition experience to have an opinion on the quality of sports equipment used for other past events. The survey is also extended to other users of sports equipment, who use it before and especially long after the organization of sports events, regardless of age, and who are clearly more numerous than the athletes of the 'elite. To take into account the sex of the respondents, we chose them in proportion to their representations in the disciplines included in the official program. The survey also concerns coaches with a total of six participations at least, therefore having visited all the sports facilities hosting sports events. This is so that they can objectively answer questions related to the quality of sports equipment in general. In the context of our research, the target population is therefore made up of 400 players (athletes, ordinary users, coaches and the various stadium management teams).

Only one sampling method was used for this study: the non-probability method given the fact that we do not have the exhaustive list of the population surveyed. The non-probability method of sampling by accident obeys the law of chance and involves taking questionnaires with people on sports equipment during their activities. It was favorable for ordinary users to whom a questionnaire was sent. The non-probability method of simple random sampling, on the other hand, allowed us to sort through the athletes and coaches who met our conditions for participation in the survey.

A questionnaire was also administered to them.

The interview survey enabled us to collect information from

the managers of the various stadiums and certain coaches. To get the most in-depth information, we've put together an interview guide. Semi-structured interviews were performed using the interview guide and recorded with an Olympus brand recorder.

Thus, the size of the sample therefore consists of 204 actors, practicing or not, including:

- 70 athletes.
- 120 ordinary users.
- 10 coaches.
- 04 stadium managers.

For our investigations, we chose and used different data collection techniques: a questionnaire survey, a documentary analysis (specifications for the organization of sports events at the Ministry in charge of sports and the Ministry in charge of education higher), semi-structured interviews and field observation. The information collected during the survey is processed with Stata 12 software to refine the analysis.

This methodology has enabled us to have the following results: in the first part, we present the offer of equipment and sporting events, then in the second part we will talk about the problematic management of large stadiums.

3. Offer in sports equipment and events

3.1. Inventory of existing sports equipment

The commune of Cotonou is located on the coastal barrier that stretches between Lake Nokoué and the Atlantic Ocean, made up of alluvial sands of about five meters in height. It is the only municipality in the Littoral department and is bounded to the north by the municipality of Sô-Ava and Lake Nokoué, to the south by the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by the municipality of Sèmè-Kpodji and to the west by that of Abomey-Calavi. It covers an area of 79 km², 70% of which is located to the west of the channel. West of Cotonou are the Autonomous Port and the International Airport which make the city the most important gateway to

and from Benin, while the East has a large industrial zone. In 2016 and according to the RGPH3, the population of Cotonou was estimated at 665,100 inhabitants, thus showing a growth rate of 2.07%.

The Cotonou population, made up mainly of young people, engages in several sports activities in each region and neighborhood which are their favorite pastime despite the lack of sports facilities in most of its regions. Despite the acceleration of economic growth in recent years, the pace and quality of this growth has not been sufficient to facilitate general poverty reduction. If the city of Cotonou is to achieve its development goals, it must implement structural reforms to increase productivity, improve the business and investment climate, and promote the expansion of the formal sector. Progress has been made in these areas but much remains to be done, in particular to increase productivity and agricultural and sports diversification as well as to create a business climate favorable to the creation and development of businesses of all kinds and of all sizes

in the formal sector. Current regulations perpetuate the economic dominance of a handful of large firms at the expense of SMEs, distorting competition between firms and hampering the country's economic dynamism. To strengthen the link between economic growth and poverty reduction, it is necessary to attack the incentive regime and the systemic advantages anchored in the Beninese economy so as to promote a more diversified and more competitive private sector that allows all Beninese to share the fruits of growth. In addition, promote the creation of sports facilities in the various regions of Cotonou, which hinders the process of development of Beninese sport in the departments. The city of Cotonou alone is home to all major national and international sporting events because of its population and the fact that most of the sporting infrastructure that meets the standards is there. But we note that these sports infrastructures are insufficient. What are the sports infrastructures that can host sports events in the city of Cotonou.

Table 1: Summary of sports equipment in the sports event reception centers in Cotonou

Terrains	ATH	BB	FB	HB	B	TT	VB	MC	BMP	P	Total
SMK	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	1	1	2	20
SRP	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
UNF	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
CG	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	8
HA	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
PS	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
SW	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
ENER	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Source: results of field surveys

Legendre infrastructure: SMK = Stade Mathieu Kérékou; SRP = René Pleuvine Stadium; UNF = Unafrika; CG = Camp Guézo; HA = Hall of Arts; PS = Palace of Sports; SW = Soweto Center; ENER = Stage of Energy.

Legendre of sports disciplines: ATH = Athletics; BB = Basketball; FB = Football; HB = Handball; TT = Tennis; VB = volleyball; MC == Combat Sport; P = Pétanque; BM = Badminton; B = Boxing

Table I below summarizes the number and type of sports equipment hosting centers for sports events. We have seen that the infrastructure that hosts a lot of sporting events is the one with the most sports facilities. (SMK). In addition, there is a lack of sports equipment in Cotonou, which is confirmed by the results of Zankran (1986), which shows that the rational management of sports infrastructures and equipment in the towns of Cotonou suffers from neglect of maintenance and therefore of degradation. These results are still relevant today. Indeed, according to Abalot (2013) [1] and his work on the development of infrastructures in the colleges of the city of Cotonou, the exhaustive assessment of the available infrastructures reveals that, despite the efforts of the State and the municipality, the in sports equipment is far below demand and there is a total lack of maintenance of existing sports infrastructure. Looking at Table I, the demand for sports equipment is extremely high and no reception center is able to meet it. In addition, despite the fact that some reception centers have already organized this event several times, none of them have regulatory equipment. "This deficit in sports equipment can be seen both quantitatively and qualitatively." While according to Bayeux (2013) [6] sports facilities fully contribute to the implementation of sports policies, it is also

around them that sports events are organized. Long designed exclusively for the needs of the sports movement and physical and sports education, the equipment has been available to all users for a few years in order to meet a collective need.

3.2. Adaptation of sports equipment to practices

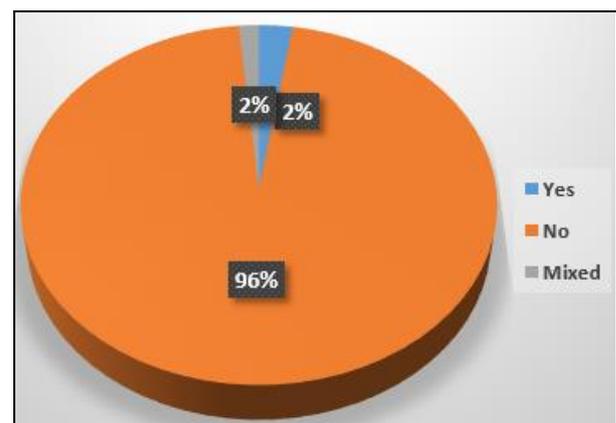


Fig 1: Sports equipment offer

When asked whether the equipment corresponds in quantity and quality to its intended uses, 5 people or 4% of our sample answered yes. 192 respondents out of 200, or 98%, say the opposite while 3 others, or 1%, have a mixed opinion on the adaptation of this sports equipment. These results are confirmed by those of Akouété (2012) [3] who notes the unsuitability of sports equipment at the request of practitioners in most municipalities in Benin.

3.3. The frequency of use of sports equipment

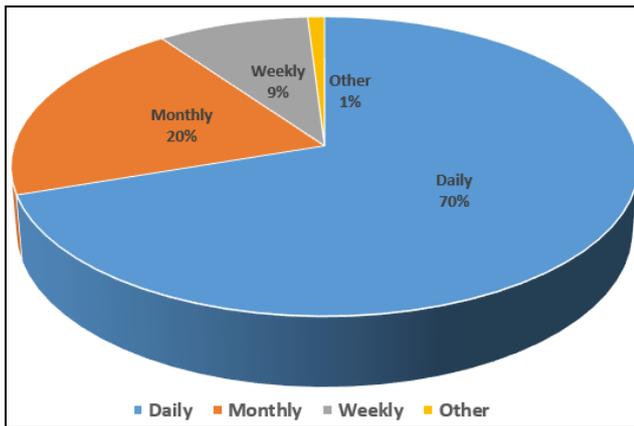


Fig 2: Frequency of use of equipment

Figure 2 above shows that 141 people questioned or 70% of our sample use sports equipment in their locality on a daily basis. 41 others, or 20%, use it weekly while 18 others use it only monthly. Only 2 people, or 1% use it only once a quarter. The life of an organization results from the activity of the structures and the people who constitute it (Gasparini, 1997) [14]. These results are confirmed by the work of Castejon (1973) [8], Gouda and Kpazaï (2012) [16]. As metropolises (Cotonou), they are places of high concentration of populations, a high rate of urbanization and sports infrastructures: factors favorable to the practice of sports (Augustin, 2010) [5]; this results in the strong presence of athletes in these districts in the various national selections.

3.4. Rehabilitation of sports equipment

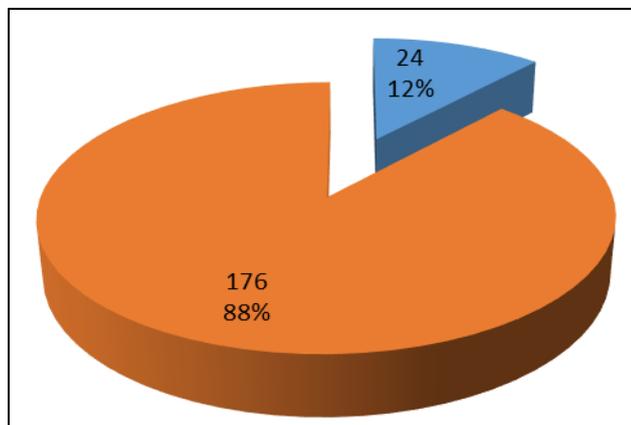


Fig 3: Timeliness of the rehabilitation works period

When asked whether the period of rehabilitation of sports

equipment the year of hosting the sports events was judiciously chosen, Figure 3 tells us that 176 people questioned, or 88% of our sample, answered no. ; 24 or 12%, considered that the period seemed well chosen for the rehabilitation of the sports equipment of their institution.

Figure 3 shows us that 176 of our subjects or 88% of our sample felt that the period during which we rehabilitate sports equipment in the year of hosting the games was not well chosen; 24 subjects, or 12% on the other hand, think that the period seemed well chosen for the rehabilitation of sports equipment in their locality. These data could be explained by the climatic diversity that prevails in Benin depending on the region (the city of Cotonou is located off the coast of the Atlantic Ocean). Thus, the period chosen for the rehabilitation of sports equipment and the organization of events is generally during the short rainy season. "The supply of sports equipment is lower than the demand in Benin sports facilities" recognizes a manager who argues that: "we do our best to offer the best possible services to the various users within the limits of the availability of our sports equipment ". Indeed, due to the lack of sports infrastructure in the whole country in general, and the ever-growing demography, the large stadiums and universities with sports facilities in the city of Cotonou are "taken by storm athletes, other members of the student community, various associations, etc. so that sports facilities are in constant use, and it is almost impossible to determine the actual number of users ". In addition, the number of students is growing every year in universities and the need for amphitheatres, laboratories, sports facilities, etc. also increases. The coaches deplore the fact that "academic emergencies" have forced certain heads of institutions to requisition sports equipment such as gymnasiums and collective sports grounds (football, basketball, etc.) for use in other activities, other purposes (for example shows, concerts, etc.). "Sports events often have priorities that vary depending on the year and the objectives." confides one of the managers, who goes on to inform us that it is not for lack of space that this equipment has been requisitioned, but that 'it was quite simply necessary to recover them, reluctantly, and well aware that the little equipment present on the various sports facilities is hardly enough. We therefore note that, depending on the different demands facing these reception centers which host sporting events; with increasing demographics, the demand for housing and the like outweighs the demand for sports facilities.

4. The problematic management of the major stadiums in Cotonou

As part of our investigation, we interviewed senior officials from the two major stadiums in Cotonou who wished to remain anonymous and whose main contributions are presented in Table II below.

Table 2: summary of the interviews with those in charge of the major stadiums in Cotonou

Items	TOP responsible 1	TOP responsible 2	TOP responsible 3
Sports level	"The lack of sports infrastructure in the country in general is forcing sports federations, athletes and other citizens to flock to the stadium facilities as well"	"In addition to our own sports athletes who represent us at events, we make our facilities available to users and other individuals for many and various uses, like the federations which sometimes organize national championship days there"	"In addition to our own sports athletes who represent us at events, we make our facilities available to users and other individuals for many and various uses, like the federations which sometimes organize national championship days there"...

The Sporting Situation	"Sporting events generally take place during the short rainy season, and the rehabilitation of sports equipment shortly before, which does not make it much easier to organize this major event for the host institution."	"Unfortunately sporting events do not yet have covered grounds, to allow the competitions to take place despite the bad weather, however palliative solutions are always found to allow the effective holding of the various events".	"Sporting events take place during the short dry season here, which favors both the rehabilitation work and the holding of the competition"
The conditioning framework	"Given the enthusiasm it arouses on a daily basis, we can say that the practice of sport is now anchored in the mores of the Beninese population. However, the economic conditions of the country in general and of the stadiums in particular, do not yet allow the demand for sports equipment to be satisfied "	"As everywhere else, we are forced in the stadiums to wait for the budget to be enforceable in order to be able to start work on sports equipment to host sports events; this sometimes causes delays ".	"We have a strong culture that influences the choice of practitioners in our locality. The most popular sports are therefore those that are closest to Westerners. Unfortunately the lack of financial means penalizes us to the highest point "
Development Factors	"There is a sports policy which advocates the construction, rehabilitation and sustainability of sports equipment within our institution, but the lack of resources, particularly financial resources to implement it, forces us to make very short-term projects, which is unfortunately not very favorable to the development of this sports equipment".	"We certainly have partners who help us work for the success of this great celebration of sport and culture, but we will continue to look for them because no one would be too many to accompany us in the success of this important event"	"The agreements that bind us to our various partners who accompany us when hosting sporting events by our institution are generally signed only some time before the event and almost never go beyond this event for the moment"

The managers of the major stadiums are all, by virtue of their respective positions of responsibility, endowed with a decision-making power which imposes on them discretion as well as abstention from judgment vis-à-vis the structures that employ them. We therefore tried to cross-check the information collected in order to answer our question and research problem.

Sport funding is essential for athletic performance; its deficit is a limiting factor for sporting success and representativeness on the international scene, a major objective of the state. Political leaders have copied and imitated the Western sport model without taking into account the socio-economic and cultural realities of their countries (Gouda, 1997, 1991; Gouda & Kpazaï, 2012) ^[15]. ^[16]. This has consequences on the training or supervision policies of athletes, and especially in the construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of sports equipment since the State is the only provider in Benin, and it is currently in financial difficulty. Sports facility officials claim that "all activities, especially those related to the organization of sporting events, are only truly effective when the budget becomes enforceable, which is only a very short time before the event." The delay in the availability of the budget allocated to the events could be one of the reasons which would explain why almost all the sports structures are generally not ready on time in terms of sports equipment for the hosting of sports events and the success of such events allow the sustainable development of the host territory (Chappelet, 1996) ^[9].

The financing of sport is an acute issue, especially since apart from academic constraints, sports facilities are also subject to social constraints which take into account the environment in which they are found. "It's an incessant chain of events in which we engage over the years, and with the experience that accumulates, we improve things as we go, it will be the same for sports equipment" promise those leaders who believe that it is possible to do better with a better organization. For Gasparini (1997) ^[14], to get involved in the organization of local sport is to expect profits from one's investment: disinterest and interest in seeing oneself and being seen as not seeking profit. We believe that it

would be essential to make Beninese leaders aware that functional and user-friendly equipment would indeed be a good investment, likely to generate significant financial benefits once completed.

Sports facilities have strong implications in various fields: sports, leisure, tourism, education, integration, social cohesion, economy, thus, they can constitute an asset in the face of the difficulties sometimes encountered in rural areas such as the isolation of populations, depopulation, the distension of the social bond or even the lack of attractiveness (Augustin, 1995) ^[4]. Their constructions require colossal means, planning, time and follow-up step by step throughout the process. The Beninese estates, which are rehabilitating the equipment to be used during sporting events only a few days before the opening ceremony, according to our interviewees, have great difficulties in carrying out a plan that does exist, due to the delay in the availability of financial means related. We can therefore deduce that in terms of sports facilities, sports leaders have a very short term policy. Such a policy in our opinion will never allow them to develop their sports equipment. And without sports equipment, it is not possible to play sports; this is perhaps why Elamé (1977) ^[13] speaks of the mirage of the development of African sport, to characterize the inadequacy of the objectives set. Indeed, the practice surfaces are razed and rebuilt almost identically, the number of equipment does not change as well in quality as in quantity, since the equipment of neighboring structures is called upon each time to compensate for the lack preparation of the organizers.

Sporting events are therefore organized in a hurry, the grounds freshly redone in such a short time and heavily used given the level of the competition, are generally unrecognizable even before the end of the event. It would therefore be opportune for Beninese sports leaders to count on a long-term policy, which would consider the development of sports equipment, by associating the partners of these different institutions in the creation, rehabilitation and acquisition of these different equipment. Our respondents were very evasive about the real contributions of their partners, but we were able to realize

that they were very heavily publicized by the many advertising posters ubiquitous on the grounds during competitions. It is our opinion that for some of them, clauses could be revised in the sense of a win-win partnership

Indeed, our results show that the lack of certain means prevents the achievement of the objectives in terms of sports facilities in some reception centers which have less facilities. More specifically, it has been verified that the extremely high number of practitioners, particularly those of the elite, causes problems of sustainability of the sports equipment in demand which not only fails to meet demand. Sports facilities that host sports events, despite the support and involvement of public authorities, encounter many difficulties in achieving their objectives. These have been identified in this work, and do not facilitate the task of the leaders of these different structures. The institutions that are responsible for promoting and developing sport and ensuring international representativeness through the production of sporting performances are incumbent upon, and would benefit from pooling their efforts.

5. Conclusion

This study mainly aims to examine the factors limiting the development of sports equipment in Benin in general. The framework methodological approach used mobilized the theoretical of Castejon (1973) ^[8] which we adapted according to our concerns.

Achieving the research objective required field investigations through questionnaires and interviews; the following results emerge: Newly remodeled sports equipment is subjected to severe tests given the intensity of the competitions, which generally begin to damage them from the start of competitions. At the end of sporting events, this sporting equipment generally does not benefit from maintenance and is overused until the next edition is held. Service providers appear the day before the events for the traditional rehabilitation works and the cycle begins again and again. The sports leaders apply a policy based on the very short term, taking into account the financial difficulties with which they are confronted; no real effort is therefore being made to improve sports equipment. In some situations, sports equipment has been requisitioned to be used for other purposes, which has accentuated the supply mismatch with sports demand.

This study aims to bring the various actors involved in the organization of sporting events to understand the need for the involvement of all, individually or collectively in an organized and concerted action for the acquisition and rehabilitation of sports equipment, but also of the challenge of these institutions to become the best of all.

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