

Editorial | Ibrahim Sirkeci [¥]

Remittances Review is the only dedicated peer-reviewed international scholarly outlet disseminating work on remittances and money transfers since 2016. Published independently with an open-minded approach to entice innovative research and scholarship to join the debates, *Remittances Review* constantly invites all scholars, practitioners and policy makers to submit their best work for publication. Our efforts so far generated interest to attract quality papers examining and exploring remittances practices, policies and impacts in a wide range of countries including Fiji, USA, Mexico, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Tajikistan, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Emirates, Turkey, Congo. We are particularly pleased to see a good number of articles received and published by colleagues from African countries. Africa has been so far paying the highest fee for remittances and relatively less heard in academic and political circles.

On behalf of the editorial board of *Remittances Review*, I would invite all who are interested in remittances to join the growing crowd of researchers publishing here. We are interested in research articles, case studies, viewpoints, review papers, and book reviews. If you have a different format in mind, we are open to novel ways of engaging with our audiences.

In this issue of *Remittances Review* we have four research papers looking into relationships between remittances and export revenues, poverty, financial sector development with particular reference to Nigeria and Bangladesh.

The first article by Kimm Gnanngnon focuses on the volatility of export revenue in (developed) host countries and volatility of the volume of remittances sent by immigrants. She uses a panel dataset comprising 23 developed countries over the period 1975-2016 to confirm a positive correlation between the two variables. She urges host

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countries to improve business opportunities to nurture this delicate relationship.

The second article by Temitayo Olaniyan argues that a developed and efficient financial sector can facilitate economic growth drawing on the resources created by remittances. Olaniyan's analysis covers the period from 1977 to 2017 in Nigeria based on the World Bank's World Development Indicator (WDI) Database. The study suggests that Nigeria's economy profits from migrants' remittances in terms of economic growth because of a developed financial sector.

The third and fourth articles by Rahman, Moni and Kumar investigate the age-old question of remittances impact on poverty. Using different data sets and approaches, the two articles relate remittances to poverty alleviation in Bangladesh. Rahman and Moni present evidence to show remittances improving standards of living using the household expenditure survey data from 2010. Kumar tackles pretty much the same question but using a privately collected survey data among 216 households in Bangladesh. He argues that the rate of poverty among remittance recipient households is notably lower than non-recipient households. He also suggests nursing international remittances for poverty alleviation in Bangladesh.

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