

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910481406803321
Autore	Brunel Antoine de <1622-1696.>
Titolo	Voyage d'Espagne, curieux, historique, et politique. Fait en l'annee 1655. [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Paris, : [s.n.], 1665
Descrizione fisica	Online resource ([28], 340, [4] p., 4o)

Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Reproduction of original in Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910704604903321
Titolo	Kosovo and Serbia : a pathway to peace : hearing before the Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, first session, April 24, 2013
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington : , : U.S. Government Printing Office, , 2013
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (iii, 104 pages)
Soggetti	Peace-building - Serbia Peace-building - Kosovo (Republic) Serbia Politics and government 2006- Kosovo (Republic) Politics and government 21st century Kosovo (Republic) Ethnic relations
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from title screen (viewed on July 11, 2013). Paper version available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office.

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910779500403321
Autore	Walker Todd
Titolo	Fiscal Foresight and Information Flows // Todd Walker, Eric Leeper, Susan Yang
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2012
ISBN	1-4755-1691-6 1-4755-5824-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (66 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	LeeperEric YangSusan
Soggetti	Taxation Fiscal policy Information theory in economics Econometrics Investments: Bonds Public Finance Fiscal Policy Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data) Time-Series Models Dynamic Quantile Regressions Dynamic Treatment Effect Models Diffusion Processes National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies Tax Law Investment & securities Econometrics & economic statistics Public finance & taxation Welfare & benefit systems Macroeconomics Taxation & duties law Municipal bonds Vector autoregression Expenditure Labor taxes

Financial institutions
Econometric analysis
Taxes
Tax law
Tax policy
Bonds
Expenditures, Public
Income tax
Law and legislation
United States

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Nota di bibliografia

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Nota di contenuto

Cover; Contents; I. Introduction; II. Analytical Example; A. The Econometrics of Foresight; Figures; 1. Responses of Capital to Tax Increase; B. Generalizations; III. Quantitative Importance of Foresight; A. Modeling Information Flows; B. Model Descriptions; C. Information Flows and Estimation Bias; Tables; 1. Information Flow Processes; IV. Solving the Problem; 2. Output Multipliers for a Labor Tax Change; A. An Organizing Principle; B. Lines of Attack; 1. The Narrative Approach; 2. Conditioning on Asset Prices; 3. Direct Estimation of DSGE Model; V. Concluding Remarks; Appendices
I. Simulations Details II. Testing Economic Theory; III. Municipal Bonds and Fiscal Foresight: Additional Results; IV. Assessing the Ex-Ante Approach; References

Sommario/riassunto

News - or foresight - about future economic fundamentals can create rational expectations equilibria with non-fundamental representations that pose substantial challenges to econometric efforts to recover the structural shocks to which economic agents react. Using tax policies as a leading example of foresight, simple theory makes transparent the economic behavior and information structures that generate non-fundamental equilibria. Econometric analyses that fail to model foresight will obtain biased estimates of output multipliers for taxes; biases are quantitatively important when two canonical theoretical models are taken as data generating processes. Both the nature of equilibria and the inferences about the effects of anticipated tax changes hinge critically on hypothesized information flows. Different methods for extracting or hypothesizing the information flows are discussed and shown to be alternative techniques for resolving a non-uniqueness problem endemic to moving average representations.