

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990010012070403321
Titolo	Animazione musicale e disadattamento : la musica come terapia educativa / a cura di Gian Luigi Zucchini
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Rimini ; Firenze : Guaraldi, 1976
Descrizione fisica	150 p. ; 19 cm
Collana	Le frontiere dell'educazione ; 36
Disciplina	371.92 615.84154 305.234
Locazione	BFS
Collocazione	371.92
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991000960629707536
Autore	Thulasiraman, K.
Titolo	Graphs : theory and algorithms / K. Thulasiraman, M. N. S. Swamy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : 1992
ISBN	0471513563
Descrizione fisica	460 p. ; 24 cm.
Classificazione	AMS 05C QA166.T58
Altri autori (Persone)	Swamy, M. N. S.
Disciplina	511.5
Soggetti	Algorithms Electric networks Graph theory
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910960566203321
Autore	Borensztein Eduardo
Titolo	Macro-Hedging for Commodity Exporters // Eduardo Borensztein, Damiano Sandri, Olivier Jeanne
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2009
ISBN	9786612844300 9781462314393 1462314392 9781451873764 145187376X 9781282844308 128284430X 9781452710709 1452710708
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Descrizione fisica	29 p. : ill
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Altri autori (Persone)	JeanneOlivier SandriDamiano
Disciplina	332.64;332.645
Soggetti	Hedging (Finance) - Econometric models Futures - Econometric models Commodity futures - Econometric models Aggregate Factor Income Distribution Banks and Banking Capital and Ownership Structure Commercial products Commodities Commodity Markets Consumption Economics Exports and Imports Financial Risk and Risk Management Financial risk management Financial services law & regulation Financing Policy Foreign assets Goodwill Hedging Income International economics

International Investment
Investment & securities
Investments, Foreign
Investments: Commodities
Long-term Capital Movements
Macroeconomics
Macroeconomics: Consumption
Saving
Value of Firms
Wealth
Papua New Guinea

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Note generali	"October 2009."
Nota di contenuto	<p>Intro -- Contents -- I. Introduction -- II. Stylized facts -- III. The model -- A. No hedging -- B. Futures -- IV. The welfare gains from hedging -- A. Calibration -- B. Benchmark results -- C. Sensitivity analysis -- D. Welfare gains by commodity -- V. Extensions -- A. Options -- B. Default -- VI. Conclusion -- References -- Appendices -- I. Commodity price data -- II. Model with hedging -- III. Notes on numerical simulations -- IV. Maximum likelihood estimation -- Tables -- 1. Countries with 2002-2007 average of commodity net export share of non-commodity-GDP above 10 percent -- 2. Standard deviation of the detrended log of commodity exports and non-commodity GDP -- 3. Benchmark calibration -- 4. Calibration by commodity -- 5. Welfare gains from futures by commodity -- 6. Commodity price data from International Finance Statistics ... -- Figures -- 1. Average open interest and risk premium (NYMEX July 03 - May 09) -- 2. Welfare gains from consumption smoothing only -- 3. Full welfare gains -- 4. Consumption functions and target net foreign asset position -- 5. Dynamics of net foreign assets and consumption following the introduction of hedging -- 6. Welfare gains as a function of discount factor and growth rate -- 7. Welfare gains as a function of the shock persistency -- 8. Welfare gains as a function of the shock variance -- 9. Net foreign assets and welfare gains with options and futures contracts -- 10. Borrowing capacity, equilibrium net foreign assets and welfare gains with defaultable debt.</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>This paper uses a dynamic optimization model to estimate the welfare gains of hedging against commodity price risk for commodity-exporting countries. The introduction of hedging instruments such as futures and options enhances domestic welfare through two channels. First, by reducing export income volatility and allowing for a smoother consumption path. Second, by reducing the country's need to hold foreign assets as precautionary savings (or by improving the country's ability to borrow against future export income). Under plausibly calibrated parameters, the second channel may lead to much larger welfare gains, amounting to several percentage points of annual consumption.</p>
