

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910451330503321
Titolo	Applied computational intelligence [[electronic resource]] : proceedings of the 6th International FLINS Conference, Blankenberge, Belgium, September 1-3, 2004 / / edited by Da Ruan ... [et al.]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore ; ; Hong Kong, : World Scientific, c2004
ISBN	1-281-37285-4 9786611372859 981-270-266-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (709 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	RuanDa
Disciplina	006.3
Soggetti	Computational intelligence Fuzzy logic Nuclear engineering - Mathematics Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Foreword D. Ruan; CONTENTS; Invited Lectures; PART 1: FOUNDATIONS OF COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE; PART 2: KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY AND DECISION MAKING; PART 3: APPLIED RESEARCH AND NUCLEAR APPLICATIONS; Author Index
Sommario/riassunto	FLINS, originally an acronym for "Fuzzy Logic and Intelligent technologies in Nuclear Science", has now been extended to include computational intelligent systems for applied research. FLINS 2004, is the sixth in a series of international conferences, covers state-of-the-art research and development in applied computational intelligence for applied research in general and for power/nuclear engineering in particular. This book presents the latest research trends and future research directions in the field. The proceedings have been selected for coverage in:. Index to Scientific & Technical Pr

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910962138003321
Autore	Cerutti Eugenio
Titolo	Bolivia : : The Hydrocarbons Boom and the Risk of Dutch Disease // Eugenio Cerutti, Mario Mansilla
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2008
ISBN	9786612841057 9781462302321 1462302327 9781452771281 1452771286 9781282841055 128284105X 9781451870121 1451870124
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (22 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers IMF working paper ; ; WP/08/154
Altri autori (Persone)	MansillaMario
Disciplina	628.161
Soggetti	Hydrocarbons - Economic aspects - Bolivia Foreign exchange rates - Bolivia Currency Dutch disease Economic forecasting Economic theory & philosophy Economic Theory Exports and Imports Exports Foreign Exchange Foreign exchange Gas industry Hydrocarbon Resources Industries: Energy International economics Natural gas sector Petroleum, oil & gas industries Real effective exchange rates Real exchange rates Resource Booms Trade: General

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; I. Introduction; II. Key Developments in the Hydrocarbons Sector; Figures; 1. Foreign Direct Investment by Sectors; 2. Natural Gas Reserves; A. Looming Capacity Constraints and Prospects for Additional Investments; 3. Natural Gas Sales Volume; B. Recent Institutional Changes and Possible Impact on Investment; III. Hydrocarbons Boom and Risk of Dutch Disease; A. Evolution of the real exchange rate; 4. Distribution of Gas Exports Receipts and Fiscal Balances; 5. Real and Nominal Exchange Rate; 6. Inflation and Relative Prices; IV. Policy Implications 7. External Sector Performance and Growth Appendix: Equilibrium Real Exchange Rate; References
Sommario/riassunto	The hydrocarbons sector has become one of the most dynamic economic activities in the Bolivian economy and the main driver of improved export performance and international reserve accumulation. The central role of the hydrocarbons sector in the economy is attributable to the high levels of investment made in the late 1990s, which permitted much higher production levels, particularly of natural gas. However those positive developments in the hydrocarbons sector have given rise to the possibility of a new case of "Dutch disease." While Bolivia's economy has already seen many benefits from its higher gas exports, especially in terms of lower external vulnerability and improved fiscal stance, the new resources could also limit the development of other economic sectors in terms of output and factor income. This paper explores the transmission channels of Dutch disease, as well as its main symptom, the appreciation of the real exchange rate.