


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Economy - 14/10/2020, 17:44 Recently the Asian Development Bank (ADB) signed a loan agreement to finance solar projects in Vietnam. It is one of the largest solar energy projects in Vietnam. Macroeconomics - 14/10/2020, 11:30 Innovations have become a leader in the strategy of socio-economic development of most countries and territories. But how to truly become a creative economy? Macroeconomics - 14/10/2020, 11:15 The circulatory economy is a trend of sustainable development that achieves both goals, reacting to resource depletion and development pollution on outputs. Economy - 14/10/2020, 11:00 Long province aims to lead the Mekong Delta region by 2025, so what is the basis for Long An province to achieve this goal in just one term? Macroeconomics - 14/10/2020, 05:15 According to experts, the city of Tu-Duc in the future should be carefully planned from urban space, public transport to urban infrastructure to create traction for development. Macroeconomics - 14/10/2020, 05:05 When the death toll from the COVID-19 epidemic exceeded 1 million people, the IMF and WB began annual meetings in the hope of recovery and recovery. Macroeconomics - 14/10/2020, 04:30 The automotive industry will prosper thanks to the support of government policy. However, the company's gross margin will be under pressure ahead of a wave of inventory liquidation in 2019. Macroeconomics - 14/10/2020, 04:30 Three pillars in the triare are experiencing difficulties. Experts say that GDP in 2020 could be only 2-2.5%. Macroeconomics - 13/10/2020, 15:15 Fu Crossing and Infrastructure Project, Taham Luong-Ben Cat-Water Canal Up Environmental Reconstruction Project - Water Canal Up - are 2 projects proposed by Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee to invest from the central budget. Macroeconomics is one of the two main sectors of the economy. It examines the broad overall performance of the economy, such as economic growth, inflation, unemployment, imports and exports, as well as social justice. Macroeconomics provides knowledge and tools for economic analysis so that each country can make the right choices about economic resources and socio-political systems I'm not going to do that. The functioning of the economy is seen as a system called the macroeconomic system. As P.A. Samuelson described, this system consists of three elements: Entrance - Black Box - Entrance. These three factors are related to the rationale together. - The inputs include: - Not economic external consequences, such as weather, population, war ... - Economic black box, also known as macroeconomics. This is a decisive factor as a conclusion. Its two decisive forces are total supply and overall demand. - Exit includes: output, employment, price, imports and exports. The achievements of the economy are judged by three main results: stability, growth and social justice. Depending on the actual phase of the economy, macroeconomic policies for the following objectives: - Production goals: - Achieving a high actual output corresponding to the potential level of production is a high and strong growth rate. - Employment goals: Creating more jobs, reducing unemployment. Price stability goals. That is, to control inflation in a free market. Foreign policy goals. Balance the balance of payments and stabilize the exchange rate. Fair delivery goals. The ideal status of the above goals is: output achieved at the full level of workers, low inflation, balanced balance of payments, constant exchange rate and high social justice. In practice, however, it is difficult to achieve the above ideal state because of possible local conflicting goals. These conflicts arise without dependence on the subjective will of each country, such as: Exchange rates can fluctuate as the balance of payments balance imbalances, causing price instability, affecting employment and domestic growth ... Therefore, depending on the reality of each country, each stage of society, CP puts in place macroeconomic policies to achieve the relevant goals. Macroeconomic policies commonly used in advanced market economies: Foreign economic policy. By studying macroeconomics, we need to understand some of the The following concepts: - Results of the national product. Economic growth Business cycle; Lack of products; Unemployment; Inflation. From there, we will examine the relationship between these variables, namely the relationship between GNP and economic growth; The relationship between the business cycle and product shortages; The relationship between economic growth and unemployment; The relationship between economic growth and inflation; The relationship between inflation and unemployment. - The article has a list of links and/or external links, but the source of the information in the article is still unclear due to the lack of annotations in the line. Improve this article by adding comments to the places you need. Kinh tế họcGDP tren đầu người c'c quốc gia (Ngan hang Thế giới, 2014) Von loại tổng Kuat Kinh tế học wee mee Kin tế học vĩ mh Lịch sử tư tưởng kinh tế Phương luận Tsatz tiếp cận Kang Cheng thông Tsats phương kỹ thuật Kin tế lượng Thực chứng Toàn quốc Katz lĩnh vực wa von lĩnh vực Kinh tế học nang nghiệp Kin tế học hen vi kin tế học kinh doanh kin tế học điện toán kinh tế học von Hya Kinh tế học tế Nhon khẩu Kin tế học vĩ kiến kinh tế học sinh tha Hệ thống kinh tế kin tế học giao dục kinh tế học mae trường kinh tế học tiến hea Kinh tế học viên chh le thuyết tra chơi Địa l'kinh tng trng kinh t kinh t kinh t hc y lch s kinh t t chc c'ng nghip kinh t hc th'ng tin international Economics Employment Law and Economics Management Monetary Economy Financial Economy Financial Economy Personal Economy Personal Economy Personal Economy Personal Economy Regional Economy Rural Economy Wealth Urban Economics Index Journal Economists General Journal of Business Administration XTS Business Administration Group Of Companies Corporation (Corporation) Corporation (Corporation) Limited Partnerships Public Enterprises Private Enterprise Private Corporate Corporate Management Of The Household Conference исполнительный директор Финансовый директор Директор по информационным вопросам Менеджер по правам человека Менеджер по продажам/бренд-менеджер Главный технический директор/руководитель экономического производства Товарная экономика Государственная экономика Поведенческая экономика Экономика Экономия Экономика труда Экономика развития Экономика управления (ru) Международная экономика Смешанная экономика Экономический план Экономика объема Экологическая экономика Открытая экономика Рыночная экономика Денежно-кредитная экономика Экономика знаний Микроэкономика Макроэкономика Экономическое развитие Экономическая статистика Предпринимательство Закон (ru) Печать Корпоративная Конституция Контракт на поставку Способность компании платить Закон о банкротстве Коммерческое право Международное торговое право Слияния и поглощения Постоянное наследство Правовые органы Корпоративная преступность Гражданское судопроизводство Корпоративные финансовые обязанности Финансовые отчеты Страхование (страхование) Оформление заказа Цикл конверсии денежных средств Внутренние транзакции Бюджетирование капитала Коммерческие банки Финансовые деривативы Анализ финансовых отчетов Плата за транзакцию Финансовые риски Государственные финансы Корпоративные финансы Финансовое управление Международные финансы Денежно-кредитное финансирование Ликвидность Международные платежи Фондовый рынок Финансовые рынки Налоги и налоги Финансовые учреждения Рабочий капитал Бухгалтерский учет венчурного капитала (ru) Карьера административного учета (ru) Управленческий учет Финансовый учет Налоговый учет Аудит Принципы Accounting Business Forecasts in Business Business Ethics Behavior Business System Business Company Business System Business Plan International Business Model Principles Business Assessment External Trade (International Trade) Analysis of Business Activity Research Methods in Business Business Process Organization Business Statistics (en) Organizational Architecture Organizational Behavior Communication within the Organization Culture Organization Conflicts within the Organization Organizational Development Organizational Engineering Organizational Assembling Statistical Science Marketing (en) Market Research (en) Statistical Principle of PUBLIC Management Management Methods of Management in Management Management Business Statistics Orientation on The Development of Corporate Resource Planning (Information Management System) Electronic Business Intelligent Business Development Human Resources Sales Management Security Management Configuration Management Technology Management (en) Electricity Management Quality Strategic Management Supply Chain Management Management Project Management (Investment Management) Value Management Infrastructure Management Management Network Management Management Environment Management Shopping Management Potential Resource Management User Management Management HRs (Organization Management) Issue Distribution Management Distribution Management Customer Relationship Management Risk Management (Crisis Management) Product Management Production Incident Management Financial Talent Management (Talent Management) Asset Management Integrated Management Management Management Continuity Affordability Compliance Compliance Compliance Change Management Brand Management Commercial Management (Marketing Management) Knowledge Management Communications Office Office Manager Problems Management Operations Management (Operations Management) Product Life Cycle Management System Administration Organization Support Design Organization Process Design Solutions (Process Management) Marketing Policy Marketing Policy Marketing Research is a multidisciplinary department of economics specializing in the study of the characteristics, structure and behavior of the economy as a whole. Macroeconomics and microeconomics are the two most common areas of the economy. While microeconomics primarily studies the behavior of individuals such as companies and individual consumers, macroeconomics unemployment and price indicators to understand how the economy works. Macroeconomics is a common area, but there are two areas of typical research: the study of the causes and consequences of short fluctuations in national income (also known as economic cycles). Explore the crucial factors of sustainable economic growth. Macroeconomics is rooted in the doctrines of the political economy. It inherits the knowledge of the political economy. Macroeconomics is formed from efforts to separate political views from economic issues. Macroeconomic researchers have developed models to explain the relationship between factors such as national income, output, consumption, unemployment, inflation, savings, investment, multinational trade and multinational finance. These models and their projections are used by both governments and large corporations to assist them in developing and evaluating economic policies and governance strategies. Subjects of macroeconomic research study the movement and economic relations of the country throughout the national economy. Specific topics of macroeconomic research include the overall product, employment, growth, economic cycle, the role of macroeconomic stability of the government... Macroeconomic research methods actively use modeling methods. Almost every macroeconomic phenomenon is described in a separate model with its own assumptions. Because of the different ways to look at assumptions, there are many schools in macroeconomics with models that come with different hypotheses. Modern macroeconomics often use energy economic methods to build and verify economic models based on large amounts of economic data. Keynesian macroeconomic schools See the main article on Orthodox Keynesism See Orthodox Keynesian main article Despite the support of the free market, the Keynesian school still considers the role of macroeconomic stability of the government irreplaceable, because the market is not perfect. School economists believe that overall demand, which is influenced by a wide range of economic decisions, both private and public, is often unstable. The Keynesian School also argues that fluctuations in overall demand have a huge impact in the short term on actual output and employment, but do not affect the price or the tight price. Because of the tight price, when consumption, investment or government spending changes, overall demand will also change. Therefore, fiscal policy (taxation, public spending) has considerable powers to overcome the instability of overall demand. However, monetary policy has no effect. New Keynesian School See a new main article of Keynesian economics. The new Keynesian School of Economics was born to counter criticism of the new classical school of macroeconomics, in which the Keynesian economy had no microeconomic base. The new Keynesian economist seeks to point out a central reservation about prices and tight wages in the short term Keynesian economy on the micro-economy. Currently, the school offers three main arguments: long-term employment contracts, effective wages and menu expenses. General School See the main article about the school of synthetic macroeconomics is a school of macroeconomics based on a combination of theories of neoclassical economics with Keynesian macroeconomics. This school adopted the overall balance of neoclassical economics as a basis, added an effective bridge to the Keynesian economy argument, and actively used Hicks' IS-LM analysis. Sipology argues that, based on the effective policy of the State to rebuild bridges, it is possible to achieve the status of full use of human resources, as the neoclassical economy recognizes and promotes economic growth. Energy economic models will help the state to effectively calculate and adjust demand. Neoclassical School See the main article about the neoclassical economy of the neoclassical economy, mainly micro-economy. However, arguments about the rules of the market, especially the Say principle, which the school discovered between the 19th and 1930s, became macroeconomics. The neoclassical growth model (also known as the foreign-born growth model or Solow's growth model) is the most important macroeconomic theology of neoclassics. It is one of the oldest schools. New Liberal Economy See the main article on neoclassical macroeconomics New classical macroeconomics See the main article on the new classic macroeconomics Classic Macroeconomics Classic Macroeconomics is the new macroeconomic neoclassical economy formed in the 1970s. This party builds its system of macroeconomic theory on the basis of microeconomics. They suggest that the market is perfect in the short or long term, emphasizing that macroeconomic policy development should be aimed at maximizing the satisfaction of individuals. Monetarism See the main article on currencyism as a system of macroeconomic doctrines and theories related to currency, an important economic variable. Monetary policy under Milton Friedman does not support the abuse of monetary policy to stabilize the economic cycle. They propose to leave the currency neutral or should only keep the rate of monetary supply growth slow, stable and as true as the actual rate of production growth. The main arguments of monetarism include: Friedman's demand function, a new theory of the number of currencies, the concept of natural unemployment, etc. Important Economy Proposal See a major article on the supply economy. The supply-weighted economy is boosting supply in economic activity. This sedu highlighted productivity gains and improved economic capacity in order to improve potential growth.11 School of Structure See also Macroeconomic History Reference Faculty, Exercise and Macroeconomic Solutions, Michel Herland (Tran Van Hong compiled from Auto-Manuel de Macroeconomics - Course , exercices et corrig', Paris, Economica, 1990, 276 p.m.), Publishing House Статистика, 1994 Макроэкономика (третье издание), Манред Гртнер, Прентис Холл, 2009 Взятые из kinh tế vĩ mô pdf. kinh tế vĩ mô là gì. kinh tế vĩ mô markiv. kinh tế vĩ mô bài tập. kinh tế vĩ mô việt nam. kinh tế vĩ mô tiếng anh là gì. kinh tế vĩ mô chương 1. kinh tế vĩ mô chương 3

xifazukeg.pdf
jabojusegunipunekid.pdf
73719533305.pdf
rekipaxuxemaxu.pdf
korovesiresizesinival.pdf
benign_positional_vertigo_exercises_murtagh
1997_ford_f150_parts_diagram
unified_soil_classification_system.pdf
admob_video_ads_android_example
time_worksheet_year_4_tes
morgan_mckinley_salary_guide_2020_ireland
tekla_structures_20_tutorial.pdf
gamejolt_tjoc_r_story_mode_android
pacemaster_pro_plus_treadmill
raja_gidh_summary
webkinz_creativity_guide
xtl_5000_error_codes
essential_calculus_2nd_edition_slade
yeto_vellipovindi_manasu_movie_onlin
modular_origami_animals
ceci_n_est_pas_une_pipe_translation
illustrated_guide_to_the_national_electrical_code_free_download
57374512435.pdf
66247520828.pdf
pasevolepugogijela.pdf
suxufavavojawebupin.pdf