

Hermes Harmonised Econometric Research For Modelling Economic Systems

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Hermes Harmonised Econometric Research For Modelling Economic Systems (HERMES) is an advanced initiative dedicated to developing cohesive and robust econometric models for complex economic systems. By employing harmonised research methodologies, HERMES aims to provide a unified framework for in-depth economic analysis, forecasting, and policy simulation, ensuring consistency and accuracy across diverse economic data and theoretical applications.

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HERMES: Harmonised Econometric Research for Modelling Economic Systems

The "HERMES" European system of models is featured in this book. This system was set up at the initiative of the Commission of the European Communities (Directorate-General for Science, Research and Development). It involves a series of medium term, macrosectoral econometric models in which energy plays a special role as a production factor. The different models are interlinked by a bilateral flow module, which describes for each product the trade between all the Community countries taken in twos. The United States, Japan and five zones are represented in this by simplified versions of the Commission's COMET model. This volume will help the reader to understand and interpret the numerous studies which have been undertaken with the help of the HERMES system. Economists and researchers will find valuable information and figures, with a common nomenclature, on the economies of the different countries, both on structural data and on economic operators.

OECD Review of the Belgian Federal Planning Bureau An Assessment of Institutional, Operational and Analytical Capacity

This Review assesses the Federal Planning Bureau (FPB) and its institutional, operational and analytical performance as an independent fiscal institution. The FPB's responsibilities have been growing and this Review provides insights into how effectively the institution continues to serve the needs of its stakeholders.

The Power of Science

This book highlights the interaction between science and politics and between research in economics and European Union policy-making. It focuses on the use of Quantitative tools, Top-down and Bottom-up models in up-stream European decision-making process through five EU policy case studies: energy taxation, climate change, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and internalisation of

external costs. The author reveals how the European Commission grounds part of its legitimacy on the «objectivity of the figures» and on its «technical charisma». Faced by strong stakeholders, an elected European Parliament and a Council representing the national interests, the Commission defends the credibility of its policy initiatives (e.g. energy and environment targets, new market mechanisms) by scientific reports. Through an in-depth analysis of the preparatory legislation (Commission White Papers, Communications, Directive Proposals, Staff Working Documents, Impact Assessments), the author explains how the European Commission justifies economically and supports politically its initiatives. This book offers a new way of understanding the EU decision-making process with special reference to the energy and environment fields.

Medium-Term Review 2008-2015, No. 11

OECD's 2001 review of regulatory reform in Ireland.

OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform: Regulatory Reform in Ireland 2001

Applied economics is both an art and a science. It requires a sound knowledge of economic theory, statistical techniques and data sources, together with an appreciation that behavioural changes can alter apparently established economic relationships. In this book leading economists illustrate the diversity of the subject, and present a series of studies that demonstrate a range of techniques and their applications to economic policy. It contains chapters which explore approaches to macroeconomic modelling analyses of corporate performance, new estimates of the evolution of incomes in the UK since the eighteenth century and assessments of the role of applied economics in guiding macro-economic policy. All the chapters were specially commissioned to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Department of Applied Economics at the University of Cambridge, and the contributions to the book are a fitting tribute to the work instigated by Sir Richard Stone and carried forward by his successors.

Applied Economics and Public Policy

The consequences of climate change for society are analysed in this landmark assessment from the IPCC. This book assesses the available knowledge on the many issues that society has to face, including the international decision-making framework; applicability to climate change of techniques for assessing costs and benefits; the significant social costs of projected climate change; and the economic assessment of policy instruments to combat climate change, nationally and internationally. Some important conclusions of this Second Assessment Report indicate that 10 to 30% of greenhouse gas emissions in most countries can be reduced at negative or zero cost - 'no regrets' measures. Also, the literature indicates that climate change will cause aggregate net damage, which provides an economic rationale for going beyond 'no regrets' measures. It also indicates that a portfolio of mitigation, adaptation and research measures is a sound strategy for addressing climate change given the remaining uncertainties. This report speaks directly to the issues that are faced by the many countries committed to limit emissions of greenhouse gases by the year 2000, and currently negotiating actions to be taken beyond that date. Will be of great value to the international community of policymakers interested in the consequences of climate change, as well as to economists, social and natural scientists.

Climate Change 1995: Economic and Social Dimensions of Climate Change

"It will be of particular interest to researchers and policy makers working in the fields of competitiveness and growth in the context of economic and monetary integration as well as to academics of European studies in general."--BOOK JACKET.

Scientific Integrity and Public Trust

The European Union faces several interlinked challenges: how to protect the environment and favour sustainability; how to reduce unemployment and foster competitiveness in a context of growing globalization; how to reduce regional disparities among and within member countries. The recent policy debate has clarified that the above objectives are not a trade off if jointly tackled. In particular, win-win policy options are available to the European Union by an appropriate integration of regulation, macro policy, social policy, fiscal policy and environmental policy. Evidence shows that optimising on each single policy will not meet the needs of the European Union. On the contrary, an integrated approach will make it possible to reach the various objectives, as stated in the Treaty on European Union, in the 5th

Environmental Action Programme, in the White Paper on Growth, Competitiveness and Employment. This integrated approach would implement a genuine sustainable development policy.

Competitiveness and Growth in Europe

Focuses on the stabilization and growth problems of Ireland, an archetypal peripheral member of the EC. A supply-side neo-Keynesian macroeconomic model of the country is developed, followed by a review of modern fiscal policy issues.

Environmental Fiscal Reform and Unemployment

Regulatory reform in Ireland began later than in many countries, but is now moving ahead on a broad front. Following Ireland's remarkable economic performance in the 1990s, regulatory reform is helping to manage the consequences of fast growth and to sustain growth into the future. Reform is opening up important infrastructure and policy bottlenecks to further growth, promoting efficiency improvements that can help manage inflation, and establishing a more competitive and flexible economy that can innovate, adapt and prosper as the sources of its current prosperity change. Yet the reform agenda is still long. Bottlenecks in physical infrastructure are constraining growth, as are labour shortages, and public sector capacities. Weak competition in key sectors is a risk to future performance. While recognising the substantial progress made in recent years, this report calls for a more coherent and determined approach to regulatory reform. Ireland is among several OECD countries to request a broad review by the OECD of its national regulatory practices and domestic regulatory reforms. This review presents an integrated assessment of regulatory reform in framework areas such as the quality of the public sector, competition policy and enforcement, and market openness. It also contains chapters on sectors such as telecommunications, electricity, gas, pharmacies and legal services, and an assessment of the macroeconomic context for reform. The policy recommendations present a balanced plan of action for both short and longer term based on best international regulatory practices. In the same series: Regulatory Reform in the Czech Republic Regulatory Reform in Denmark Regulatory Reform in Greece Regulatory Reform in Hungary Regulatory Reform in Italy Regulatory Reform in Japan Regulatory Reform in Korea Regulatory Reform in Mexico Regulatory Reform in the Netherlands Regulatory Reform in Spain Regulatory Reform in the United States The general policy analysis which is the basis for these country reviews is presented in the OECD Report on Regulatory Reform: Synthesis, and the supporting two-volume OECD Report on Regulatory Reform: Sectoral and Thematic Studies, published in 1997.

Designing Climate Policy

'Useful reading for green policy-makers and CEOs, who may discover that they can have their profits - and their environment too.' - Business Today Many questions related to environmental economics and policy are still open including the definition of goals, the choice of instruments, the impacts of environmental policies and the levels at which different environmental problems should be addressed. The papers collected in the book are intended to stimulate further discussion on some of these issues and to bring together studies in specific areas of environmental policy and from all around Europe. Following the introduction by the editors, the papers fall into four main areas: the evaluation of environmental damages and costs, the relationship between international trade and the environment, the analysis of incentive systems and the problem of sustainable development.

Medium-term Review

This book discusses policy strategies for the effective management of natural resources in Africa within the context of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). While natural resource wealth has the potential to lift many out of poverty, sustain economic growth, and foster political stability, it does not guarantee these benefits. The absolute levels of human development in many resource-rich countries remain low, despite their apparent wealth. The challenge is to adopt policies that better harness the potential of natural resources, not only as an opportunity for development, but also to foster policies and institutional innovations that manage resource wealth equitably and boost human capital. To this end, this volume highlights key opportunities and solutions for harnessing natural resources for sustained economic development and explain how such approaches should be incorporated into the SDG agenda. These opportunities are communicated in the form of policy recommendations that in some cases, are country specific but can (and should) be adapted by individual African countries where applicable. With a broad perspective supplied by a diverse group of authors, this book will be

useful for graduate students and academicians studying Africa, development economics, economic policy, and resource management, as well as policy makers, NGOs, and IGOs.

Euro Abstracts

This report points to a decline in public support for research and development (R&D), mainly affecting basic, long-term research, and examines the levelling-off in private sector R&D along with changes in its direction away from basic research towards more market-driven and short-term efforts.

Stabilization and Growth in the EC Periphery

La réforme de la réglementation a commencé en Irlande plus tard que dans de nombreux autres pays, mais elle progresse maintenant sur un large front. A la suite des performances économiques remarquables que le pays a enregistrées durant les années ...

Statistika Ekonomicko-statistický asopis.

This is an authoritative and topical assessment of Ireland's impressive economic growth record which has seen it dubbed 'the Celtic tiger'. Leading scholars from Ireland and beyond discuss Ireland's spectacular performance in its economic, social and political contexts.

OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform: Regulatory Reform in Ireland 2001

Inhaltsangabe: Einleitung: Seit nunmehr über zwanzig Jahren muss sich Deutschland mit dem Problem kontinuierlich wachsender Arbeitslosigkeit auseinandersetzen. Dieser Zeitraum ist durch ein stark wachsendes Staatsbudget gekennzeichnet, das insbesondere notwendig ist, um die vielfältigen sozialen Leistungen des Staates, darunter auch die Arbeitslosenversicherung, zu finanzieren. Dieses wachsende Budget wurde durch eine steigende Staatsverschuldung und höhere Steuern finanziert. Besonders stark nahm dabei die Belastung der Löhne mit Steuern und Sozialabgaben zu. Nach Berechnungen auf Basis von OECD-Daten stieg die Steuerlast für deutsche Lohnempfänger in den zwanzig Jahren von 1968 bis 1988 um 10 Prozentpunkte von 31,2% auf 41,2% an. In den meisten Ländern der Europäischen Union sieht die Situation ähnlich aus. Angesichts dieser Zahlen liegt es nahe zu fragen, ob zwischen dem Anstieg der Belastung der Löhne und der Zunahme der Arbeitslosigkeit ein Zusammenhang besteht. Diese Frage ist seit Jahren Gegenstand wissenschaftlicher Forschung, wird aber seit einiger Zeit auch in der Öffentlichkeit diskutiert und zunehmend von Politikern aufgegriffen. Dabei zeichnet sich, was das grundsätzliche Bestreben, die Steuer- und Abgabenlast auf die Löhne zu verringern, angeht, ein erstaunlich breiter Konsens ab. Ein Grund dafür könnte sein, dass sich die verschiedensten politischen Gruppen Vorteile von solch einer Politik versprechen: Aus neoklassischer Sicht - also jener Betrachtungsweise, die vor allem Wirtschaftsvertretern und konservativen Politikern nachgesagt wird - sollte das Senken der Belastung von Löhnen ceteris paribus mit einer Verbilligung des Faktors Arbeit und damit mit höheren Gewinnen und steigender Beschäftigung einhergehen. Unter keynesianischen Gesichtspunkten, die insbesondere bei einigen Sozialdemokraten und Gewerkschaften eine große Rolle spielen, kann solch eine Steuersenkung, wenn sie nicht durch Konsumeinschränkungen an anderer Stelle finanziert wird, durch das vermutlich höhere Nettoeinkommen der Haushalte und die daraus resultierende Steigerung der Konsumnachfrage zu einer Erhöhung der wirtschaftlichen Aktivität und somit zu mehr Beschäftigung führen. Obwohl immer noch große Interessenkonflikte bezüglich der Finanzierung solch einer Senkung der steuerlichen Belastung der Löhne existieren, besteht also weitgehend Einigkeit, dass es sich dabei um ein adäquates Mittel zur Beschäftigungssteigerung handelt. So ist in dem 1998 zwischen der SPD [...]

Environmental Economics

Recoge: 1. Study methodology - 2. Market size of EU eco-industries - 3. Trade and competition - 4. Industry structure - 5. Employment.

RTD Info

Irlands Immigrationspolitik ist eine der liberalsten in ganz Europa. Seit einigen Jahren sieht sich das Land einer Immigrationssituation gegenüber, die es unter Umständen erfordert, von dieser liberalen Haltung Abstand zu nehmen: Nach jahrzehntelangen Emigrationserfahrungen hat sich Irland vom einstigen "Armenhaus der Europäischen Union (EU)" zu einer florierenden industrialisierten

Gesellschaft entwickelt. Ausgelöst durch den wirtschaftlichen Boom Mitte der 1990er Jahre ist Irland zu einer beliebten Zuwanderungsdestination von Arbeitskräften aus aller Welt geworden. Problematisch erscheint nun, dass Irland - mit der Entscheidung zur Arbeitnehmerfreizügigkeit (ANF) in 2004 - die Möglichkeit verloren hat, Restriktionen gegenüber ANn der EU-10-Länder zu setzen. Die Beschränkung der Einwanderung durch eine Arbeitserlaubnis bleibt somit ausschließlich gegenüber Drittstaatenangehörigen bestehen. Obgleich der Qualifikationslevel der Immigranten seit Beginn der Einwanderungsphase bis nachweislich 2003 sehr hoch ist, kann die Abschaffung sämtlicher Arbeitsmarktbarrieren dazu führen, dass vermehrt niedrig qualifizierte AN immigrieren. Weiterhin besteht die Möglichkeit, dass vorhandene Qualifikationspotentiale der Immigranten nicht anerkannt und entsprechend genutzt werden. Eine derartige Einwanderungssituation kann im Niedriglohnbereich einen gesteigerten Konkurrenzdruck auf einheimische AN dieses Lohnsegmentes auslösen und somit auch deren Substitutionsgefahr erhöhen. Unter diesen Umständen ist in Irland eine Forderung nach vermehrten Restriktionen gegenüber Immigration denkbar. Die bisher eher ad hoc durchgeführte Immigrationspolitik sollte fortwährend auf die entsprechende Situation ausgerichtet werden. Die vorläufige Entscheidung gegen die Arbeitsmarktliberalisierung der EU-2-Staaten im Januar 2007 beschränkt zwar die Zahl der Einwanderer aus diesen beiden Ländern, ist aber nicht das mögliche Problem der gegenwärtigen Immigrationswelle. Schätzungen zufolge wird Ir

Euroabstracts

System Dynamics in Economic and Financial Models Edited by Christiaan Heij, Hans Schumacher, Bernard Hanzon and Kees Praagman System Dynamics in Economic and Financial Models discusses different approaches for dynamic modelling of economic and financial data, and includes empirical applications, particularly in finance and macroeconomics, to illustrate the methods discussed. Written by leading experts from a wide range of backgrounds, varying from econometrics and finance to systems and control, each chapter is followed by a comments section that presents alternative and sometimes contrasting points of view. The authors look at the interface between economics and finance, and examine topics including non-linear dynamics chaos structural change trends and cointegration general methodologies in empirical modelling

Economic & Financial Computing

On cover: The OECD jobs strategy

New Frontiers in Natural Resources Management in Africa

Has supplement containing English translations of articles in the Montasberichte.

The OECD Jobs Strategy Technology, Productivity and Job Creation Best Policy Practices 1998 Edition

Official Journal of the European Communities