

Calculated Values Finance Politics And The Quantitative Age

Professional career guide from the Vault Career Library covering bond fundamentals, statistics, derivatives (with detailed Black-Scholes calculations, fixed income securities, equity markets, currency and commodity markets, risk management.

Public sector balance sheets provide the most comprehensive picture of public wealth. They bring together all the accumulated assets and liabilities that the government controls, including public corporations, natural resources, and pension liabilities. They thus account for the entirety of what the state owns and owes, offering a broader fiscal picture beyond debt and deficits. Most governments do not provide such transparency, thereby avoiding the additional scrutiny it brings. Better balance sheet management enables countries to increase revenues, reduce risks, and improve fiscal policymaking. There is some empirical evidence that financial markets are increasingly paying attention to the entire government balance sheet and that strong balance sheets enhance economic resilience. This issue of the *Fiscal Monitor* presents a new database that shows comprehensive estimates of public sector assets and liabilities for a broad sample of 31 countries, covering 61 percent of the global economy, and provides tools to analyze and manage public wealth. Estimates of public wealth reveal the full scale of public assets and liabilities. Assets are worth US\$101 trillion or 219 percent of GDP in the sample. This includes 120 percent of GDP in public corporation assets. Also included are natural resources that average 110 percent of GDP among the large natural-resource-producing countries. Recognizing these assets does not negate the vulnerabilities associated with the standard measure of general government public debt, comprising 94 percent of GDP for these countries. This is only half of total public sector liabilities of 198 percent of GDP, which also includes 46 percent of GDP in already accrued pension liabilities. Once governments understand the size and nature of public assets, they can start managing them more effectively. Potential gains from better asset management are considerable. Revenue gains from nonfinancial public corporations and government financial assets alone could be as high as 3 percent of GDP a year, equivalent to annual corporate tax collections across advanced economies. In addition, considerable gains could be realized from government nonfinancial assets. Public assets are a significant resource, and how governments use and report on them matters, not just for financial reasons, but also in terms of improving service delivery and preventing the misuse of resources that often results from a lack of transparency.

Vom Präsidenten des Wuppertal Instituts für Klima, Umwelt, Energie: Eine global verantwortete Zukunftsvision. Konkret und anschaulich! Seit 30 Jahren diskutieren wir die Wende zu einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung: als Energiewende, als Ernährungswende, als Mobilitätswende. Dahinter steht die Idee einer «großen Transformation». Damit ist der umfassende Umbau von Technik, Ökonomie und Gesellschaft gemeint, um mit den sozialen und ökologischen Herausforderungen des 21. Jahrhunderts umzugehen. Die Blaupausen für die Wende liegen vor. Aber es tut sich wenig. Uwe Schneidewind zeigt mit den Erfahrungen des Wuppertal Institutes auf, wie die Kunst einer Zukunftsgestaltung aussieht, die Zukunftsvisionen mit einem aufgeklärten Innovations- und Transformationsverständnis verbindet.

This 2018 yearbook issue of International Financial Statistics (IFS) is a standard source of statistics on all aspects of international and domestic finance. The IMF publishes calculated effective exchange rates data only for countries that have given their approval. The country, euro area, and world tables provide measures of effective exchange rates, compiled by the IMF’s Research Department, Statistics Department, and area departments. The real effective exchange rate index in line rec is derived from the nominal effective exchange rate index, adjusted for relative changes in consumer prices. Consumer price indices, often available monthly, are used as a measure of domestic costs and prices for these countries.

Holcombe presents theoretical models, melds theory and empirical work, and juxtaposes economics and political science. Further, he provides insights into such concepts as agenda control, points out the advantages of incumbency, explains government as a natural monopoly, establishes an updating of the social contract, and examines the virtues of common law in contrast to statutory law. In his final chapters, Holcombe provides a foundation upon which the preceding chapters are logically built. From his analysis, it appears that there is an approximate correspondence between voter preferences and political outcomes, as depicted by a median voter model, but that for many reasons resource allocation through the public sector is considerably less efficient than through the private sector.

Comprehensive coverage of the time value of money In this book, authors Pamela Peterson Drake and Frank Fabozzi fully expand upon the type of time value of money (TVM) concepts usually presented as part of overviews given in other general finance books. Various TVM concepts and theories are discussed, with the authors offering many examples throughout each chapter that serve to reinforce the tools and techniques covered. Problems and detailed solutions-demonstrated using two different financial calculators, as well as Excel-are also provided at the end of each chapter, while glossary terms are provided in an appendix to familiarize you with basic terms. Provides the basic foundations of the time value of money Covers issues ranging from an introduction of financial mathematics to calculating present/future values and understanding loan amortization Contains problem/solution sets throughout, so you can test your knowledge of the topics discussed Understanding the time value of money is essential, and this reliable resource will help you gain a firm grasp of its many aspects and its real-world applications.

[From Value Creation to Realization](#)

[ACCA F9 Financial Management](#)

[Irrationaler Überschwang](#)

[Managing Public Wealth](#)

[Grundlagen, Methoden und Anwendungen](#)

[Walter Euckens Ordoliberalismus im Angesicht der Schwächung des nationalstaatlichen Regulierungsmonopols.](#)

[International Financial Statistics Yearbook, 2018](#)

[Government Finance Review](#)

[Smart Financial Applications in Big Data Environments](#)

[Financial Report of the United States Government](#)

[Das Verhältnis von Staat und Ökonomie.](#)

An alternative history of software that places the liberal arts at the very center of software's evolution. In The Software Arts, Warren Sack offers an alternative history of computing that places the arts at the very center of software's evolution. Tracing the origins of software to eighteenth-century French encyclopedists' step-by-step descriptions of how things were made in the workshops of artists and artisans, Sack shows that programming languages are the offspring of an effort to describe the mechanical arts in the language of the liberal arts. Sack offers a reading of the texts of computing—code, algorithms, and technical papers—that emphasizes continuity between prose and programs. He translates concepts and categories from the liberal and mechanical arts—including logic, rhetoric, grammar, learning, algorithm, language, and simulation—into terms of computer science and then considers their further translation into popular culture, where they circulate as forms of digital life. He considers, among other topics, the “arithmetization” of knowledge that presaged digitization; today's multitude of logics; the history of demonstration, from deduction to newer forms of persuasion; and the post-Chomsky absence of meaning in grammar. With The Software Arts, Sack invites artists and humanists to see how their ideas are at the root of software and invites computer scientists to envision themselves as artists and humanists.

The IMF’s principal statistical publication, International Financial Statistics (IFS) Online, is the standard source of international statistics on all aspects of international and domestic finance. For most countries, IFS Online reports data on balance of payments, international investment position, international liquidity, monetary and financial statistics, exchange rates, interest rates, prices, production, government accounts, national accounts, and population. Updated monthly.

Entrepreneurial finance is a discipline that studies financial resource mobilization, resource allocation, risk moderation, optimization in financial contracting, value creation, and value monetization within the context of entrepreneurship. However, without proper strategic consideration the discipline is incomplete. This book examines how the activity of entrepreneurial finance can be enhanced via a concentration on value creation and through improved strategic decision-making. The most unique feature of the book is its focus on value creation. For entrepreneurs, value creation is not a one-off activity, but rather a continuous cycle of incremental improvements across a wide range of business activities. Entrepreneurial value creation is described in four comprehensive stages: value creation, value measurement, value enhancement, and value realization, referred to as the C-MER model. This book focuses on what creates value rather than merely presenting value creation in a straight accounting framework. At the same time, deliberate and tactical planning and implementation ensure that the firm does not ignore the components necessary for it to survive and flourish.Vigorous strategic deliberations maximize the entrepreneurial firm’s chances of making the right business decisions for the future, enable the firm to manage its available financial and non-financial resources in the most optimal manner, ensure that the necessary capital is secured to progress the development of the firm to its desired development level, and build value. While financial considerations are important, the field of strategic entrepreneurial finance represents a fusion of three disciplines: strategic management, financial management, and entrepreneurship. This orientation represents a natural evolution of scholarship to combine specific domains and paradigms of naturally connected business disciplines and reflects the need to simultaneously examine business topics from different perspectives which may better encapsulate actual entrepreneurial practices.

Seit Erscheinen der Erstausgabe 1949 ist Benjamin Grahams "Intelligent Investieren" das mit Abstand wichtigste und meistverkaufte Werk zum Thema "Value Investing" und einer der meistgeschätzten Wegweiser wie man langfristig erfolgreich investiert. Der Grund dafür ist seine zeitlose Philosophie der Anlage in Wachstumswerte, die den Anlegern dabei hilft, mögliche Stolpersteine zu erkennen, langfristige Erfolgsstrategien zu entwickeln und Gewinne zu erzielen. Nicht umsonst sagt Warren Buffett, als der erfolgreichste Investor aller Zeiten über "Intelligent Investieren": "Mit Abstand das beste Buch über Investieren das jemals geschrieben wurde."

The International Financial Statistics Yearbook, usually published in September, contains available annual data covering 12 years for countries appearing in the monthly issues of IFS. The IFS service is the standard source of international financial statistics. Additional time series in country tables and some additional tables of area and world aggregates are included in the Yearbook.

Sharpen your understanding of the financial markets with this incisive volume Equity Markets, Valuation, and Analysis brings together many of the leading practitioner and academic voices in finance to produce a comprehensive and empirical examination of equity markets. Masterfully written and edited by experts in the field, Equity Markets, Valuation, and Analysis introduces the basic concepts and applications that govern the area before moving on to increasingly intricate treatments of sub-fields and market trends. The book includes in-depth coverage of subjects including:
· The latest trends and research from across the globe
· The controversial issues facing the field of valuation and the future outlook for the field
· Empirical evidence and research on equity markets
· How investment professionals analyze and manage equity portfolios
This book balances its comprehensive discussion of the empirical foundations of equity markets with the perspectives of financial experts. It is ideal for professional investors, financial analysts, and undergraduate and graduate students in finance.

[Eine Einführung in die Kunst gesellschaftlichen Wandels](#)

[Die Große Transformation](#)

[Expert Systems in Finance](#)

[Strategic Entrepreneurial Finance](#)

[Public Finance and National Accounts in the European Context](#)

[The Pillars of Finance](#)

[Neue Wege zur Verbesserung menschlicher Lebensqualität](#)

[A World of Public Debts](#)

[Management Policies in Local Government Finance](#)

[Public Finance and the Political Process](#)

[Mathematik für Ökonomen](#)

Complex-Valued Modeling in Economics and Finance outlines the theory, methodology, and techniques behind modeling economic processes using complex variables theory. The theory of complex variables functions is widely used in many scientific fields, since work with complex variables can appropriately describe different complex real-life processes. Many economic indicators and factors reflecting the properties of the same object can be represented in the form of complex variables. By describing the relationship between various indicators using the functions of these variables, new economic and financial models can be created which are often more accurate than the models of real variables. This book pays critical attention to complex variables production in stock market modeling, modeling illegal economy, time series forecasting, complex auto-aggressive models, and economic dynamics modeling. Very little has been published on this topic and its applications within the fields of economics and finance, and this volume appeals to graduate-level students studying economics, academic researchers in economics and finance, and economists.

Stochastic finance and financial engineering have been rapidly expanding fields of science over the past four decades, mainly due to the success of sophisticated quantitative methodologies in helping professionals manage financial risks. In recent years, we have witnessed a tremendous acceleration in research efforts aimed at better comprehending, modeling and hedging this kind of risk. These two volumes aim to provide a foundation course on applied stochastic finance. They are designed for three groups of readers: firstly, students of various backgrounds seeking a core knowledge on the subject of stochastic finance; secondly financial analysts and practitioners in the investment, banking and insurance industries; and finally other professionals who are interested in learning advanced mathematical and stochastic methods, which are basic knowledge in many areas, through finance. Volume 1 starts with the introduction of the basic financial instruments and the fundamental principles of financial modeling and arbitrage valuation of derivatives. Next, we use the discrete-time binomial model to introduce all relevant concepts. The mathematical simplicity of the binomial model also provides us with the opportunity to introduce and discuss in depth concepts such as conditional expectations and martingales in discrete time. However, we do not expand beyond the needs of the stochastic finance framework. Numerous examples, each highlighted and isolated from the text for easy reference and identification, are included. The book concludes with the use of the binomial model to introduce interest rate models and the use of the Markov chain model to introduce credit risk. This volume is designed in such a way that, among other uses, makes it useful as an undergraduate course.

Combining balance sheet analysis with historical institutional analysis, this book traces the evolution of social sector financial balance sheets in the US from 1960 to 2018. This innovative historical-institutional approach, ranging from the micro level of households to the macro level of the federal government, reveals that the displacement of households by banks has been a long-term process. This gradual compounding of financialization is at odds with widely accepted views about financialization, contemporary banking theory, financial intermediation theory, and post-Keynesian and endogenous money approaches. The book returns to time-tested traditional principles of banking and taps unexpected affinities about market failures in transaction cost economics, financial intermediation theory, and core ideas in classic modern political and social economy about economic moralities and social reactions of self-defense against unfettered markets. This book provides an alternative explanation for the rise of finance and new ways to think about averting financialization and its devastating consequences. This book marks a significant contribution to the literature on financialization, social economics, banking, and the American political economy.

Er hat die Technologieblase vorhergesagt und vor der Immobilienblase warnte er ebenfalls frühzeitig. Nun analysiert Wirtschafts-Nobelpreisträger Robert Shiller die aktuelle Situation an den Finanzmärkten – und warnt erneut. Mit seiner Theorie des "Irrationalen Überschwangs" zeigt Nobelpreisträger Robert Shiller, dass Euphorie seitens der Akteure die Märkte auf unhaltbare und gefährliche Niveaus treiben kann. So geschehen in den Jahren 2000 bei der Hightechblase und 2007/2008 bei der Subprimeblase, die Shiller präzise vorhergesagt hat. Dies ist die dritte, aktualisierte und erweiterte Auflage seines Klassikers. Shiller bezieht hier erstmals auch den Anleihenmarkt ein und gibt Empfehlungen, was die Individuen und die Politik im Lichte der aktuellen Situation an den Finanzmärkten tun sollen.

Throughout the industry, financial institutions seek to eliminate cumbersome authentication methods, such as PINs, passwords, and security questions, as these antiquated tactics prove increasingly weak. Thus, many organizations now aim to implement emerging technologies in an effort to validate identities with greater certainty. The near instantaneous nature of online banking, purchases, transactions, and payments puts tremendous pressure on banks to secure their operations and procedures. In order to reduce the risk of human error in financial domains, expert systems are seen to offer a great advantage in big data environments. Besides their efficiency in quantitative analysis such as profitability, banking management, and strategic financial planning, expert systems have successfully treated qualitative issues including financial analysis, investment advisories, and knowledge-based decision support systems.

Due to the increase in financial applications' size, complexity, and number of components, it is no longer practical to anticipate and model all possible interactions and data processing in these applications using the traditional data processing model. The emergence of new research areas is clear evidence of the rise of new demands and requirements of modern real-life applications to be more intelligent. This book provides an exhaustive review of the roles of expert systems within the financial sector, with particular reference to big data environments. In addition, it offers a collection of high-quality research that addresses broad challenges in both theoretical and application aspects of intelligent and expert systems in finance. The book serves to aid the continued efforts of the application of intelligent systems that respond to the problem of big data processing in a smart banking and financial environment.

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[International Financial Statistics Yearbook, 2007](#)

[Vault Guide to Advanced Finance and Quantitative Interviews](#)

[International Financial Statistics](#)

[Intelligent Investieren](#)

[Political Economy of Financialization in the United States](#)

[Unified Financial Analysis](#)

[The Missing Links of Finance](#)

[A Historical–Institutional Balance-Sheet Approach](#)

[The Software Arts](#)

[Discrete-time Asset Pricing Models in Applied Stochastic Finance](#)

[MONEY MATTERS : THE ABC's OF PERSONAL FINANCE](#)

Modern political culture features a deep-seated faith in the power of numbers. But quantitative evidence has not always been revered, as William Deringer shows. After the 1688 Revolution, as Britons learned to fight by the numbers, their enthusiasm for figures arose not from efforts to find objective truths but from the turmoil of politics. Klar und verständlich: Mathematik für Ökonomen. Für viele Studierende der BWL und VWL hat die Mathematik eine ähnliche Anziehungskraft wie bittere Medizin notwendig, aber extrem unangenehm. Das muss nicht sein. Mit diesem Buch gelingt es jedem, die Methoden zu erlernen. Anhand konkreter ökonomischer Anwendungen wird die Mathe Lernerfolge Von der Wiederholung des Abiturwissens bis zum Niveau aktueller ökonomischer Lehrbücher wird Schritt für Schritt vorgegangen und alle wichtigen Bereiche der Mathematik systematisch erklärt. Der Lernerfolg stellt sich schnell ein: die klare und ausführliche Darstellung sowie die graphische Unterstützung machen es möglich. Kapital ist das bestimmende Merkmal moderner Volkswirtschaften, doch die meisten Menschen haben keine Ahnung, woher es tatsächlich kommt. Was verwandelt bloßen Reichtum in ein Vermögen, das automatisch mehr Reichtum schafft? Katharina Pistor zeigt in ihrem bahnbrechenden Buch, wie Kapital hinter verschlossenen Türen in Anwaltskanzleien entsteht. Ein der wichtigsten Gründe für die wachsende Ungleichheit in unseren Gesellschaften ist. Das Recht »codiert« selektiv bestimmte Vermögenswerte und stattet sie mit der Fähigkeit aus, privaten Reichtum zu schützen und zu produzieren. Auf diese Weise kann jedes Objekt, jeder Anspruch oder jede Idee in Kapital umgewandelt werden – und Anwaltskanzleien sind die wichtigsten Akteure. Die Codierung von Rechten ist ein zentraler Bestandteil der verschiedenen Rechtssystemen und Rechtsinstrumenten diejenigen aus, die den Bedürfnissen ihrer Mandanten am besten dienen. Techniken, die vor Jahrhunderten Landbesitz in Kapital transformierten, dienen heute zur Codierung von Aktien, Anleihen, Ideen und Zukunftserwartungen. Ein großes, beunruhigendes Porträt der globalen Natur der Codierung und der Regierungen, die ihn durchsetzen.

This handbook evaluates the persistent problems in the fiscal systems of state and local governments and what can be done to solve them. Each chapter provides a description of the discipline area, examines major developments in policy practices and research, and opines on future prospects.

Written by bestselling finance author Guy Fraser-Sampson, this is a provocative account of the severe limitations of modern finance, advocating a bold new way forward for the finance industry. The Pillars of Finance is a lively and provocative read, challenging some of the core beliefs of modern finance.

This book offers an essential guide to Public Finance and National Accounts in the context of the European Union. Since the creation of the Eurozone, fiscal policy has been at the heart of economic (but also political/media) discussions in the EU. From the Stability and Growth Pact (1997) to the more recent Fiscal Treaty, EU and Eurozone, the importance of these rules, and of the subsequent procedures that every Eurozone country has to adhere to, is unquestionable. The book provides the reader with an in-depth understanding of the complex EU rules concerning fiscal policy, breaking down the corresponding legal texts into simple and accessible language. It has a broad international perspective, whose work involves these areas will find it of particular interest.

[Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014](#)

[Das Ziel](#)

[Wie das Recht Reichtum und Ungleichheit schafft](#)

[A Political History](#)

[Corporate Financial Policy and R&D Management](#)

[The Saturday Review of Politics, Literature, Science, Art, and Finance](#)

[The Oxford Handbook of State and Local Government Finance](#)

[Ein Roman über Prozessoptimierung](#)

[Finance, Politics, and the Quantitative Age](#)

[Foundations of Computational Finance with MATLAB](#)

[Complex-Valued Modeling in Economics and Finance](#)

Unified Financial Analysis arrives at the right time, in the midst of the current financial crisis where the call for better and more efficient financial control cannot be overstated. The book argues that from a technical perspective, there is no need for more, but for better and more efficiently organized information. The title demonstrates that it is possible with a single but well organized set of information beyond classical risk and return or profitability management, spanning all risk categories, all valuation techniques (local GAAP, IFRS, full mark-to-market and so on) and static, historic and dynamic analysis, just to name the most important dimensions. The dedication of a complete section to dynamic analysis, which is based on a going concern view, is unique, contrasting with the static, liquidation-based free paradigm, which is too narrow, is expanded to real world market models. The title starts with a brief history of the evolution of financial analysis to create the current industry structure, with the organisation of many banks following a strict silo structure, and finishes with suggestions for the way forward from the current financial turmoil. Throughout the book, the authors advocate the adoption of a regulatory approach. They argue that such a language is indispensable, if the next regulatory wave – which is surely to come – should not end in an expensive regulatory chaos. Unified Financial Analysis will be of value to CEOs and CFOs in banking and insurance, risk and asset and liability managers, regulators and compliance officers, students of Finance or Economics, or anyone with a stake in the industry. Graduate from Excel to MATLAB® to keep up with the evolution of finance data Foundations of Computational Finance with MATLAB® is an introductory text for both finance professionals looking to branch out from the spreadsheet, and for programmers who wish to learn more about finance. As financial data grows in volume and complexity, its very nature has changed to the extent that traditional methods are no longer enough. Today's analysts need more powerful data solutions with more customization and visualization capabilities, and MATLAB provides all of this and more in an easy-to-learn skillset. This book walks you through the basics, and then shows you how to stretch your new skills to create customized solutions. Part I demonstrates MATLAB's capabilities as they apply to traditional finance concepts, and Part II shows how to integrate with external data sources, communicate graphically, and more. Master MATLAB's basic operations including matrices, arrays, and flexible data structures Learn how to build your own customized solutions when the built-ins just won't do Learn how to handle financial data and industry-specific variables including risk and uncertainty Adopt more accurate modeling practices for portfolios, options, time series, and more environment that includes everything you need in one well-designed user interface. Available Toolboxes provide tested algorithms that save you hours of code, and the skills you learn using MATLAB make it easier to learn additional languages if you choose to do so. Financial firms are catching up to universities in MATLAB usage, so this is skill set that will follow you throughout your career. When you use Computational Finance with MATLAB provides the expert instruction you need to get started quickly.

The 2007–09 international financial crisis underscored the importance of reliable and timely statistics on the general government and public sectors. Government finance statistics are a basis for fiscal analysis and they play a vital role in developing and monitoring sound fiscal programs and in conducting surveillance of economic policies. The Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 represents a major update in presenting fiscal statistics and strengthens the worldwide effort to improve public sector reporting and transparency.

Ein Roman über Prozessoptimierung? Geht das? Das geht nicht nur – das liest sich auch spannend von der ersten bis zur letzten Seite. Elyahu M. Goldratts "Das Ziel" ist die Geschichte des Managers Alex Rogo, der mit ungewöhnlichen und schlagkräftigen neuen Methoden in seinem Unternehmen für Aufsehen sorgt. Der Klassiker unter den Wirtschaftsbüchern, der das Managementdenken weltweit umwälzte. "Standing on the Shoulders of Giants": Pflichtlektüre für Manager – und fesselnder Lesestoff.

das Lehrbuch ist für Studenten des betriebswirtschaftlichen Grundstudiums und für Praktiker gedacht. Es gibt einen Überblick über die Grundlagen der betrieblichen Finanzwirtschaft. Dabei wird von den Zielen und Aufgaben ausgegangen. Dann werden die einzelnen Finanzierungsalternativen erarbeitet und analysiert. Der Text ist didaktisch aufbereitet und enthält viele Übersichten und Beispiele, die das Verständnis überarbeitet und um wesentliche Teile ergänzt werden.

This book analyzes public debt from a political, historical, and global perspective. It demonstrates that public debt has been a defining feature in the construction of modern states, a main driver in the history of capitalism, and a potent geopolitical force. From revolutionary crisis to empire and the rise and fall of a post-war world order, the problem of debt has never been the sole purview of closed-door elites. This book shows how public debt today by revealing that political problems of public debt have and will continue to need a political response. Today's tendency to consider public debt as a source of fragility or economic inefficiency misses the fact that, since the eighteenth century, public debts and capital markets have on many occasions been used by states to enforce their sovereignty and build their institutions, especially in the developing world. Solutions that were used in the past to smooth out public debt crises (inflation, default, cancellation, or capital controls) were left out of the political framing of the recent crisis, therefore revealing how the balance of power between bondholders, taxpayers, pensioners, and wage-earners has evolved over the past 40 years. Today, as the Covid-19 pandemic opens up a dramatic new crisis, reconceptualizing public debt is an urgent intellectual and political task of our time. This global political history of public debt is a contribution to this debate and will be of interest to financial, economic, and political historians and researchers. Chapters 13 and 19 are available open access under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License via link.springer.com.

[Foundations and Applications of the Time Value of Money](#)

[Der Code des Kapitals](#)

[Der Bestseller über die richtige Anlagestrategie](#)

[Grundlagen der betrieblichen Finanzwirtschaft](#)

[Fähigkeiten schaffen](#)

[Calculated Values](#)

[Equity Markets, Valuation, and Analysis](#)

[How important are financing constraints?: the role of finance in the business environment](#)

[The Misalignment of Finance Theory and Investment Practice](#)

[Fiscal Monitor, October 2018](#)