

Macroeconomia

Colombian conflict

Economicos del Conflicto armado en Colombia: 1990–1994 Archivos de Macroeconomia. Departamento Nacional de Planeacion. Otero, D. (2007). *Las Cifras*

The Colombian conflict (Spanish: Conflicto armado interno de Colombia, lit. 'Colombian internal armed conflict') began on May 27, 1964, and is a low-intensity asymmetric war between the government of Colombia, far-right paramilitary groups, crime syndicates and far-left guerrilla groups fighting each other to increase their influence in Colombian territory. Some of the most important international contributors to the Colombian conflict include multinational corporations, the United States, Cuba, and the drug trafficking industry.

The conflict is historically rooted in the conflict known as La Violencia, which was triggered by the 1948 assassination of liberal political leader Jorge Eliécer Gaitán and in the aftermath of the anti-communist repression in rural Colombia in the 1960s that led Liberal and Communist militants to re-organize into the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

The reasons for fighting vary from group to group. The FARC and other guerrilla movements claim to be fighting for the rights of the impoverished in Colombia to protect them from government violence and to provide social justice through communism. The Colombian government claims to be fighting for order and stability and to protect the rights and interests of its citizens. The paramilitary groups claim to be reacting to perceived threats by guerrilla movements.

According to a study by Colombia's National Centre for Historical Memory, 220,000 people died in the conflict between 1958 and 2013, most of them civilians (177,307 civilians and 40,787 fighters), and more than five million civilians were forced from their homes between 1985 and 2012, generating the world's second-largest population of internally displaced persons (IDPs). 16.9% of the population in Colombia has been a direct victim of the war. 2.3 million children have been displaced from their homes, and 45,000 children have been killed, according to national figures cited by UNICEF. In total, one in three of the 7.6 million registered victims of the conflict are children, and since 1985, 8,000 minors have disappeared. A Special Unit was created to search for persons deemed as missing within the context of and due to the armed conflict. As of April 2022, the Single Registry of Victims reported 9,263,826 victims of the Colombian conflict, with 2,048,563 of them being children.

Approximately 80% of those killed in the conflict have been civilians. In 2022, the Truth Commission of Colombia estimated that paramilitaries were responsible for 45% of civilian deaths, the guerrillas for 27%, and state forces for 12%, with the remaining 16% attributable to other groups or mixed responsibility.

On June 23, 2016, the Colombian government and the FARC rebels signed a historic ceasefire deal, bringing them closer to ending more than five decades of conflict. Although the agreement was rejected in the subsequent October plebiscite, the same month, the then Colombian president Juan Manuel Santos was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to bring the country's more than 50-year-long civil war to an end. A revised peace deal was signed the following month and submitted to Congress for approval. The House of Representatives unanimously approved the plan on November 30, a day after the Senate gave its backing.

Factors of production

4. ISBN 978-0-13-063085-8. Michael Parkin; Gerardo Esquivel (1999). *Macroeconomía (in Spanish)* (5th ed.). Mexico: Addison Wesley. p. 160. ISBN 968-444-441-9

In economics, factors of production, resources, or inputs are what is used in the production process to produce output—that is, goods and services. The utilised amounts of the various inputs determine the quantity of output according to the relationship called the production function. There are four basic resources or factors of production: land, labour, capital and entrepreneur (or enterprise). The factors are also frequently labeled "producer goods or services" to distinguish them from the goods or services purchased by consumers, which are frequently labeled "consumer goods".

There are two types of factors: primary and secondary. The previously mentioned primary factors are land, labour and capital. Materials and energy are considered secondary factors in classical economics because they are obtained from land, labour, and capital. The primary factors facilitate production but neither become part of the product (as with raw materials) nor become significantly transformed by the production process (as with fuel used to power machinery). Land includes not only the site of production but also natural resources above or below the soil. Recent usage has distinguished human capital (the stock of knowledge in the labor force) from labour. Entrepreneurship is also sometimes considered a factor of production. Sometimes the overall state of technology is described as a factor of production. The number and definition of factors vary, depending on theoretical purpose, empirical emphasis, or school of economics.

Claudio De Vincenti

ministeri, Milano, Franco Angeli, 2002. Macroeconomia. Elementi di base, Roma, Carocci, 2003. Approfondimenti di macroeconomia, Roma, Carocci, 2003. La partita

Claudio De Vincenti (born 28 October 1948) is an Italian politician, economist and university professor.

Axel Kicillof

original works.] Buenos Aires, EUDEBA, 2010.ISBN 978-950-23-1758-8 La macroeconomía después de la Convertibilidad. In CENDA, La anatomía del nuevo patrón

Axel Kicillof (Spanish: [ˈaksɐl kisiˈlof], born 25 September 1971) is an Argentine economist and politician who has been Governor of Buenos Aires Province since 2019.

Kicillof also served as Argentina's Minister of Economy from 2013 to 2015 under the presidency of Cristina Fernández de Kirchner. Described by his biographer as "the economic guru who captivated Cristina Kirchner", Kicillof was instrumental in the 2012 renationalization of the energy firm YPF. It was on his advice that Fernández de Kirchner decided not to meet holdout bondholder demands to be repaid what they were owed in 2014. In the judicial litigation which ensued, Argentina's position was supported by among others the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the G-77 (133 nations), the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Bankers Association, and bondholders whose payments were stopped by the 2014 ruling.

Kicillof has been a firm believer in Keynesian economics, and an avid admirer of the Kirchners since his student days when he was a member of the pro-Kirchner youth group La Cámpora and head of the radical student group TNT. A longtime professor of Economic Sciences at the University of Buenos Aires and outspoken critic of the neoliberal policies of the Kirchners' predecessors, he is known for his unorthodox haircut and dress code, signifying his anti-establishment views.

María de Lourdes Dieck-Assad

Nordhaus and José de Jesús Salazar on "Macroeconomía con aplicaciones a México" (1998, 2001) as well as "Macroeconomía con aplicaciones a América Latina";

Dr. María de Lourdes Dieck-Assad is a Mexican economist who has held positions in academia, an international organization, government and business, including professorships in the United States and Mexico as well as serving as Mexico's ambassador to Belgium, Luxembourg and the institutions of the European Union from 2004 to 2007. For her service in this capacity, she was awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

She attended the Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education (ITESM from its name in Spanish) from 1971 to 1975, graduating with a bachelor's in economics. She received her master's in 1976 from Vanderbilt University and her doctorate in the same field from the University of Texas in Austin in 1983 with a dissertation entitled "The effect of economic shocks under different monetary procedures and different economic structures," which she wrote as an intern at the Brookings Institution. She has said that she wanted to work to make an impact on Mexico since she was studying as an undergraduate, mostly in economic and social issues.

Her husband is economist Pedro Quintanilla Gómez-Noriega. They lived in Austin, Texas for five years, where they both pursued doctoral studies in Economics. Then they went to live in Washington, DC where both worked. They returned to Mexico in 1992. When an opportunity came for Dieck-Assad to represent Mexico in Europe, she received the full support of her husband and her three children, who were already in high school and college.

Horst Matthai Quelle

Self-Individualization ", ponencia, (199?) "; *Crisis económica: microeconomía versus macroeconomía* ", ponencia presentada al Foro de Análisis: *La crisis económica, oportunidades*

Horst Matthai Quelle (30 January 1912 – 27 December 1999) was a Spanish-speaking German philosopher.

Social pension

institucionalidad, gasto público y sostenibilidad financiera”, serie Macroeconomía del Desarrollo, N° 210 (LC/TS.2020/70), Santiago, Comisión Económica

According to the International Labour Organization, social security is a human right that aims at reducing and preventing poverty and vulnerability throughout the life cycle of individuals. Social security includes different kinds of benefits (maternity, unemployment, disability, sickness, old age, etc.) A social pension is a stream of payments from the state to an individual that starts when someone retires and continues to be paid until death. This type of pension represents the non-contributory part of the pension system, the other being the contributory pension, as per the most common form of composition of these systems in most developed countries.

Nacional Monte de Piedad

Institucion becentenariao forma parte del patrimonico historic de Mexico ",. *Macroeconomia (in Spanish)*. 152. Archived from the original on October 5, 2006. Retrieved

The Nacional Monte de Piedad is a not-for-profit institution and pawnshop whose main office is located just off the Zócalo, or main plaza of Mexico City. It was commanded to be built between 1774 and 1777 by Don Pedro Romero de Terreros, the Count of Regla as part of a movement to provide interest-free or low-interest loans to the poor. It was recognized as a national charity in 1927 by the Mexican government. Since the first decade of the 21st century it has been a fast-growing institution, with over 200 branches all over Mexico and plans to open a branch in every Mexican city.

Miguel Braun

Atilio Elizagaray, Juan Llach and Alberto Porto. Braun, Miguel (2006). Macroeconomía Argentina (in Spanish) (1st ed.). Buenos Aires: Alfaomega. ISBN 9789872311308

Miguel Braun Cortés (born November 30, 1973) is an Argentine economist and policymaker who served as Secretary of Commerce of the Ministry of Production (2015–2018) and Secretary of Economic Policy of the Ministry of Finance (2018–2019) of the Argentine Republic.

He currently serves as the executive director of the Inter-American Development Bank representing Argentina and Haiti.

Paolo Sylos Labini

Laterza, 1974. Lezioni di Economia, Volume I: Questioni preliminari, La macroeconomia e la teoria Keynesiana. Roma, Edizioni dell'Ateneo, 1979. Lezioni di

Paolo Sylos Labini (30 October 1920 – 7 December 2005) was an Italian economist and a key figure in the economic debate in post-World War II Italy. He was a professor of political economy at Sapienza University of Rome and an active member of Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei.

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