

Le forme di indebitamento dell'ente locale

Le principali entrate del bilancio delle Città metropolitane

Il controllo sulle società partecipate non quotate

Microeconomics studies the actions of individual consumers and firms; managerial economics is an applied specialty of this branch. Macroeconomics deals with the performance, structure, and behavior of an economy as a whole. Managerial economics applies microeconomic theories and techniques to management decisions.

Le entrate derivanti da alienazioni patrimoniali, le possibili destinazioni e i relativi riflessi sugli equilibri di bilancio

Credito IVA e suo utilizzo

Le modalità di accertamento dei trasferimenti

Managerial Economics deals with the application of the economic concepts, theories, tools, and methodologies to solve practical problems in a business. It helps the manager in decision-making and acts as a link between practice and theory. It is a branch of economics that applies microeconomic analysis to decision methods of businesses or other management units.

Gli equilibri di bilancio

Le funzioni degli organi della Città Metropolitana con particolare riferimento agli atti finanziari

Il rilascio di fidejussioni da parte dell'ente

The use of Managerial Economics is not limited to profit-making firms and organizations. But it can also be used to help in decision-making process of non-profit organizations. It enables optimum utilization of scarce resources in such organizations as well as helps in achieving the goals in most efficient manner

L'impegno di spesa

Entrate tributarie delle Città Metropolitane.:

- Assicurazioni responsabilità civile auto (RCA)
- Imposta provinciale di trascrizione (IPT)
- Tutela, protezione igiene ambiente (TEFA)

Il controllo di regolarità amministrativo contabile

Microeconomics includes the analysis of small individual units of economy such as individual firms, individual industry, or a single individual consumer. All the economic theories, tools, and concepts are covered under the scope of managerial economics to analyze the business environment.

Una operazione di spesa registrata in contabilità finanziaria, come viene registrata in contabilità economico patrimoniale?

Le funzioni dell'organo di revisione

Flessibilità del Bilancio e adempimenti infrannuali

Managerial economics covers both macroeconomics as well as microeconomics, as both are equally important for decision making and business analysis. Macroeconomics deals with the study of entire economy. It considers all the factors such as government policies, business cycles, national income, etc.

Operazioni di leasing: fattispecie e contabilizzazione

La contabilità economico patrimoniale

Debito fuori bilancio: fattispecie e gestione

Every business enterprise is directly influenced by certain conditions based on the future and allows the changes in the business environment by generating the outcome with the complexities of business decisions. For a business executive, any information related to the future costs, sales or profit is not available. So, the decision making should be done on the basis of past data or the approximated future data.

Il ricorso all'indebitamento da parte dell'ente locale e i vincoli da rispettare

L'equilibrio di competenza a consuntivo

Il controllo strategico

In the business organization, managerial economics is important. It plays effective role in managing the forward planning and decision making in the internal operations of the business. Also, it allows the clear and accurate understanding of different existing conditions of the market along with various analytical tools.

La gestione attiva del debito

La costruzione del Peg/Piano della performance

Come si estrinseca il controllo consultivo della Corte dei Conti?

A close interrelationship between management and economics had led to the development of managerial economics. Economic analysis is required for various concepts such as demand, profit, cost, and competition. In this way, managerial economics is considered as economics applied to "problems of choice" or alternatives and allocation of scarce resources by the firms.

Prouz non estrinseca