DOWNLOAD PDF THE ABSOLUTE APPROACH

Chapter 1 : Moral absolutism - Wikipedia

For the much poorer countries though, an absolute approach of poverty seems necessary, at least to ensure that the most basic needs are addressed. And that issues of ethical and moral well-being are tackled too (e.g. exploitation, slavery, child labor).

Absolute return, Macro and Global Investing are about managing the never ending changes of the world economy. Prices tend to translate pretty well the perception, expectations and emotions of the market participants from there perspective at a given time. It was partially right since they should have forecasted! Over the last years, human life expectancy has risen substantially. Should average market PE ratio have something to do with average company lifespan? If yes, do we have a reality gap? I have to say, it really was an exciting time. At the time, charts were drawn by hand on millimetric paper and restaurants were using faxes to spam their menu before lunch time. The financial world was also embarking on a revolution on many fronts. Accounting practices changed substantially and corporations were awakening to a new reality! They could be taken over, torn apart and sold piece by piece. The Japanese economic miracle represented the new paradigm of productivity, quality and economic model to be inspired by. I got my first PC in Soon after, CC-mail and Excel became my favorites tools. The internet was starting to reveal a new world of wonders, mobile phones were, at the time, a luxury and the Hedge Fund community suddenly revealed itself to the world as an asset class to the masses when Georges Soros broke the Bank of England in sept Luck could not keep being the modus operandi so I put myself on a path to really question what I had learned and had been taught during all those years. To make it short, yes, is the answer! The money creation process called also Fractional Reserve Banking FRB is the driving force behind the development of financial markets but it is an imperfect regime which intrinsically holds the seeds of its own doom. I believe that FRB is also the fruit of an evolution of money which has brought many good things to us but the idea that money will need to evolve once again will probably spread and gain traction in the years to come. Financialization and asset price inflation have become the biggest drivers behind credit creation greatly of unproductive assets! We ought to ask ourselves a few questions, one of them being: In a world awash in money where for each USD 1. The second one would be: Do Central Banks have such unlimited power without unintended consequences? What is Opportunist Macro Investing? It is an investment approach which can invest globally. It is intended to preserve wealth and seek yearly absolute return. Regardless of where you are based, you should look at the world as one big market place with many opportunities. Not allowing yourself to invest globally is a risk. Successful investing does not depend on a magic formula and there are a few things which you can do on your own. One of them, which might sound totally contrary to Macro Investing, is: Look and observe around you. Maybe the best opportunity lies just around the corner of your house since the owner of the bakery has no heirs and is getting old! You will need to weigh out the risks of owning and running a business but having control over it might be what you feel the most comfortable with. Do not believe that stocks and bonds are always the best investment options! They are just asset classes which are part of the absolute return goal seeker. The period was very painful for such assets and those holding gold, silver, DEM and CHF did much better at the time. These were mostly designed by the financial industry as disclaimers for bad returns since you accept some pre-defined asset class risk allocation ex: Anytime you intend to take an investment decision you need to ask yourself the following: Do your homework, read and get interested. Learning about finance and investing is not boring. There are some very interesting books written by very smart people who will bring you sums of knowledge in a pleasant manner. Take note of thoughts, things and questions you have. Revisiting them sometime in the future might bring you surprising answers to your mind. Do not succumb to greed and fear: Both tend to blind your senses instead of making sense of the situation. Looking at the world from different perspectives, mapping and screening of points and subjects of interest which might become more relevant. Forward thinking about potential changes to occur and their consequences. In general, and simple terms, the best time to mostly question the perennity of some investments is when market conditions reach extremes. High volatility periods tend to become the most opportune moments to increase risk through

direct allocation. It does not mean that we are not trend followers. We are more proactive and trend followers tend to me more reactive. Investment origination follows mostly a top down macro path but does not discard micro and regional theme. The following diagram offers an overview of the analytical process used when coming up with an investment opportunity. It is designed to provide more comfort since an investment opportunity might already be on the map but the conditions to take a decision might not have reached the desired levels criterias. The following diagram shows the Macro Investing Map by asset classes and sub-classes. We basically only use ETFs in our portfolios simulations. Absolute Return The construction of the portfolio follows a flexible approach which allows investors to opportunistically allocate their resources. This means that investors shall determine a maximum percentage allocation per asset class in function of their tolerance to risks. The asset allocation of the portfolio can be, at times, very concentrated on an asset class.

Chapter 2 : Absolute Performance Standard

Once you have hired good employees, the next step that successful people managers take is to develop the full potential of their employees. Performance management is a process that helps managers achieve the goal of getting the best from their employees.

Senior Statistician in the Development Economics Research Group, World Bank A new poverty measure reveals that in the past 25 years, global poverty has declined but relative poverty has increased in developing countries Past studies have measured poverty in either relative terms mostly in the developed countries or absolute terms the developing world. A new unified approach to global poverty assumes that people care about both their own income and their income relative to others in their country of residence. Accordingly, global poverty has declined more in absolute terms than in relative terms, with the bulk of the relatively poor living in the developing world. Compellingly, developed countries have seen little progress against poverty, unlike the developing world. Measuring poverty Underlying any poverty measure is a concept of individual welfare â€" how we decide whether one household is better off than another. Relative incomes and standard of living People are of course concerned about their relative incomes, which cannot be captured by a fixed line, and they also undoubtedly care about their absolute standard of living. The use of any fixed proportion of the mean or median in measuring poverty reveals little about the relative standard of living when the mean changes, for example, in the context of economic growth. Consider what happens when all incomes grow at the same rate leaving inequality unchanged. Any sensible measure of poverty would surely fall. This is not the case when one sets the poverty line as a constant proportion of the mean or median. These rise with the current mean, but not proportionately. An updated model of poverty measurement In a new paper, we propose a set of welfare-consistent poverty measures, and provide new global measures spanning Ravallion and Chen Methodology The new approach departs from past approaches to measuring poverty in three ways: This provides a welfare-economic explanation for why we see higher real poverty lines in richer countries. We recognise, however, that there is a deep identification problem in using national lines to identify international relative lines, as has been the approach in the literature. The problem is that the properties of the observed national poverty lines are consistent with two rival hypotheses, with very different implications for deriving international lines. It is one thing to believe that national lines reflect country-specific relative comparisons, but quite another to claim that they reveal the local costs of a globally common level of welfare even when augmented to allow for measurement error and random idiosyncratic factors. That must be judged a strong assumption. The alternative interpretation is that richer countries adopt more generous reference welfare levels for defining poverty. This can generate higher lines in richer countries even without relative comparisons. Identification of a unique schedule of relative lines from cross-country variation in national lines is thus problematic. Acknowledging this identification problem leads us to propose empirical bounds on the true, welfare-consistent global poverty measures, so as to span the key parameter of uncertainty. The lower bound is an absolute line, fixed in real terms, while the upper bound is a schedule of weakly relative lines that rise with the country-specific comparison income, consistently with national poverty lines. The welfare-consistent global poverty measure lies between these bounds, depending on how much the latent reference welfare level for defining poverty at the national level rises with the mean. Here, our main point of departure from past work is that we take into account the bearing that inequality has on relativist comparisons. We question the long-standing assumption that the comparison income level in relativist comparisons at the country level is the median or equally weighted mean. We provide a theoretical formulation of the comparison income that encompasses both upward and downward relative comparisons. This provides a new perspective on measuring relative poverty. Instead of the ordinary mean or median, our model points to a distribution-corrected mean, the properties of which depend on whether people tend to look up or down in terms of incomes when they assess how they are doing relative to others. Our new data on national poverty lines suggest that the rank-weighted mean is the relevant comparison income, with the lowest weight given to the richest. This implies that a Gini-discounted mean is called for in setting our upper bound. A global measure of poverty We

implement the new measures for the lower and upper bounds on a global basis, including countries at all levels of development. Our estimates draw on 1, household surveys for countries over Combining these three contributions, we now have truly global poverty measures, which span countries at all levels of development. There are very few people in the rich world, even in many middle-income countries, who are poor by absolute standards typical of the poorest countries. Findings We confirm that there has been considerable long-term progress against absolute global poverty as we document more fully in Chen and Ravallion, But this is less pronounced for the weakly relative lines that form our upper bound. By , the count for the lower bound had fallen to million, while that for the upper bound had fallen, but by much less, to 2. We also find progress for all regions of the world, including the high-income countries, though the pace of progress against poverty has been noticeably less in those countries, and has stalled since the Great Recession in high-income countries. Figure 1 provides the global count of the number of people living below the upper line. Whether one focuses on absolute poverty our lower bound or relative poverty upper bound , the incidence of poverty is appreciably higher in the developing world than in developed countries. However, the developing world has been making greater progress over time against poverty, judged by either bound. As we see in Figure 1, side-by-side with the falling numbers of absolute poor in the developing world, there have been rising numbers of people who are still poor by the standards typical of the country they live in. Both the lower- and upper-bound poverty measures are responsive to both the mean and inequality, although the upper bound measure responds less elastically. While it will be harder to make progress against global relative poverty, progress is nonetheless possible. This column was originally published on VoxEU.

Chapter 3 : Mass Spectrometry-Based Approaches Toward Absolute Quantitative Proteomics

In answering "yes" to both questions, the FISCR appears to have adopted the absolute approach to the content/metadata line under the Pen Register statute (which uses the same definition of "contents" as the Wiretap Act, see 18 U.S.C. (1)).

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License http: This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Mass spectrometry has served as a major tool for the discipline of proteomics to catalogue proteins in an unprecedented scale. With chemical and metabolic techniques for stable isotope labeling developed over the past decade, it is now routinely used as a method for relative quantification to provide valuable information on alteration of protein abundance in a proteome-wide scale. More recently, absolute or stoichiometric quantification of proteome is becoming feasible, in particular, with the development of strategies with isotope-labeled standards composed of concatenated peptides. On the other hand, remarkable progress has been also made in label-free quantification methods based on the number of identified peptides. Here we review these mass spectrometry-based approaches for absolute quantification of proteome and discuss their implications. Quantitative proteomics, mass spectrometry, absolute quantification, stable isotope labeling, label-free. In so doing, it contributes to reveal molecular systems underlying various biological phenomena and provide valuable information on disease mechanisms as well as biomarkers for diagnosis and prognosis. Mass spectrometry MS enables protein identification and quantification in a large-scale, and hence serves as the most powerful tool to address these purposes of proteomics [1 - 5]. In general, proteins are digested with specific proteases, such as trypsin, into a distinct set of peptides. These peptides are then ionized and introduced into MS instruments. Since the pattern of these fragment ions is dependent on the amino acid sequence of its precursor ion, it can be compared with theoretical ones calculated from protein sequences in the database. Alternatively, peptides eluted from LC are separately collected and spotted on a plate for matrix assisted laser desorption ionization MALDI. These systems especially have an impact on the analysis of highly complex samples composed of a great number of proteins. Their power can be further enhanced by the use of multidimensional separation with cation-exchange and reverse-phase LC to identify more than 1, proteins at once [6 - 8]. Thus, MS is a high throughput and powerful protein identification system. MS has also an ability to provide quantitative information in proteome analysis. Various strategies have been developed to detect relative changes in protein abundance between the samples to be compared [9 , 10]. They can be divided into two categories; one is based on stable isotope labeling and the other is the so-called label-free method. In the former, samples to be analyzed for relative quantification are differentially labeled with stable isotope, combined, and simultaneously subjected to MS. Ratio of peak intensity between the ions of an isotope pair i. Various methods have been developed for stable isotope labeling of proteome, including chemical, proteolytic, and metabolic labeling ones [11 - 15]. By contrast, in the latter or label-free methods, samples to be compared are individually introduced into mass spectrometer, and peak intensities or frequencies of identification measured in separate runs are compared to calculate relative change in protein abundance [9 , 10]. Accordingly, label-free strategies are much simpler but more error-prone than isotope labeling ones, due to systematic variations among individual runs and stochastic nature of the indices used for calculation. Although these techniques are widely used for relative quantification in proteomics studies, the ultimate goal of quantitative proteomics is definitely the absolute measurement of protein abundance. Absolute quantification provides a far more precise description of molecular events in the biological processes than relative quantification. Furthermore, absolute quantification data can be readily exchanged among different studies to facilitate data integration. Recent advent in proteomics has enabled MS-based absolute quantification by extending the technologies originally developed for relative quantification. Thus, we review both relative and absolute quantification techniques either with or without stable isotope labeling. Having the same chemical properties, two peptide ions of an isotope pair can be simultaneously introduced into mass spectrometer but clearly distinguished by their mass difference. Simultaneous measurement of ion intensities in the same analysis eliminates not only run-to-run variations in

performance of LC and MS, amounts of injected sample, and ion-suppression effect of co-eluting ions, but also limitations in intrinsic dynamic range of each MS, thereby enabling more accurate and reliable quantification. Relative Quantification In relative quantification, samples to be compared are differentially labeled with stable isotopes. These samples are then combined and subjected to quantitative MS. Peak intensity ratio between heavy and light peptides is measured to learn relative change in protein abundance. Various labeling methods have been developed, including chemical, proteolytic, isobaric, and metabolic labeling techniques. The most popular method of chemical labeling would be the isotope-coded affinity tags ICAT approach, in which a compound containing stable isotope is coupled to Cys residues in proteins [16 , 17]. Different isotopomers of the compound, each having a unique mass, are used for labeling of different samples. Following this differential labeling procedure, the samples are mixed and subjected to protease digestion followed by affinity-purification of Cys-containing peptides. Besides the original ICAT methods, strategies have been reported for chemical labeling of carboxyl, amino, or thiol moieties [11 - 15 , 18]. In the labeling method coupled with hydrolysis, proteins are digested with protease in the presence of 18O-labeled water so that 18O is incorporated at the carboxyl end of each peptide [19 , 20]. Another in vitro labeling method is an isobaric tagging strategy, in which each tag has an identical mass but contains stable isotopes at unique atomic positions to generate a reporter ion with a unique mass-charge ratio upon fragmentation [21 , 22]. An obvious advantage of these in vitro labeling methods is that they can be applied to tissue samples, for which in vivo labeling is difficult or practically impossible. On the other hand, they require tangled procedures for sample handling and labeling. Accordingly, the samples to be compared are forced to be combined at later stages of the procedure, allowing variations in earlier steps to affect accuracy of quantification. An alternative labeling method is the in vivo metabolic incorporation of stable isotopes, where cells are cultivated in a medium supplemented with an appropriate stable isotope-labeled nutrient that is essential for growth to achieve labeling of whole proteome [23 - 26]. Amino acids are usually used as the labeled essential nutrient, and such a procedure is often called SILAC for stable isotope labeling by amino acids in cell culture [24]. Proteome from multicellular and mammalian organisms, such as worm, fly, and rat, can be also metabolically labeled by feeding stable isotope-labeled microorganisms [27 , 28]. An obvious advantage of these metabolic labeling methods over the chemical and hydrolytic ones is that protein samples can be combined at much earlier step in the procedure, for instance, at the stage of cell harvest. Accordingly, the effect of experimental errors can be minimized. On the other hand, it is difficult, or even impossible, to complete stable isotope labeling of animal tissues and metabolically inactive cells. To partly circumvent these difficulties, an interesting method termed culture-derived isotope tags CDITs was developed, in which relative abundance of proteins in the tissues refractory to metabolic labeling are quantified using the isotope-labeled proteome of a cell line derived from the tissue [29]. These methods have been widely implemented in relative quantification in proteomics studies. With the remarkable analytical power of multidimensional LC, relative differences of several hundred proteins were successfully quantified among yeast cells grown in different culture conditions [30 - 33]. The strategy was also applied to distinguish contaminants in purification; quantitative comparison between purified and mock-purified samples revealed specific components in a protein complex and a cellular compartment [34 , 35]. It can be combined with specific purification techniques for protein complex and post-translationally modified peptides to grasp dynamics of protein interactions [34 , 36 - 40] and phosphorylation in stimulated cells [38 , 41 - 45]. Absolute Quantification In MS-based absolute quantification, a known amount of isotope-labeled authentic standard is mixed with the analyte, and the mixture is introduced into mass spectrometer. The absolute amount of the analyte is calculated from the ratio of ion intensity between the analyte and its standard. Accordingly, known amounts of stable isotope-labeled synthetic peptides, proteins, or peptide concatemers have been used as a standard for absolute or stoichiometric quantification of proteins. Different types of standard are added to the samples at the different stages of the procedure, and have distinct pros and cons Fig. Accordingly, the most suitable standard should be selected, depending on the purpose of the experiment, or on whether it intends to quantify a small number of targets including their post-translational modifications, obtain highly accurate data for a single unique protein, or measure absolute or stoichiometric abundance of many proteins.

DOWNLOAD PDF THE ABSOLUTE APPROACH

Chapter 4 : Absolute Value Investment Approach - Royce Funds

Absolute Forgiveness then is actually to become awesomely okay with what took place, becoming The One in it by finding peace within your heart, seeing the blessing within the event, taking ownership of the gifts of beingness offered, and then finally, when all judgment has dissolved, forgiving the other person.

Jump to navigation Jump to search Not to be confused with Moral universalism. This article is about moral absolutism as a theory of normative ethics. For moral absolutism as a theory of meta-ethics , see Moral universalism. This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. This article relies largely or entirely on a single source. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional sources. January This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. January Learn how and when to remove this template message Moral absolutism is an ethical view that all actions are intrinsically right or wrong. Stealing, for instance, might be considered to be always immoral , even if done for the well-being of others e. Moral absolutism stands in contrast to other categories of normative ethical theories such as consequentialism , which holds that the morality in the wide sense of an act depends on the consequences or the context of the act. Moral absolutism is not the same as moral universalism. Universalism holds merely that what is right or wrong is independent of custom or opinion as opposed to moral relativism , but not necessarily that what is right or wrong is independent of context or consequences as in absolutism. Moral universalism is compatible with moral absolutism, but also positions such as consequentialism. Louis Pojman gives the following definitions to distinguish the two positions of moral absolutism and universalism: There is at least one principle that ought never to be violated. There is a fact of the matter as to whether any given action is morally permissible or impermissible: Ethical theories which place strong emphasis on rights and duty , such as the deontological ethics of Immanuel Kant , are often forms of moral absolutism, as are many religious moral codes. Religion[edit] Moral absolutism may be understood in a strictly secular context, as in many forms of deontological moral rationalism. However, many religions have morally absolutist positions as well, regarding their system of morality as deriving from divine commands. Therefore, they regard such a moral system as absolute, usually perfect, and unchangeable. Many secular philosophies also take a morally absolutist stance, arguing that absolute laws of morality are inherent in the nature of human beings, the nature of life in general, or the universe itself. For example, someone who believes absolutely in nonviolence considers it wrong to use violence even in self-defense.

Chapter 5 : Investment approach or the path to absolute return - StowGrowGlow

Exponential smoothing is a term for a set of straightforward forecasting procedures that apply self-correction. Each forecast comprises two components.

Chapter 6 : Figure Limit of approach for power lines.

What is an 'Absolute Value' An absolute value is a business valuation method that uses discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis to determine a company's financial worth. The absolute value method.

Chapter 7 : Examining an Absolute Value Approach

Approach Foreword: Absolute return, Macro and Global Investing are about managing the never ending changes of the world economy. Prices tend to translate pretty well the perception, expectations and emotions of the market participants from there perspective at a given time.

DOWNLOAD PDF THE ABSOLUTE APPROACH

Chapter 8 : A new approach to global poverty: Measuring absolute and relative income | VoxDev

A new unified approach to global poverty assumes that people care about both their own income and their income relative to others in their country of residence. Accordingly, global poverty has declined more in absolute terms than in relative terms, with the bulk of the relatively poor living in the developing world.

Chapter 9 : Basic needs - Wikipedia

Absolute poverty is the condition where people do not have enough income to meet basic needs, such as access to services and sanitation facilities. When it was first established by the World Bank.