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owing largely to the deepening energy price shock. LONDON — The Bank of England on Thursday kept monetary policy unchanged and downgraded economic growth projections for the third quarter of ...

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In addition to deepening their knowledge of advanced economic theory ... It is also the team ' s responsibility to select their preferred economic indicators and data sets to use. Using a range of ...

Participant Guidelines
so the September report shows clear evidence that we have taken another step down into a deepening recession," said Stuart Hoffman, chief economist for the PNC Financial Services Group.

Job losses signal that U.S. is in recession
Edited in partnership with the SF Fed ' s Fintech Team and Aspen Institute ' s Financial Security Program, this issue brings together a broad set of voices from people working in various roles—including ...

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McConnell unmoved on debt limit, risking turmoil for Biden
There is a deepening contradiction at the centre ... Comments from US business executives and economic analysts, reported in a Financial Times article headlined, " US business model darkens ...

Reopening amid Delta variant surge deepens contradictions in global economy
To supplement our condensed consolidated financial statements presented on a GAAP basis ... In addition, these non-GAAP results are the primary indicators management uses as a basis for our planning ...

Model N Announces Third Quarter Fiscal Year 2021 Financial Results
The economic environment has been chellenging and these are indeed trying times. The deepening debt crisis ... outlook has been pegged around 6% for financial year 2013 – 14.

Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.
The United Arab Emirates is deepening its trade ties in ... spent years as the Middle East ' s business and financial capital, will work on economic partnerships with eight countries, officials ...

UAE to expand Asia, Africa trade, seek $150bn investment
According to a BCP report, the CPM sees that prospects for economic growth of the country's main trading partners remain favourable, while short-term global indicators for the manufacturing and ...

Paraguay's Central Bank keeps interest rates at 0.75%; eyes 4% yearly inflation
She joins an organisation that is forming a sustainability function for the first time, and is tasked with steering its sustainability efforts and deepening its capabilities. The sustainability ...

Monetary Authority of Singapore appoints Darian McBain as chief sustainability officer
Xi, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, made the remarks while presiding over the 21st meeting of the ...

The global financial crisis experience shone a spotlight on the dangers of financial systems that have grown too big too fast. This note reexamines financial deepening, focusing on what emerging markets can learn from the advanced economy experience. It finds that gains for growth and stability from financial deepening remain large for most emerging markets, but there are limits on size and speed. When financial deepening outpaces the strength of the supervisory framework, it leads to excessive risk taking and instability. Encouragingly, the set of regulatory reforms that promote financial depth is essentially the same as those that contribute to greater stability. Better regulation—not necessarily more regulation—thus leads to greater possibilities both for development and stability.

Over a decade has passed since the collapse of the U.S. investment bank, Lehman Brothers, marked the onset of the largest global economic crisis since the Great Depression. The crisis revealed major shortcomings in market discipline, regulation and supervision, and reopened important policy debates on financial regulation. Since the onset of the crisis, emphasis has been placed on better regulation of banking systems and on enhancing the tools available to supervisory agencies to oversee banks and intervene speedily in case of distress. Drawing on ten years of data and analysis, Global Financial Development Report 2019/2020 provides evidence on the regulatory remedies adopted to prevent future financial troubles, and sheds light on important policy concerns. To what extent are regulatory reforms designed with high-income countries in mind appropriate for developing countries? What has been the impact of reforms on market discipline and bank capital? How should countries balance the political and social demands for a safety net for users of the financial system with potentially severe moral hazard consequences? Are higher capital requirements damaging to the flow of credit? How should capital regulation be designed to improve stability and access? The report provides a synthesis of what we know, as well as areas where more evidence is still needed. Global Financial Development Report 2019/2020 is the fifth in a World Bank series. The accompanying website tracks financial systems in more than 200 economies before, during, and after the global financial crisis (http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/gfdr) and provides information on how banking systems are regulated and supervised around the world (http://www.worldbank.org/en/research/brief/BRSS).

A PDF version of this book is available for free in open access via the OAPEN Library platform, www.oapen.org. This book examines the emergence of both financial markets and carbon markets, and provides an in-depth investigation on the fundamental determinants of financial development.

This paper examines how financial development affects the sources of growth—productivity and investment—using a sample of 145 countries for the period 1960-2011. We employ a range of econometric approaches, focusing on the CCA and MENA countries. The analysis looks beyond financial depth to capture the access, efficiency, stability, and openness dimensions of financial development. Yet even in this broad interpretation, financial development does not appear to be a magic bullet for economic growth. We cannot confirm earlier findings of an unambiguously positive relationship between financial development, investment, and productivity. The relationship is more complex. The influence of the different dimensions of financial development on the sources of growth varies across income levels and regions.

In this study, the authors assess financial sector development in the MENA regionand propose several policy measures, which include reinforcing the institutional environment and promoting nonbank financial sector development, to enhance this sector ' s performance.

Abstract: My dissertation explores the impact of financial development, as well as regulatory changes in the financial sector, on economic growth. Recent literature on growth has often focused on the importance of financial intermediation and institutional quality. Advocates of financial development say that the development of the banking sector and stock markets increase the financing available to firms, raising productivity. The "institutions hypothesis" proponents suggest that institutions jointly determine the growth rate and the policy choice, while policies themselves bear no causal connection to growth. Such hypothesis is difficult to test empirically because the change in institutional quality is, with a few historic exceptions, very slow. For the most part, therefore, a country's economic performance can end up being attributed to a random cause. Using a cross-country data set and numerous financial indicators, institutional quality variables and growth measures, I find that this is not true of financial development. Financial variables have a significant effect on growth that is distinct from that of institutions like private property and rule of law. I also consider this issue in the context of the fifty U.S. states. States differ with respect to financial indicators like the number of banks, assets, equity, loans and deposits. They also vary in terms of their regulatory environments. States like Delaware, Texas and Nevada have very high scores for economic freedom; Mississippi, New Mexico and West Virginia have very low ones. The results again underscore the importance of financial deepening in order to achieve economic growth. Taking up from this point, the final essay studies the impact of U.S. banking deregulation on growth. Many states relaxed restrictions on intra-state bank branching beginning in the early 1960s, both by allowing bank holding companies to convert subsidiaries into branches and by permitting statewide de novo branching. This increased competition in the banking sector forced banks to become more efficient. The existing literature suggests that one of the channels through which this worked was bank lending. Different industries have varying degrees of dependence on external financing, and industries that have greater dependence should grow faster in the post-deregulation period. Using a panel data set, I find this not to be the case for the U.S.; industries that borrow less from banks actually grew at a faster rate after deregulation. This could reflect commercial banks losing market share to other sources of external financing, the general decline in the U.S. manufacturing sector and the terms of trade moving in favor of agriculture. I also consider the effect of deregulation on various banking indicators and find the strongest impact to be on the number of commercial banks operating in the state. Contrary to existing research, these regulatory changes slowed down growth in the number of bank branches and offices, as well as other measures of bank performance like assets, equity, loans and deposits. This suggests that the gains from deregulation are short-lived, and also indicate unprofitable smaller banks shuttering their operations and the emergence of credit unions and other alternatives to commercial banks.

This paper contributes to the literature by looking at the possible relevance of the structure of the financial system—whether financial intermediation is performed through banks or markets—for macroeconomic volatility, against the backdrop of increased policy attention on strengthening growth resilience. With low-income countries (LICs) being the most vulnerable to large and frequent terms of trade shocks, the paper focuses on a sample of 38 LICs over the period 1978-2012 and finds that banking sector development acts as a shock-absorber in poor countries, dampening the transmission of terms of trade shocks to growth volatility. Expanding the sample to 121 developing countries confirms this result, although this role of shock-absorber fades away as economies grow richer. Stock market development, by contrast, appears neither to be a shock-absorber nor a shock-amplifier for most economies. These findings are consistent across a range of econometric estimators, including fixed effect, system GMM and local projection estimates.

This book explores country case studies and works that detail the exact transmission mechanisms through which financial development can enhance pro-poor development in order to derive best practices in this field. This is an important companion for professionals and policymakers, and also a vital reference source for students.

First published in 1999, this volume examines the role and effects of financial liberalisation in ten deregulated Asian developing countries including Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and Thailand. These areas experienced significant financial and economic changes between the ' financially repressed economies ' of the 1970s through to the 1990s. Muzafar Shah Habibullah approaches this issue in two parts. Part 1 provides empirical evidence of relationships between monetary aggregates, nominal income and price level. In part 2, he offers an early attempt to evaluate the Divisia monetary aggregate as an alternative to the Simple-sum aggregate as an indicator for the financial and economic situation of Asian developing countries.