

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910961444403321
Titolo	Georgia : : Financial Sector Assessment Program-Detailed Assessment of Observance of the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision-Technical Note
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2015
ISBN	9781484316757 1484316754 9781484365748 1484365747
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (216 p.)
Collana	IMF Staff Country Reports
Disciplina	332.1
Soggetti	Banks and banking - State supervision - Georgia Banking law - Georgia Financial institutions - State supervision - Georgia Financial institutions - Law and legislation - Georgia Banks and Banking Industries: Financial Services Banks Depository Institutions Micro Finance Institutions Mortgages Financing Policy Financial Risk and Risk Management Capital and Ownership Structure Value of Firms Goodwill Banking Financial services law & regulation Finance Commercial banks Market risk Credit risk Operational risk Financial institutions Financial regulation and supervision Loans Banks and banking

Financial risk management	
Georgia	
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; CONTENTS; GLOSSARY; SUMMARY, KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS; A. Introduction; B. Information on the Methodology Used for Assessment; INSTITUTIONAL AND MACROECONOMIC SETTING AND MARKET STRUCTURE; PRECONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE BANKING SUPERVISION; A. Main Findings; TABLES; 1. Summary Compliance with the Basel Core Principles-Detailed Assessments; RECOMMENDED ACTIONS; 2. Recommendations to Improve Compliance with the Basel Core Principles; DETAILED ASSESSMENT; 3. Detailed Assessment of Compliance with the Basel Core Principles
Sommario/riassunto	<p>There have been significant improvements in both the quality of regulation and the supervisory approach since the 2007 FSAP. Many amendments to existing laws, new laws, and regulations have been introduced, aimed at addressing shortfalls identified in the 2007 FSAP. These improvements will be evident throughout this assessment. At the same time, a number of weaknesses have been identified. Among these is an operational risk within the NBG's own Banking Supervisory Department. There has been a very high level of staff turnover in recent years due to a lack of salary competitiveness vis-à-vis the commercial banks, and there appears to be over-reliance on key personnel. Also, the level and type of staff training need to be expanded. While the NBG puts significant effort into understanding the risk profile of each individual bank and the banking system as a whole, more attention is needed to improve the quality of risk management of the banks. In a number of areas, notably bank licensing, the NBG relies on its broad supervisory powers to carry out its functions in the absence of detailed explicit powers. While this regime generally seems to work well in practice, it could leave the NBG open to challenge where these broad powers are not supported by more granular powers. Recently, several amendments to the legislation have been introduced in order to address these shortcomings.</p>

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910162753503321
Autore	Richardson Ben
Titolo	Sugar
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Polity
ISBN	9781509501533 1509501533
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (192 p.)
Disciplina	382.4136
Soggetti	Foreign trade regulation Sugar trade
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>There is more sugar in the world's diet than ever before, but life is far from sweet for the exploited producers making nature's 'white gold' and the unhealthy consumers eating it. Why has the billion-dollar sugar trade created such inequities? In this insightful analysis, Ben Richardson argues that the most compelling answers to this question can be found in the dynamics of global capitalism. Led by multinational companies, the mass consumption of sweetened snacks has taken hold in the Global South and underpinned a new wave of foreign investment in sugar production. The expansion of large-scale and highly-industrialised farms across Latin America, Asia and Africa has kept the price of sugar down whilst pushing workers out of jobs and rural dwellers off the land. However, challenges to these practices are gathering momentum. Health advocates warning against costly diseases like diabetes, trade unions fighting for better pay, and local residents campaigning for a cleaner environment are all re-shaping the way sugar is consumed and produced. But to truly transform sugar, Richardson contends, these political activities must also address the profit-driven nature of food and farming itself.</p>