

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910459481603321
Titolo	The capital needs of central banks / / edited by Sue Milton and Peter Sinclair
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Routledge, , 2011
ISBN	1-136-89589-2 1-136-89590-6 1-282-92998-4 9786612929984 0-203-84103-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (225 p.)
Collana	Routledge international studies in money and banking ; ; 61
Altri autori (Persone)	MiltonSue <1954-> SinclairP. J. N
Disciplina	332.1/1
Soggetti	Bank capital Bank management Banks and banking, Central Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Consists of papers produced for a conference at the Centre for Central Banking Studies in London, hosted by the Bank of England and concluded before the events of 2008.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Book Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; Figures; Tables; Contributors; Acknowledgements; Abbreviations; 1 Central banks' capital: An introduction; 2 Central bank finances and independence: How much capital should a central bank have?; 3 Central bank financial strength and macroeconomic policy performance; 4 Financing the central bank: Capital adequacy and financial independence - an accountant's perspective; 5 Securing financial independence in the legal basis of a central bank; 6 Central bank capital adequacy for central banks with or without a monetary policy 7 Exchange rate appreciation and negative central bank capital: Is there a problem?8 Central bank losses, electronic money and contestable central banking; 9 Funding models for central banks: The European Central Bank - a special case?; 10 Central bank funding models and

their risk-return profile; 11 How ALM techniques can help central banks; Index

Sommario/riassunto

Central banks have evolved over many years, and sometimes centuries, as policy-making, not profit-making, institutions, and yet they are structured legally and financially like 'for-profit' companies of the twenty-first century. The question is what is an appropriate level of equity, or capital, for a central bank to have so that it can function for policy effectiveness over profit-maximisation, without hindrance to the achievement and maintenance of policy goals? This collection takes the reader through historical, theoretical and factual discussions on why central banks exist