1. Record Nr. UNINA9910463636103321 Autore Borensztein Eduardo Titolo The costs of sovereign default / / Eduardo Borensztein and Ugo Panizza Pubbl/distr/stampa [Washington, District of Columbia]:,: International Monetary Fund,, 2008 ©2008 **ISBN** 1-4623-3157-2 1-4527-0165-2 1-4518-7096-5 1-282-84189-0 9786612841897 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (52 p.) Collana IMF Working Papers IMF working paper; ; WP/08/238 Altri autori (Persone) PanizzaUgo Disciplina 336.3435 Soggetti Debts, External - Econometric models Default (Finance) - Econometric models Debts, Public Financial crises - Econometric models Bank failures - Econometric models Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references. Nota di contenuto Contents; I. Introduction; II. Two Hundred Years of Sovereign Default; III. Default and GDP Growth; IV. Default and Reputation; V. Default and International Trade; VI. Default and the Domestic Banking System; VII. Political Implications of Default; VIII. Conclusions; References; Figures; 1. Number of Defaults (1824-2004); Tables; 1. Default Episodes; 2. Default and Growth, Panel 1972-2000; 3. Default and Growth, Panel 1972-2000: 4. Default and Credit Ratings, Cross Section Regression. 1999-2002; 5. Defaults and Bond Spreads, Panel Regression, 1997-2004; 6. Default and Trade Credit 7. Default and Trade: Does Trade Credit Matter?8. Probabilities of

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Sommario/riassunto

This paper evaluates empirically four types of cost that may result from an international sovereign default: reputational costs, international trade exclusion costs, costs to the domestic economy through the financial system, and political costs to the authorities. It finds that the economic costs are generally significant but short-lived, and sometimes do not operate through conventional channels. The political consequences of a debt crisis, by contrast, seem to be particularly dire for incumbent governments and finance ministers, broadly in line with what happens in currency crises.