

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910791231303321
Autore	Notley Alice
Titolo	Coming after : essays on poetry / / Alice Notley
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ann Arbor : , : University of Michigan Press, , c2005
ISBN	1-282-69578-9 9786612695780 0-472-02624-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (193 p.)
Collana	Poets on poetry
Disciplina	811/.509
Soggetti	American poetry - 20th century - History and criticism English poetry - 20th century - History and criticism Poetry - Authorship Poetry
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	Poets -- O'Hara in the nineties -- Joanne Kyger's poetry -- Ron Padgett's visual imagination -- Hollo's Corvus -- Elmslie's routine disruptions -- Eileen Myles in performance -- A certain slant of sunlight -- Iovis Omnia Plena -- Lorenzo Thomas : a private public space -- Douglas Oliver's New York poem -- Steve -- Topics -- American poetic music at the moment -- Voice -- Thinking and poetry -- Women and poetry -- The "feminine" epic.

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910714384703321
	Titolo	Government publications: their role in the national program for library and information services
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : National Commission on Libraries and Information Science
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
3.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910972474803321
	Autore	Ong Li
	Titolo	The Credit Risk Transfer Market and Stability Implications for U.K. Financial Institutions // Li Ong, Jorge Chan-Lau
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2006
	ISBN	9786613829962 9781462339716 1462339719 9781452732992 145273299X 9781283517515 1283517515 9781451909180 1451909187
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (27 p.)
	Collana	IMF Working Papers
	Altri autori (Persone)	Chan-LauJorge
	Soggetti	Credit derivatives - Great Britain Derivative securities - Great Britain Banking Banks and Banking Banks and banking Banks Capital and Ownership Structure Cdos Credit risk Credit Depository Institutions Derivative securities

Finance
 Financial Instruments
 Financial Risk and Risk Management
 Financial risk management
 Financial services law & regulation
 Financing Policy
 Goodwill
 Industries: Financial Services
 Institutional Investors
 Insurance companies
 Investments: Derivatives
 Micro Finance Institutions
 Monetary economics
 Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit:
 General
 Money and Monetary Policy
 Mortgages
 Non-bank Financial Institutions
 Pension Funds
 Value of Firms
 United Kingdom

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"June 2006".
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	<p> ""Contents""; ""I. INTRODUCTION""; ""II. CREDIT RISK TRANSFER INSTRUMENTS: STRUCTURED CREDIT PRODUCTS AND CREDIT DERIVATIVES""; ""III. INTERLINKAGES ACROSS FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS""; ""IV. EXPOSURE OF U. K. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO CREDIT DERIVATIVES""; ""V. REGULATORY AND SUPERVISORY INITIATIVES""; ""VI. CONCLUSION""; ""HOW COLLATERALIZED DEBT OBLIGATIONS (CDOS) WORK""; ""KEY RISK FACTORS IN CREDIT RISK TRANSFER (CRT) MARKETS""; ""REFERENCES"" </p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p> The increasing ability to trade credit risk in financial markets has facilitated its dispersion across the financial and other sectors. However, specific risks attached to credit risk transfer (CRT) instruments in a market with still-limited liquidity means that its rapid expansion may actually pose problems for financial sector stability in the event of a major negative shock to credit markets. This paper attempts to quantify the exposure of major U.K. financial groups to credit derivatives, by applying a vector autoregression (VAR) model to publicly available market prices. Our results indicate that use of credit derivatives does not pose a substantial threat to financial sector stability in the United Kingdom. Exposures across major financial institutions appear sufficiently diversified to limit the impact of any shock to the market, while major insurance companies are largely exposed to the "safer" senior tranches. </p>