

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910786295603321
Autore	Elliott Douglas
Titolo	Assessing the Cost of Financial Regulation / / Douglas Elliott, Andre Santos
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2012
ISBN	1-4755-1198-1 1-4755-1197-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (83 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	SantosAndre
Disciplina	346.436082
Soggetti	Financial institutions - Law and legislation Bank capital - Law and legislation Bank loans Banks and Banking Finance: General Money and Monetary Policy Financial Risk Management Banks Depository Institutions Micro Finance Institutions Mortgages Investment Banking Venture Capital Brokerage Ratings and Ratings Agencies Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation Financing Policy Financial Risk and Risk Management Capital and Ownership Structure Value of Firms Goodwill General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General Financial Crises Financial services law & regulation Banking Monetary economics Economic & financial crises & disasters

Liquidity requirements	
Basel III	
Credit	
Capital adequacy requirements	
Financial regulation and supervision	
Money	
Financial crises	
Banks and banking	
State supervision	
Asset requirements	
United States	
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	<p>Cover; Contents; Executive Summary; Introduction; I. Literature Review; II. Qualitative Assessments of the Cost Impact of Regulatory Changes; Tables; 1. Basel III Impact on Credit and GDP Growth; 2. Major Regulatory Initiatives; 3. Impact of Major Regulatory Initiatives on U.S. Financial Institutions; III. Quantitative Analysis of Stand-Alone Reforms; A. Choice of Baseline Scenario; B. Translating Cost Changes to Credit Impacts; C. Estimating Changes to Lending rates; D. Capital Requirements; 4. Pro-forma Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratios by Region, End-2010; Figures</p> <p>1. Effect of Basel III Changes on Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratios 5. Planned Mitigating Actions by U.S., European, and Japanese Banks; 6. Pro-forma Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratios by Bank Business; 2. Effect of Basel 2.5 and III on Common Equity Tier Capital Ratios; 7. Effects of Higher Capital Levels on Lending Rates; E. Liquidity Requirements; 8. Pro-forma Basel III Liquidity Ratios, End-2010; 9. Estimated Effects of Liquidity Changes on Lending Rates; F. Derivatives Requirements; 10. Effects of Derivatives Reforms on Banks per Year; G. Securitization Requirements</p> <p>11. Estimated Effects of Derivatives Changes on Lending RatesH. Taxes and Fees; I. Integrated Effects on Credit Provision; 12. Annual Fees and Taxes on European and U.S. Banks; 13. Estimated Effects of Tax and Fee Changes on Lending Rates; 14. Cumulative Impact of Regulatory Reforms on Lending rates; 3. Effects of Changes in Key Parameter Assumptions on Lending Rates; IV. Uncertainties and Areas for Further Research; V. Conclusion; Appendix I. Supplementary Tables; Appendixes; I. Supplementary Tables; 16. European, Japanese, and U.S. Banks in the Sample</p> <p>17. Planned De-Risking Measures, End-2010 Appendix II. Assumptions for the Credit Pricing Equation; II. Assumptions for the Credit Pricing Equation; References</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>This study assesses the overall impact on credit of the financial regulatory reforms in Europe, Japan, and the United States. Long-term cost estimates are provided for Basel III capital and liquidity requirements, derivatives reforms, and higher taxes and fees. Overall, average lending rates in the base case would rise by 18 bps in Europe,</p>

8 bps in Japan, and 28 bps in the United States. These results are similar to the official BIS assessments of Basel III and an OECD analysis, but lower as a result of including expense cuts and reductions in the returns required by investors. As a result, they are markedly lower than those of the IIF.
