Record Nr. UNINA9910788339303321 Autore Oulidi Nada **Titolo** Credit Market in Morocco:: A Disequilibrium Approach / / Nada Oulidi, Laurence Allain Washington, D.C.:,: International Monetary Fund,, 2009 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-4623-9613-5 **ISBN** 1-4527-5310-5 9786612842757 1-282-84275-7 1-4518-7201-1 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (20 p.) Collana **IMF** Working Papers Altri autori (Persone) AllainLaurence Disciplina 338.9669 Soggetti Credit control - Morocco - Mathematical models Credit - Morocco - Mathematical models Banks and Banking Finance: General Money and Monetary Policy Real Estate Macroeconomics **Banks Depository Institutions** Micro Finance Institutions Mortgages Financial Institutions and Services: General Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data) Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects Price Level Inflation **Deflation** Monetary economics **Finance**

Property & real estate

Real estate prices

Credit

Bank credit

Stock markets
Real interest rates

Money Prices

Financial markets

Asset prices

Housing

Stock exchanges Interest rates Morocco

Lingua di pubblicazione

Inglese

Formato

Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico

Monografia

Note generali

"March 2009."

Nota di bibliografia

Includes bibliographical references.

Nota di contenuto

Contents; I. Introduction; II. Overview of Credit Market Developments; Figures; 1. Required Bank Reserves and Official Reserves, 2000-07; 2. Treasury Bill Rate, 2000-07; 3. Private Sector Credit in Percent of GDP, 2000-07; 4. Structure of Banking System Assets; 5. Credit to the Economy (2002=100); 6. Evolution of Real Estate Stock Market Index; III. Literature Review; IV. Estimation Strategy; V. Estimation Results; VI. Concluding Remarks; Appendixes; I. Unit Root Tests; II. Cointegration

Tests; References

Sommario/riassunto

In this paper we use a disequilibrium framework common in the "credit crunch" literature, first to examine whether the slow credit growth in Morocco during the rapid expansion of liquidity in the first half of the decade can be attributed to credit rationing, and second to investigate the role of asset price increases in the recent acceleration of credit growth. Our results do not support the credit rationing hypothesis in the first half of the decade. They do however, show that the recent increase in real estate prices stimulated credit supply and demand, with

a stronger effect on the latter.