1. Record Nr. UNINA9910822939303321

Autore	Tchakarov Ivan
Titolo	The Role of Interest Rates in Business Cycle Fluctuations in Emerging Market Countries : : The Case of Thailand / / Ivan Tchakarov, Selim Elekdag
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2006
ISBN	1-4623-4476-3 1-4527-1584-X 1-283-51824-4 1-4519-0904-7 9786613830692
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (24 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	ElekdagSelim
Soggetti	Business cycles - Thailand - Econometric models Foreign exchange rates - Thailand - Econometric models Interest rates - Thailand - Econometric models Accounting Banks and Banking Currency Emerging and frontier financial markets Exchange rate arrangements Exchange rate flexibility Finance Finance, Public Finance: General Financial reporting, financial statements Financial services industry Financial statements Foreign Exchange Foreign exchange General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data) Interest rates Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects Public Administration Public Sector Accounting and Audits Real interest rates United States

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"May 2006."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	""Contents""; ""I. INTRODUCTION""; ""II. INTEREST RATES AND BUSINESS CYCLES""; ""III. THE GLOBAL ECONOMY MODEL WITH THE FINANCIAL ACCELERATOR""; ""IV. THE EFFECTS OF A 1 PERCENT U.S. INTEREST RATE HIKE""; ""V. A REPEAT OF THE GLOBAL BOND MARKET ROUT OF 1994?""; ""VI. WHAT ROLE FOR MONETARY POLICY?""; ""VII. CONCLUSION""; ""REFERENCES""
Sommario/riassunto	Emerging market countries have enjoyed an exceptionally favorable economic environment throughout 2004, 2005, and early 2006. In particular, accommodative U.S. monetary policy in recent years has helped create an environment of low interest rates in international capital markets. However, if world interest rates were to take a sudden upward course, this would lead to less hospitable financing conditions for emerging market countries. The purpose of this paper is to measure the effects of world interest rate shocks on real activity in Thailand. The analysis incorporates balance sheet related credit market frictions into the IMF’s Global Economy Model (GEM) and finds that Thailand would best minimize the adverse effects of rising world interest rates if it were to follow a flexible exchange rate regime.