

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910959157103321
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Titolo	The Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Banking Globalization / / Stijn Claessens, Neeltje Horen
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2014
ISBN	9781498372732 1498372732 9781498334587 149833458X
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (51 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	HorenNeeltje
Disciplina	332.1
Soggetti	Banks and banking Bank loans International finance Globalization - Economic aspects Global Financial Crisis, 2008-2009 Banks and Banking Finance: General Money and Monetary Policy International Investment Long-term Capital Movements Multinational Firms International Business Banks Depository Institutions Micro Finance Institutions Mortgages General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data) Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General International Lending and Debt Problems Banking Finance Monetary economics Foreign banks Emerging and frontier financial markets Bank credit Commercial banks

Financial institutions
Financial markets
Money
Cross-border banking
Financial services
Banks and banking, Foreign
Financial services industry
Credit
United States

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di contenuto	<p>Cover; Abstract; Contents; I. Introduction; II. Data; III. The global banking system before and after the financial crisis; A. State of foreign banking at the onset of the global financial crisis; B. The impact of the global financial crisis; IV. Drivers behind the shifts in global banking; A. Methodology; B. Empirical results; V. Local lending by foreign banks and cross-border banking; A. Data and basic statistics; B. Drivers behind loan growth of foreign banks and cross-border loans; VI. Conclusions; References; Figures; 1. Number and share of foreign banks, 1995-2013</p> <p>2. Number of entries and exits of foreign banks, 1995-20133. Number of foreign banks by home country income group, 1995-2013; 4. Number of net entries by home country income group; 5. Share regional foreign banks before and after the crisis, by home country income group; 6. Change share foreign assets, 2007-2012; 7. Comparison growth local and cross-border lending, 2007-2012; Tables; 1. Number and assets of banks by host country, Aggregates by income level and region; 2. Number of foreign banks by home country, Aggregates by income level and region; 3. Drivers behind transformation</p> <p>4. Drivers behind transformation, OECD versus non-OECD home countries5. Local versus cross-border local lending, level and growth comparison; 6. Drivers behind growth local and cross-border lending; Appendix; Figure 1; Table 1; Table 2; Table 3</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Although cross-border bank lending has fallen sharply since the crisis, extending our bank ownership database from 1995-2009 up to 2013 shows only limited retrenchment in foreign bank presence. While banks from OECD countries reduced their foreign presence (but still represent 89% of foreign bank assets), those from emerging markets and developing countries expanded abroad and doubled their presence. Especially advanced countries hit by a systemic crisis reduced their presence abroad, with far flung and relatively small investments more likely to be sold. Poorer and slower growing countries host fewer banks today, while large investments less likely expanded. Conversely, faster host countries' growth and closeness to potential investors meant more entry. Lending by foreign banks locally grew more than cross-border bank claims did for the same home-host country combination, and each was driven by different factors. Altogether, our evidence shows that global banking is not becoming more fragmented, but rather is</p>

going through some important structural transformations with a greater variety of players and a more regional focus.
