

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910455749403321
Autore	Levinson Bernard M (Bernard Malcolm)
Titolo	Deuteronomy and the hermeneutics of legal innovation [[electronic resource] /] / Bernard M. Levinson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Oxford University Press, 1997
ISBN	1-280-45372-9 0-19-535457-5 0-585-30196-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (220 p.)
Disciplina	222.15 222/.1506
Soggetti	Law (Theology) - Biblical teaching Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Revision of the author's thesis (doctoral)--Brandeis University.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 159-178) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Abbreviations; 1. Textual Revision and Cultural Transformation: The Hermeneutics of Legal Innovation in Deuteronomy; 2. The Innovation of Cultic Centralization in Deuteronomy 12; 3. The Transformation of Passover and Unleavened Bread in Deuteronomy 16; 4. The Transformation of Justice in Light of Centralization; 5. The Revisionary Hermeneutics of Deuteronomy; Bibliography; Author Index; Subject Index; Index of Scriptural and Other Sources
Sommario/riassunto	Positioned at the boundary of traditional biblical studies, legal history, and literary theory, 'Deuteronomy and the Hermeneutics of Legal Innovation' shows how the legislation of 'Deuteronomy' reflects the struggle of its authors to renew late seventh-century Judean society.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910450486703321
Autore	Peters Scott G
Titolo	Host access transformation services on z/OS [[electronic resource] /] / Scott G. Peters
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Poughkeepsie, NY, : IBM, International Technical Support Organization, 2005
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (232 p.)
Collana	IBM redbooks
Soggetti	Utilities (Computer programs) Integrated software Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"March 2005." "SG24-6479-00."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910961803703321
Autore	Feyzioglu Tarhan
Titolo	Does Good Financial Performance Mean Good Financial Intermediation in China? // Tarhan Feyzioglu
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2009
ISBN	9786612843839 9781462399154 1462399150 9781452704661 145270466X 9781282843837 1282843834 9781451873177 1451873174
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (34 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Disciplina	332.1;332.1/532;332.1532
Soggetti	Banks and banking - China Bank credit Banking Banks and Banking Banks and banking Banks Commercial banks Credit Depository Institutions Finance Industries: Financial Services Loans Micro Finance Institutions Monetary economics Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General Money and Monetary Policy Mortgages Nonperforming loans China Economic conditions China, People's Republic of

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	Contents; I. Introduction and Summary; II. Financial Performance of Chinese Banks; III. Bank Efficiency; A. Modeling Bank Efficiency; B. Estimation and Results; IV. Explaining Profitability; V. Conclusions; References
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Chinese banks generate large profits and have relatively low nonperforming loans. However, good financial performance does not, in itself, guarantee that banks efficiently intermediate the economy's financial resources. This paper first examines how efficient Chinese banks are in financial intermediation, using the stochastic production frontier approach. Quality of loans are controlled for by focusing on net loans and correcting for nonperforming loans; Hong Kong SAR banks are included in the sample to have a more universally representative production frontier. The results suggest that Chinese banks indeed became more efficient during 2001-07. Nevertheless, a majority of banks remain quite inefficient, including several large state owned banks and many city banks. Large banks tend to hoard deposits and operate beyond the point of diminishing returns to scale, while smaller banks operate at increasing returns to scale. This suggests that reallocating deposits from large to smaller banks would increase overall efficiency. The paper finds no significant correlation between bank efficiency and profitability. Possible factors leading to large profits in the banking system, despite wide-spread inefficiencies, are low deposit interest rates, large interest margins, and high market concentration. Moving to indirect monetary policy and deepening capital markets to channel some of the savings to productive investment would help improve the efficiency of financial intermediation. This may spur loan growth, however, which will need to be handled with monetary policy and regulatory/supervisory tools.</p>