1.	Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991002466749707536
	Autore	Quemada, Bernard
	Titolo	Le dictionnaire de l'Académie française et la lexicogràphie institutionelle européenne : actes du colloque international 17, 18 et 19 novembre 1994 organisé sous le haut parrainage du ministre de la culture et de la francophonie, du ministre de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche, et de l'académie française / publiés par Bernard Quemada ; avec la collaboration de Jean Pruvost
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Paris] : Honoré Champion éditeur, 1998
	ISBN	2852038838
	Descrizione fisica	535 p. ; 22 cm.
	Collana	Lexica ; 2
	Altri autori (Persone)	Pruvost, Jean
	Soggetti	Lessicografia - Congressi - Francia
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910155013703321

Autore	Luca Oana
Titolo	Financial Sector Debt Bias / / Oana Luca, Alexander Tieman
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2016
ISBN	9781475554137 1475554133 9781475554205 1475554206
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (29 pages)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	TiemanAlexander
Soggetti	Banks and Banking Investments: Energy Investments: Stocks Macroeconomics Industries: Energy Time-Series Models Dynamic Quantile Regressions Dynamic Treatment Effect Models Diffusion Processes State Space Models General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation Business Fluctuations Cycles International Business Cycles Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation Economywide Country Studies: U.S Canada Energy and the Macroeconomy Energy: Demand and Supply Prices Energy: General Macroeconomics: Production Pension Funds Non-bank Financial Institutions Financial Instruments Institutional Investors Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects

Investment & securities
Petroleum, oil & gas industries
Finance
Oil prices
Oil
Oil production
Stocks
Long term interest rates
Commodities
Production
Financial institutions
Financial services
Petroleum industry and trade
Interest rates
United States

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Contents -- I. Introduction -- II. Analyzing the oil market using a multi-country model -- A. The GVAR-Oil model -- B. Effects of a fall in oil prices -- III. Analyzing oil price changes using monthly data -- A. Has the relationship between real oil and equity prices been stable over time? -- B. Are lower oil prices beneficial for the U.S. and the world economy? -- IV. How do global oil supplies respond to lower oil prices? -- V. Concluding Remarks -- References -- Figures -- 1. Nominal and Real (2015 U.S. dollars) WTI Oil Prices -- 2. Effects of Lower Oil Prices on Global Real Equity Prices, Long-Term Interest Rates, and Real GDP -- 3. Effects of Lower Oil Prices on Long-Term Interest Rates in Various Countries -- 4. Effects of Lower Oil Prices on Inflation in Various Countries -- 5. Effects of Lower Oil Prices on Real GDP in Various Countries -- 6. U.S. Oil Production (1000 barrels/day) -- 7. Real Oil Prices and Real US Equity Prices (S&amp -- P 500), 1946M1-2016M3 -- 8. Rolling Estimates of the Effects of Changes in Oil Prices on Equity Prices -- 9. Real Oil Prices and Real Dividends (S&amp -- P 500), 1946M1-2016M3 -- 10. Rolling Estimates of the Effects of Changes in Oil Prices on Real Dividends -- 11. Monthly Oil Production for Iran, Iraq, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and the US (1000 barrels/day) -- Tables -- 1. Countries and Regions in the GVAR-Oil Model -- 2. Correlations between Changes in Real Oil Prices, Equity Prices and Dividends -- 3. Estimates of the Long-run Coefficients of Real Oil Prices based on Various ARDL Regressions and Sub-samples, 1970M1-2016M4.
Sommario/riassunto	Most tax systems create a tax bias toward debt finance. Such debt bias increases leverage and may negatively affect financial stability. This paper models and estimates debt bias in the financial sector, and present novel estimates for investment banks and non-bank financial intermediaries such as finance and insurance companies. We find debt bias to be pervasive, explaining as much as 10 percent of total leverage

for regular banks and 20 percent for investment banks, with the effects most pronounced before the global financial crisis. Going forward, debt bias is likely to once again gain prominence as a key driver of leverage decisions, underscoring the importance of policy reform at this juncture.