

Banking sector liberalization in India - evaluation of reforms and comparative perspectives on China

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Zhongguo li dai cai nü zhuan ji cong shu

Contributions to economics Banking sector liberalization in India - evaluation of reforms and comparative perspectives on China

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [275]-299).

This edition was published in 2008

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Liberalization of the financial sector										
Credit ceilings abolished										
State banks have to set interest rate structure										
Release of liquidity credit facility										
Unlimited raising of deposits in support of financial institutions' activities										
Substantial reduction of liquidity requirement										
Public enterprises allowed limited dealings with non-state banks										
Relaxation of licensing and branching requirements										
Equalizing tax treatment of time deposits, CDs, and equity										
Financial institutions allowed to raise capital through equity										
New private stock exchanges licensed										
Strengthening of regulatory, supervisory, and legal systems										
Setting lending limits to single borrowers/companies										
Responsibility for supervising credit funds shifted to bank branches										
Improved supervisory monitoring system										
Strengthened capital adequacy and loan processing										
New banking law										
Strengthened regulatory structure for capital markets										
Release of monetary control instruments and money markets										
Establishment of the new electronic window										
Introduction of auction of central bank bills (CBs) for monetary control										
Development of banker's acceptance (BAs)										
Investment house established to intermediates the money market										
Active intervention through open-market operations and daily SBI auctions and other measures to activate money market										



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Tags: #Interest #Liberalization #and #the #Estimation #of #Implicit #Interest #Rates #in #China's #Banking #Sector*

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Since then the loan-to-deposit ratio has been one of the main regulatory instruments of the PBOC and later the CBRC.

Contributions to Economics

An accurate estimation of the real funding cost of financial institutions is therefore pivotal for the completion of China's interest rate liberalization. Huge amounts of non-performing loans NPLs were accumulated during this period, however.

Interest Liberalization and the Estimation of Implicit Interest Rates in China's Banking Sector*

Table describes the market shares in the Chinese banking sector. The book features a detailed description of recent reforms in the Indian banking sector, a set of indicators for evaluating banking sector reforms, and a large number of graphs with key figures for the banking sectors in India and China. Pesaran and Tosetti prove that CCEMG and CCEP are consistent estimators when the random error has spatial correlation, heteroskedastic variance, or serial correlation.

Banking Sector Liberalization in India on Apple Books

Speeding up interest rate liberalization can help to correct distortions, allocate resources more efficiently, and unleash growth potential.

Banking Sector Liberalization in India on Apple Books

To curb complaints from the real sector, the regulatory authority has made great efforts to induce banks to reduce operating costs. We argue that this is probably not the case by comparing deposit interest rates with other interest rates in China. OLS is used to estimate in equation.

Banking Sector Liberalization in India : Evaluation of Reforms and Comparative Perspectives on China (eBook, 2008)
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First, the estimated mean implicit interest rate is between 70 percent and 78 percent of the explicit interest rate—ignoring implicit interest rates results in underestimation of funding costs.

Contributions to Economics

We also find that to study China's banking sector, one cannot ignore parameter dependence as well as parameter heterogeneity. The deposit insurance system and the bankruptcy law for commercial banks are both fundamental for encouraging fair competition and constructing a mechanism for weeding out low-performing banks. China's financial market has become more privatized over time, with the share of total assets of these five main banks decreasing from 61.

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