Financial repression, liberalisation and government revenue - the case of Malta

typescript - Financial repression

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Financial Repression By Les Nemethy

In China, there has been multi-decade restrictions on buying foreign assets which continue into the present. With Financial repression, in return for permitting incumbent banks to earn rents, governments require banks to give subsidised loans to certain borrowers for the purpose of implementing industrial policy or simply achieving political goals.

Economic integration and government revenue from financial repression

Also, due to market imperfections and information asymmetries, eliminating all public financial regulations may not produce an optimal environment for financial development. Many developing countries that liberalised their financial markets experienced crises partially due to the external shocks that financial liberalisation introduces or amplify.

on financial by Rangan Gupta

The severity of the financial repression might be moderated if some GDP growth can be achieved.

Economic integration and government revenue from financial repression

In effect, this is a mechanism for forced savings at a reduced rate of interest, creating a windfall for borrowers, including Government. The results suggest that the relaxation of reserve requirements tend to increase growth and reduce inflation, and hence, corroborate the findings of the empirical literature. Finally, there was a small drop of the index in 1991, which coincides with further deregulations of deposit rates.

Study On The Concept Of Financial Repression Finance Essay

It rose again, showing the reintroduction of deposit rate controls in 1988 and a 4% increase of reserve requirements in 1989, but drops again in 1990 when the directed credit program was relaxed. For example, between 1945 and 1955, the UK national debt was reduced from 216% to 138% percent of GDP 2.

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