

# Электронные ресурсы библиотеки

Магистерская программа «Юрист мирового финансового рынка» Вебинар



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- Нормативные правовые акты;
- учебники, монографии, статьи;
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Библиотека

Магистерская диссертация – научно-исследовательская работа, подтверждающая готовность к научной и преподавательской деятельности.



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- Акты Конституционного Суда РФ, Верховного Суда РФ.

## Нормативные правовые акты

Конституция Российской Федерации: офиц. текст. - М.: Маркетинг, 2001. - 39 с.

Семейный кодекс Российской Федерации: [федер. закон: принят Гос. Думой 8 дек. 1995 г.: по состоянию на 3 янв. 2001 г.]. - СПб.: Стаун-кантри, 2001. - 94 с

Белицкая И.Я., Кузнецов Д.Л., Селивановский А.С. <u>Правила подготовки и защиты выпускной квалификационной работы (магистерской диссертации) по образовательной программе «Юрист мирового финансового рынка»)</u> направления подготовки 40.04.01 «Юриспруденция», квалификация: магистр - Москва: НИУ ВШЭ, 2019. - 34 с.



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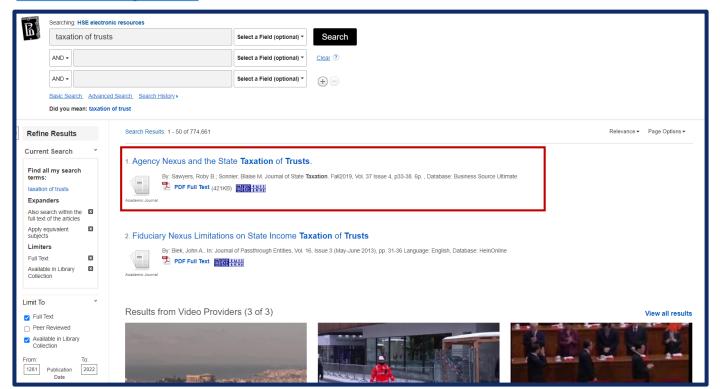
Белицкая И.Я., Кузнецов Д.Л., Селивановский А.С. <u>Правила подготовки и защиты выпускной квалификационной работы (магистерской диссертации) по образовательной программе «Юрист мирового финансового рынка»)</u> направления подготовки 40.04.01 «Юриспруденция», квалификация: магистр - Москва: НИУ ВШЭ, 2019. - 34 с.



## Поиск публикаций по вашей научной тематике в EDS

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### Agency Nexus and the State Taxation of Trusts

By Roby B. Sawyers and Blaise M. Sonnier

Roby B. Sawyers and Blaise M. Sonnier examine the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Kaestner and the other cases finding the actions of grantors, trustees and beneficiaries domiciled in a state may create nexus for a trust that otherwise has limited contacts with the state.



The recent United States Supreme Court (SCOTUS) decision in Kaestner provides ample reason to reexamine issues around the state taxation of trusts. Before the June 2019 decision, it had been over 70 years since the Court (in Greenough v. Tax Assessors) had heard a case dealing with due process and the state taxation of trusts. Although the ruling in Kaestner was narrow and does not provide specific guidelines for when a state may constitutionally impose an income tax on trusts, it does clarify limitations as well as provide hints as to factors that may be important in that determination

ROBY & SAWYERS CHA Ph D is a Professor of Accounting in the Poole College of Management at NC State University in Raleigh, North Carolina. BLAISE M. SONNIER, J.D., Ph.D., CPA, is the Wilcox Professor of Accounting, a Professor of Tax Accounting, and the Department Chair of Accounting and Finance at the University of Colorado-Colorado

Furthermore, Kaestner reinforces the idea that trust taxation may be predicated not only on the activities of the trust itself, but by the actions of its grantors, trustees and beneficiaries. A trust is a fiduciary arrangement in which a settlor or grantor transfers property to a trustee to administer for the benefit of one or more beneficiaries. In Kaestner, SCOTUS observed that the arrangement that results is not a "distinct legal entity, but a 'fiduciary relationship' between multiple people."1 "The trust comprises the separate interests of the beneficiary, who has an "equitable interest" in the trust property, and the trustee, who has a "legal interest" in that property."2 At the same time, the Court observed that "in some contexts, ... trusts can be treated as if the trust itself has a 'separate existence' from its constituent parts."3 This is consistent with other courts that have recognized a trust as a separate legal entity. For example, in Fielding, the Minnesota Supreme Court stated that "a trust is its own legal entity, with a legal existence that is separate from the grantor or the beneficiary."4

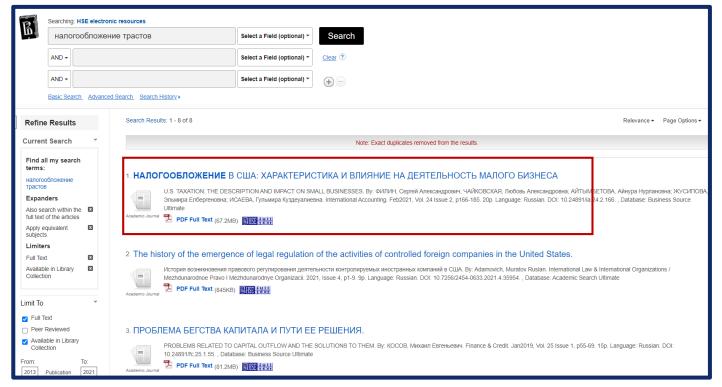
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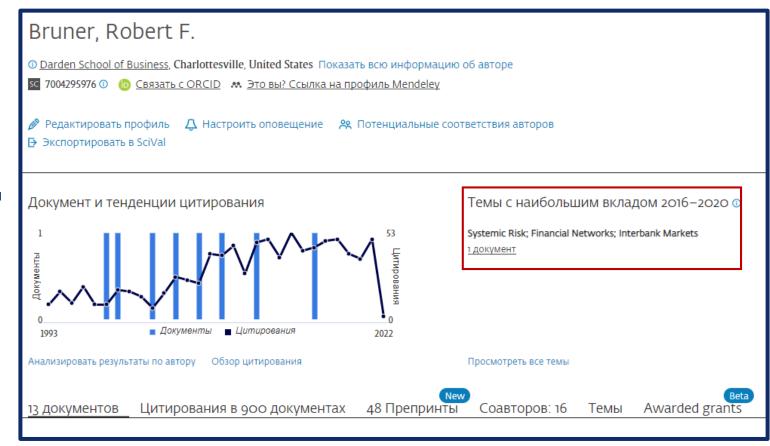
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S.A. Filin et al. / International Accounting, 2021, vol. 24, iss. 2, pp. 166-185 pISSN 2073-5081 Налоги и налогообложение eISSN 2311-9381 НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЕ В США: ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА И ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА Сергей Александрович ФИЛИН \*\*, Любовь Александровна ЧАЙКОВСКАЯ<sup>ь</sup>. Айнура Нурлановна АЙТЫМБЕТОВА ', Эльмира Елбергеновна ЖУСИПОВА d, Гульмира Куздеуалиевна ИСАЕВА\* а доктор экономических наук, профессор, доцент кафедры организационно-управленческих инноваций, Российский экономический университет имени Г.В. Плеханова (РЭУ им. Г.В. Плеханова). Москва, Российская Фелерация Filin.SA@rea.ru https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6054-6510 SPIN-код: 9576-6789 работор экономических наук, профессор, кафедра бухгалтерского учета и налогообложения. Российский экономический университет им. Г.В. Плеханова (РЭУ им. Г.В. Плеханова), Москва, Российская Федерация chaik4@yandex.ru https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1292-402X SPIN-код: 8739-3835 кандидат экономических наук, доцент, заведующая кафедрой «Финансы», Высшая школа «Управление и бизнес», Южно-Казахстанский государственный университет им. М. Ауэзова (ЮКГУ им. М. Ауэзова), Шымкент, Республика Казахстан a.ainura-81@mail.ru ORCID: orcyrctryet SPIN-кол: отсутствует <sup>d</sup> доктор философии (PhD), доцент кафедры «Финансы», Высшая школа «Управление и бизнес». Южно-Казахстанский государственный университет им. М. Ауэзова (ЮКГУ им. М. Ауззова), Шымкент, Республика Казахстан elmira\_zhusipova@mail.ru https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7363-8214 SPIN-код: отсутствует кандидат экономических наук, доцент, кафедра «Финансы». Высшая школа «Управление и бизнес» Южно-Казахстанский государственный университет им. М. Ауэзова (ЮКГУ им. М. Ауэзова), Шымкент, Республика Казахстан gulmira issaeva@mail.ru ORCID: отсутствует SPIN-код: отсутствует C.A. Филмн и др. / Международный бухгалтерский учет, 2021, т. 24, вып. 2, стр. 166–185 http://fin-izdat.ru/journal/interbuh/

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### Что нужно сделать:

6. Откроется окно, где вам будет доступно 2 опции: «обзор темы» и «документы автора».

В обзоре темы можно посмотреть репрезентативные документы, лучших авторов и анализ ключевых фраз.

| Trust Law; Fiduciary Rel   | lationship; Estate Planning; (T.31735)   |                        |
|--|--|------------------------|
| Обзор темы Докуме  | енты автора  |                        |
| Репрезентативные<br>документы<br>Лучшие авторы по этой<br>теме<br>Анализ ключевых фраз | Репрезентативные документы  Репрезентативные публикации очень тесно связаны с темой и позволят нам получить представление о центральном предмете исследования в рамках темы. Как правило, у таких публикаций много ссылок внутри темы и высокая доля содержащихся в них ссылок относится к теме. Кроме того, их относительно часто цитируют (для их возраста). |                        |
|  | Article  Massively discretionary trusts  Smith, L.  Current Legal Problems, 2017  Book Chapter   | <b>6</b><br>Цитировал  |
|  | Institutional ambiguity of regulation of possessory relations in modern Russia Inshakova, A.O., Goncharov, A.I., Sevostyanov, M.V. Contributions to Economics, 2017  | <b>19</b><br>Цитировал |
|  | Article  Trusts and financialization  Harrington, B.  Socio-Economic Review, 2017  | 13<br>Цитировал        |





итирования в 13 документах - 된 Экспорт 소 Скачать 日 Печать 🖾 Электронная почта 🖫 Сохранить в PDF 🏚 Добавить в список Еще... > there a global super-bourgeoisie? HSE fulltext ousin, B., Chauvin, S. 2021) Sociology Compass Socio-Economic Review • Открытый доступ • Том 15, Выпуск 1, Страницы 31 - 63 • 1 January 2017 ne effects of firm financialization on huma source management: How financialization Trusts and financialization Тип документа ffects the design of managerial jobs Статья • Green Open Access olombo, M.G., Guerci, M., Rovelli, P. Harrington B. Тип источника 2021) Human Resource Management Journa Журнал Сохранить всех в список авторов om Orchestra Conductor to Principal's ISSN gent: How Internal Financialization of Top 14751461 anagement Has Enabled External a Department of Business and Politics, Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark nancialization of the Firm aronian, L., Pierre, M. 10.1093/ser/mww014 13 87th percentile Просмотреть все параметры 021) Review of Political Economy Смотреть больше 🗸 Цитаты в Scopus Количество просмотров ② 🗆 росмотреть все 13 цитирующих кументов Full text options ∨ цитироваться в Scopus: Краткое описание Задать оповещение о цитировании Краткое описание This article identifies trusts as a legal structure associated with the global spread of financialization. Although Ключевые слова автора trusts originated in Medieval England, they have acquired a new significance in contemporary finance by virtue Темы SciVal of their advantages in terms of profit maximization and capital mobility. As a result, trusts have become common Связанные документы in contemporary structured finance for corporations, in addition to their traditional functions as estate planning Параметры From trustees to wealth managers and asset protection vehicles for high-net-worth individuals. This article specifies three ways in which the trust structure has facilitated the global spread of financialization: By privileging the rentier-investor within the world (2012) Inherited Wealth, Justice and Equality economy; by perpetuating a distinctively Anglo-American approach to finance internationally; and by increasing the autonomy of finance vis-à-vis the nation-state. This study shares the primarily descriptive and conceptual Going global: Professionals and the microfoundations of institutional change intent of Krippner's work on financialization, but extends it in two ways: By comparing trusts to the better-Harrington, B. known corporate form of organizing financial activity, and by showing how private capital is implicated in the (2015) Journal of Professions and financialized economy alongside corporate wealth. © 2016. Oxford University Press and the Society for the Organization Advancement of Socio-Economics. All rights reserved. Trust and Estate Planning: The Emergence of a Profession and Its Contribution to Ключевые слова автора Socioeconomic Inequality Elites; Financial services; Financialization; Wealth Harrington, B.

Socio-Economic Review, Volume 15, Issue 1, January 2017, Pages 31–63, http://proxylibrary.hse.ru/login?url=https://doi.org/10.1093/ser/mww014

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Systemic Risk; Financial Networks; Interbank Markets; (T.13598) Обзор темы Документы автора Репрезентативные документы Репрезентативные документы Лучшие авторы по этой Репрезентативные публикации очень тесно связаны с темой и позволят нам получить представление о центральном предмете Анализ ключевых фраз исследования в рамках темы. Как правило, у таких публикаций много ссылок внутри темы и высокая доля содержащихся в них ссылок относится к теме. Кроме того, их относительно часто цитируют (для их возраста) Article Открытый доступ Measuring systemic risk 469 Acharya, V.V., Pedersen, L.H., ..., Richardson, M. Цитировал Review of Financial Studies, 2017 Article Открытый доступ SRISK: A conditional capital shortfall measure of systemic risk 342 Brownlees, C., Engle, R.F. Цитировал Review of Financial Studies, 2017 Article CoVaR 716 Adrian, T., Brunnermeier, M.K. Питировал American Economic Review, 2016

#### Measuring Systemic Risk

#### Viral V. Acharya

New York University, Stern School of Business, CEPR, and NBER

#### Lasse H. Pederse

Copenhagen Business School, New York University, AQR Capital Management, and CEPR

#### Thomas Philippon

New York University, Stern School of Business, CEPR, and NBER

#### Matthew Richardso

New York University, Stern School of Business, and NBER

We present an economic model of systemic risk in which undercapitalization of the financial sector as a whole is assumed to harm the real economy, leading to a systemic risk externality. Each financial institution's contribution to systemic risk can be measured as its systemic expected shortfall (SES), that is, its propensity to be undercapitalized when the system as a whole is undercapitalized. SES increases in the institution's leverage and its magnial expected shortfall (MES), that is, its losses in the tail of the system's loss distribution. We demonstrate empirically the ability of components of SES to predict emerging systemic risk during the financial crisis of 2007–2009. (JEL GOI, GZI, GZB, DG2, HZ3)

Received December 1, 2015; editorial decision August 5, 2016 by Editor Andrew Karolyi.

Widespread failures and losses of financial institutions can impose an externality on the rest of the economy, and the global financial crisis of 2007–2009 provides ample evidence of the importance of containing this risk. However, current financial regulations, such as Basel capital requirements, are designed to limit each (or representative) institution's risk seen in isolation; they are not sufficiently focused on systemic risk even though systemic risk is

We would like to thank Rob Engle for many useful discussions. We are gradful to Christian Brownless, Prahang Farzaman, Hant Le, and Tranyu Run for excellent research assistance. We also reviewd useful comments from Tobias Adrian, Mark Carey, Matthias Drehman, Dale Gray, and Jabono Kim (discussants). Andrew Kanbyl (editor), and senimar participants at several central banks and univestities where the current paper and related systemic risk rankings at vlabstern-nyu-edu/welcomérisk have been presented. Pedersen gratefully acknowledges support from the European Research Council (Edic grant no. 31447) and the FRIC Center for Financial Frictions (grant no. DRRF102). Send correspondence to Viral Acharya, New York. University, Stems Robot of Business, 44 West als St., New York, NY (1012): telephonic (221): 998-0354.

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**Анализ лучших авторов темы позволит найти новых авторов и важные публикации.** 

Лучшие авторы по этой теме

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Smith, Lionel D. ① Université McGill, Montreal, Canada Показать всю информацию об авторе 37098179100 0 № СВязать с ORCID м Это вы? Ссылка на профиль Mendeley Редактировать профиль
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5 документов имеют общие ключевые слова с:



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Hayton D (2016) Journal of Private International Law, 12 (1), pp. 1-25. а 🖊 🛮 Показать пристатейные ссылки 🔪 Показать авторов 🗦 Re-imagining the Trust: Trusts in Civil Law Lionel Smith Па Анализировать результаты поиска Показать все краткие описания Сортировать по: Релевантность ПВСе У Экспорт Скачать Просмотреть обзор цитирования Просмотр цитирующих документов Добавить в список ••• Re-imagining Availability **Book Details** the Trust Your institution has unlimited access to this book. TITLE Trusts in Civil Law Re-imagining the Trust Read Online 59 pages remaining for copy (of 59) SUBTITLE Название документа Год Источник Цитирования 118 pages remaining for PDF ♣ Download Book Trusts in Civil Law Get all pages, require free third-party software, Check print/chapter download (of 118) EDITOR Re-imagining the trust trusts in civil law ( Book) out this book for up to 21 days. 2012 Re-Imagining the Trust Trusts in Lionel Smith Civil Law Download PDF Chapter Read Online C. 1-284 PUBLISHER. Get up to 118 pages, use any PDF software, does not Cambridge University Press ♣ Download Book Просмотр краткого описания > HSP full text | View at Publisher PRINT PUB DATE 2012-03-01 Add to Bookshelf FROOK PUR DATE 2 Recognition of common law trusts in civil law jurisdictions under the hague Although the trust is generally seen as a creation of the common law tradition, modern civilian systems are Graziadei, 2012 Re-Imagining the Trust Trusts in trusts convention with particular regard to the italian experience ( Book Civil Law Share Link to Book increasingly interested in incorporating the trust institution. This collection of essays explores multiple civilian (2) > Show more experiences with the trust. The reform of Quebec's trust institution attracted worldwide attention in 1994. Cite Book (1) > Show more Просмотр краткого описания У ISE full text View at Publisher Связанные документы (1) > Table of Contents (1) > Resulting trusts in the conflict of laws: an Australian perspective Forrester, 2021 Journal of Private International Download PDF Read Online Cover (1) > no Intro-Intro: 2 pages 17(2), C. 193-223 RE-IMAGINING THE TRUST: Trusts in Civil Law Download PDF Read Online Просмотр краткого описания У HSE fulltext View at Publisher pp i-ii; 2 pages (5) > Title Download PDF Read Online 4 Stateless trusts ( Book Chapter) Smith, L. 2011 The Worlds of the Trust pp iii-iii; 1 page

Reflections on The Hague Trusts Convention after 30 years

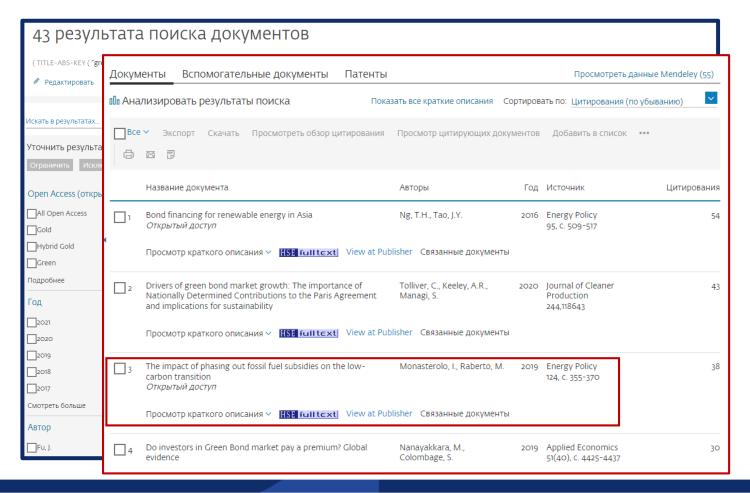


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#### Ключевые слова:

фондовый рынок, «зеленые облигации», «зеленое финансирование», экологические проекты

capital market, «green bonds», «green financing», environmental projects





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Energy Policy 124 (2019) 355-370

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### **Energy Policy**

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#### The impact of phasing out fossil fuel subsidies on the low-carbon transition



Irene Monasterolo<sup>a, a</sup>, Marco Raberto

Vienna University of Economics on Business WII Austri

#### ARTICLE INFO

Renewable energy Green energy policies Green bonds Stock-Flow Consistency

There is growing consensus on the fact that fossil fuel subsidies provided by governments in high-income countries represent a misalignment on emissions' reduction with the global climate agenda. In addition, a discussion emerged on the negative socio-economic and environmental externalities associated with fossil fuel subsidies. Nevertheless, pathways for phasing out fossil fuel subsidies in high income countries and their implications on the low-carbon transition have not yet been assessed. With the aim to narrow this knowledge gap, we extend the EIRIN Stock-Flow Consistent behavioral model to study the implications on sustainable development of the gradual phasing out of fossil fuels subsidies, whose revenues could be used by the government to subsidize energy investments in green capital (e.g. solar panels), either via fiscal policies or green bonds. We assess the effects on green growth, employment, credit and bonds market, as well as the distributive effects across heterogeneous households and sectors. A smooth phasing out of fossil fuels subsidies contributes to improve macroeconomic performance, to decrease inequality and helps the government to find fiscal space to support stable renewable energy policies. Renewable energy subsidies contribute to foster the low-carbon transition but could imply distributive effects, depending on the way in which they are implemented.

The UNFCCC COP21 climate conference in Paris reached the remarkable "Paris Agreement" aimed to limit global temperature increase "well below 2 'C above pre-industrial levels" (UNFCCC 2015). Complying with the Paris Agreement requires the introduction of climate and energy policies to decrease emissions concentration in the atmosphere and reach zero net Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions before the end of the century (Fay et al., 2015; IPCC, 2014). This implies that circa 3/4 of proven reserves of coal, oil, and natural gas should be left in the ground (McGlade and Ekins, 2014). Unburnable fossil fuels' reserves (Leaton, 2012) could induce losses for the companies who own them, who transform them in energy and who use them for their final goods production, as well as for investors who are exposed to such companies. This concept is known as carbon stranded assets (Caldecott and McDaniels, 2014), Global GDP losses from carbon stranded assets have been estimated between USD 1-4 trillion (tn), a loss comparable to that of the last financial crisis (Marques et al., 2018). Given the considerable exposure of investors' portfolios to carbon-intensive sectors, and the deep interconnectedness of financial actors, destabilizing effects on the financial system could emerge (Battiston et al., 2017).

Despite this evidence, governments continue to heavily subsidize

fossil fuels (Bast et al., 2015), also in the European Union (EU, Gençsü and Zerzawy, 2017). This is a main source of policy inconsistency with the global climate goals, with important negative socio-economic and environmental effects (Gerasimchuk et al., 2017), In order to inform policy-makers on potential pathways of energy subsidies' reforms and on their overall implications, improvements on state of the art modelling are needed. Indeed, traditional economic models used to assess the economic impact of energy and climate policies have several limitations to analyze complex systems characterized by heterogeneous agents, non-linearity feedback loops. Understating such elements could influence models outcomes in a crucial way, leading to a false sense of control.

With the aim to provide policy-makers relevant information on the economic, financial and distributive effects of phasing out fossil fuels subsidies in high-income countries, we enrich the EIRIN Stock-Flow Consistent (SFC) behavioral model (Monasterolo and Raberto, 2018) with an energy sector and an energy market. EIRIN is shaped on a highincome country of the EU, which signed the Paris Agreement, is committed to the EU2030 targets and has a high level of energy dependency.

With EIRIN, we compare scenarios characterized by a gradual phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies with scenarios characterized by the gradual phasing in of green energy policies, financed by the government

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1 We can take Italy as an example. Italy's energy dependency rate was 77.5% in 2016 (Eurostat), and more than a third of energy import is represented by natural

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Distributive effects; Fossil fuel subsidies; Green bonds; Green energy policies; Renewab

#### Engineering controlled terms

Carbon; Economics; Energy policy; Environmental protection; Investments; Public policy;

#### Engineering uncontrolled terms

Behavioral model; Distributive effects; Energy investments; Fiscal policies; Low-carbon tra Renewable energies; Renewable energy policy; Stock flows

alternative energy; carbon; energy policy; fossil fuel; macroeconomics; subsidy system

Engineering main heading



#### Ключевые слова:

криптовалюты, цифровые валюты, цифровые активы, цифровые валюты, виртуальные активы, виртуальное имущество

розничные инвесторы, защита прав розничных инвесторов, профессиональные участники рынка ценных бумаг, договор о брокерском обслуживании, депозитарный договор, потребитель финансовых услуг, потребители финансовых услуг

правовое регулирование, рынок ценных бумаг, категоризация инвесторов, неквалифицированный инвестор, брокерская деятельность, брокерский договор (legal regulation, securities market, categorization of investors, unqualified investor, brokerage, brokerage agreement)

слияние, поглощение, консолидация, «рынок слияний и поглощений», присоединение, виды слияний (merger, acquisition, consolidation, merger and acquisition marke, accession, types of mergers)

субсидиарная ответственность, контролирующие лица, личный закон, офшорная компания, траст, бенефициарный владелец, должник, банкротство, бремя доказывания, контролируемые иностранные компании, офшорные юрисдикции (subsidiary liability, controlling persons, personal law, offshore company, trust, beneficiary owner, debtor, bankruptcy, burden of proof, controlled foreign companies, offshore jurisdictions)



## **Oxford Reference**

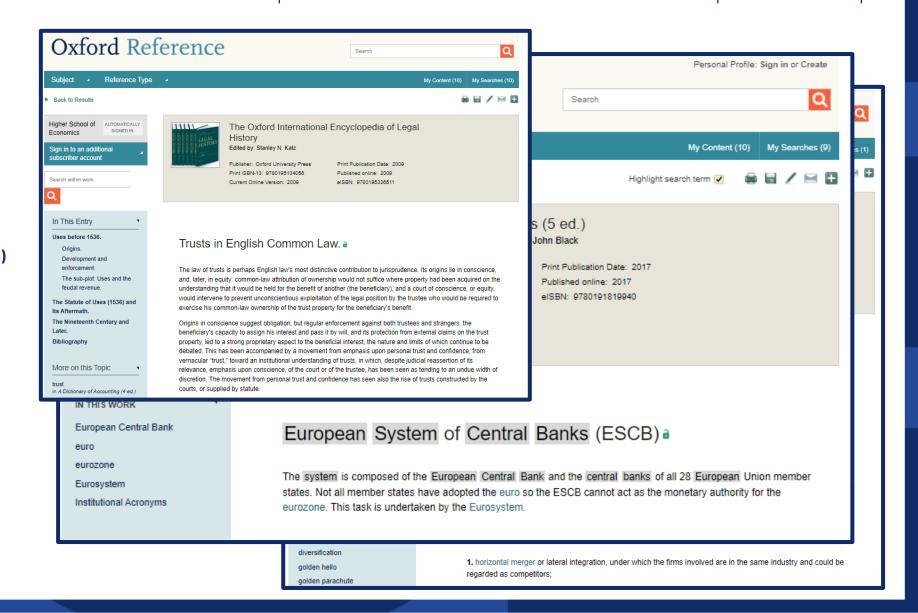
**M&A (mergers & acquisitions)** 

preference stock

limited liability

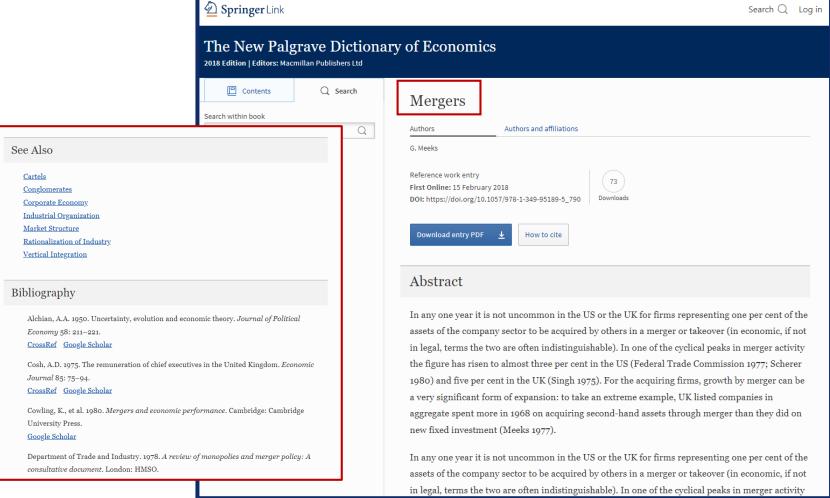
**European System of Central Banks (ESCB)** 

**Trusts in English Common Law** 



## The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics

mergers



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The Interplay of IPO and M&A Markets: The Many Ways That One Affects the Other

**ICO** (initial coin offerings)

Huang, W., Meoli, M., & Vismara, S. (2020). The geography of initial coinofferings. Small Business Economics 55, 77-102

Masiak, C., Block, J. H., Masiak, T., Neuenkirch, M., & Pielen, K. N. (2020). Initial coin offerings (ICOs): Market cycles and relationship with bitcoin and ether. Small Business Economics 55, 1113–1130.



Users of cryptocurrencies also include investors in so-called initial coinofferings (ICOs) and, more recently, security token offerings (STO). At the peak of the blockchain hype in the years 2016–2018, ICOs have been conducted as new vehicles for venture financing in the BC industry (Fisch, 2019; Huang et al., 2020; Masiak et al., 2020) but have been increasingly discontinued after 2018 due to a number of fraudulent schemes and regulatory problems. In short, ICOs can be described as venture-capital-raising events where blockchain-based tokens are issued and sold to a crowd of investors. These tokens have a certain value in the startup's



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Huang, W., Meoli, M., & Vismara, S. (2020). The geography of initial coinofferings. Small Business Economics 55, 77-102

Masiak, C., Block, J. H., Masiak, T., Neuenkirch, M., & Pielen, K. N. (2020). Initial coin offerings (ICOs): Market cycles and relationship with bitcoin and ether. Small Business Economics 55, 1113–1130.

Small Bus Econ (2020) 55:77-102 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11187-019-00135-y



#### The geography of initial coin offerings

Winifred Huang · Michele Meoli · Silvio Vismara @

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Abstract Initial coin offerings (ICOs) are a rapidly growing phenomenon wherein entrepreneurial ventures raise funds for the development of blockchain-based businesses. Although they have recently sprouted up all over the world, raising millions of dollars for earlystage firms, few empirical studies are available to help understand the emergence of ICOs across countries. Based on the population of 915 ICOs issued in 187 countries between January 2017 and March 2018, our study reveals that ICOs take place more frequently in countries with developed financial systems, public equity markets, and advanced digital technologies. The availability of investment-based crowdfunding platforms is also positively associated with the emergence of ICOs, while debt and private equity markets do not provide similar effects. Countries with ICO-friendly regulations have more ICOs, whereas tax regimes are not clearly related to ICOs.

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S. Vismara (☑) University of Ghent, Ghent, Belgium e-mail: silvio.vismara@unibg.it Keywords Initial coin offerings · ICOs · Entrepreneurial finance · Crowdfunding · Geography

JEL classification M13 · M15 · G32 · K22 · O57 · L26

#### 1 Introduction

With the continuous increase in the popularity of cryptocurrencies, a new opportunity to use them as a way to raise funds and finance new projects has risen through initial coin offerings (ICOs). We define an ICO as a decentralized method of financing, whereby a firm calls for funding by issuing coins to online investors. Coins (or tokens) are digital medium of value exchange based on the blockchain, which can operate independently and can be traded between investors. <sup>1</sup> The two main premises of ICOs are therefore that (1) the company can create a digital coin, which can be then offered for sale to the public through an initial offering and (2) these coins

<sup>1</sup> ICOs and cryptocurrencies are only one of the many applications of blockchain nethonology, which is expected to have economically significant uses in virtually every industry (Böhrne et al. 2015; Davidson et al. 2015; Blockchain in a devorability bas complete control of the plockchain network enables the development of a non-refutable and unbreakable record of data, which is a fundamental feature in many markets. Blockchain can revolutionize organizations (e.g., supply chain management) as well as markets, with applications such as cryptocurrencies, records of womenship of intellectual property, or smart contracts. This is not limited to goods or currencies, as a blockchain-based system can redesign the treatment of personal data, with strong impacts on sections as healthcare or oflucation.



Small Bus Econ (2020) 55:1113-1130 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11187-019-00176-3



### Initial coin offerings (ICOs): market cycles and relationship with bitcoin and ether

Christian Masiak • Joern H. Block • Tobias Masiak • Matthias Neuenkirch • Katja N. Pielen

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Abstract We apply a vector autoregression (VAR) model to investigate the market cycles of Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs) as well as their relationships with bitcoin and ether. Our sample covers 104 weekly observations between Jnaunay 2017 and December 2018. Our results show that ICO market cycles exist and that shocks to the growth rates of ICO volumes are persitent. In addition, shocks in cryptocurrency returns have

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a substantial and positive effect on ICO volumes. In contrast, the volatility of cryptocurrency returns does not significantly affect ICO volumes. Our results are robust to using (i) the number of successfully completed ICO campaigns instead of ICO volumes and (ii) ICO data from a different data source. Our study has implications for financial practice, in particular for cryptocurrency investors and entrepreneurial firms conducting ICOs.

Keywords Initial coin offering (ICO) · Blockchain · Cryptocurrency · Distributed ledger technology · Entrepreneurial finance · Bitcoin · Ether · Vector autoregression (VAR) model

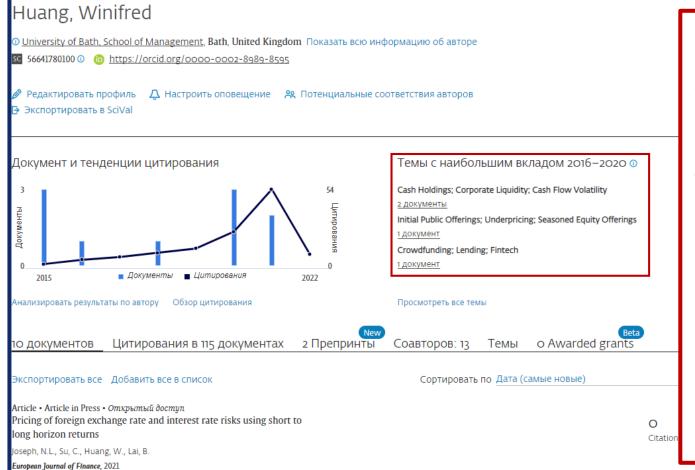
JEL classifications G11 · E22 · O16 · L26

#### 1 Introduction

Cryptocurrencies are digital currencies that rely on a distributed ledger technology (DLT) (Fisch 2019). They emerged with the invention of bitcoin in 2008. Cryptocurrencies, such as bitcoin or ether, have recently gained momentum, and a hype has emerged around them. The market capitalization of cryptocurrencies has skyrocketed, and public awareness has grown considerably. Bitcoin prices reached a peak of approximately US\$19,361 per bitcoin in December 2017. This hype, together with the diffusion of DLT, has promoted Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs) as a new financing instrument for entrepreneurial firms (Adhami et al. 2018; Amsden and



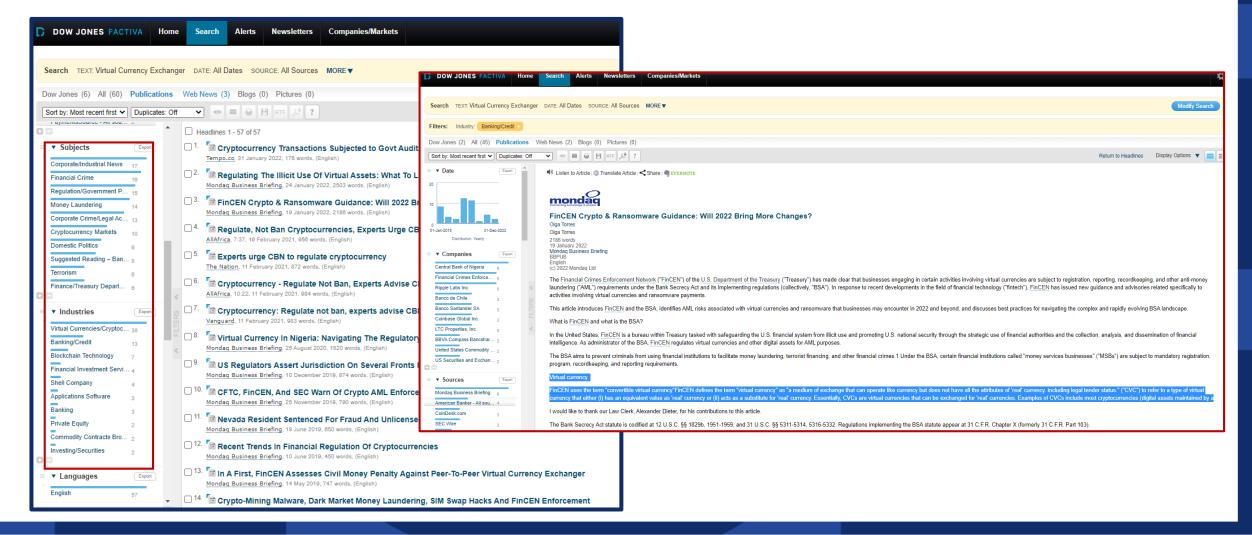
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| Название   | Документы  |
|--|--|
| Sun, Li  | 5  |
| Tran, Quoc Trung   | 5  |
| La Rocca, Maurizio  Jebran, Khalil  Iona, Alfonsina  Анализ ключевых фраз  Просмотреть как облако сло  | 4  |
| La Rocca, Maurizio  Jebran, Khalil  Iona, Alfonsina  Aнализ ключевых фраз  Просмотреть как облако слю  Institutional Ownership Family Firms Investment Opportunities  Corruption Liquidity Management Decision Retail  Shareholders Information Asymmetry Marginal Value Emerging Markets  Product Market Competition Free Cash Flow China Emerging Economies  Working Capital Vietnam  October Asserts  Corporate Liquidity Motives Boards Excess Earnings Quality  Asserts   | 4  |
| Iona, Alfonsina  | 3  |
| Institutional Ownership Corruption Liquidity Management Divid Divid Marginal Value Free Cash Flow China Corporate Liquidity Mortives Corporate Cash (planet) Financial Management Listed Companies Multinational Corporations Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Speed of Adiustic State Corporations Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Speed of Adiustic State Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Speed of Adiustic State Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Stock Returns Speed of Adiustic State Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Motive Financial Frictions Recession Chief Executive Officer Corporations Cash Flow Volatility Precautionary Financial Frictions Recess | Decision Retail  Debt Managerial Entrenchment  Progring Markets Economic Policy Uncertainty  Deat Managerial Entrenchment  Director  Shards Excess Earnings Quality  Shards Financial Constraints  Financial Crisis Cash Managerial Ability  Diversified Firms  Pakistan Indonesian  Governance  Financial Stock Exchange  Liquid Nasets  Determinant Financial Statement  The Governance Agency Costs  Property Rights Policy  Real Estate Investment Trusts  Determinant Financial Statement  The Governance Agency Costs  Property Rights Policy  The Company Value  The Company Value  Financial Constraints  Financial Crisis Cash Managerial Entrency  Financial Constraints  Financial Crisis  Financial Crisis  Financial Crisis  Financial Statement  Financial Statement  Estate Investment Trusts  Diversification  Diversification  Diversification  Financial Statement  Betained Earnings  Diversification  Diversification  Diversification  Financial Crisis  Financial Crisis  Financial Crisis  Financial Crisis  Financial Crisis  Financial Constraints  Financial Crisis  Financial Constraints  Financial Crisis  Financial Cris |

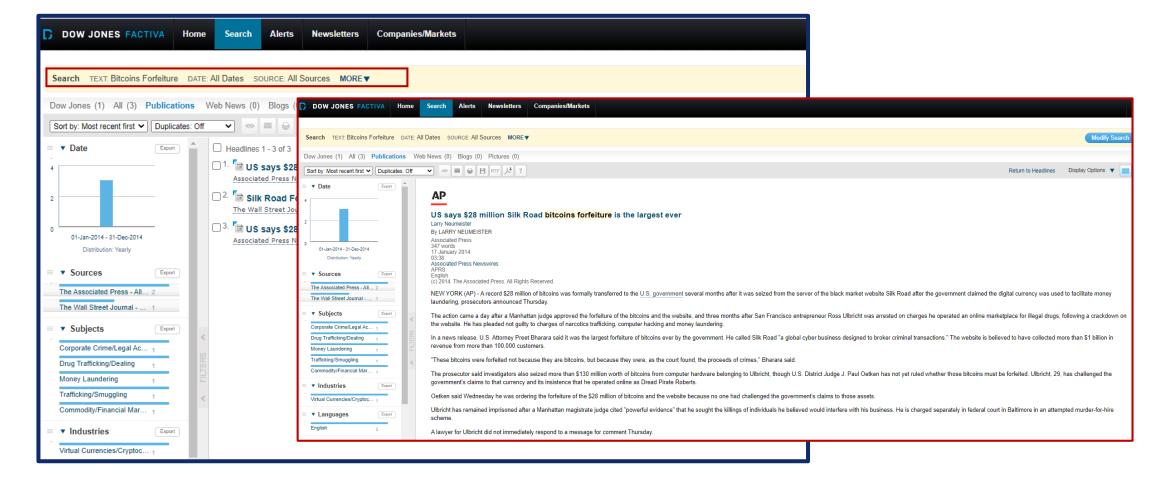
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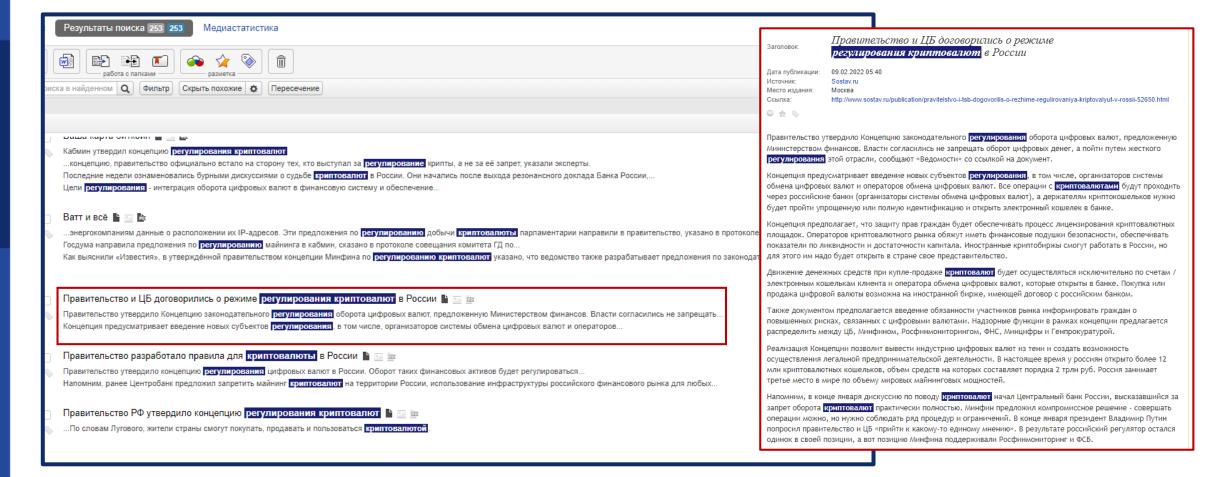




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### ПОСТПАНДЕМИИНЫИ ПЕРИОДЫ

В статье анализируются особенности защиты прав потребителей в услови Автором выявлены основные направления и тенденции реформирования законодательства о защите прав потребителей применительно к отраслям коронавирусной инфекции.

### РОЗНИЧНЫЙ ИНВЕСТОР НА РЫНКЕ ЦЕННЫХ БУМ*І* БРОКЕРОМ

В последние годы на российский рынок ценных бумаг вышел массовый ронизкий уровень финансовой и правовой грамотности населения, законод саморегулируемые организации активно меняют регулирование, внедряк направленные на обеспечение защиты прав розничных инвесторов.

### РАСШИРЕНИЕ ПРЕДМЕТА ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ПРАВА АСПЕКТ

Вот уже несколько лет я пытаюсь реализовывать модель, которую для себ и при которой из нескольких публикаций в Интернете создается научная с

ТЕМА НОМЕРА: Защита прав потребителей





АНТОН СЕРГЕЕВИ

профессор, заместитель директора Высшей школы юриспруденции Национального исследовательского университета «Высшая школа экономики», кандидат юридических наук

### РОЗНИЧНЫЙ ИНВЕСТОР НА РЫНКЕ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ: ДОГОВОР С БРОКЕРОМ

В последние годы на российский рынок ценных бумаг вышел массовый розничный инвестор. Учитывая низкий уровень финансовой и правовой грамотности населения, законодатель, регулятор и саморегулируемые организации активно меняют регулирование, внедряют различные механизмы, направленные на обеспечение защиты прав розничных инвесторов. Группой исследователей был проведен анализ договорных отношений между профессиональными участниками рынка ценных бумаг и их клиентами физическими лицами (розничными инвесторами). В статье представлены некоторые результаты этого исследования и высказаны предложения по формированию дополнительных механизмов защиты слабой стороны в таких договорах.

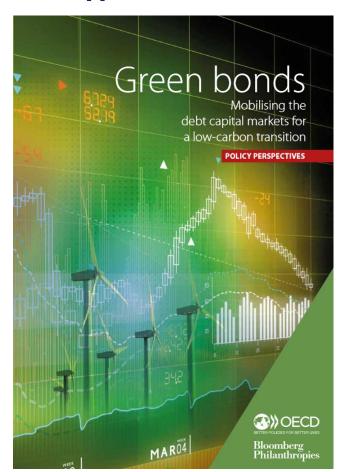
Ключевые слова: розинчные невестроь, защита прав розинчных инвестров, профессиональные учествием рыемы деньы бумаг, договор о бромерском обстуживании, делозигарный договор, потребитель финансовых услуг, договорная диспропорция, процессуальная диспропорция, информациенная диспропорции, слабая сторона договора, раскрытие информации на рынке ценью бумаг, мыссения, потребители фенансовых услуг на рынке ценью бумаг, мыссения потребители фенансовых услуг на пределаться в потребители фенансовых услуг на пределаться в потребители фенансовых услуг на пределаться в пределаться в пределаться в потребители фенансовых услуг на пределаться в пределат

#### 1. Введение

Длительное время на российском рынке ценных бумаг было мало инвесторов — физических лиц. Граждане предпочитали размещать свои сбережения на банковских вкладах, избегая сложностей и рисков фондового рынка.



## База данных OECD



**Green bonds** 

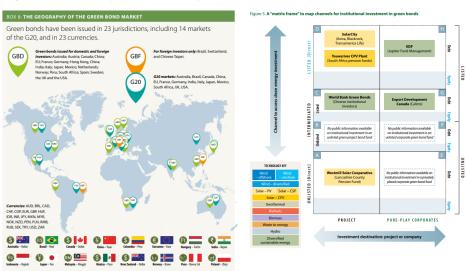
Table 1: Advantages and disadvantages of green bonds as cited by investors and issuers

| Table 1: Advantages and disadvantages of green bonds as cited by investors and issuers  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| FOR INVE  | STORS  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advantages  | Disadvantages  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commonly cited  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Investors can balance risk-adjusted financial returns with<br/>environmental benefits</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Small and nascent (and potentially less liquid) market, smal<br/>bond sizes</li> </ul>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Satisfies Environment, Social an Governance (ESG) requirements<br/>and green investment mandates</li> </ul>  | Lack of unified standards can raise confusion and possibility<br>for reputational risk if green integrity of bond questioned   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Improved risk assessment in an otherwise opaque fixed income<br/>market through use of proceeds reporting</li> </ul>   | Limited scope for legal enforcement of green integrity     Lack of standardisation can lead to complexities in research  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Potential use pure-play, project and ABS to actively hedge<br/>against climate policy risks in a portfolio that includes emissions-<br/>intensive assets</li> </ul>  | and a need for extra due diligence that may not always be fulfilled  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Recognised by UNFCCC as non-state actor "climate action"</li> </ul>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Infrequent  | tly cited  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Engagement and private dialogue with issuers on ESG topics<br/>related to green bond issuance results in information that<br/>enhances credit analysis, through more comprehensive credit<br/>profiles of borrowers (BlackRock, 2015)</li> </ul>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Added transparency of proceeds use and reporting<br/>requirements provides informational advantage otherwise<br/>unavailable (on spending efficiency, project details and updates,<br/>impact performance) which gives green bond investors a<br/>significant information advantage (Nikko, 2014)</li> </ul> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Tracking of proceeds use and reporting leads to improved internal<br/>governance structures and a positive feedback loop which<br/>improves the overall credit quality of the issuer (Nikko, 2014)</li> </ul>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FOR ISS   | UERS   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advantages  | Disadvantages  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common  | ly cited   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demonstrating and implementing issuer's approach to ESG issues     Strong investor demand can lead to oversubscription and potential to increase issuance size  | Up front and ongoing transaction costs from labelling and<br>associated administrative, certification, reporting, verification<br>and monitoring requirements (cost estimates vary)     Reputational risk if a bond's green credentials are challenged |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Improving diversification of bond issuer investor base,<br/>potentially reducing exposure to bond demand fluctuations</li> </ul>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Evidence of more "buy and hold" investors for green bonds<br/>which can lead to lower bond volatility in secondary market</li> </ul>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Reputational benefits (e.g. marketing can highlight issuer's<br/>green credentials and support for green investment)</li> </ul>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Articulation and enhanced credibility of sustainability strategy<br/>("money where your mouth is")</li> </ul>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Access to "economies of scale" as majority of issuance costs are<br/>in setting up the processes</li> </ul>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Infrequent  | tly cited  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Tracking of proceeds use and reporting leads to improved<br/>internal governance structures, communication and knowledge<br/>sharing between project side and treasury side of business<br/>(Nikko, 2014)</li> </ul>   | Investors may seek penalties for a "green default" whereby<br>a bond is paid in full but issuer breaks agreed green clauses<br>(KPMG, 2014)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 2: Annual investment needs for renewable energy, energy efficiency and low-emission vehicles in a 2DS (2015-2035, 2012 USD)

|  | 2015-2020 | 2021-2025 | 2026-2030 | 2031-2035 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 4 markets (China, EU, Japan & US)          | 573 bn    | 1 315 bn  | 1 264 bn  | 2 262 bn  |
| World                                      | 839 bn    | 2 230 bn  | 2 404 bn  | 4 340 bn  |
| Share of 4 markets out of world investment | 68%       | 59%       | 53%       | 52%       |

Note: Figures are annualised over the five year periods Source: OECD analysis based on IEA (2014, 2012)





## База данных OECD



#### BASIC STATISTICS OF ITALY, 2019<sup>1</sup> Numbers in parentheses refer to the OECD average)<sup>2</sup>

| Paradation (million)   |            | LE AND E                                | ELECTORAL CYCLE  | 202.9 | /20 41    |
|--|------------|---|--|-------|-----------|
| Population (million)   | 60.3       | (47.0)                                  | Population density per km² (2018)                      |       | (38.1)    |
| Under 15 (%)   | 13.2       | (17.9)                                  | Life expectancy at birth (years, 2018)                 | 83.3  | (80.1     |
| Over 65 (%)  | 23.0       | (17.1)                                  | Men (2018)   | 81.2  | (77.5)    |
| International migrant stock (% of population)                                | 10.4       | (13.2)                                  | Women (2018)   | 85.6  | (82.8)    |
| Latest 5-year average growth (%)   | -0.2       | (0.6)                                   | Latest general election                                | Ma    | arch-2018 |
|  |            | ECON                                    |  |       |           |
| Gross domestic product (GDP)   |            |   | Value added shares (%)                                 |       |           |
| In current prices (billion USD)  | 2 004.7    |   | Agriculture, forestry and fishing                      | 2.1   | (2.7      |
| In current prices (billion EUR)  | 1 790.7    |   | Industry including construction                        | 23.9  | (26.6)    |
| Latest 5-year average real growth (%)  | 1.0        | (2.2)                                   | Services   | 74.0  | (70.8)    |
| Per capita (000 USD PPP)   | 44.4       | (47.6)                                  |  |       |           |
|  | GEN        | Per cent of                             | VERNMENT<br>of GDP                                     |       |           |
| Expenditure  | 48.6       | (40.6)                                  | Gross financial debt (OECD: 2018)                      | 156.1 | (107.6)   |
| Revenue  | 47.1       | (37.5)                                  | Net financial debt (OECD: 2018)                        | 126.7 | (67.9)    |
|  | EX.        | TERNAL A                                | CCOUNTS  |       |           |
| Exchange rate (EUR per USD)  | 0.89       |   | Main exports (% of total merchandise exports)          |       |           |
| PPP exchange rate (USA = 1)  | 0.67       |   | Machinery and transport equipment                      | 33.4  |           |
| In per cent of GDP   | 0.01       |   | Miscellaneous manufactured articles                    | 19.1  |           |
| Exports of goods and services  | 31.8       | (53.6)                                  | Manufactured goods                                     | 16.8  |           |
| Imports of goods and services  | 28.4       | (50.1)                                  | Main imports (% of total merchandise imports)          |       |           |
| Current account balance  | 3.3        | (0.3)                                   | Machinery and transport equipment                      | 28.1  |           |
| Net international investment position  | -1.7       | (4.4)                                   | Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.                 | 16.5  |           |
|  |            |   | Manufactured goods                                     | 14.9  |           |
| L  | ABOUR MARI | KET. SKIL                               | LS AND INNOVATION                                      |       |           |
|  |            | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | Unemployment rate, Labour Force Survey (aged 15        |       |           |
| Employment rate (aged 15 and over, %)  | 44.9       | (57.5)                                  | and over, %)   | 10.0  | (5.4)     |
| Men  | 53.8       | (65.6)                                  | Youth (aged 15-24, %)                                  | 29.2  | (11.8)    |
| Women  | 36.7       | (49.9)                                  | Long-term unemployed (1 year and over, %)              | 5.6   | (1.4)     |
| Participation rate (aged 15 and over, %)                                     | 49.9       | (61.1)                                  | Tertiary educational attainment (aged 25-64, %)        | 19.6  | (38.0)    |
| Average hours worked per year  | 1,718      | (1,726)                                 | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP,<br>2018)  | 1.4   | (2.6)     |
|  |            | ENVIRON                                 | IMENT  |       |           |
| Total primary energy supply per capita (toe)                                 | 2.4        | (3.9)                                   | CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per capita (tonnes) | 5.0   | (8.3)     |
| Renewables (%)   | 18.2       | (10.8)                                  | Water abstractions per capita (1 000 m³, 1998)         | 0.7   |           |
| Exposure to air pollution (more than 10 µg/m³ of<br>PM 2.5, % of population) | 91.4       | (61.7)                                  | Municipal waste per capita (tonnes)                    | 0.5   | (0.5)     |
| PWI 2.5, % of population)  | 91.4       | SOCIE                                   |  | 0.5   | (0.5)     |
| Income inequality (Gini coefficient, 2017, OECD:                             |            | 3001                                    | :11  |       |           |
| 2016)  | 0.334      | (0.315)                                 | Education outcomes (PISA score, 2018)                  |       |           |
| Relative poverty rate (%, 2017, OECD: 2016)                                  | 13.9       | (11.7)                                  | Reading  | 476   | (487      |
| Median disposable household income (000 USD PPP, 2017, OECD: 2016)           | 24.2       | (22.8)                                  | Mathematics  | 487   | (489)     |
| Public and private spending (% of GDP)                                       | 27.2       | (22.0)                                  | Science  | 468   | (489)     |
| Health care  | 8.7        | (8.8)                                   | Share of women in parliament (%)                       | 35.7  | (30.7)    |
|  | 16.4       | 4,                                      |  | 0.3   | _         |
| Pensions (2017)  |            | (8.6)                                   | Net official development assistance (% of GNI, 2017)   | 0.3   | (0.4)     |
| Education (% of GNI, 2018)   | 3.7        | (4.5)                                   |  |       |           |



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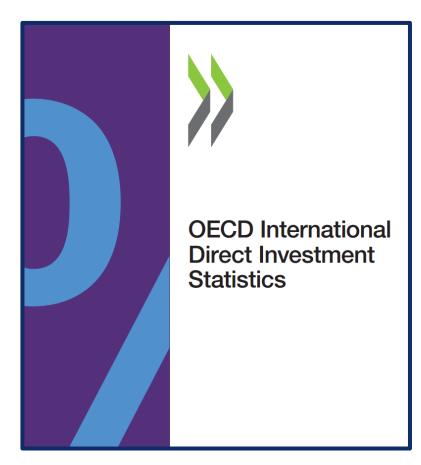




2. Where the OECD aggregate is not provided in the source database, a simple OECD average of latest available data is calculated where data exist for at least 80% of member countries. Source: Calculations based on data extracted from databases of the following organisations: OECD, International Energy Agency, International Labour Organisation, International Monetary Fund, United Nations, World Bank.



## База данных OECD



**OECD International Direct Investment Statistics 2020** 

### GREECE

#### Table 1. Foreign direct investment flows by country

Million US dollars

Netherlands New Zealand Norway Poland Portugal Slovak Republic

Switzerland

Croatia Cyprus Malta

Turkey United Kingdom

Tunisia
Other African countries
Nigeria
South Africa
AMERICA
Northern America
Central America and Caribbean
Bahamas
Bermuda

Cayman Islands Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua

|                |         |         | Inward  |         |         |         |          | Outward |       |       |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
|                | 2015    | 2016    | 2017    | 2018    | 2019    | 2015    | 2016     | 2017    | 2018  | 2019  |
| WORLD          | 1 267.8 | 2 762.4 | 3 477.4 | 3 970.8 | 5 019.2 | 1 577.9 | -1 665.4 | 168.0   | 476.6 | 641.6 |
| OECD COUNTRIES | 1 003.5 | 1 925.6 | 2 864.7 | 2 371.6 | 3 409.7 | 537.6   | -2 404.6 | 302.6   | 86.2  | -73.6 |
| Australia      | 2.6     | 5.4     | 7.9     | 16.3    | 18.6    | 0.9     | -0.2     | -0.3    | -2.0  | -0.7  |
| Austria        | -30.2   | 7.3     | -1.7    | 2.5     | 56.1    | 3.4     | -7.2     | -7.2    | -2.3  | -2.3  |
| Belgium        | 15.0    | -18.1   | 37.0    | 163.0   | 38.4    | 1.2     | -1.0     | -0.6    | -0.3  | 2.9   |
| Canada         | 710.9   | 205.6   | 183.8   | 176.7   | 246.1   | 0.0     | 0.0      | -0.1    | 0.1   | 0.0   |
| Chile          |         | -       |         | -       | 0.1     | -       |          | -       |       |       |
| Czech Republic | -5.3    | 6.5     | 5.2     | 18.6    | 4.4     | -7.1    | -6.9     | -7.7    | -7.1  | 1.0   |
| Denmark        | 4.9     | -3.8    | -3.1    | -18.1   | 1.6     | 0.1     | -        | -1.0    | -1.9  | -1.6  |
| Estonia        | 0.1     | 0.6     | 0.6     | 0.6     | 2.1     | -       | -        | -       | -     |       |
| Finland        | 0.2     | -2.1    | 4.8     | -15.1   | 7.2     |         | -        | -0.6    | -0.7  | -0.6  |
| France         | -130.6  | 144.2   | -46.2   | -28.9   | 154.0   | -0.2    | -3.0     | 8.2     | -10.9 | 6.4   |
| Germany        | 123.6   | 242.3   | 715.4   | 541.6   | 509.0   | 7.8     | 12.4     | 12.5    | 5.1   | 2.2   |
| Greece         |         | -       |         | -       | -       | -       | -        | -       |       |       |

#### SWITZERLAND

#### Table 3. Foreign direct investment income by country (cont.)

Million US dollars

810.7 0.0

63.5 1 990.1

4.6

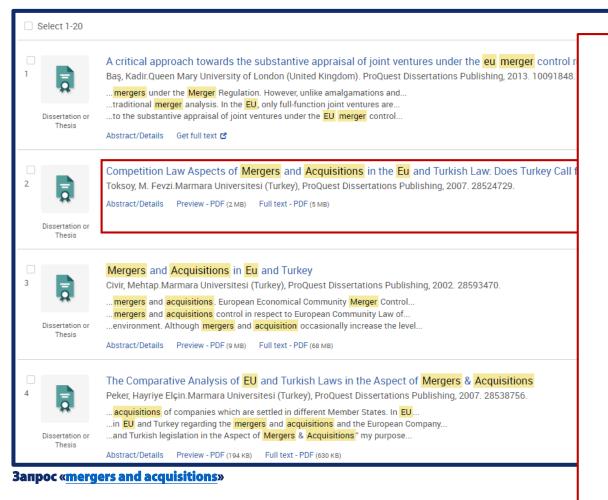
106.3

|                                      | Inward   |          |          |           |          | Outward  |          |          |          |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                                      | 2015     | 2016     | 2017     | 2018      | 2019     | 2015     | 2016     | 2017     | 2018     | 2019     |
| ASIA                                 | 0        | C        | 6        | 6         | 6        | 17 220.6 | 15 965.0 | 16 955.1 | 19 617.7 | 19 938.8 |
| Near and Middle East                 | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | 3 999.0  | 3 121.3  | 2 687.5  | 1 228.6  | -2 433.4 |
| Gulf Arabian countries               | C        | C        | C        | c         | C        | _ C      | C        | C        | C        | 0        |
| Kuwait                               | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | _ C      | C        | C        | C        | 0        |
| Qatar                                | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | 10.9     | 10.6     | 14.7     | 18.6     | 17.5     |
| Saudi Arabia                         | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | -6.1     | 101.3    | 90.4     | 33.1     | 26.6     |
| United Arab Emirates                 | C        | C        | C        | _ C       | C        | 3 532.5  | 2 674.8  | 2 124.3  | 838.8    | -2 944.3 |
| Other Near and Middle East           | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | C        | C        | C        | C        | (        |
| Jordan                               | C        | C        | C        | _ C       | C        | 42.6     | 43.4     | 46.9     | 44.7     | 23.1     |
| Other Asian countries                | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | 13 221.6 | 12 843.6 | 14 267.6 | 18 389.2 | 22 372.2 |
| China                                | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | 2 555.4  | 2 327.0  | 2 385.2  | 3 490.4  | 2 720.7  |
| Hong Kong, China                     | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | 2 259.5  | 1 052.8  | 1 935.9  | 2 104.0  | 1 890.0  |
| India                                | C        | C        | C        | _ C       | C        | 289.6    | 359.5    | 778.1    | 694.9    | 539.2    |
| Indonesia                            | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | 103.1    | 193.8    | 215.5    | 194.2    | 217.1    |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of            |          |          |          | _         |          | _ C      | C        | C        | C        |          |
| Malaysia                             | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | 439.1    | 435.2    | -33.2    | 699.7    | 626.5    |
| Philippines                          | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | 432.8    | 499.4    | 498.7    | 522.8    | 463.9    |
| Singapore                            | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | 3 750.8  | 4 407.2  | 4 868.5  | 7 411.6  | 11 998.8 |
| Chinese Taipei                       | C        | C        | C        | _ C       | C        | 478.1    | 423.6    | 463.3    | 451.5    | 396.4    |
| Thailand                             | C        | C        | C        | C         | C        | 477.1    | 449.5    | 536.9    | 464.9    | 504.5    |
| Viet Nam                             | C        | C        | C        | C         | С        | 120.5    | 166.0    | 174.2    | 198.1    | 197.0    |
| AUSTRALIA, OCEANIA AND POLAR REGIONS | 0        | 6        | 6        | 6         | 0        | -759.9   | 631.9    | 814.0    | 934.9    | 1 419.3  |
| WORLD unallocated and confidential   | 323.5    | -54.0    | 393.7    | 1 064.6   | -59.5    | 0.1      | 0.0      | 0.1      | 0.0      | 0.0      |
| European Union (EU28)                | 39 473.2 | 48 590.8 | 81 938.2 | 101 248.2 | C        | 33 753.4 | 37 466.2 | 52 588.8 | 51 828.0 |          |
| G20 countries excl. European Union   | 22 861.0 | 22 939.3 | 9 347.5  | 22 529.5  | 15 818.7 | 36 010.9 | 36 957.5 | 40 736.5 | 49 510.7 | 45 905.6 |
| G20 OECD countries                   | 0        | 6        | 6        | 6         | 0        | 34 150.0 | 32 692.3 | 37 175.8 | 42 135.7 | 38 853.4 |
| G20 Non-OECD countries               | 0        | 6        | 6        | 6         | с        | 1 860.9  | 4 265.2  | 3 560.7  | 7 375.0  | 7 052.2  |
| MENA countries                       | 6        | 0        | 0        | 6         | 6        | 4 054.0  | 2 854.4  | 2 629.3  | 1 177.6  | -2 452.0 |
| ASEAN countries                      | 0        | с        | 0        | 6         | 0        | 5 334.3  | 6 158.4  | 6 273.7  | 9 501.9  | 14 023.6 |

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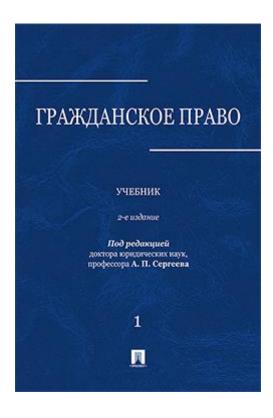








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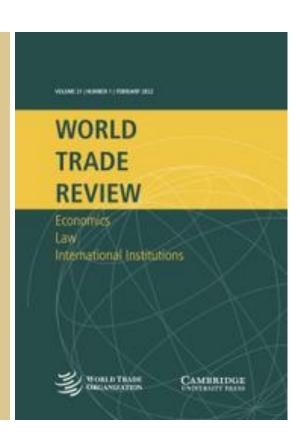
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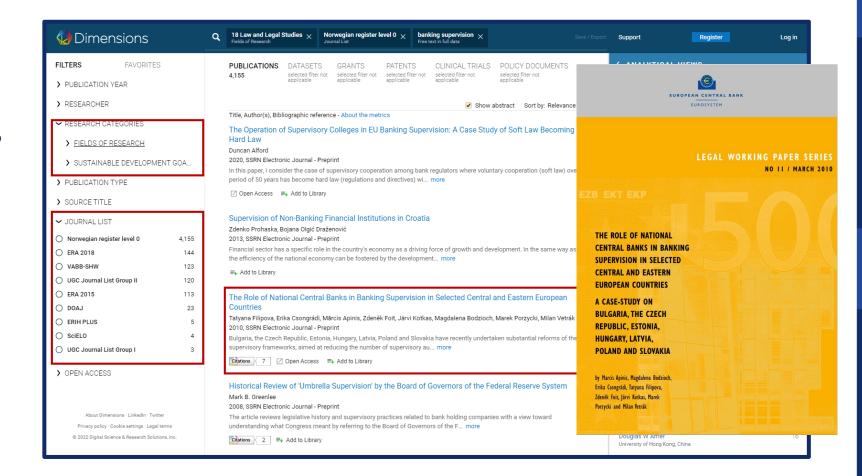
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