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SOVEREIGN RATING REPORTS

Email Library@IMF.org to request the full reports; we'll send them to you as quickly as possible! *(Reports are from June 7 to July 4, 2022)*

European Region

- Fitch: "[Week Ahead: Eurozone PMIs to Deteriorate Amid Mounting Macro Challenges](#)" (June 20)
- Moody's: "Sovereigns – Europe: Ukraine and Moldova gain EU candidate status, a credit positive" (June 30)
- Moody's: "Chemicals – Europe: Natural gas rationing would result in production, financial losses" (June 28)
- S&P: "Credit Conditions Europe Q3 2022 Pain On The Horizon" (June 28)

Central 1 & 2

- Moody's: "Government of Austria – Aa1 stable: Annual credit analysis" (June 29)
- Fitch: "[Slovenia Rating Report](#)" (June 13)
- S&P: "Research Update: Slovenia 'AA-/A-1+' Ratings Affirmed; Outlook Stable" (June 10)
- Fitch: "[Croatia Rating Report](#)" (June 7)
- Moody's: "Government of Croatia – Ba1 on review for upgrade: Update following initiation of review for upgrade" (June 28)

Eastern & Eastern 2

- Moody's: "Government of Ukraine: FAQ on economy, liquidity risks and debt sustainability" (June 7)
- Moody's: "Government of Russia: Missed coupon payment constitutes a default" (June 27)

Nordic

- S&P: "Research Update: Finland 'AA+/A-1+' Ratings Affirmed; Outlook Stable" (July 1)
- Fitch: "[Sweden Rating Report](#)" (June 13)

Northwestern 1 & 2

- S&P: "France Full Analysis" (July 4)

Other Advanced Economies

- Fitch: "[United Kingdom Rating Report](#)" (June 22)

Poland & Baltics

- S&P: "Research Update: Latvia Ratings Affirmed At 'A+/A-1'; Outlook Stable" (June 17)
- Fitch: "[Poland Rating Report](#)" (June 13)

Southeastern 1 & 2

- Moody's: "Government of Albania – B1 stable: Annual credit analysis" (June 15)
- S&P: "Research Update: Serbia Outlook Revised To Stable From Positive Due To Russia-Ukraine Conflict Fallout; Ratings Affirmed" (June 10)

Southern 1-3

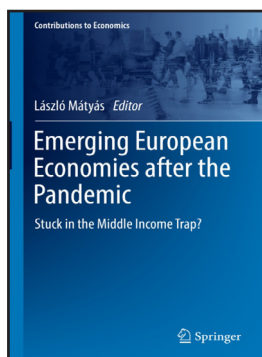
- Fitch: "[Spain Rating Report](#)" (June 27)
- Fitch: "[Italy Rating Report](#)" (June 9)

BOOKS



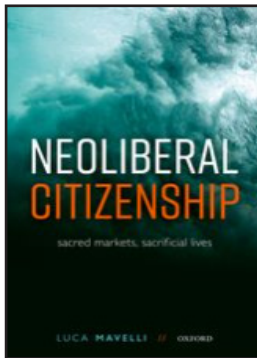
[Open Banking: Repositioning of European Financial Institutions](#) **By Markus Bramberger**

Examines the development of open banking and its products in Europe. The author answers specific questions about possible substitution scenarios with regard to traditional - non-opening - financial institutions. Against the background of this challenging, risky, but also opportunity generating time in the financial sector, the reader acquires a focused knowledge of open banking and FinTech topics.



[Emerging European Economies after the Pandemic: Stuck in the Middle Income Trap?](#) **By László Mátyás**

Based on wide comparative data analysis of Bulgaria, Croatia, The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia, each chapter in the volume provides detailed information about the state of the economy in a specific area preceding the pandemic shock.



Neoliberal Citizenship: Sacred Markets, Sacrificial Lives

By Luca Mavelli

With cosmopolitan illusions put to rest, Europe is now haunted by a pervasive neo-liberal transformation of citizenship that subordinates inclusion, protection, and belonging to rationalities of value. Against the backdrop of four major crises—Euro-zone, refugee, Brexit, and the COVID-19 pandemic—this book explores how neoliberal citizenship rewrites identities and solidarities in economic terms.



Risk Disclosure in the European Banking Industry: Qualitative and Quantitative Content Analysis Methodologies

By Salvatore Polizzi

Analyses the use of qualitative and quantitative content analysis methodologies for risk disclosure practices in the European banking industry. While doing so, it assesses the level of transparency of financial and non-financial reports by focusing on the information disclosed to the public with reference to risk exposure and management.

WORKING PAPERS

The Regional Development Trap in Europe (CEPR Discussion Paper DP17371, CEPR)

The concept of regional development trap refers to regions that face significant structural challenges in retrieving past dynamism or improving prosperity for their residents. This article introduces and measures the concept of the regional development trap for regions in Europe. We propose indicators-involving the economic, productivity, and employment performance of regions relative to themselves in the immediate past, and to other regions in their respective countries and elsewhere in Europe-to identify regions either in a development trap or at significant near-term risk of falling into it.

Carbon Pricing, Border Adjustment and Climate Clubs: an Assessment with EMuSe (Discussion Paper No 25/2022, Deutsche Bundesbank)

In a dynamic, three-region environmental multi-sector general equilibrium model (called EMuSe), we find that carbon pricing generates a recession initially as production costs rise. Benefits from lower emissions damage materialize only in the medium to long run. A border adjustment mechanism mitigates but does not prevent carbon leakage, but it “protects” dirty domestic production sectors in particular.

Pulling Ourselves Up By Our Bootstraps: The Greenhouse Gas Value of Products, Enterprises and Industries (Discussion Paper No 23/2022, Deutsche Bundesbank)

This paper presents a system of greenhouse gas indicators for markets and policymakers. The system is lean and informative. It condenses the relevant product and enterprise-specific information into a single number: the greenhouse gas (GHG) value. Like prices, GHG values are easy to understand, manage and communicate. The value for any product will depend on the carbon costs of all inputs.

[Green Investment by Firms: Finance or Climate Driven?](#) (EBRD Working Paper 268, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

There is limited research on the determinants of firms' green investment strategies in developing regions despite their importance to meet global climate change targets. Understanding how changes in firm climate investment affect environmental performance is essential for policy makers and firms alike. This paper empirically examines the role of access to finance and green management practices in firms' green investment strategies.

[A Model of System-Wide Stress Simulation: Market-Based Finance and the Covid-19 Event](#) (ECB Working Paper Series No 2671, European Central Bank)

We build a model to simulate how the euro area market-based financial system may function under stress. The core of the model is a set of representative agents reflecting key economic sectors, which interact in asset, funding, and derivatives markets and face solvency and liquidity constraints on their behaviour. We illustrate the model's behaviour in a two-layer approach.

[Climate Change-Related Regulatory Risks and Bank Lending](#) (ECB Working Paper Series No. 2670, European Central Bank)

We identify the effect of climate change-related regulatory risks on credit real-location. Our evidence suggests that effects depend borrower's region. Following an increase in salience of regulatory risks, banks reallocate credit to US firms that could be negatively impacted by regulatory interventions. Conversely, in Europe, banks lend more to firms that could benefit from environmental regulation. The effect is moderated by banks' own loan portfolio composition. Overall, our results indicate that financial implications of regulation associated with climate change appear to be the main drivers of banks' behavior.

[New Facts on Consumer Price Rigidity in the Euro Area](#) (ECB Working Paper Series No. 2669, European Central Bank)

Using CPI micro data for 11 euro area countries covering about 60% of the euro area consumption basket over the period 2010-2019, we document new findings on consumer price rigidity in the euro area. These findings are consistent with the predictions of a menu cost model in a low inflation environment where idiosyncratic shocks are a more relevant driver of price adjustment than aggregate shocks.

[How Bad is the Ukraine War for the European Recovery?](#) (European Investment Bank)

Before the war, the European economy was experiencing a heady recovery. The one-two punch of higher energy prices and trade disruptions, however, could destabilise EU firms already weakened by the pandemic, according to a new report published by the European Investment Bank.

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