# Article information:

Sci-Hub | | 10.2139/ssrn.1334132
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# Article summary:

1. The article discusses the potential missing link between capital regulation, risk-taking, and monetary policy in the transmission mechanism.

2. The authors argue that current models do not adequately capture the complex interactions between these factors and suggest further research is needed to better understand their impact on financial stability.

3. The article was published in the SSRN Electronic Journal and has a DOI of 10.2139/ssrn.1334132.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article in question is a research paper titled "Capital Regulation, Risk-Taking and Monetary Policy: A Missing Link in the Transmission Mechanism?" by Borio and Zhu. The paper explores the relationship between capital regulation, risk-taking, and monetary policy.

The article is well-written and presents a clear argument. However, there are some potential biases that need to be considered. Firstly, the authors work for the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), which could potentially influence their findings. The BIS is an international organization that serves as a bank for central banks, so it has a vested interest in promoting certain policies related to monetary policy and financial regulation.

Additionally, the article seems to present a one-sided view of the issue at hand. While it acknowledges that there may be trade-offs between capital regulation and risk-taking, it ultimately argues that stricter capital requirements are necessary to prevent excessive risk-taking by banks. This argument is not necessarily supported by all economists or policymakers, who may argue that overly strict regulations can stifle economic growth.

Furthermore, the article does not explore counterarguments or alternative viewpoints on the issue. For example, some economists may argue that market forces can effectively regulate risk-taking without the need for strict government intervention.

There also appears to be some promotional content within the article. The authors cite several studies conducted by the BIS or its affiliated institutions as evidence supporting their argument. While these studies may be valid sources of information, their affiliation with the BIS raises questions about potential bias.

Overall, while this article presents an interesting perspective on capital regulation and risk-taking in banking, readers should approach it with caution and consider potential biases and alternative viewpoints before drawing conclusions based solely on its content.

# Topics for further research:

* Alternative viewpoints on capital regulation and risk-taking in banking
* Market-based approaches to regulating risk-taking in banking
* Potential drawbacks of strict capital requirements for banks
* The impact of capital regulation on economic growth
* Criticisms of the Bank for International Settlements' stance on financial regulation
* The role of monetary policy in regulating risk-taking in banking

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