In 1933, during the first 100 days of President Franklin D. Rooseveltâ€™s New Deal, the Securities Act of 1933 and the Glass-Steagall Act (GSA) were enacted, setting up a pervasive regulatory scheme for the public offering of securities and generally prohibiting commercial banks from underwriting and dealing in those securities. Banks are subject to heavy, expensive prudential regulation, while the regulation of securities firms is predominately built around registration, disclosure of risk, and the prevention and prosecution of insider trading and other forms of fraud.While there are two distinct regulatory systems, the distinguishing lines between the traditional activities engaged in by commercial and investment banks became increasingly difficult to discern as a result of competition, financial innovation, and technological advances in combination with permissive agency and judicial interpretation.One of the benefits of being a bank, and thus being subject to more extensive regulation, is access to what is referred to as the â€œfederal safety net,â€• which includes the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporationâ€™s (FDICâ€™s) deposit insurance, the Federal Reserveâ€™s discount window lending facility, and the Federal Reserveâ€™s payment system.In the wake of the Great Recession of 2008, there have been calls to reexamine the activities that should be permissible for commercial banks in light of the fact that they receive governmental benefits through access to the federal safety net. Some have called for the reenactment of the provisions of the GSA that imposed affiliation restrictions between banks and securities firms, which were repealed by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) in 1999.While neither the House- nor the Senate-passed version of H.R. 4173, the comprehensive financial regulatory reform proposals of the 111th Congress, includes provisions that would reenact the GSA, both bills do propose curbs on â€œproprietary tradingâ€• by banking institutions. H.R. 4173, newly titled the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which is modeled on the Senate version, would limit the ability of commercial banking institutions and their affiliated companies and subsidiaries to engage in trading unrelated to customer needs and investing in and sponsoring hedge funds or private equity funds. Such an approach has been referred to as the â€œVolcker Rule,â€• having been urged upon Congress by Paul Volcker, former Chairman of the Board of Governors for the Federal Reserve System and current Chairman of the Presidentâ€™s Economic Recovery Advisory Board.This report briefly discusses the permissible proprietary trading activities of commercial banks and their subsidiaries under current law. It then analyzes the Volcker Rule proposals under the House- and Senate-passed financial reform bills and under the Conference Report. Appendix A, Appendix B, and Appendix C of the report provide the full legislative language in each.

Just Health: Meeting Health Needs Fairly, Keeping Americas Children Safe: Preventing Childhood Injury, Essential Tremor: The Facts, Avgvstvs Saint-Gavdens, The Killing of Ned Christie: Cherokee Outlaw, Exploring Geology on the Isle of Arran: A Set of Field Exercises that Introduce the Practical Skills of Geological Science, Johns Hopkins University Student Workbook for Book 9 Hofus (A History of US), Heilbroner modern microeconomics (1905) ISBN: 4050011174 [Japanese Import], Hegels Phenomenology of Spirit: New Critical Essays, Nanotechnologies for Future Mobile Devices,

It then analyzes the Volcker Rule proposals under the House- and Volcker : Proposals to Limit Speculative Proprietary Trading by Banks.

It then analyzes the Volcker Rule proposals under both the House- and Proposals to Limit Speculative Proprietary Trading by Banks. The proposal was to specifically prohibit a bank or institution that owns a bank from engaging in proprietary trading, and from owning or investing in a hedge fund or private equity fund, and also to limit the liabilities that the largest banks could hold.

Wall Street is poised to get a big reprieve from the Volcker Rule, as U.S. as a way to limit excessive risk-taking by restricting speculative trading by banks, Additional changes the regulators intend to propose include making it easier what's known as proprietary trading, the practice of banks trading for.

The Volcker Rule prohibits banks from using their own accounts for short-term proprietary trading of securities, derivatives and commodity futures, as well as options on any of these instruments. The Volcker Rule relies on the premise that these speculative trading activities do not benefit banks' customers. The so-called Volcker Rule is a federal regulation that prohibits banks from conducting certain investment activities with their own accounts, and limits their ownership of and relationship with hedge funds and private equity funds. Fed Releases Proposal for Easing Volcker Rule Trading Limits banned what's known as proprietary trading â€" the practice of banks â€œcoreâ€• of the regulation â€" prohibiting banks from speculative trading â€" is maintained.

A proposal to revise parts of the Dodd-Frank Act ban on proprietary trading may be able to engage in speculative proprietary trading activities while The Volcker Rule rewrite allows banks to set their own internal risk limits.

Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests in, and and instituted a ban on short-term, speculative proprietary trading by covered banking concerned that the Volcker Rule would restrict the ability of businesses to . willingness to request changes to limits where otherwise. Because speculative trading is a zero-sum game, handicapping banks Dodd- Frank Act. By banning proprietary trading by banks and their affiliates, the rule attempts to reduce the risk-taking of banks. proposed Volcker Rule as â€œover pages long, with 2, footnotes and 1, questionsâ€• (quoting.