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BY THE QUESTION OF THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE LIQUIDITY CRISIS

Nikolai A. DUBENETSKY
candidate of economic Sciences, associate Professor, associate Professor of Economic theory and marketing department of Vitebsk state technological University

Irina N. KALINOVSKAIA
candidate of technical Sciences, senior lecturer of Economic theory and marketing department of Vitebsk state technological University

Summary. The article analyses the relationship between liquidity crisis and economic crisis. The authors believe that the liquidity crisis is the cause of the economic crisis. According to the authors, the symptom of liquidity crisis is the excessive growth of capitalization of the stock market.

Key words: *liquidity crisis, monetary collapse, financial crisis, economic crisis, monetary policy, monetary aggregates.*

In the analysis of the current financial and economic crisis has developed two concepts that can be characterized as production and technology (A. Ageev, E. Loginov, Ryakhovsky D. and others) and monetary (N. Roubini, R. Caballero, B. Bernanke, etc). In accordance with the first concept of the causes of the crisis should be sought in the sphere of production, in accordance with the second - in the financial and monetary sphere. According to the authors, the second concept looks more realistic.

The aim of the article is to substantiate a causal link between a liquidity crisis and economic crisis.

The objectives of the article are:

- establishing a functional relationship between the capitalization of the money market and the effect of monetary collapse;
- the interpretation of the economic crisis in the context of the concept of a liquidity crisis;
- assessment of the effectiveness of anti-crisis measures in the United States.

The analysis of the liquidity crisis on the example allows US to make certain conclusions.

First, the rapid capitalization of the stock market - no matter what reasons she has not been called – objectively leads to the absolute and relative decrease in lending to firms in the real sector of the economy and reduction of the monetary aggregate M1.

Secondly, the reduction in the value of loans to firms with high percentage in the composition of working capital could lead to a reduction of national production in the next 2 to 3 years 50-70 %.

Thirdly, the anti-crisis measures implemented in the framework of the "soft" monetary policy can be recognized as effective in preventing economic depression and insufficient to stimulate GDP growth.

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