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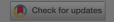
# Understanding the global financial crisis: contributions of post-Keynesian economics

Marc Lavoie

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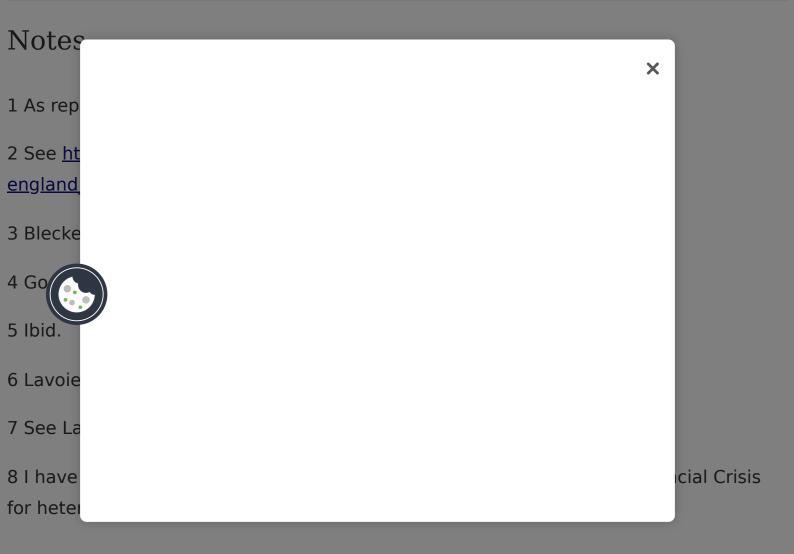
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## Acknowledgements

I wish to offer my thanks to Jim Stanford for setting up the session and the discussions that followed the lecture and its written version. Many thanks also to Greg Albo, who forced me to clarify several passages. This paper is based on my keynote lecture to the Progressive Economics Forum at the annual conference of the Canadian Economics Association on the 29th of May 2015.

### Notes on contributor

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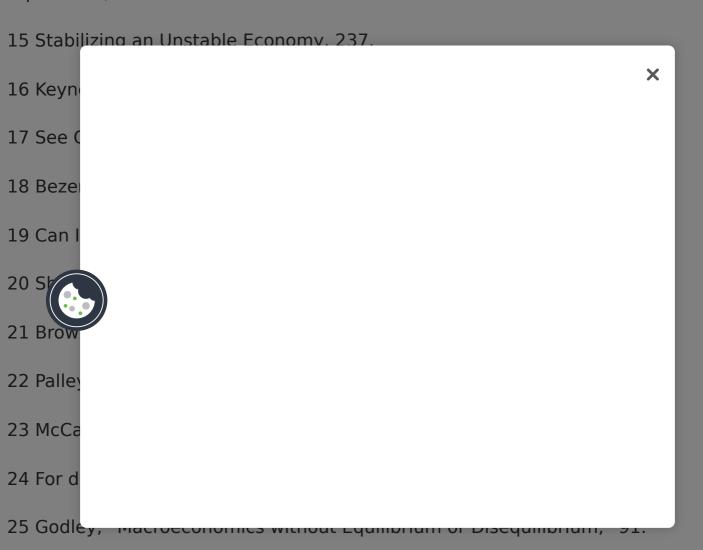
"Perspectives for Post-Keynesian Economics"; "Financialization, Neo-liberalism and Securitization," "Teaching Monetary Theory"; and "Should Heterodox Economics Be Taught."

9 This refers to the fact that in many states in the United States, the home owner can simply abandon the house and send the keys to the financial institution holding the mortgage, with no recourse.

10 See Minksy, Can It Happen Again?; John Maynard Keynes; Stabilizing an Unstable Economy.

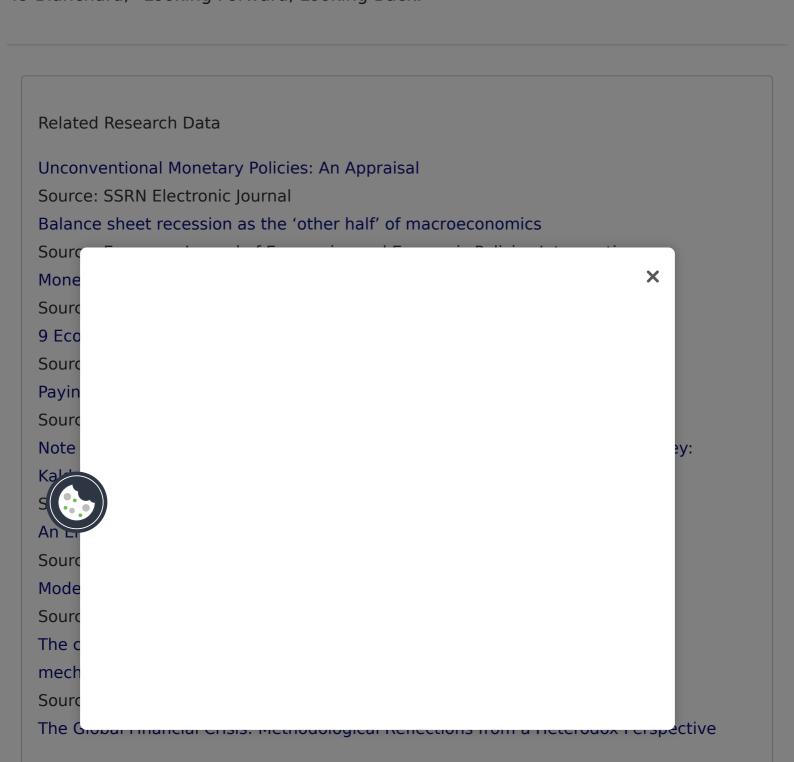
- 11 Minsky, Can It Happen Again?, 92-93.
- 12 Minsky, John Maynard Keynes, 128.
- 13 Minsky, Can It Happen Again?, 101.

14 Galbraith, A Short History of Financial Euphoria. There are many other post-Keynesian contributions to theories of financial instability, among them those of another participant to this forum, Brenda Spotton Visano, Financial Crises; see also Toporowski, The End of Finance.



26 McLeay et al., "Money Creation in the Modern Economy," 15-16. 27 Keynes, The Collected Writings, 222. 28 Borio and Disyatat, "Global Imbalances and the Financial Crisis." 29 Eichner, The Macrodynamics of Advanced Market Economies, 849. 30 See in particular Wray, Understanding Modern Money; and Modern Money Theory. 31 Bindseil, Monetary Implementation, 252. 32 It is sometimes said that capital adequacy ratios, as suggested by the Basel III regulations, restrain the ability of banks to create credit money. But banks are always able to raise their capital ratios by retaining a larger share of their profits or by issuing new shares, or even through accounting manipulations. 33 Lavoie, "Monetary Base Endogeneity." 34 Lavoie, "Changes in Central Bank Procedures." The floor system was advocated by some post-Keynesian writers, notably Fullwiler, "Paying Interest on Reserve Balances." 35 In Canada, starting in April 2009 but continuing for only about a year, a floor system was also adopted by the Rank of Canada as part of its zero interest rate policy (ZIRP) × ves in the framewo elatively banking small an 36 In Ca etarist story. eriod of See the **Financia** oloz, also weak 38 Lavo 39 Koo, 40 Bean 41 Shea

- 42 See notably Fullwiler, "An Endogenous Money Perspective."
- 43 See Modern Money Theory.
- 44 Kelton and Wray, "Can Euroland Survive?" 10.
- 45 Kriesler and Lavoie, "The New Consensus on Monetary Policy."
- 46 Spotton Visano, "Gendering a Post-Keynesian Theory."
- 47 Ball, "Long-term Damage from the Great Recession."
- 48 Wilkins, "Monetary Policy and the Underwhelming Recovery."
- 49 Blanchard, "Looking Forward, Looking Back."



Source: Studies in Political Economy
Post Keynesian Economics

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Monetary Policy in a Period of Financial Chaos: The Political Economy of the Bank of

Canada in Extraordinary Times

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**Financial Crises** 

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Repercussions on Monetary Theory

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Are we all Keynesians?

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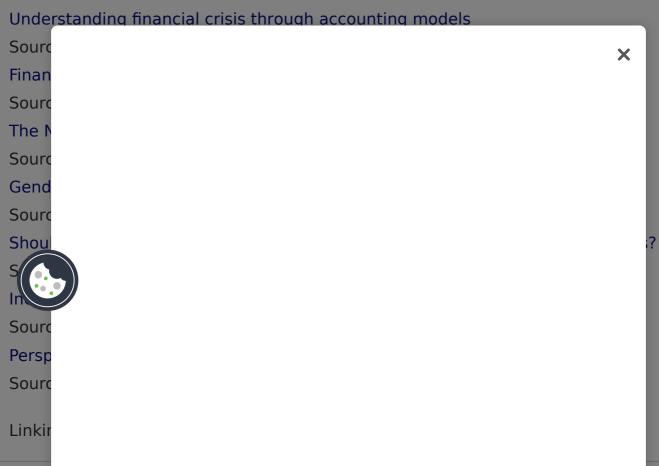
Post-Keynesian Economics
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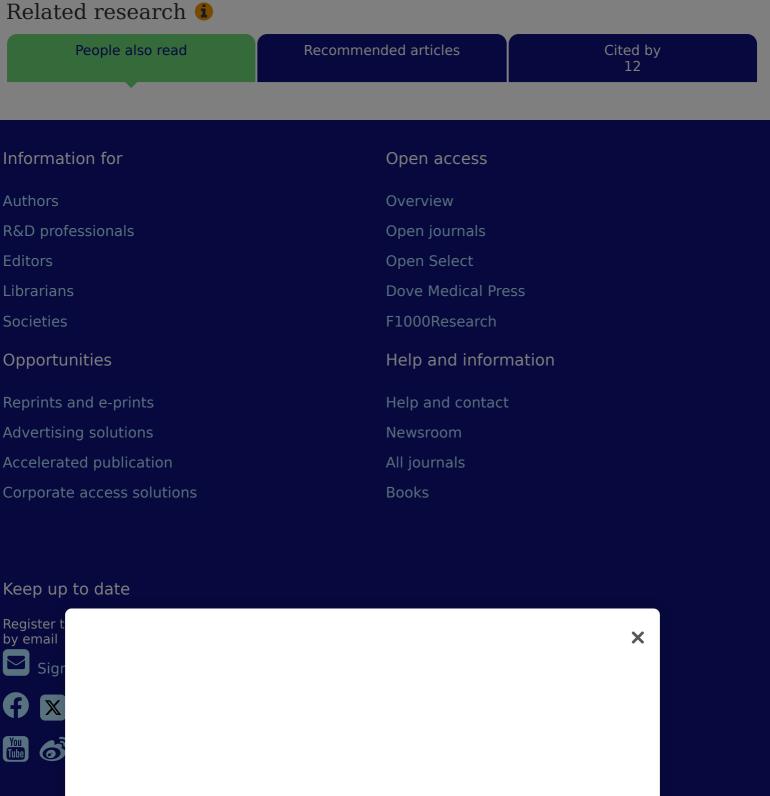
Long-term damage from the Great Recession in OECD countries

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Teaching monetary theory and monetary policy implementation after the crisis\*

Source: European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies Intervention







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