Financialization, Securitization and Central Banking: in USA and Euro-Area

Abstract

The increasing role of Finance in the world economy often referred to as

'financialization' has been associated with the influence of neo-liberalist and

mainstream policies, which have been ruling since the 1980s, on the basis of the

'laissez-faire economy', characterized by deregulation, and the rapid growth of

financial innovations. Furthermore, monetary theory and policy ruled by mainstream

economists have limited the role of central bank to one instrument (short-term

interest rate) one objective (Inflation Targeting) with the concept of long-run

neutrality of money, rather than focusing on financial stability and financial matters,

which led to a less effective monetary policy. All of which have been identified by

post-Keynesian economists as the roots of the current financial crisis and it has been

recognized as liable for the increasing importance of Financialization; particularly

financial innovations such as 'Securitization', which played a crucial role in producing

the current financial crisis.

For these reasons this study analyses the dramatic increase in securitisation

activity in the US and Euro- area since the 1980s. Moreover it investigates how

Securitisation activity development has strengthened the capacity of banks' balance

sheet to supply new loans which affect the effectiveness of monetary policy through

its transmission mechanism. Therefore in a period of rapid changes in the financial

structure and financial innovations the efficacy of central bank actions has to be re-

examined, and its role as a 'Bank of Banks' should be identified.

Key words: Financialization, Financial Crisis, Financial Innovations, Securitization,

Central Banking, Transmission mechanism.

**JEL Classifications**: E44, E52, E58, G12, G21, G28,

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