



IMPROVING PERFORMANCE AT THE NEXUS OF THE COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL SECTORS

ABSTRACT

INTEREST RATE AND FROZEN FINANCIAL BANKING RAPID RECOVERIES
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Many top economists consider the Global Financial Crisis of 2007–2008 as the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s. At first policymakers did not consider the global impact of the financial crisis and their recovery approach included only massive liquidity injections into the financial system and the bailout of some major financial institutions. As the recession deepened in September 2008, policymakers moved to a broader spectrum and looked internationally to improve ways of crisis management. Those measures included massive public funding to recapitalize banks, taking partial or full ownership of failed financial institutions and providing blanket government guarantees on bank deposits and other financial assets. The high value-add best practice research report “Financial Economic Crisis of 2008-2009 and Developing Countries” sponsored by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and Hochschule Für Technik und Wirtschaft Berlin discusses fiscal policy on interest rate and frozen financial-banking rapid recoveries.

