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ANTI-CRISIS STATE INTERVENTION AND CREATED IN MEDIA IMAGES OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS

ANTYKRYZYSOWY INTERWENCJONIZM PAŃSTWOWY A KREOWANY W MEDIACH OBRAZ ŹRÓDEŁ GLOBALNEGO KRYZYSU FINANSOWEGO

АНТИКРИЗИСНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ВМЕШАТЕЛЬСТВО И СОЗДАННАЯ В СМИ КАРТИНА ИСТОЧНИКОВ ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО ФИНАНСОВОГО КРИЗИСА

Abstract

The global financial crisis in 2008 was the reason for increasing the scale of interventionist economic policies in developed countries. The main instrument of this policy was the significant development of a mild monetary policy and interventionist measures aimed at forcing the restructuring processes of heavily indebted enterprises and stopping the decline in lending by commercial banks. As part of the pro-development activities of the state intervention, the Federal Reserve Bank applied a mild monetary policy of low interest rates and a program for activating lending and maintaining liquidity in the financial system by financing the purchase from commercial banks of the most endangered assets. A few years later, the European Central Bank applied the same activities of activation monetary policy. The functioning of the financial system will not be fully corrected as long as there will be a message in the media encouraging the banks that the global financial crisis is primarily attributable to the Federal Reserve Bank in the USA. In many para-documentary films, which, as a para-scientific explanation and education of citizens, promote the philosophy of combining deregulation of financial markets with the development of a free market, and attempts to regulate markets are trying to implement

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the principles of real socialism, a system quite different from that considered an ultramarine US economy.

Keywords: *state intervention, monetary policy, global financial crisis, media, financial system, central banking, shaping public opinion, Federal Reserve Bank, European Central Bank, economic policy, economic situation, capital market, securities market, systemic risk, deregulation of financial markets, stabilization of the situation on financial markets.*

Streszczenie

Globalny kryzys finansowy w 2008 roku był powodem zwiększenia skali zastosowania interwencjonistycznej polityki gospodarczej w krajach rozwiniętych. Głównym instrumentem tej polityki było znaczące rozwinięcie łagodnej polityki monetarnej oraz działań interwencjonistycznych, których celem było wymuszenie procesów restrukturyzacyjnych silnie zadłużonych przedsiębiorstw oraz zatrzymanie spadku akcji kredytowej banków komercyjnych. W ramach prorozwojowych działań interwencjonizmu państwowego Bank Rezerw Federalnych stosował łagodną politykę monetarną niskich stóp procentowych oraz program aktywizowania akcji kredytowej i utrzymania płynności w systemie finansowym poprzez finansowanie skupu od banków komercyjnych najbardziej zagrożonych aktywów. Kilka lat później analogiczne działania aktywizacyjnej polityki monetarnej zastosował Europejski Bank Centralny. Funkcjonowanie systemu finansowego nie zostanie w pełni poprawione dopóki będzie kreowany w mediach sprzyjający bankom przekaz, że za globalny kryzys finansowy odpowiada przede wszystkim Bank Rezerw Federalnych w USA. W wielu filmach paradokumentalnych, które pełniąc funkcję paranaukowego wyjaśniania i edukowania obywateli propagują filozofię łączenia deregulacji rynków finansowych z rozwijaniem wolnego rynku a próby uregulowania rynków próbuje się wiązać z implementacją zasad realnego socjalizmu, czyli systemu zupełnie odmiennego względem uznawanej za ultrarynkową gospodarkę USA.

Słowa kluczowe: *interwencjonizm państwowy, polityka monetarna, globalny kryzys finansowy, media, system finansowy, bankowość centralna, kształtowanie opinii społecznej, Bank Rezerw Federalnych, Europejski Bank Centralny, polityka gospodarcza, koniunktura gospodarcza, rynek kapitałowy, rynek papierów wartościowych, ryzyko systemowe, deregulacja rynków finansowych, stabilizacja sytuacji na rynkach finansowych.*

Аннотация

Мировой финансовый кризис 2008 года стал причиной увеличения масштабов интервенционистской экономической политики в развитых странах. Основным инструментом этой политики было значительное развитие мягкой денежно-кредитной политики и интервенционистских мер, направленных на форсирование процессов реструктуризации предприятий с крупной задолженностью и остановку сокращения кредитования коммерческими банками. В рамках государственной интервенции в целях развития Федеральный резервный банк применял мягкую денежно-кредитную политику с низкими процентными ставками и программу активизации кредитования и поддержания ликвидности в финансовой системе путем финансирования покупки у коммерческих банков наиболее уязвимых активов. Спустя несколько лет Европейский центральный банк применил аналогичные меры активизации денежно-кредитной политики.

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Функционирование финансовой системы не будет полностью скорректировано до тех пор, пока в средствах массовой информации не появится сообщение, поощряющее банки, что глобальный финансовый кризис в первую очередь связан с Федеральным резервным банком в США. Во многих парадокументальных фильмах, которые в качестве паранаучного объяснения и просвещения граждан пропагандируют философию объединения дерегулирования финансовых рынков с развитием свободного рынка, а попытки регулировать рынки пытаются связать с принципами реального социализма, то есть системы совершенно отличной от той, которая считается ультрамариновой экономикой США.

Ключевые слова: *государственное вмешательство, денежно-кредитная политика, мировой финансовый кризис, СМИ, финансовая система, центральный банк, формирование общественного мнения, Федеральный резервный банк, Европейский центральный банк, экономическая политика, экономическая ситуация, рынок капитала, рынок ценных бумаг, системный риск, дерегулирование финансовых рынков, стабилизация ситуации на финансовых рынках*.

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JEL Classification: F 36, F 62, G 15, G21

Statement of the problem in general outlook and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks.

The development of financial systems, including banking systems in recent years, is strongly determined by technological progress, especially in the field of ICT and Internet technology. This progress and the ongoing globalization processes determine new challenges for the improvement of credit risk management systems in commercial banks. The development of information processing and provisioning techniques by the Internet is determined by many facilities for customers and people using online mobile banking services. In addition, operational banks have the opportunity to significantly reduce the transaction costs of electronically-operated financial operations (Iwonicz-Drozdowska M., Jaworski W. L., Szelągowska A., Zawadzka Z. ed., 2013, p. 78).

A decade has passed, since the beginning of global financial crisis, which allowed for conducting numerous analyzes aimed at assessing interventionist government programs of anti-crisis activities to rescue key economic entities from financial bankruptcy and stimulate demand, investment, production as well as liquidity in the credit market (Domańska-Szaruga B., Prokopowicz D., 2015, p. 42-43). Currently, considering successful intervention in this area in the American economy, the result of these assessments is easy to predict. A significant decline in unemployment and an increase in demand for consumer goods and real estate is positively assessed (Domańska-Szaruga B., Prokopowicz D., 2015, p. 39). However, saving the economy from a possibly much larger potential downturn is not a full solution and an explanation of the essence of the sources of this crisis (Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2015.a). Some economists claim that the signs of the global financial crisis of 2008 began to appear already at the end of the 1990s, in connection with the already

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existing liberalization of credit policies provided by commercial banks, mortgage and investment loans, bank interest rate cuts central and deepening deregulation regarding the functioning of financial markets and commercial banks (Armijo LE, ed., 2001, p. 34). A particularly important role in this regard was played by the presidency of Bill Clinton, during which the issue of the investment banking and classic deposit and credit banking established in the 1930s was deregulated. The previously introduced formal and institutional separation of these two types of banking was supposed to increase system security in the context of potential new financial crises, which can never be excluded in the future (Prokopowicz D., 2003, p. 105). The liberalization of legal regulations in this area carried out in the mid-1990s, i.e. the abolition of this distribution of these two key segments for the developed economies of banking, aimed to create additional pro-development factors for the economy. In this way, however, these reforms were motivated in practice. This deregulation proved to be a pro-development factor, but mainly for financial markets, i.e. created additional factors in the formation of speculative bubbles on the stock exchange, commodity and other markets in which investment funds operate globally (Dmowski A., Prokopowicz D., 2010, p. 84).

Analysis of latest research where the solution of the problem was initiated.

The issue of the national interventionism applied since autumn 2008 based on the mild monetary policy of central banking in developed countries after the global financial crisis is being undertaken in numerous scientific publications by scientists operating in various environments and originating from different countries. The increase in the interest of scientists in these issues results from its timeliness and high level of significance as well as from the growing anti-crisis interventionist mild monetary policy of central banking applied in developed countries after the emergence of the global financial crisis in autumn 2008. In addition, due to the issue of assessing the role of central banking in the context of reducing the negative effects of the global financial crisis and raising public awareness of investment banking issues, the quality of the content of the global financial crisis presented in the media is growing.

Through verification of opinions, considerations, conclusions and research theses contained in the cited publications the main research aspects and a picture of the interventionist anti-crisis policy of a mild monetary policy of central banking applied in developed countries after the global financial crisis emerged in autumn 2008 were formulated. Main research aspects and the picture of the analyzed topic were used as the basis for determining the objectives and research methods used in this study.

Prior to the research, collecting and developing research results on various aspects of the issues of the Federal Reserve Bank and the European Central Bank interventionist anti-crisis mild monetary policy applied in developed countries after the emergence of the global financial crisis in autumn 2008, the author of this study has reviewed the literature regarding the above the problems. This article describes the anti-crisis interventionist policy of the monetary policy of central banking with the use of a synthetic approach to research and considerations undertaken by authors in previous publications: B. Domańska-Szaruga (Domańska-Szaruga B., 2014; Domańska-Szaruga B., Prokopowicz D ., 2015), D. Prokopowicz (Prokopowicz D., 2003, Prokopowicz D., 2008, Prokopowicz D., 2010,

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Prokopowicz D., 2015a, b, Prokop-owicz D., 2016), S. Gwoździewicz (Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2015a, b; Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2016a, b), A. Dmowski (Dmowski A., Prokopowicz D., 2010; Dmowski A., Prokopowicz D., Sarnowski J. , 2008) and other authors of the cited publications.

The analysis of the contents of the literature addressing the anti-crisis interventionist policy of the monetary policy of central banking applied in developed countries after the appearance of the global financial crisis in autumn 2008 shows that in other countries, research on this problem were taken by, among others: LE Armijo (Armijo LE ed. (2001), RR Bliss, GG Kaufman (Bliss RR, Kaufman GG, ed., 2010), W. Bonner, A. Wiggin (Bonner W., Wiggin A., 2006; Bonner W. , Wiggin A., 2009), AM Chisholm (2013 (Chisholm AM, 2013), H. Davies, D. Greek (Davies H., Greek D., 2010), M. Dahl (Dahl M., 2015), J. De Haan, S. Oosterloo, D. Schoenmaker (De Haan J., Oosterloo S., Schoenmaker D., 2009) and D. Millet, E. Touissant (Millet D., Touissant E., 2012).

Based on the study of sources of literature listed in the References, it was shown that the researchers described the high level of significance of the subject matter investigated by the Federal Reserve Bank and the European Central Bank interventionist anti-crisis monetary policy applied in developed countries after the appearance in autumn 2008 of global the financial crisis also indicates the timeliness and development of the issues described. Conclusions and suggestions being results from previously conducted research described in the content of the studied literature were used to formulate the key research thesis and the objectives of the undertaken research.

Aims of paper. Methods.

Before writing this article, a literature review of the issues of the interventionist anti-crisis mild monetary policy applied in developed countries conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank and the European Central Bank after the appearance of the global financial crisis in autumn 2008 was carried out. The literature review was also preceded by specifying the key issues, which were analyzed, the objectives of the research undertaken and the formulation of key questions and research thesis. The subject of this work initially defined conceptually and axiomatically was also clarified after the review of publications of other researchers regarding the issue of state intervention implemented since autumn 2008 based on a mild monetary policy of central banking conducted in developed countries after the global financial crisis.

During the research, various research methods were used, which were listed below: descriptive and comparative methods, inductive reasoning, deductive reasoning, descriptive-vector method, media observation method. The choice of methods was determined by the type of research materials in which various aspects of the subject matter. For presenting the key issues of the subject, explaining particularly important relationships, links, correlations between the anti-crisis interventionist elements of the mild monetary policy of central banking used in developed countries after the global financial crisis appeared in autumn 2008 mainly a descriptive method was used. The comparative method was used primarily in comparisons of selected aspects of the examined monetary policy problem applied in individual countries. In connection with the above, guided by the

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principle of scientific objectivity, impartiality and synthetic of the research approach based on the verification of the content of the cited publications for the purposes of this study, the following main research thesis has been formulated: Functioning of the financial system in full respect of banking procedures and improving the credit risk management process will not be fully revised as long as there will be a message in the media directed to the banks that the Federal Reserve Bank in the USA is responsible for the global financial crisis. The final part of this study contains a reference to the issue of verifying the research thesis.

Exposition of main material of research with complete substantiation of obtained scientific results. Discussion.

Anti-crisis state interventionism and the image of sources of the global financial crisis created in the media Supporters of state intervention indicate that the collapse of the financial system that could have appeared at the end of 2008 on a much larger scale than it appeared was significantly limited in negative effects by "pumping" significant sums of public money into the economy. This mechanism consisted mainly in saving large banks and enterprises, which are crucial to the domestic and global economy, by buying toxic assets from banks and granting preferential loans in exchange for taking over 'too big to fail' corporate shares, however in a real difficult financial situation (Hryckiewicz-Gontarczyk A., 2014, p. 75). Such a solution also led to an increase in the public debts of countries applying this practice. The costs of this debt will be repaid by the whole society and banks can still act in the same way as before September 2008. Why is this happening? Why the financial supervisory bodies over the activity of investment banks have not been appropriately strengthened. Why were the procedures for using speculative derivatives in speculative transactions not regulated so that the investment banks did not take such a high credit risk as they did before the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in September 2008? The answer is simple, because they earn a lot and are not burdened with the costs of financial crises, for which they are partly responsible (Chisholm A. M., 2013, p. 82).

Apart from that, the functioning of the financial system will not be improved until the media stop showing that the global financial crisis was primarily caused by the Federal Reserve Bank in the USA. Many pseudo-documentary movies have already been created (*The Last Days of Lehman Brothers* 2009; *The Love of Money*, 2009; *Money for Nothing Inside the Federal Reserve*, 2013; *When Bubbles Burst*, 2013; *Inside the Meltdown*, 2010), which, acting as a para-scientific explanation, propagate the philosophy of misleading the deregulation of financial markets with the development of a free market, and attempts to regulate markets are trying to implement the principles of real socialism, i.e. the model of a centrally planned economy recognized as the US ultra-market economy. This type of attempt to manipulate public awareness is possible considering the fact that in these media messages the simplified explanatory problem of shortcuts and only simple concepts in the field of economics are used, which are understandable for the statistic citizen, in Poland referred to as Jan Kowalski or in the USA as John Smith. Some of these pseudo-document also point to the negative effects of deregulation of derivative markets, imperfect credit procedures, unreliable activity of rating agencies (*Backlight The Power of The Rating Agency*, 2012), unethical activities of

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stockbrokers selling to uninformed investors start-up stocks with high investment risk (*Boiler Room*, 2000) or credit derivatives (*Inside Job*, 2010; *Trader Games*, 2010) bad risk management systems in investment banks or even the necessity of re-regulation of capital markets, especially of derivative securities (*The International*, 2009; *Wall Street Money Never Sleeps*, 2010; *Plunder The Crime of Our Time*, 2010; *Margin Call*, 2011; *The Big Short*, 2015) and the potential negative effects of not introducing these regulations, the growing risk of another global financial crisis emerging in the future. In some media reports, attempts are made to explain and justify the application of anti-crisis programs by the Fed to stabilize the situation on the financial markets after the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers, or to almost glorify the use of quantitative easing as part of monetary policy to maintain liquidity in markets granted by credit banks (*Too Big to Fail*, 2011). There are also few attempts to show in the media growing systemic risk, which may include strongly connected financial markets with other markets and indirectly the entire global economy. For example, by a hypothetical situation in which banks in China began to sell on the free market the US Treasury bonds, the US dollar could lose investors' confidence as a global strong currency and thus another global financial crisis would emerge. Similarly, if the US announced that they are not able to gradually reduce the federal public debt, which since the beginning of the twenty-first century reached a record level and in 2002 - 2017 showed a strong upward trend (*Money as debt*, 2006; *I.O.U.S.A.* 2008; *America`s Money Vault*, 2012).

In the mentioned pseudo-documentary movies, in which the selected sources of the global financial crisis are indicated to the public, the media message is trying to diminish the responsibility of investment banks for this crisis, pointing to central banking as the main culprits of this crisis. It is a convenient solution for investment banking, removing the obligation to improve the credit risk management process, the process which should not aim to bring speculative bubbles to the deregulated capital markets. Media are trying to convince the public that the Federal Reserve Bank mainly from the mid-1990s, i.e. the term of Alan Greenspan and Ben Bernanke, until the autumn of 2008, used the policy of activating economic processes by reducing central bank interest rates (Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2016.a, p. 93-94). However, this was only a theory, because gradually lowered interest rates quickly generated inflation of assets listed on capital markets rather than stimulated enterprises to invest in technology and restructuration. If there was a threat that one of the markets could be overvalued and there could be a risk of stock market crash, then Alan Greenspan announced to the whole world that there is no problem because another interest rate cut will prove to be the remedy for the first symptoms of a possible disease.

The speculative bubble of dotcom stocks on the New York Stock Exchange was a critical warning signal, but the people employed in Federal Reserve committees in the US central bank instead of making rational decisions were listening to pseudo-philosophical theories of FED head Alan Greenspan treated as the infallible oracle. In this respect, the situation looked as if the condition of the entire global economy, being a determined by situation on the capital markets, for several years was to a large extent conditioned by what one man, the head of the Federal Reserve Bank, would announce. What a paradox, this situation in the economy considered to be the most marketable and democratic (Prokopowicz

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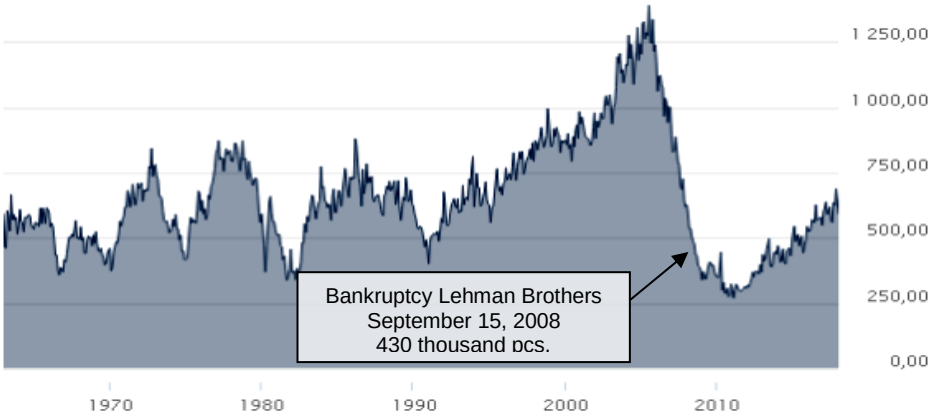
D., 2015.a, p. 21-22). This happened despite the repeated warnings made by the researchers of the functioning of the entire economy. These warnings, suggesting already at the beginning of the 21st century, that on the securities markets, including subprime and subprime bond derivatives, a new speculative bubble is growing, which if it breaks out proves to be a huge crash, these warnings of independent from financial institutions economists were ignored (Bonner W., Wiggin A., 2006, p. 295).

Graph 1. Sale of new homes in the USA (in thousands of items).



Source: Sale of new homes in the USA (w:) online financial portal "Bankier.pl", 4.8.2018, (https://www.bankier.pl/gospodarka/wskazniki-makroekonomiczne/sprzedaz-nowych-domow-usa).

Even just before the bankruptcy of the Lehman Brothers investment bank, i.e. in 2007, when the problem was clearly visible, the unemployment rate increased, mortgage loans were granted to non-creditworthy Americans, property prices speculatively pushed up, US economic growth showed a clear downward trend, even then the FED pushed for one and the same prescription for the growing systemic risk covering almost the entire financial system, i.e. a reduction in interest rates. Could the head of the FED think that asset prices on capital markets can grow infinitely at a geometric rate, because that's how it looked when one look at the stock market indices and real estate prices in the 1990s until 2008? Today, we know that such a strategy based on low rates as a universal remedy for all major diseases of the domestic economy, turned out to be wrong (Bliss R. R., Kaufman G. G., ed., 2010, p. 196).

One should not forget about an equally important issue regarding credit activities at the transactional level, i.e. the need to improve the credit risk management process in commercial banks, both in classic deposit and credit banks, mortgage and investment banks (Prokopowicz D., 2008, p. 88-89). Banks will not implement this process themselves effectively in the situation of deregulated financial markets, and especially excluded from many derivatives regulations. In this respect, it is necessary to strengthen the banking supervision institutions, both on the domestic and supranational level (Prokopowicz D., 2003, p. 96-97).

Why the issue of the need to improve the credit risk management process in banks has gone to the background in the media

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discussions? Because now it is assumed that the package of interventionist anti-crisis measures applied in the United States has caused the expected positive effects of the restoration of economic growth in the American economy. However, considering the specifics of this economy, i.e. the high level of marketization of economic processes and the Anglo-Saxon model of the financial system in the US, it is not yet decided that the use of analogous anti-crisis intervention programs in other countries will bring similar positive effects (Davies H., Greek D., 2010, p. 62). For several years, some of the analytical interventionist activities have been applied in Europe by the European Central Bank (Gwoździewicz S., Prokop-owicz D., 2015.b, p. 209). In March 2016, the ECB increased the sum of financial resources from 60 to 80 billion euros monthly to support financial liquidity in the euroland financial system. However, the European Union is not the "united states" of Europe. The European Union is created by a systemically and market unified yet significantly differentiated countries in terms of production potential, specific categories of production factors, and regulations regarding fiscal systems and electronic capital transfer (Dmowski A., Prokopowicz D., Sarnowski J., 2008 , p. 132).

In connection with the above actions, the global financial crisis was essentially averted, but the questions regarding the improvement of the financial system remained. Since the beginning of 2013, the acceptance of risk on financial markets has been successively returning, which is indirectly related to data from the real US economy improving in recent months, primarily from the US labor market, where improvement has been observed since autumn 2012, because the increase in unemployment significantly slowed down and in some sectors even the first symptoms of the economic recovery were observed. Slowdown of unfavorable trends was also observed in the American real estate markets (Pietrzak M., 2012, Koleśnik J., 2012, p. 69).At present, the view prevails that the interventionist Keynesian model of anti-crisis activities, considering the attempts to stimulate consumption and investment demand, was once again used in the US with fundamentally positive effects. The key element of this interventionist economic policy was the application of the active monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Bank (Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2016.b, p. 66-67). In the context of generated positive macroeconomic effects, the applied interventionist assistance package with a key central banking share can be considered a method that has been proven and operates effectively, basically in accordance with the objectives defined earlier (M. Białas, Z. Mazur, 2013, p. 173).

Post-crisis economic recovery generated by state interventionism of monetary policy

Currently, it is assumed that the global financial crisis that emerged in 2008 because of the absence of rapid intervention by highly developed countries could lead to a long-term downturn in financial markets, a lack of confidence in the banking systems and, consequently, for recession in national economies. In extremely negative scenarios, this could lead to a severe collapse of the financial system, which negative effects due to their potential scale are currently difficult to estimate (Prokopowicz D., 2010, p. 155-156). These effects that occurred at the very beginning of the development of the global financial crisis presented a dramatic picture of the economic downturn. At the very beginning of the crisis, in October 2008 the recession of the US economy reached almost 7 percent. It was the largest decline in economic growth since World War II. Probably this picture

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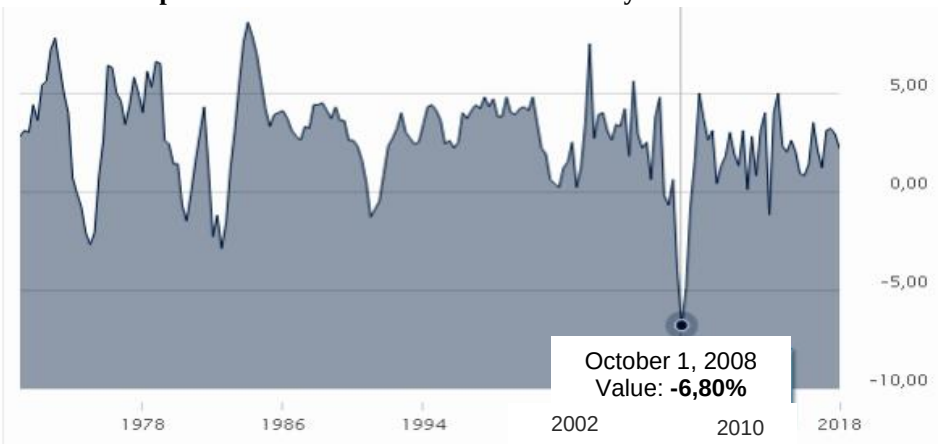
of the downturn in the US economy in the end of 2008 could look much more dramatic if it was not reached after the well-known for several decades and quickly introduced in the modified formula Keynesian state interventionism (Millet D., Touissant E., 2012, p. 67).

Graph 2. Gross Domestic Product in USA in years 1950-2018.



Source: *Gross Demestic Product w USA* (w:) online financial portal "Bankier.pl", 4.8.2018, (https://www.bankier.pl/gospodarka/wskazniki-makroekonomiczne/pkb-usa).

The bank lobby, in agreement with the governments of individual countries, recognized that this cannot be allowed. After the collapse of the Lehman Brothers investment bank in 2008, crisis teams formed of representatives of banking supervision, major financial institutions and central banks quickly consulted and then recommended rapid implementation of state intervention programs in which central banks played the main role (Bonner W., Wiggin A., 2009, p. 62). As part of anti-crisis programs directed to the banking sector, interest rates were lowered, loans were granted to commercial banks and other financial institutions on preferential terms, capital-funded large enterprises losing liquidity were injected and replaced in exchange for taking shares in these entities and forced to implement restructuring programs. In addition, central banks, such as the Federal Reserve Bank in the USA and the European Central Bank in the European Union (Domańska-Szaruga B., 2014, p. 24-25), were also key in the context of the global economy, which as part of interventionist anti-crisis measures for several years, were buying financial assets with the highest credit risk levels from commercial banks, thus ensuring liquidity in the financial system (Prokopowicz D., 2016, p. 26-27).

Currently, among economists prevails the opinion that if it were not for the application of rapid state intervention referring to the already known since the 1930s, the Keynesian form the scale of economic slowdown in the world and individual countries would be much greater (Płókarz R., 2013, p. 83). As part of the pro-development actions of the state intervention, the Federal Reserve Bank used a low monetary policy of low interest rates and a program for activating lending and maintaining liquidity in the financial system by financing the purchase from commercial

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banks of the most endangered assets (Szybowski D., Prokopowicz D., Goździewicz S., 2016, p. 141-142).

After 10 years of the financial crisis in the US, for several years, macroeconomic enduring signs of economic recovery have been noticed, suggesting that the policy of bringing to live the economy from public funds and the active monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Bank generated the previously planned macroeconomic development goals. The measure of these effects is a significant improvement of the situation on the labor market. There has been a significant drop in the unemployment rate from over 14% at the end of 2008 to below 7% in November 2013 and below 4%. in April 2018 (Szymański D., 2018).

Conclusions.

Most economists share the opinion that interventionist anti-crisis economic policies, including savings policies, contribute to an increase in efficiency, effectiveness and profitability of production processes, which may be associated with the improvement of the global economy. The period in which the already confirmed macroeconomic symptoms of recovering from the financial crisis on a global scale are already underway for a decade. In fact, most economists have accepted that there is no economic crisis in the US anymore (*Coraz lepsze dane z USA w cieniu klifu*, 2012). Similarly, in the euro zone the situation in the labor market in the last few years has significantly improved, and for over 3 years in most countries in Europe there has been positive economic growth and most forecasts are optimistic in the next quarters. Slightly weaker improvement in the economic situation occurs in those countries in which, due to the deepening debt crisis in public finances, public finance reforms are being implemented, primarily based on tightening fiscal policy (Dahl M., 2017, p. 32-34). The tightening of this policy was conducted mainly through raising taxes and reducing expenditures in public sectors. In the global perspective, in order to realize positive scenarios, the key issue is the rate of economic growth in the largest economies, i.e. in the economies of the USA, China and the European Union (Kalinowski M., Pronobis M. 2015, p. 63).

On the other hand, a significant improvement in the situation on the capital markets as occurred in the period from the second quarter of 2009 to the second quarter of 2018 was mainly a result of an improvement in the economic situation, rising production levels, rising economic growth and declining unemployment. However, this was not just a process of a classic change in the business cycle trend consisting in the post-crisis launch of spare capacity to improve its profitability (Prokopowicz D., 2015.b, p. 47-48). This was to a large extent a process inspired by the interventionist actions of governments and institutions, including central banking in the USA and the European Union. However, in the economy of highly developed countries, a serious economic problem that in the future may significantly limit the scale of civilization development shaped so far is the process of unfavorable changes in the demographic structure of societies colloquially denoted by the aging of the population (Wereda W., Prokopowicz D. 2017, p. 24). In addition, such issues as transparency of the central bank's stability policy, methods of quantifying and securing systemic risk, rating agencies' recommendations, efficiency of domestic and overseas financial market supervision institutions are other key aspects in the context of modeling credit risk management systems that require continuing successive improve the efficiency of their operations to develop

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stable, crisis-proof financial systems. On the other hand, there is also a lot to do in the micro approach, in analytical and sales activities, in information flows, especially in the area of risk estimation and establishing adequate risk protection methods for individual financial transactions (Dmowski A., Prokopowicz D., 2010, p. 327). The banks themselves will not implement it to the extent that stability of financial systems is necessary, as well as the stand-alone policy of domestic central banking and international initiatives for financial stability (Dahl M., 2015, s. 66-74). Therefore, it is necessary to constantly promote the needs of improvement of risk management procedures regardless of the phase of the business cycle in which the country is located, and usually at the same time also the global economy. Institutional financial supervisors, including those operating transnational as the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in the European Union (De Haan J., Oosterloo S., Schoenmaker D., 2009, p. 92) should put pressure on improving risk management systems through normative instruments so that the development of hedging instruments for active transactions concluded by banks on a regular basis was correlated and did not differ from the ongoing technological progress, e.g. in the field of mobile banking, marketing innovations on the Internet (Sarnowski J., Prokopowicz D., 2015, p. 142 -143) as well as in the context of new product innovations, e.g. under new types of derivatives. The role of the institution of supervision over financial systems is particularly important because the pressure to improve procedures affecting system security decreases in a situation of improving economic situation, which is associated with the almost automatically increasing acceptance in banks of higher credit risk levels. At present, economists are trying to predict when the next wave of economic downturn will begin to appear on a global scale and find the answer to the question when the next economic crisis will occur, which will cover most countries. The purpose of shifting to the uncertain future of the future period of the next wave of recession should be to apply the components of pro-development economic policy described above and the instruments of the credit risk management process. In connection with the above, entered into the introductory part of this study entitled *Aims of paper. Methods* thesis, according to which it was assumed that the functioning of the financial system in terms of full compliance with banking procedures and improving the credit risk management process will not be fully corrected as long as there will be a message in the media directed to the banks that the Federal Reserve Bank in the USA is responsible for the global financial crisis, has been confirmed.

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