

JAPAN'S GREAT STAGNATION

Financial and Monetary Policy Lessons
for Advanced Economies

edited by Michael M. Hutchison

and Frank Westermann

After experiencing spectacular economic growth in industrial development for much of the postwar era, Japan plunged abruptly into recession in the early 1990s and suffered a prolonged period of economic stagnation, from which it is only now emerging. Japan's malaise, marked by recession or weak economic activity, commodity and asset price declines, bankruptcies, and rising unemployment, is the most sustained economic downturn since the 1930s. In *Japan's Great Stagnation*, 11 contributors—Japanese economists consider key questions about the causes and effects of Japan's prolonged period of economic underperformance and what other advanced economies might learn from Japan's experience. They focus on aspects of the financial and banking system that have contributed to economic stagnation, the role of monetary policy, and the importance of international finance factors—in particular, the exchange rate and the balance of payments.

Among the topics discussed are bank fragility and the inaccuracy of measuring it by the "Japan premium," the consequences of weak banking regulation, the controversial policy of quantitative easing,¹ and the effectiveness of currency devaluation. For the first time, the authors reveal the contributions of the Japanese government to the importance of a sound financial sector in fostering robust growth and healthy economies—and the enormous economic costs of a dysfunctional financial system.

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