PECULIARITIES OF THE STABILIZATION POLICY IN AZERBAIJAN UNDER THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

ОСОБЕННОСТИ СТАБИЛИЗАЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА В УСЛОВИЯХ ФИНАНСОВОГО КРИЗИСА

Основными каналами воздействия глобального финансового кризиса на экономику Азербайджана являются резкое падение цен и тарифов на мировых рынках энергоресурсов; снижение уровня ликвидности в экономике; сокращение внешнего спроса и связанное с этим снижение уровня экслорта из страны; сокращение внешнего рефинансирования банков. Главной особенностью реализуемой модели стабилизации и монетарной политики центрального банка является ее двухуровневая структура: первый уровень, включает классические инструменты, которые направлены на поддержание стабильности потребительских цен в экономике; второй уровень — меры, которые направлены на регулирование деятельности комерческих банков. В статье рассматриваются особенности стабилизационной политики Азербайджана в условиях финансового кризиса.

The main channels of transmission of global crisis on Azerbaijan economy were: slump in prices for oil on world markets (besides reduction of liquidity in economy, world prices cut has its influence also on export of other spheres, in particular metallurgy, chemical industry); high level of financial liberalization (since 2007 limits on operations with currency have been taken in Azerbaijan); reduction of foreign refinancing of banks in the result of crisis. In these conditions CB and Azerbaijan government had to accept not ordinary arrangements for stabilization in economy.

The present model of CB's monetary policy had two-stage structure: the first stage with classical instruments of monetary policy was directed on maintenance of stability of consumer prices in economy; the second stage included the mechanisms of countercyclical macro prudential regulation. The essence of the last mechanism is the regulation of capital adequacy norms by banks and compulsory reservation. An effective use of this model let CB to neutralize some negative consequences of crisis on the economy of the country. The prudential norms were defined to maintain liquidity enough and create additional reserves on potentially problematic credits. The conditions of assets classification were tightened, price ratio of total credit guarantee was increased. The norms of risks were revised and toughen with the purpose of regulation of credit risks.

The main purposes of Azerbaijan Central Bank's policy in crisis period included provision of financial system with liquidity, maintenance of overall demand and stability of financial system. For this purpose a wide range

of measures have been used: CB (Central Bank) 6 times changed refinancing rate and collar limits on operations in open market towards decrease. In the result of this refinancing rate decreased from 15 to 2 %, consequently high collar limit fallen from 20 to 7 %. Standards of mandatory reservation on internal source of funds attraction were decreased from 12 to 0.5~%and on external sources of funds attraction were abated at all. In the result net volume of «liquidity injections» to economy in the years of crisis amounted approximately 2 bln. USD. Banks received 730 mln. USD of this sum at the expenses of reduction of required reserves; Activation of discount window of Central Bank in general was oriented towards support of liquidity of backbone companies — State Oil Company and banks aiming at timely external debt service; Mortgage fund extended its operation, this is immediately showed itself on the price stabilization in immovable property market and increase of activity in this market (prices stabilization played important role in financial position of banking sector, because immovable property was a mortgage for the half of loan portfolio).

All of these measures strengthened financial stability of banking sector. So, liquidity of banking sector is very high today, quick liquidity consist of 80 %, while accepted minimum standard is 30 %. Long-term liquidity also is remaining favorable. Results of stress-testing conducted by Central Bank indicated that, even in case of the most unfavorable scenarios of macroeconomic situation developments banking system is able to survive after strong shocks and absorb arising losses.

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СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОЕ ПАРТНЕРСТВО НАЧИНАЕТСЯ С ДОБРОСОСЕДСКИХ ВЗАИМОВЫГОДНЫХ ТОРГОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

- 1. Места в линейке стратегических партнеров Украины меняются, но первенство остается за ЕС, Россией, США. На наш взгляд, среди стратегических партнеров должны также находиться, во-первых, страны-соседи; во-вторых, страны, с которыми сложились в течение многих десятилетий тесные связи по многим направлениям (страны СНГ, бывшие союзные республики); в-третьих, страны БРИКС (Бразилия, Россия, Индия, Китай, ЮАР); в-четвертых, страны emerging markets Е7 (Китай, Россия, Индия, Бразилия, Мексика, Индонезия, Турция). Указанная категория стран, как известно, должна прийти на смену традиционным лидерам индустриальным государствам Запада G7 (США, Япония, Германия, Франция, Италия, Великобритания, Канада); в-пятых, государства, у которых могут в перспективе возникнуть выгодные предложения для Украины.
- 2. В течение последних лет нами на основании официальных данных Госкомстата постоянно анализируется состояние торгово-экономи-