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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; I. Introduction; II. Literature Review; III. A New Approach to Measuring Global Liquidity; A. Quantity Measures; B. Price Measures; IV. Identifying Drivers of Global Liquidity; A. Aggregate Trends of Core and Noncore Global Liquidity; B. Country-specific Trends of Core and Noncore Liabilities; C. Trends in External Liabilities of Countries to BIS Reporting Banks; V. The Real Impact of Global Liquidity; VI. Conclusion; Boxes; 1. Estimation of the Noncore Liquidity Price Index; 2. Indentifying Demand and Supply Shocks 3. A Panel Regression Approach to Assessing the Real Impact of Global Liquidity, Figures; 1. Total G4 Liquidity in Trillion Dollars and As a Ratio to GDP; 2. National Measures of the Quantity of Liquidity, Ratio to National Nominal GDP; 3. National Measures of the Quantity of Liquidity, Trillion US dollars; 4. Total External Liabilities to BIS Reporting Banks; 5. Nominal GDP Growth Rates; 6. Supply and Demand Shocks, Quantity and Price of Core Global Liquidity 7. Supply and Demand Shocks, Quantity and Price of Noncore Global Liquidity. Supply and Demand Shocks to Liquidity: United States and Euro Area; 9. Country-Specific Supply and Demand Shocks: External Liabilities of other countries to BIS Reporting Banks; 12. Impact of Core Demand Shock on Real GDP; 13. Impact of Core Supply Shock on Real GDP; 14. Impact of Noncore Demand Shock on Real GDP; 15. Impact of Noncore Supply Shock on Real GDP; Tables 1. Unit Root Tests of Liquidity Price and Quantity Indicators2. Estimation of Linear Trends; 3. Impact of Funding Shocks on Growth: Benchmark Model; 4. Impact of Funding Shocks on Growth: Separate Time Periods; 5. Impact of Funding Shocks on Growth: G4-Specific Impacts, Q1 1999-Q1 2011; Appendix: Measuring G4 Core and

	Noncore Liabilities; References
Sommario/riassunto	This paper explores the concept of global liquidity, its measurement and macro-financial importance. We construct two sets of indicators for global liquidity: a quantity series distinguishing between core and noncore liabilities of financial intermediatires and a corresponding price series. Using price and quantity indicators simultaneously, it is possible to distinguish between shocks to the supply and demand for global liquidity, and isolate their impact on the economy. Our results confirm that global liquidity conditions matter for economic and financial stability, and points to indicators whose regular monitoring could be valuable to policymakers.