Course 7

A Question of Money and a Brief History of Financial Innovation, Regulation and Renewed Crises – 1960 to 2000

Outline

- What is money?
- The inevitable trade-off between sound money and growth?
- Financial liberalization since the 1960s and repeated financial crises

What is Money?
Earthlings explain to Martians

Source: Kate Rowe

What is Money? – The standard tale… of money neutrality

- 1/ A medium of exchange
- 2/ A unit of account
- 3/ A store of value
- M0: cash and reserves at the central bank
- M1: M0 plus sight deposits
- M2: M1 plus time related deposits
- M3: M2 plus large time deposits, all money market funds, etc.

Common “views” of money

Roman coins

Today’s cash

Crowy shells: China, Africa

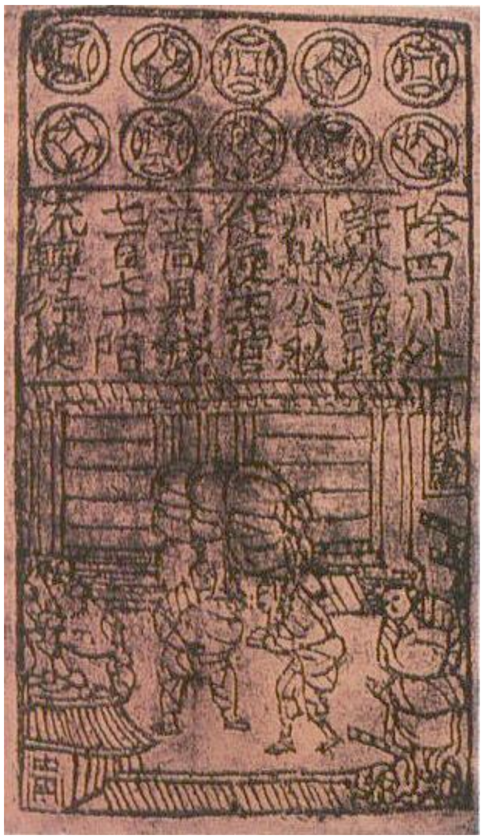
Island of Yap: rai stone

Tally sticks
UK (Middle Ages to 19^{th} century)

Early paper money

First banknote-type instrument, Tang dynasty (618-907).

True paper money “jiaozi”, promissory notes during the Song dynasty in 11th century.



Bills of exchange in late Medieval Europe

“I promise to pay the bearer on demand”… £5

Money as a complex economic and social institution

- Requires notions of value, accounting and a legal framework
- The barter fallacy – demand for money unlimited
- Debt and money are the same thing
- (Felix Martin): money allows for social mobility and freedom
- Aglietta & Orléan (money mediates violence in society)

Legal tender

- The currency government takes taxes and makes payments
- The authorities protect legal tender > monopoly of issue > prevention of counterfeiting

- Regulation of banking system to control the creation of bank money

Everyone wants easy money > the temptation to cheat

- Governments “dilute” real value (silver added to gold coins in ancient Rome, printing paper money, QE?)
- Financial system creates assets
- Bitcoin and cyptro-currencies

2. THE INEVITABLE TRADE-OFF

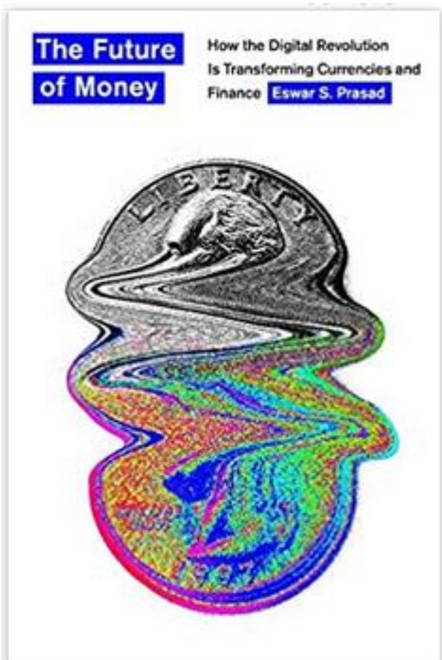
Guaranteeing stability & supporting growth

- Gold standard – independent (Locke)
- But supply of gold is irregular > fluctuating growth
- Supporting growth, undermines currency

“Original sin” – US (western) domination of global finance

- Only a limited number of countries can borrow (internationally) in their own currency: US, Eurozone, Japan, UK, Switzerland.
- Some governments cannot raise money, long term domestically.

The Future of Money… Eswar S. Prasad (2021)



"Cryptocurrencies" are not really money, but assets – for the moment (payments in some emerging countries)

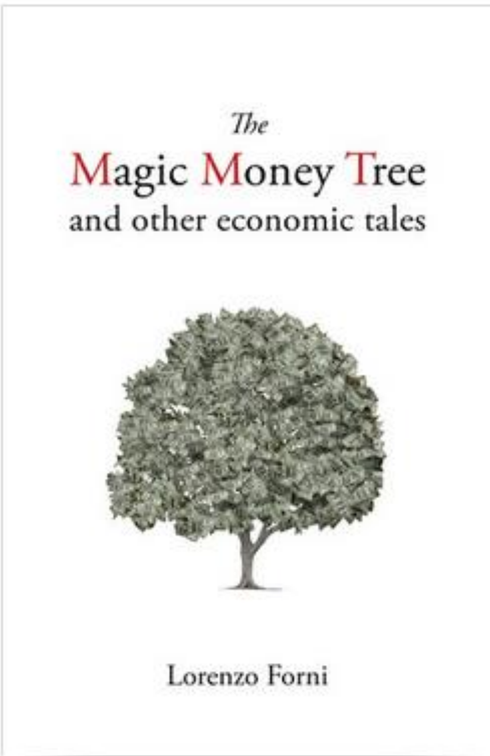
But: source of instability – hard to regulate

Stablecoins/crypto technology has potential in fintech for providing wider banking services/ cross-border settlements, etc.

CBDC – have potential too ("voluntary mode" money creation?)

The position of US $ is not threatened – legal protection / Chinese renminbi not convertible

There are always budget constraints



There are always budget constraints! (Forni, July 2021)

Ultimately growth is determined by constraints in the real economy.

Pushing these back involves education, R&D, infrastructure – microeconomic improvements

Does the creation of debt and money always outpace growth?
And so make financial crises inevitable?

Adair Turner, *Between Debt and the Devil*, Princeton UP, 2016

- "There is no silver bullet: no single policy that will remove the risks created by debt contracts, private money creation, and price cycles in existing assets."
- The pre-GFC orthodoxy of one objective (low inflation) and one policy tool (interest rates) produced an economic disaster.
- "As Hayek, Minsky and Simons rightly argued, private credit creation is inherently unstable, and there is no set of rules that can be defined once and forever to fix that problem."
- A degree of monetisation of public deficits.

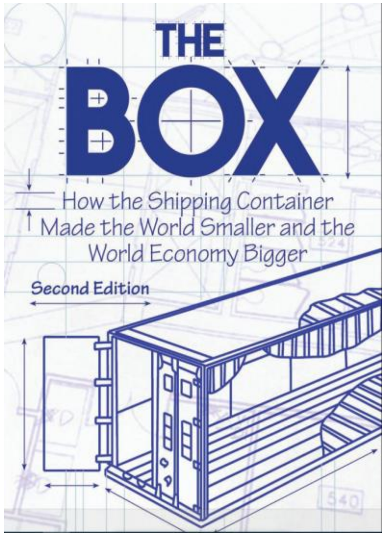
3. Financial liberalization since the 1960s and repeated financial crises

Little structural change since the 2007-2008 financial crisis

- Complexity
- Capture
- Too many jurisdictions
- Too many products, markets and actors
- No alternative theory
- "Finance" is multidimensional, transnational

The result of a historical process

Beginnings in the 1960s



- A bit like container transport
  50 years to change global transport
- Bretton Woods: a stable, structured system
- Currencies pegged to the dollar and gold
- Regulations and credit controls
- Separate business entities operated in markets
- 3 – 6 – 3 banking

Changes

- Eurodollar markets (as US dollars flowed out of the US: trade, defence and wars).

- Eurobonds (1963) – in London and "Belgian dentists"

- Securitisation:
- "Ginnie Mae" (1970) – mortgage backed securities

End of Bretton Woods

- Fiat money
- Floating currencies
  - Friedman paper (1971)
  - Leo Melamed > International Monetary Market, May 1972 – Chicago Mercantile Exchange

London – hub for int’l finance in 1970s

- US banks avoiding Regulation Q
- Re-cycling of petro-dollars after 73/74 oil shock
- Walter Wriston (Citicorp): “countries don’t go bust”

Inflation and Volcker Shock

- Fed funds rate peaked at 20% spring 1980
- Dollar surge
- August 1982 – Mexico Default

  Third World Debt Crisis

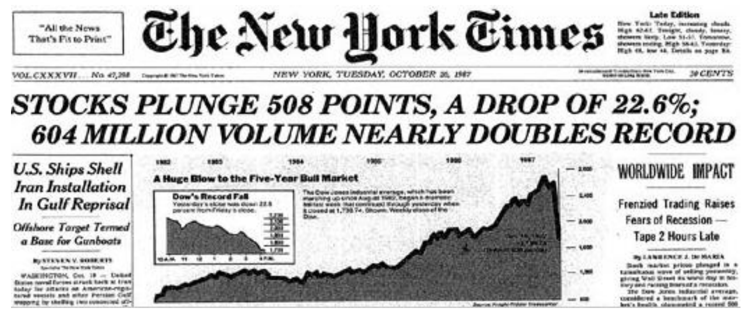
  "Washington Consensus"

- Savings & Loan crisis

Financial liberalisation in mid-1980s

- 1986 – London > “Big Bang”

- 1987 August: Alan Greenspan Chairman of Fed
  - Self-regulation



"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1987

STOCKS PLUNGE 508 POINTS, A DROP OF 22.6%;
604 MILLION VOLUME NEARLY DOUBLES RECORD

U.S. Ships Shell Iran Installation In Gulf Reprisal

Offshore Target Termed a Base for Gunboats

A Huge Blow to the Five-Year Bull Market

Dow's Record Fall

WORLDWIDE IMPACT

Frenzied Trading Raises Fears of Recession — Tape 2 Hours Late

- October crash
  - Liquidity support – interest rate cuts
  - “Clean not lean” and the “Greenspan put”

Liberalisation/deregulation of markets

- End of capital controls in Europe (1990)

- Erosion of Glass-Steagall Act and repeal 1999

- No regulation of derivative markets

Financial innovation and technology

<u>Derivatives trading exploded in 1990s</u>

- Collateralised debt obligations/CDOs (1986): bonds restructured into tranches
  - Synthetic CDOs
- Credit default swaps/CDSs (1994): insurance

- ICT – computing but especially Internet in mid-1990s
- Standardised accounting
- The end to “home bias”

Repeated crises

- Japan 1986-1992 > two decades of stagnation
- Mexican crisis 1994
- Asian crisis 1997
- Russian and LTCM crisis August/Sept 1998
- Dotcom bubble – late 1990s (TMT stocks)
- General “irrational exuberance” in stocks

Identifying some patterns

- Securitisation > has become a form of rent extraction
- Risk > a tradable commodity
- Fraud
- Complexity > yet simple ideas drive decisions
- Market failures (André Orléan: when credit is cheap, and asset prices are rising, the price mechanism goes into reverse).

Takeouts

- Money is always changing
- Paper money and assets have no real value, but are liquid; goods and services have real value but are illiquid
- Governments are essential to protecting its value – but they too undermine its value
- Credit has been essential to growth, but leads to periodic crises – with major consequences