TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL SYSTEM, LSE FRIDAY 21<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2014

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- My answer is yes. (of course)
- Why?
- Since the fall of the Brettons Woods system the last part of the gold standard – the frequency of financial crises has increased.
- Nothing fundamentally has changed after the Great Recession. The lesson of financial crisis has not been learned.
- We should expect future crises



- We need a framework to understand the coming crises.
- Let us look at the economist who provides us with a relevant theory of the present financial system.



# KNUT WICKSELL (1856-1926)

**Professor at Lund University,** 1901-1916.

- a) Theory of the pure credit economy
- b) a) Father of inflation targeting – the cumulative process based on the pure credit economy



# Knut Wicksell of yesterday

- First economist to analyze a pure credit economy. It is an unstable system where banks (the financial system) can create credit/bank loans without being anchored by reserve requirements.
- Price stability (monetary stability) can be obtained if the central bank sets the bank rate equal to the real rate.
- Knut Wicksell's norm for price stability.
- Adopted in Sweden in September 1931



# Knut Wicksell of today

- Central banking today is based on inflation targeting.
- ECB, Bank of England, Federal Reserve and other "modern" central banks follow Wicksellian rules where they try to set the policy rate equal to the real rate (or close).
- The financial system has moved to a pure credit system where the reserve/capital base is declining. The gold standard of Wicksell's time is gone.



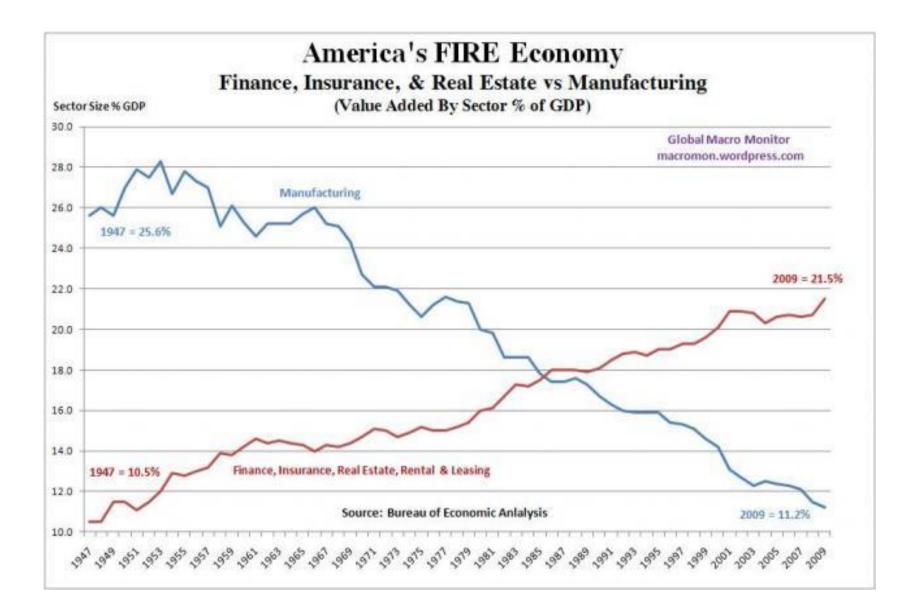


#### The financial system has expanded compared to other industries

Any breaks on the rate of expansion?



#### Financialisation of the economy U.S. ca 20% of economy

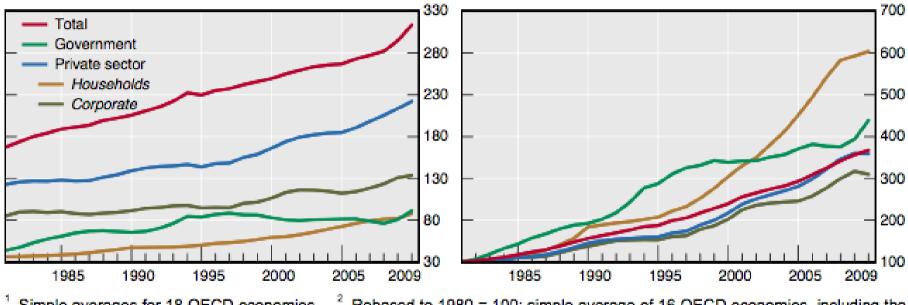


# Rising debt is the "new normal" across every developed economy

#### Non-financial sector debt

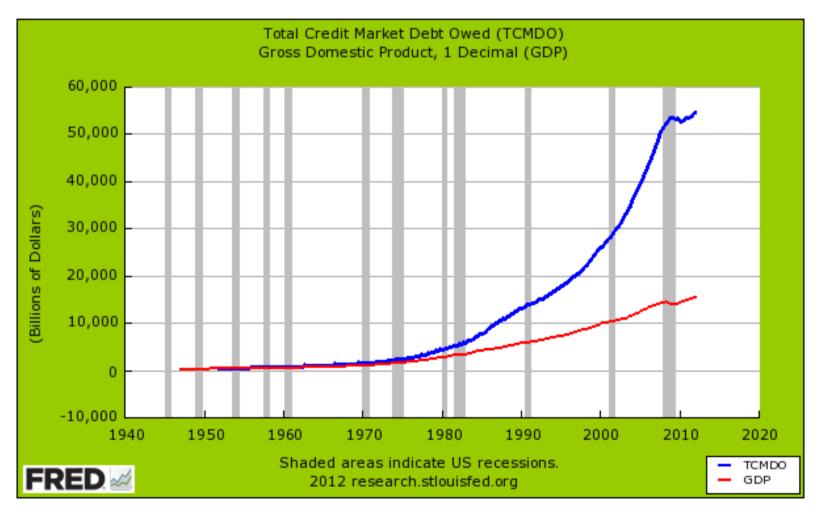
As a percentage of GDP1

Real levels, deflated by consumer prices<sup>2</sup>



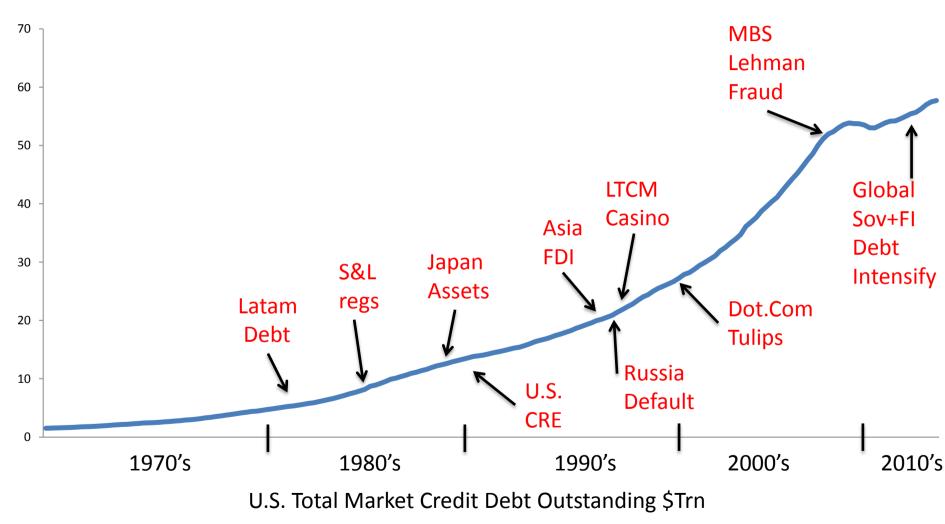
<sup>1</sup> Simple averages for 18 OECD economies. <sup>2</sup> Rebased to 1980 = 100; simple average of 16 OECD economies, including the United States.

## Debt Experiment - has it worked? Credit Growth > Income growth = Unsustainable

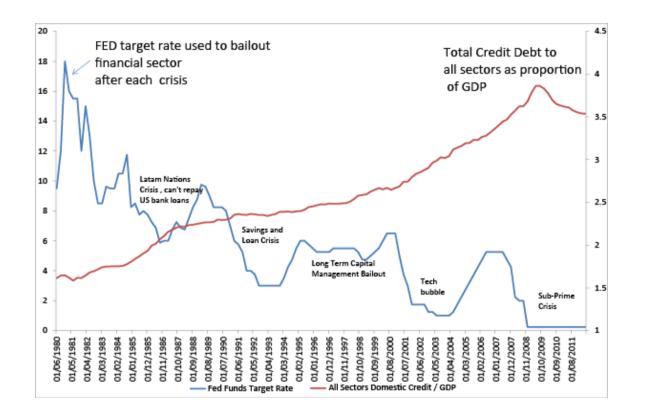


The marginal productivity of debt: the more you add, the less GDP you get

## 10 leveraged-induced bubbles in 30 years hasn't stopped the growth of the debt



#### Policies designed to save the financial system has increased the volume of credit over time





# Knut Wicksell of today

- The financial system is inherently unstable –
- *it is getting more unstable through ongoing financial innovations.*
- And inflation targeting is contributing to financial instability
- A trade-off between monetary stability (consumer price stability) and financial stability (asset price stability).



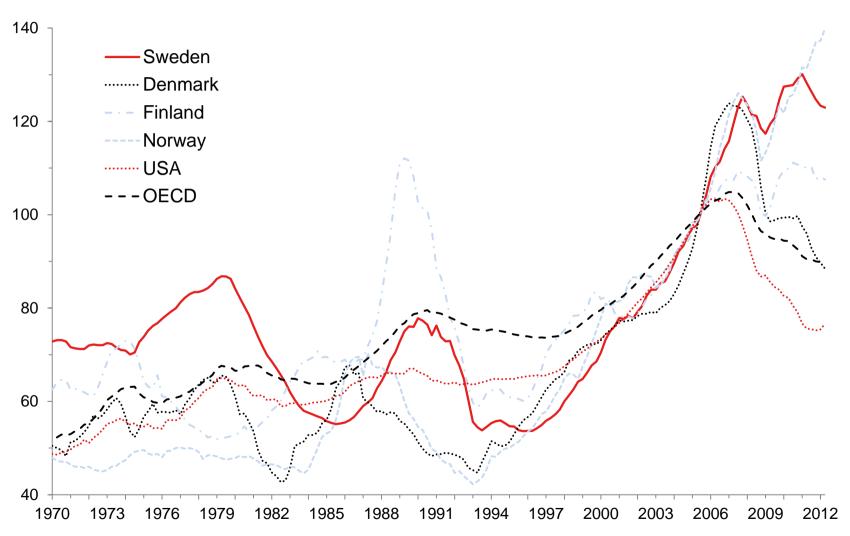
# Knut Wicksell of today

- Where will the next crisis emerge?
- My answer: in countries which have not recently had a financial crisis.
- Where do you find them?



# **Real house prices**

2005=100



# Knut Wicksell of tomorrow

- How can the system be made more stable according to Wicksell?
- Restrict the growth in credit relative to real income
- Bretton Woods period
- Unlimited liability commercial banking
- Where is the real rate of interest?



# Knut Wicksell of tomorrow

- My optimistic forecast
- Basel I, II and III will be followed by Basel IV after the next financial crisis
- After the next financial crisis we may find a more stable credit system.
- We need a new financial crisis to learn this lesson. We are wasting the present one?



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