

DE-RISKING THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

REFORMING THE MACROFINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

The political economy of monetary solidarity: where next for the euro?

Waltraud Schelkle – European Institute, LSE

Wednesday 11 September 2019 9 AM - 6 PM

London School of Economics

Old Building - Houghton Street, London

#deriskingEU **y** #deepeningEMU











Overview

The political economy of monetary solidarity in a nutshell

What next for the euro

What next for research on the euro



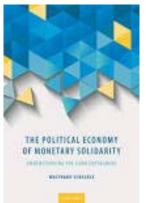












..in a nutshell

Governing the commons of a monetary union is beset by political market failures (cf Keohane 1984, Keohane and Ostrom 1995)

Risk-sharing is typically a **by-product** of selective (national) incentives for cooperation (Broz 1998)

This gives rise to a political-economic paradox of insurance in a diverse union













What next for the euro: the problem

1980s Debt Crisis 100 emerging markets Default, restructuring. financial repression, inflation, and WWI and Depression debts several hyperinflations advanced and emerging WWII debts: economies: default, restructuring Axis countries: default and and conversions--a few 80 financial repression/inflation hyperinflations Allies: financial repression/inflation 70 60 Advanced 50 economies 40 30 20 **Emerging markets** 10 1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961 1971 1981 1991 2001 2011

Figure 1. Surges in central government public debts and their resolution: advanced economies and emerging markets, 1900-2012

The major policy problem is public debt, so how can we re-enact financial repression? Not confined to the euro area but solutions most urgent here













What next for the euro: solutions

- 1. Inflation and capital controls
- 2. Sovereign default (Bruegel 2010):
 - a. Greece's 2nd and 3rd bailout programme
 - b. Central banks' holding of government debt
- 3. Debt liquidation through **financial repression redux** (Reinhart & Sbrancia 2015):
 - a. The ECB's QE with forward guidance
 - b. Macroprudential turn in prudential policies
 - c. GDP-linked bonds













What next for research on the euro

Economists have made impressive progress in macrofinancial terms (Brunnermeier and Reis 2019 for a summary)

Political scientists have made some progress on the politics (eg Bermeo and Bartels 2014, Beramendi et al 2015, Manow 2018)

but political economists have still not made much progress on the question: what are the political implications of debt and financial crises?













Compare sectoral decline with financial crises

Sectoral decline (agriculture, leading industries)	Financial crisis
Confined to national sector with adverse effects on aggregate demand	Systemic and international , with adverse effects on AD and on supply side
Targeted social policies tend to be progressive	Financial bailouts and private deleveraging tend to be regressive
Structural change leaves a legacy of alienated voter-workers	Boom-bust cycles leave a legacy of public debt
→ Democratic welfare states have come to turn this into a political resource for support	→ the dilemma between functional and political imperatives seems to give rise to anti-democratic, nationalistic forces













To sum up

- Scholars have explained why the euro area is in crisis
- ..but not how it survived the last: under what conditions did monetary solidarity between member states emerge? Did this make the union resilient?
- The euro's future will depend on whether public debt levels can be reduced
- My hunch is that financial repression redux becomes the next 'European rescue of the nation state' (Milward)















THANKS!









