

Economic History

(Master PPD & APE, Paris School of Economics)

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Lecture 7: Money, finance and crisis in historical perspective

(check [on line](#) for updated versions)

Roadmap of lecture 7

- Business cycles in historical perspective
- The Great Recession vs the Great Depression
- Rising inequality & the financial crisis
- What do central banks do?
- Central bank balance sheets in the long run
- Financial globalization in action: gross foreign assets and liabilities vs net positions
- Money & inflation in history
- Financial development & regulation in history

Business cycles in historical perspective

- Until now the course focused upon long run evolutions: growth, capital accumulation, inequality of labor income & capital ownership, slavery & forced labor, historical demography & family structures
- Today we focus upon short run evolutions, recessions & crisis, money & finance
- Per capita world GDP growth 1913-2012: 1.6%
($\approx 1.5\%$ 1990-2015) (+ $\approx 1.5\%$ pop growth) (= world $g \approx 3\%$)
- But there are always very large short run variations: in practice, growth is not a steady process; we always observe a sequence of booms and recessions, with large deviations around the mean growth rate = the « business cycle »

- The **Great Recession** = **GDP fall of about 5%** in all major developed economies in **2008-2010**
 - = the biggest world recession since WW2(usually recessions involve -1%/-2% output contractions at most, or simply a lower positive growth, and they do not happen everywhere at the same time)
- ≠ The **Great Depression** = **GDP fall of about 20-30%** in all major developed economies in **1929-1933**
 - rise of Nazism, WW2
 - major trauma in world history & economic thinking
 - rise of postWW2 Keynesian demand management and growth stabilization policies, rise of government, complete change of attitudes towards laissez-faire capitalism & self-regulated markets (Keynes 1936)
- Govt: small in 1929, large in 2008 → more complex legacy after 2008 crisis: both markt & govt were accused

Evolution of GDP, selected countries 1929-1936

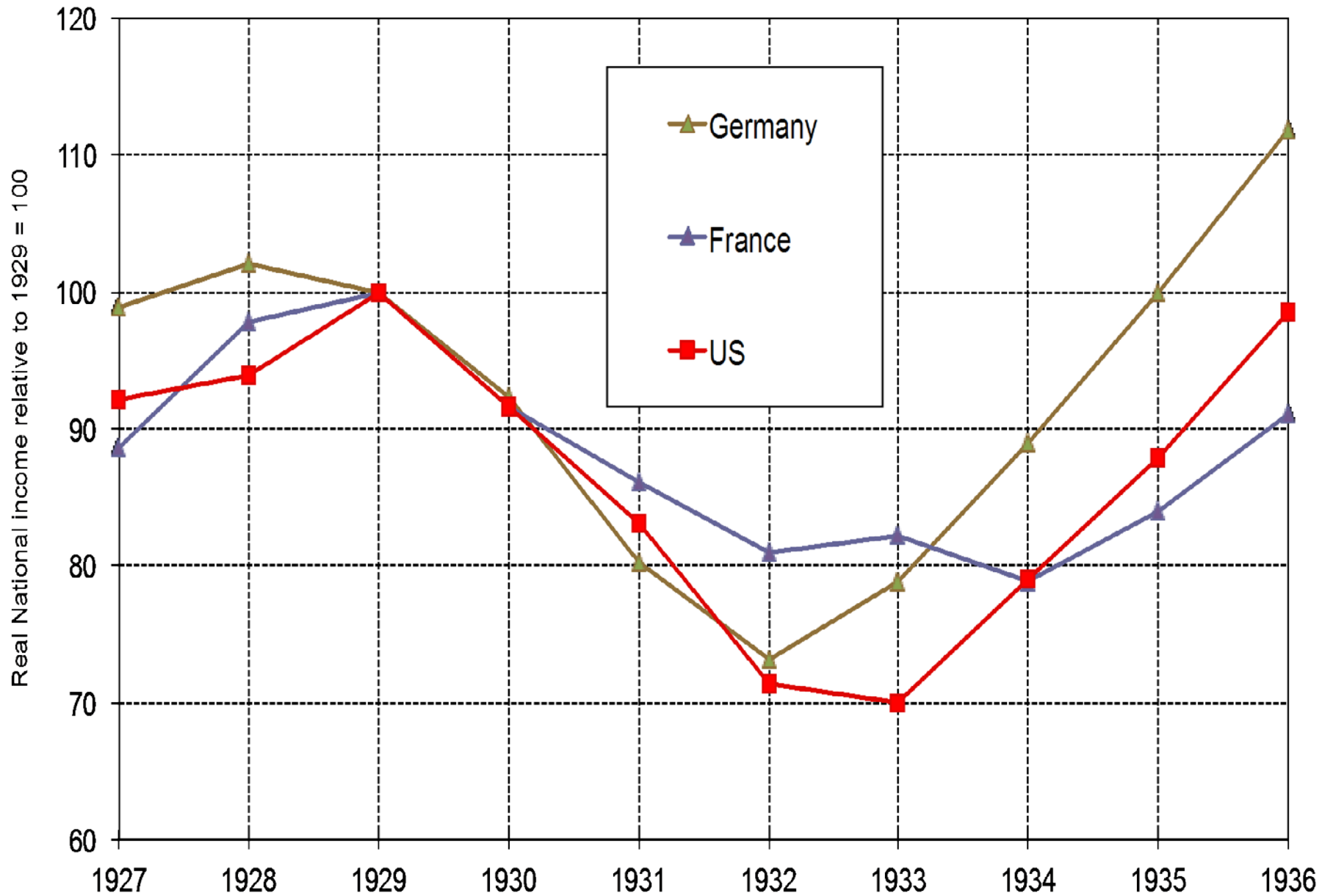
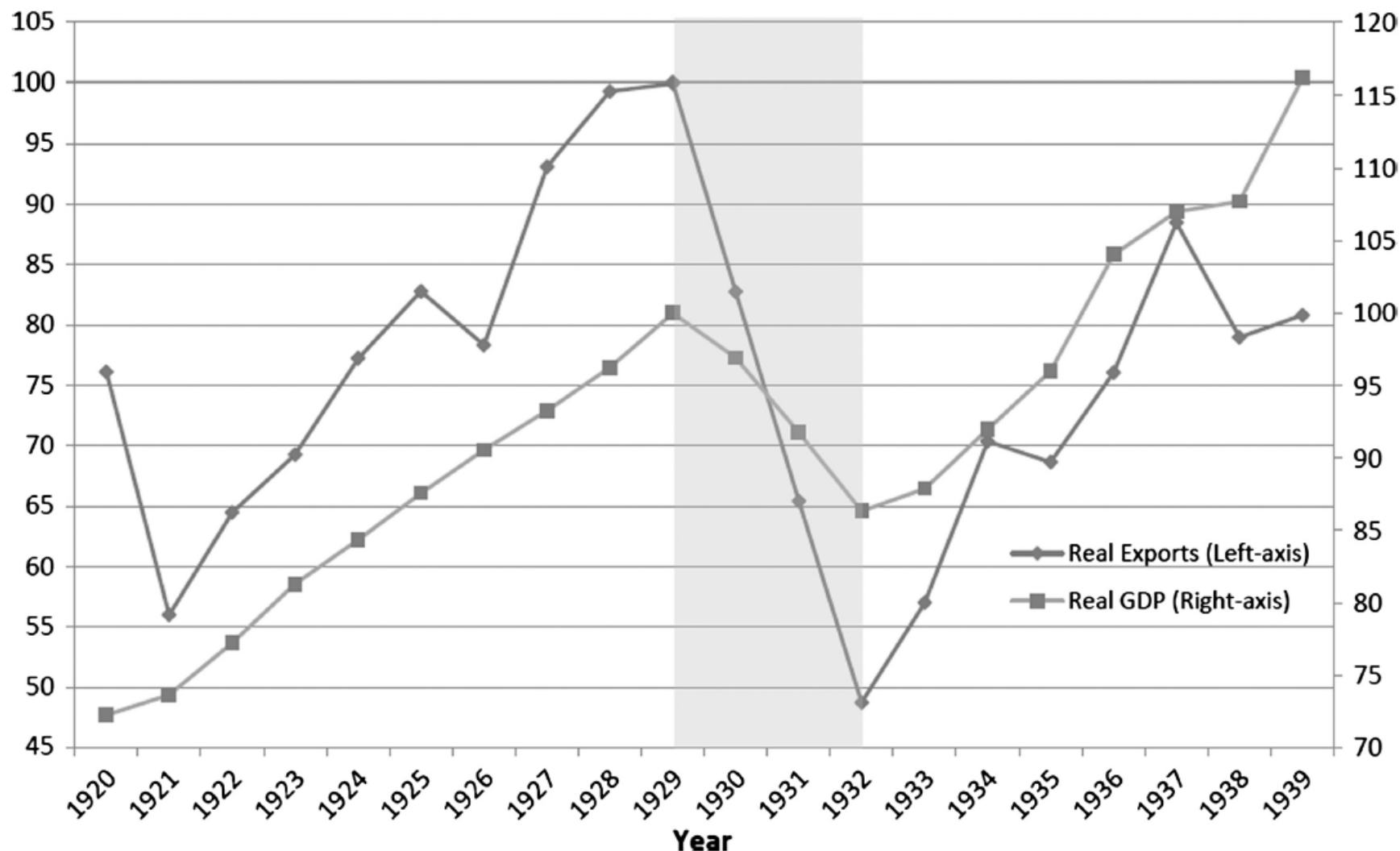


Table 1: Unemployment in industry (%)

Country	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Netherlands	Norway	Sweden	UK	US
Year											
1920	5.5		4.6	6.1		3.8	5.8	2.3	5.4	3.2	8.6
1921	10.4	9.7	8.9	19.7	5.0	2.8	9.0	17.7	26.6	17.0	19.5
1922	8.5	3.1	7.1	19.3	2.0	1.5	11.0	17.1	22.9	14.3	11.4
1923	6.2	1.0	4.9	12.7	2.0	10.2	11.2	10.7	12.5	11.7	4.1
1924	7.8	1.0	7.1	10.7	3.0	13.1	8.8	8.5	10.1	10.3	8.3
1925	7.8	1.5	7.0	14.7	3.0	6.8	8.1	13.2	11.0	11.3	5.4
1926	6.3	1.4	4.7	20.7	3.0	18.0	7.3	24.3	12.2	12.5	2.9
1927	6.2	1.8	2.9	22.5	11.0	8.8	7.5	25.4	12.0	9.7	5.4
1928	10.0	0.9	2.6	18.5	4.0	8.6	5.6	19.2	10.6	10.8	6.9
1929	10.2	1.3	4.2	15.5	1.0	13.3	2.9	15.4	10.2	10.4	5.3
1930	18.4	3.6	12.9	13.7	2.0	22.7	7.8	16.6	11.9	16.1	14.2
1931	26.5	10.9	17.4	17.9	6.5	34.3	14.8	22.3	16.8	21.3	25.2
1932	28.1	19.0	26.0	31.7	15.4	43.8	25.3	30.8	22.4	22.1	36.3
1933	24.2	16.9	26.6	28.8	14.1	36.2	26.9	33.4	23.2	19.9	37.6
1934	19.6	18.9	20.6	22.2	13.8	20.5	28.0	30.7	18.0	16.7	32.6
1935	15.6	17.8	19.1	19.7	14.5	16.2	31.7	25.3	15.0	15.5	30.2
1936	11.3	13.5	16.7	19.3	10.4	12.0	32.7	18.8	12.7	13.1	25.4
1937	7.4	11.5	12.5	21.9	7.4	6.9	26.9	20.0	10.8	10.8	21.3
1938	7.8	14.0	15.1	21.5	7.8	3.2	25.0	22.0	10.9	12.9	27.9
1939	8.8	15.9	14.1	18.4	8.1	0.9	19.9	18.3	9.2	10.5	25.2

Figure 3: Exports and GDP for 27 countries, 1920–39

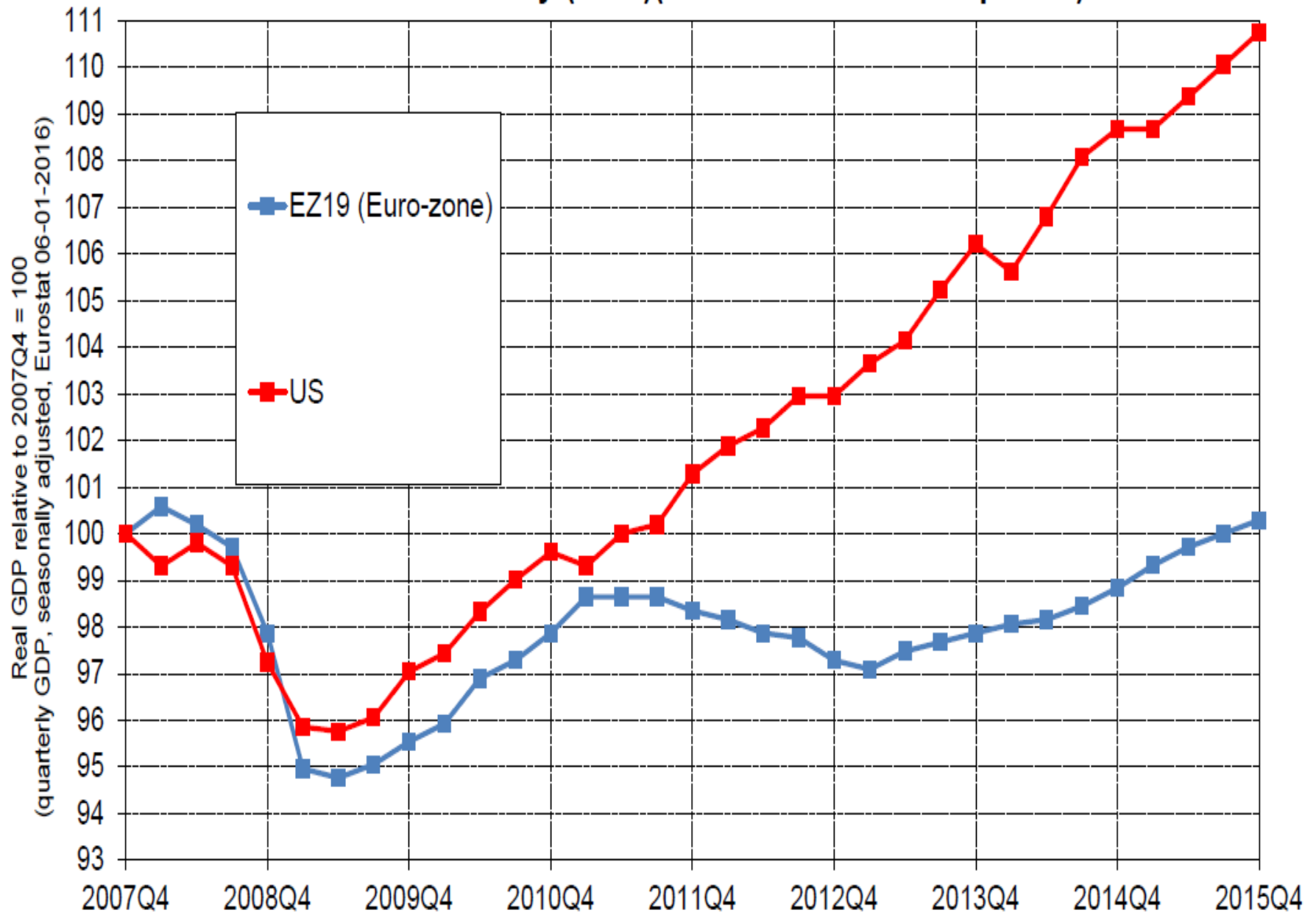


Notes: Total exports and GDP in real 1990 US dollars. The countries included are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Uruguay.

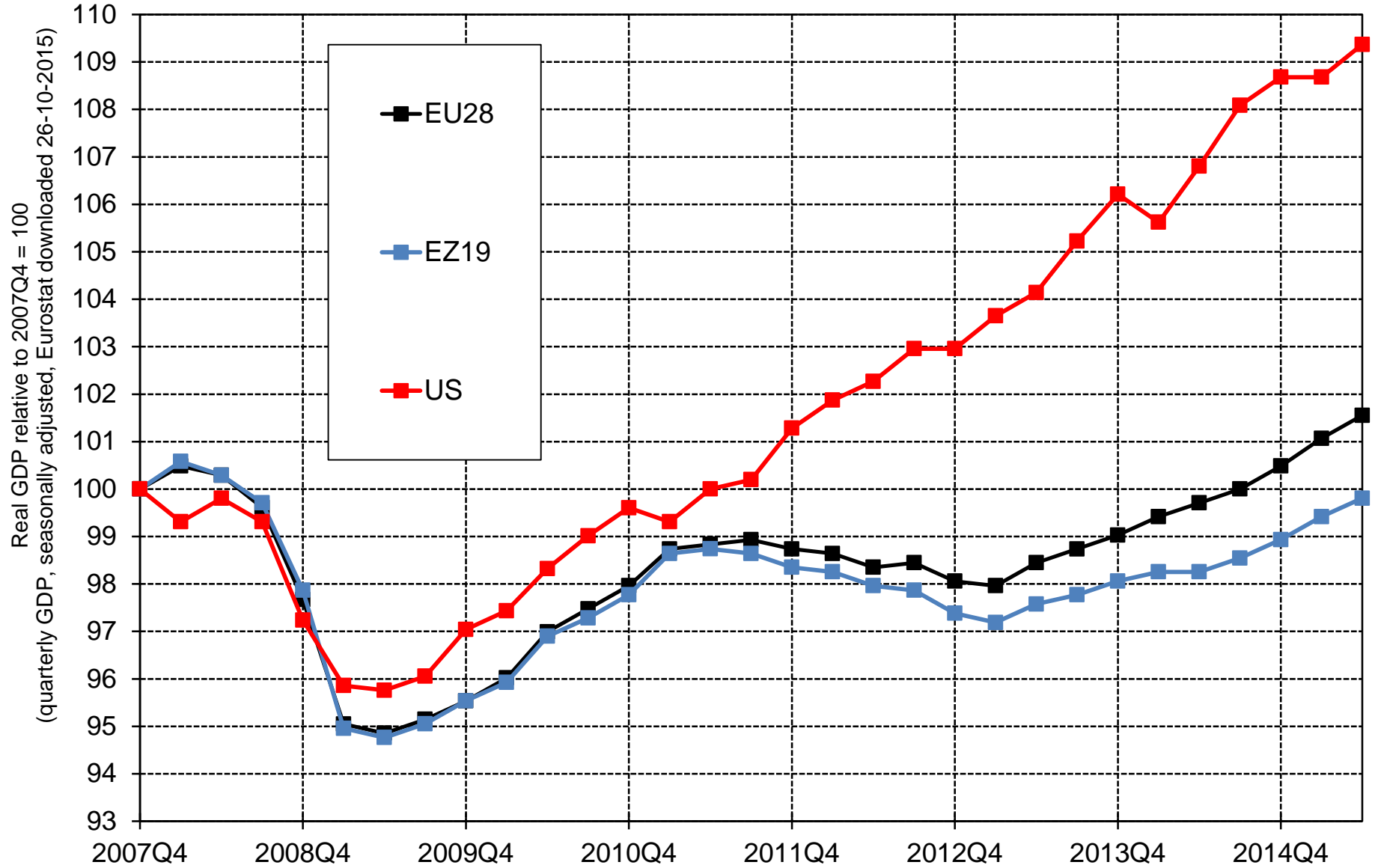
Was the Great Recession really smaller than the Great Depression, and why?

- In the major developed economies (US, Germany, France, Japan, Britain, etc.), the Great Recession was indeed much smaller, and the recovery was faster (about 5% GDP drop 2008-2009). Unlike in 1929, central banks took action in 2008 so as to avoid the complete collapse of the financial sector.
- But starting in 2009-2010, the Great Recession was followed by the Euro zone public debt crisis: lack of confidence in single currency with 19 different public debts, housing bubbles and interest rate speculation in Southern Europe:
 - Euro-zone: 2015 GDP close to 2007 GDP = lost decade (whereas US 2015 GDP/2007 GDP = +10%) (Long Stagnation)
 - in Italy/Spain/Portugal 2015 GDP is 5-10% below 2007 GDP
 - in Greece, 2015 GDP is 25% below 2007 GDP = as big as the Great Depression (but in a much smaller economy)

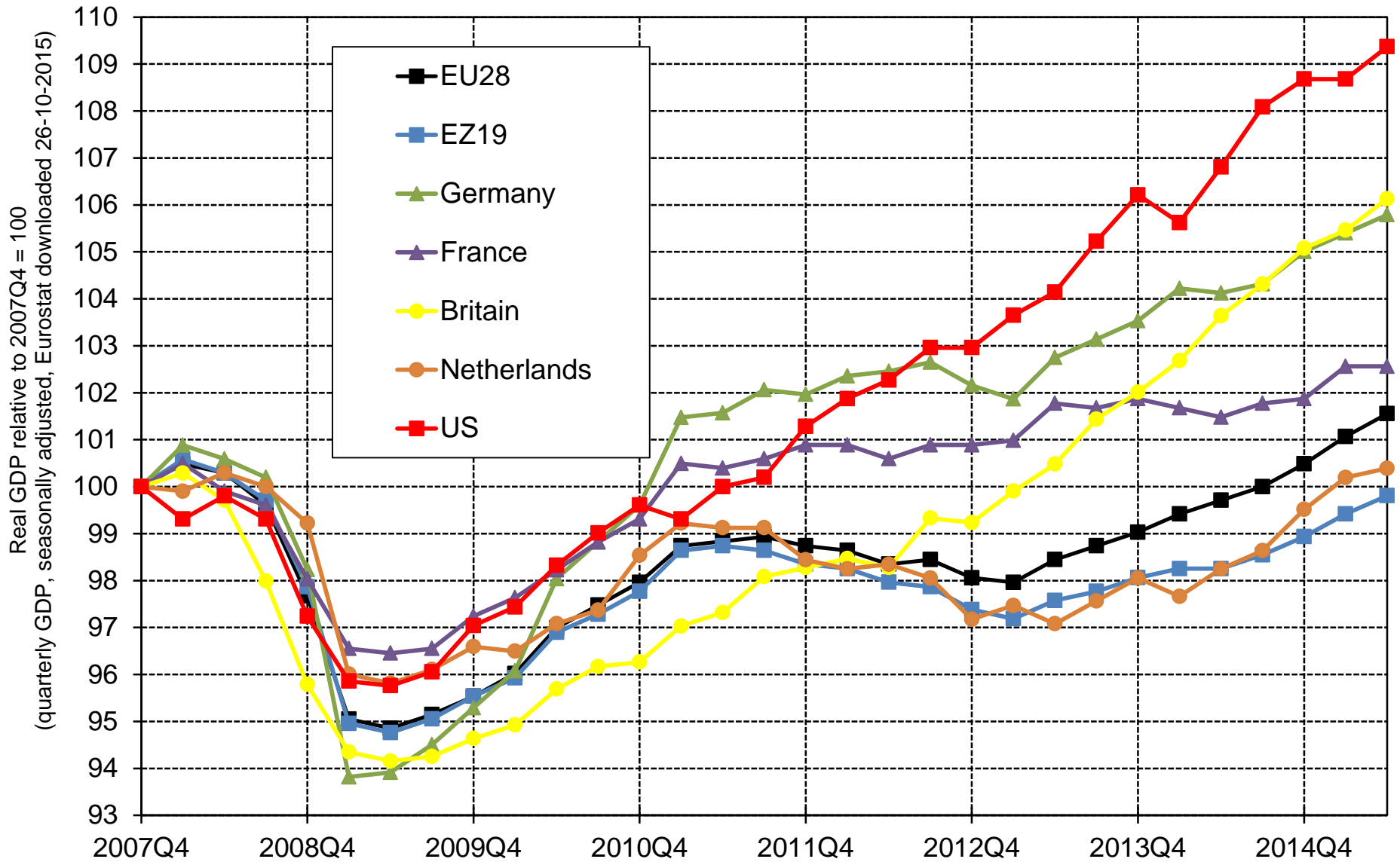
Level of economic activity (GDP)(Base 100 = 2007 4th quarter)



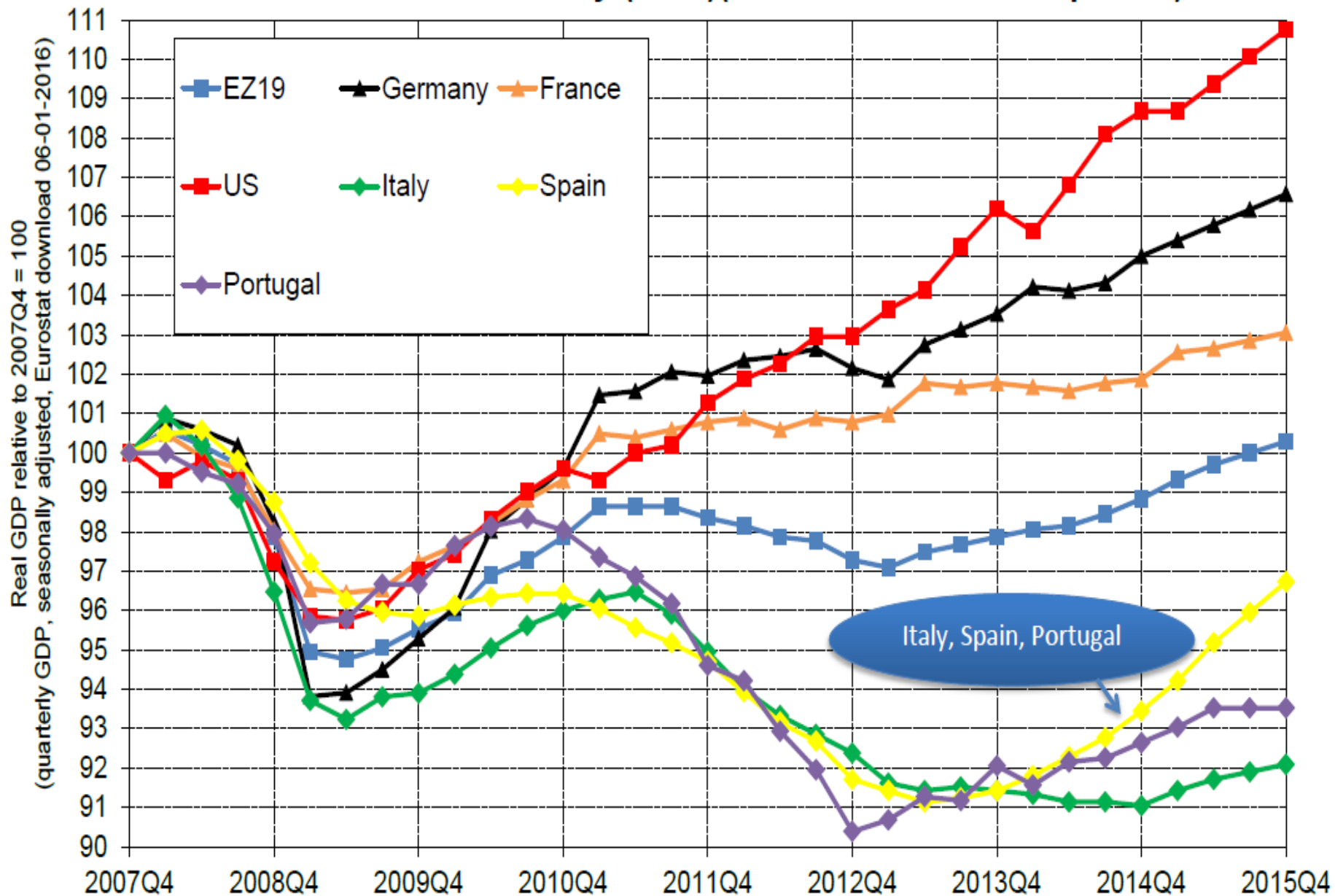
GDP growth, Europe vs US, 2007Q4 to 2015Q2



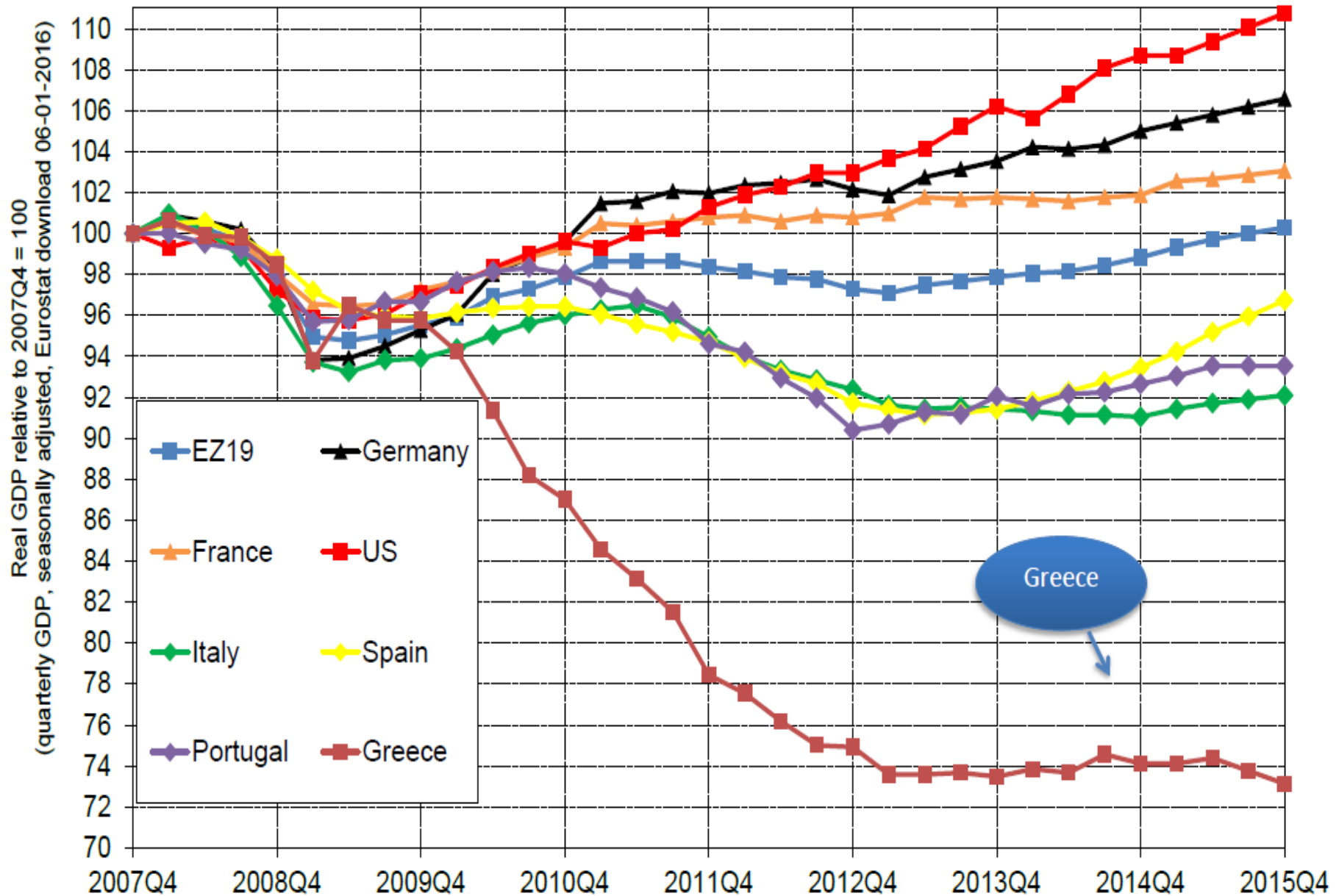
GDP growth, Euro Zone and selected countries, 2007Q4 to 2015Q2 (1)



Level of economic activity (GDP)(Base 100 = 2007 4th quarter)



Level of economic activity (GDP)(Base 100 = 2007 4th quarter)



Rising inequality & financial crisis

- « Keynesian » account of 1929 crisis: declining labor share & rising inequality in 1920s, imbalance btw demand & supply → recession, rise of « Fordist » model: workers need to be paid enough in order to be able to purchase cars → postWW2 growth model
- Similar story for 2008 financial crisis: rising top income shares and stagnant median incomes have probably contributed to rising household debt and financial fragility in the US (and possibly also to current account deficit) (see [Kumhof-Rancièrè-Winant 2013](#))
- Also the rise in the capital share may have contributed to a rising current account surplus in a number of countries (e.g. Germany) and therefore to global imbalances; see [Behringer-Van Treeck 2013](#)

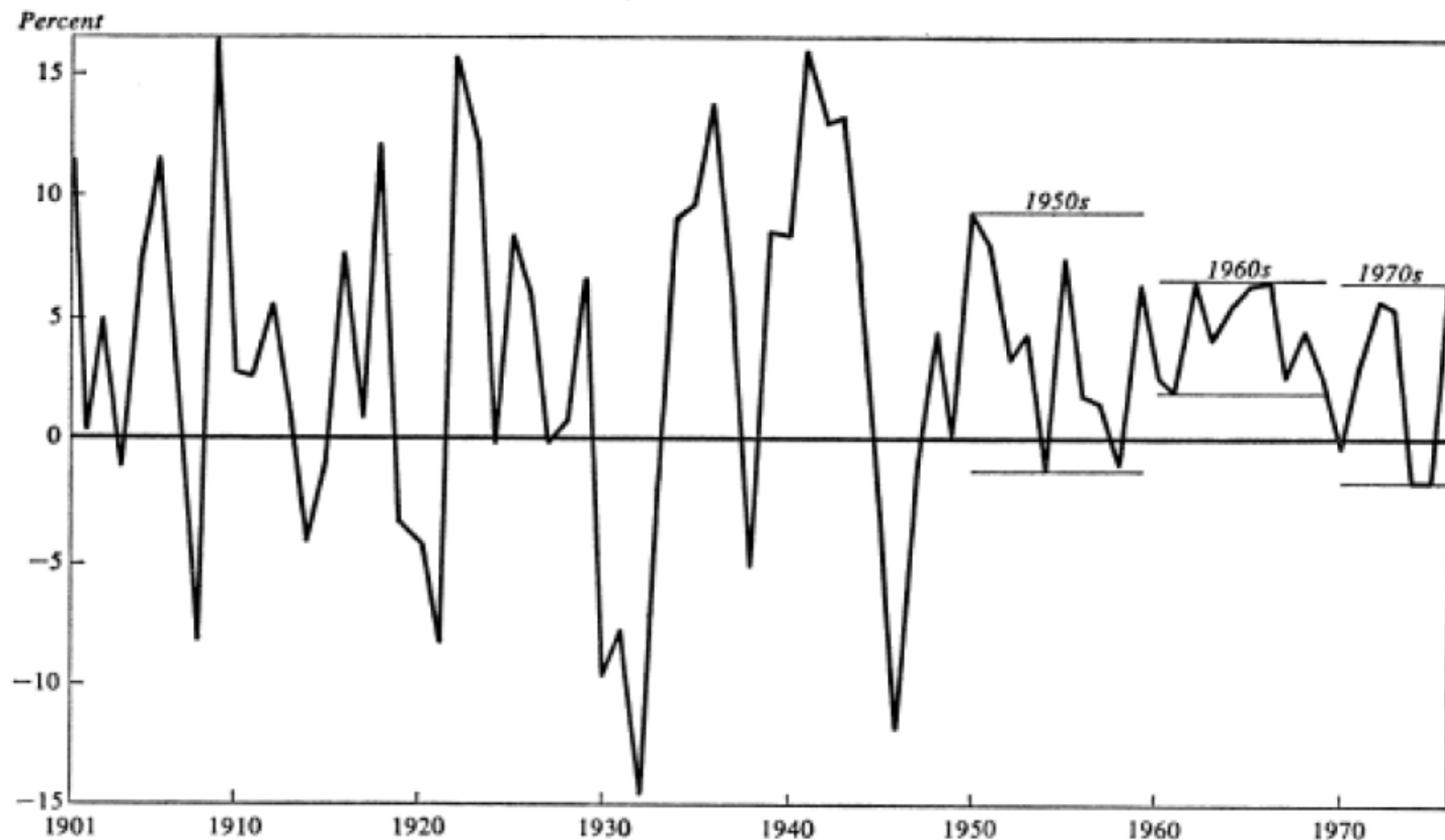
- But: Europe's financial system is also very fragile (in spite of the fact that top income shares ↑ much less than in the US), so rising inequality cannot be the only explanation for macro-financial instability
- Other factor: the rise of wealth-income ratio and of cross-border gross financial positions, i.e. financial globalization with insufficient policy coordination
- **Modern financial systems are inherently unstable, & can crash even without rising inequality:** there is structural financial instability, which requires careful financial regulation & central bank intervention, with or without rising inequality

- **Why was the Great Recession so cataclysmic?**
- Combination of factors:
- Central banks decided to let banks collapse one by one; **« liquidationist » view of recessions**: bad banks must fail... but this led to complete collapse of economy and society
- Global trade collapse, rise of trade tariffs & protectionism
- Absence of « automatic stabilizers »: unemployment insurance, social transfers, welfare state, public sector, etc.
- Conversely, there is evidence that output volatility has become structurally smaller in the post-1945 period than in the 19^c and interwar period: impact of « automatic stabilisers », & more pragmatic monetary policy (central banks as lenders of last resort, end of liquidationist view)
- **There is some disagreement about the relative importance of the different factors; but everybody now agrees that central banks should never make the same mistake again**

- However the view that we have now learned to deal with recessions in a socially harmless manner is exaggerated:
- Reduced volatility partly comes from data problems (pre-1945 GDP estimates might be excessively volatile)
- Great moderation of 1980s-2000s was largely an illusion
- Business cycles still exist and they hurt
- See US macro historical series: GDP volatility indeed seems to be higher before 1950 (recessions around -5/-10%, booms around +5/+15%) than post 1950 (-2/-3% vs +4-5%); but unemployment cycles still alive: unemployment rate can go from 3-4% to 10-12% in a few years; this is clearly involuntary unemployment
- **The only consensus emerging from past 20c crisis is that central banks should do something; but central banks are not well equipped so solve all problems**

Conventional GDP Data

Figure 1. The Rate of Growth of Real Gross National Product, 1901-76



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970*, pt. 1 (Government Printing Office, 1975), series F3; *Economic Report of the President, January 1977*, p. 188; *Survey of Current Business*, vol. 57 (July 1977), table 1.2.

From Martin Neil Baily, "Stabilization Policy and Private Economic Behavior"

Unemployment rate, 1953:1–2013:7

Civilian Unemployment Rate (UNRATE)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Shaded areas indicate US recessions.
2013 research.stlouisfed.org

- Rheinart-Rogoff, *This Time is Different: Eight Centuries of Financial Folly*, PUP 2009
- Historical perspective on financial, public debt and banking crisis: public and private actors always find reasons to believe that « this time is different »
- Exemple: US conventional thinking in 2004-2007: global saving glut & US superior financial system → housing & financial bubble is justified & sustainable
- But in practice financial crisis come back again and again; & banking crisis always end up causing large rise in unemployment & public debt
- Except in 1950-1980: no major banking crisis because of financial regulation? Or « financial repression »? I.e. private banks forced to purchase public bonds, etc.
- Rheinart-Rogoff point out that post-1980 financial deregulation contributed to the return of banking crises, but they are not entirely clear about optimal financial regulation vs « repression » (very negative term)

- Friedman-Schwartz, *A Monetary History of the United States 1867-1960*, PUP 1963 = new interpretation of 1929 crisis
= « all what we need is a good Fed in order to preserve financial stability & stable inflation; we do not need any welfare state »
- Monetary policy yes, welfare state no; central bank as lender-of-last-resort yes, New Deal no
- Monetarist revolution (what matters is monetary stability & low inflation): very powerful political message in US 1960s-70s
- Maybe we want both: a good Fed & a good welfare state?
- **Modern consensus: central banks as lenders of last resort, accepted by both right-wing & left-wing parties**
- After 2008 crisis, very fast response of monetary policy: interest rates down to zero, quantitative-easing policies (QE)
 - central banks printed currency in order to avoid complete collapse of the private financial system & public finance
 - huge increase in central banks balance sheets
 - but what do central banks do exactly ?

What do central banks do?

- By definition, central banks create money (bank notes & immaterial currency) & lend it to other economic actors: banks, firms, govt, households (usually not directly)
 - In normal times, central banks lend money mostly to banks, and mostly over very short durations (one day, one week, one month, three months, etc.)
 - Justification: over short run horizons, private banks are never fully balanced (withdrawals & deposits are huge and not exactly equal for each bank); usually this balances out over slightly longer run horizons
 - After 2008 crises, private banks started to experience longer run liquidity problems & central banks started to lend money over much longer run horizons: 6-months, 1-year, 5-years, etc. (QE)
 - Central banks balance sheets are still modest as compared to national wealth balance sheets ($W/Y \approx 600-700\%$), but are getting bigger & bigger: $<10\% Y$ before 2008, $20-30\% Y$ 2015
- but how far will this go ?
- monetary policy vs other forms of government policies?

Analyzing central bank balance sheets

- When central banks expand their balance sheet (i.e. create more money in order to purchase broader classes of public and/or private financial assets) (=what recently came to be called « quantitative easing », QE), this has no immediate impact on national wealth: by definition, the new financial assets and liabilities are exactly equal, so net national wealth (and national income) are unchanged
- To the extent that the new lending allows to avoid bankruptcies & soften the recession, then money creation can in the end contribute to raise national income and national wealth
- But if the new lending does not go to the right actors, it could aggravate the recession & reduce national income and wealth
- **Central banks have infinite power to redistribute wealth, but not to create new wealth: depending on how they use this power, they can raise or reduce national wealth**
→ this infinite power needs to be carefully regulated

- Before 2008, ECB balance sheet was less than 1tr € (1 trillion = 1 000 billions = 1 000 000 millions); it is now over 2.5tr €, and rising fast
- Before 2008, Federal Reserve balance sheet was also less than 1tr \$; it is now almost 4.5tr \$, and stable
- In a few weeks after september 2008 (Lehman), both the Fed & the ECB each created around 1tr \$ & 1tr €
- Absolute amounts look large, but it is important to compare them to aggregate GDP and balance sheets: in effect, central bank balance sheets have increased from 10% of GDP to 20-30% of GDP in US, EU, UK, Japan (<< W/Y)
- This is a very large policy intervention: only central banks can mobilize such large resources in such a short time; this would be impossible to do with the tax system (rule of law)
- But this is still relatively small as compared to national balance sheets (national capital sock W/Y = 600-700% GDP)
- **Central banks publish their balance sheets each week; let's have a look**

1.1 Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

(EUR millions)

1. Assets

	18 September 2015	25 September 2015	2 October 2015	9 October 2015	16 October 2015
Gold and gold receivables	364,456	364,455	348,849	348,849	348,849
Claims on non-euro area residents in foreign currency	290,188	291,642	287,896	288,383	286,422
Claims on euro area residents in foreign currency	41,046	39,907	40,993	39,477	41,770
Claims on non-euro area residents in euro	20,588	21,131	21,541	19,925	19,152
Lending to euro area credit institutions in euro	526,955	527,329	539,538	536,914	535,923
Main refinancing operations	70,665	71,077	72,551	70,556	69,520
Longer-term refinancing operations	456,227	456,227	466,348	466,348	466,348
Fine-tuning reverse operations	0	0	0	0	0
Structural reverse operations	0	0	0	0	0
Marginal lending facility	63	25	640	10	56
Credits related to margin calls	0	0	0	0	0
Other claims on euro area credit institutions in euro	136,605	138,403	137,146	135,496	136,908
Securities of euro area residents in euro	975,510	989,993	1,001,661	1,015,943	1,028,083
Securities held for monetary policy purposes	617,219	631,112	642,538	656,749	668,936
Other securities	358,291	358,880	359,122	359,195	359,147
General government debt in euro	25,177	25,177	25,152	25,152	25,152
Other assets	221,790	222,595	224,058	222,161	218,299
Total assets	2,602,314	2,620,631	2,626,835	2,632,300	2,640,557

2. Liabilities

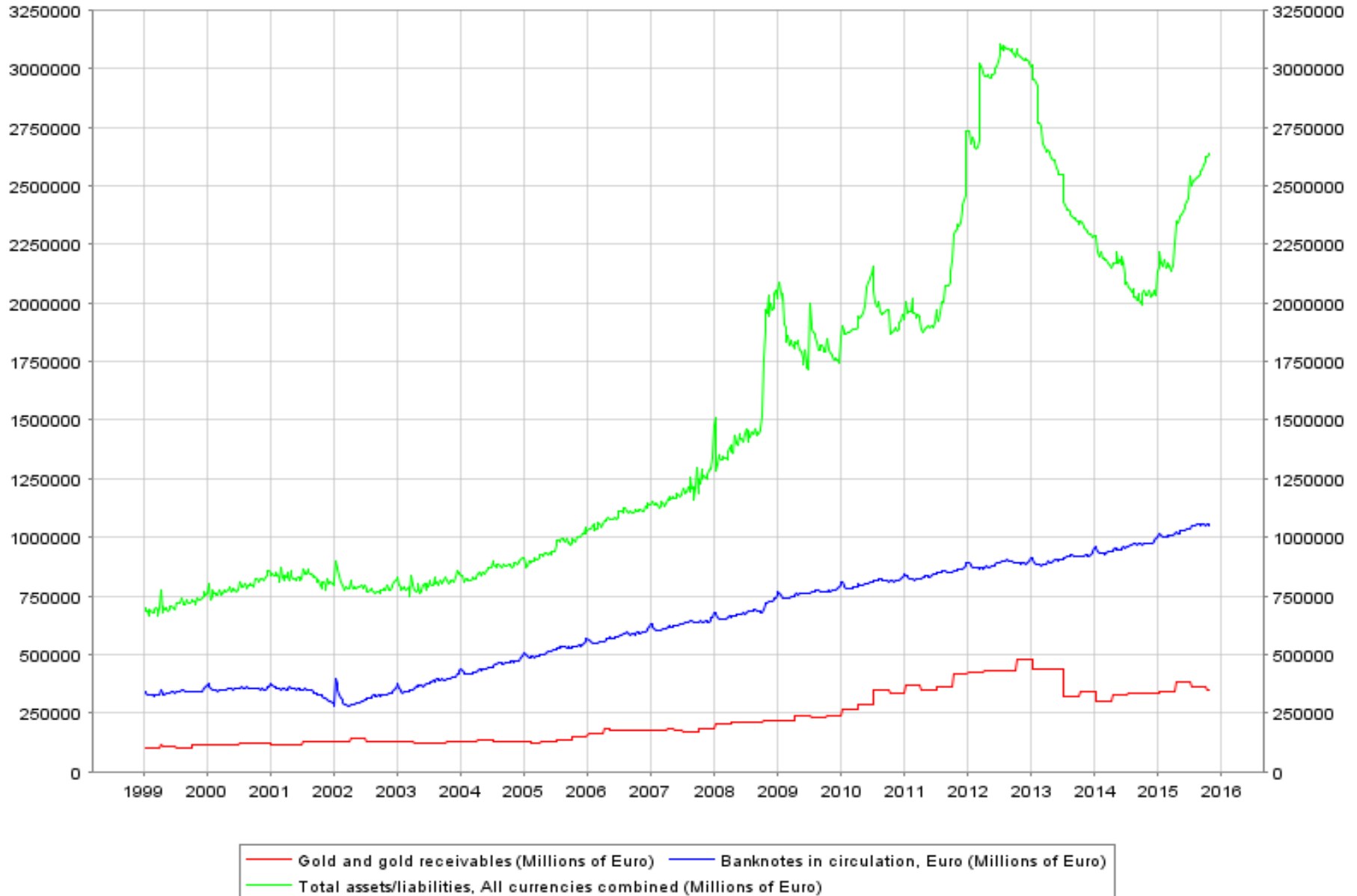
	18 September 2015	25 September 2015	2 October 2015	9 October 2015	16 October 2015
Banknotes in circulation	1,051,870	1,051,626	1,054,220	1,054,634	1,052,818
Liabilities to euro area credit institutions in euro	609,021	580,586	621,763	644,257	622,121
Current accounts (covering the minimum reserve system)	469,353	457,455	473,281	472,295	462,900
Deposit facility	139,525	122,988	148,326	171,805	159,062
Fixed-term deposits	0	0	0	0	0
Fine-tuning reverse operations	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits related to margin calls	143	143	155	158	159
Other liabilities to euro area credit institutions in euro	4,822	4,874	5,046	4,873	4,912
Debt certificates issued	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities to other euro area residents in euro	155,377	193,994	167,615	163,228	195,569
Liabilities to non-euro area residents in euro	35,936	40,257	47,337	39,639	39,789
Liabilities to euro area residents in foreign currency	2,340	2,059	2,022	2,038	2,042
Liabilities to non-euro area residents in foreign currency	5,134	5,330	4,297	4,015	4,161
Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF	59,456	59,456	59,202	59,202	59,202
Other liabilities	213,735	217,826	217,397	212,479	212,006
Revaluation accounts	367,423	367,423	350,735	350,735	350,735
Capital and reserves	97,201	97,201	97,201	97,202	97,202
Total liabilities	2,602,314	2,620,631	2,626,835	2,632,300	2,640,557

Source: ECB.

ECB Balance sheet: weekly series (www.ecb.europa.eu, 26-10-2015)

Note: EZ GDP: 7.8tr€ 2000, 9.4tr€ 2008, 10.2tr€ 2015

I.e. ECB balance sheet size \approx 10% GDP 2000, 12% 2008, 25% 2015



Fed Balance sheet: weekly series (www.federalreserve.gov , 26-10-2015)

Note: US GDP: 11.0tr\$ 2002, 14.7tr\$ 2008, 17.5tr\$ 2015

I.e. Fed balance sheet size \approx 7% GDP 2002, 15% 2008, 25% 2015 (incl. >half in US treasury bills)

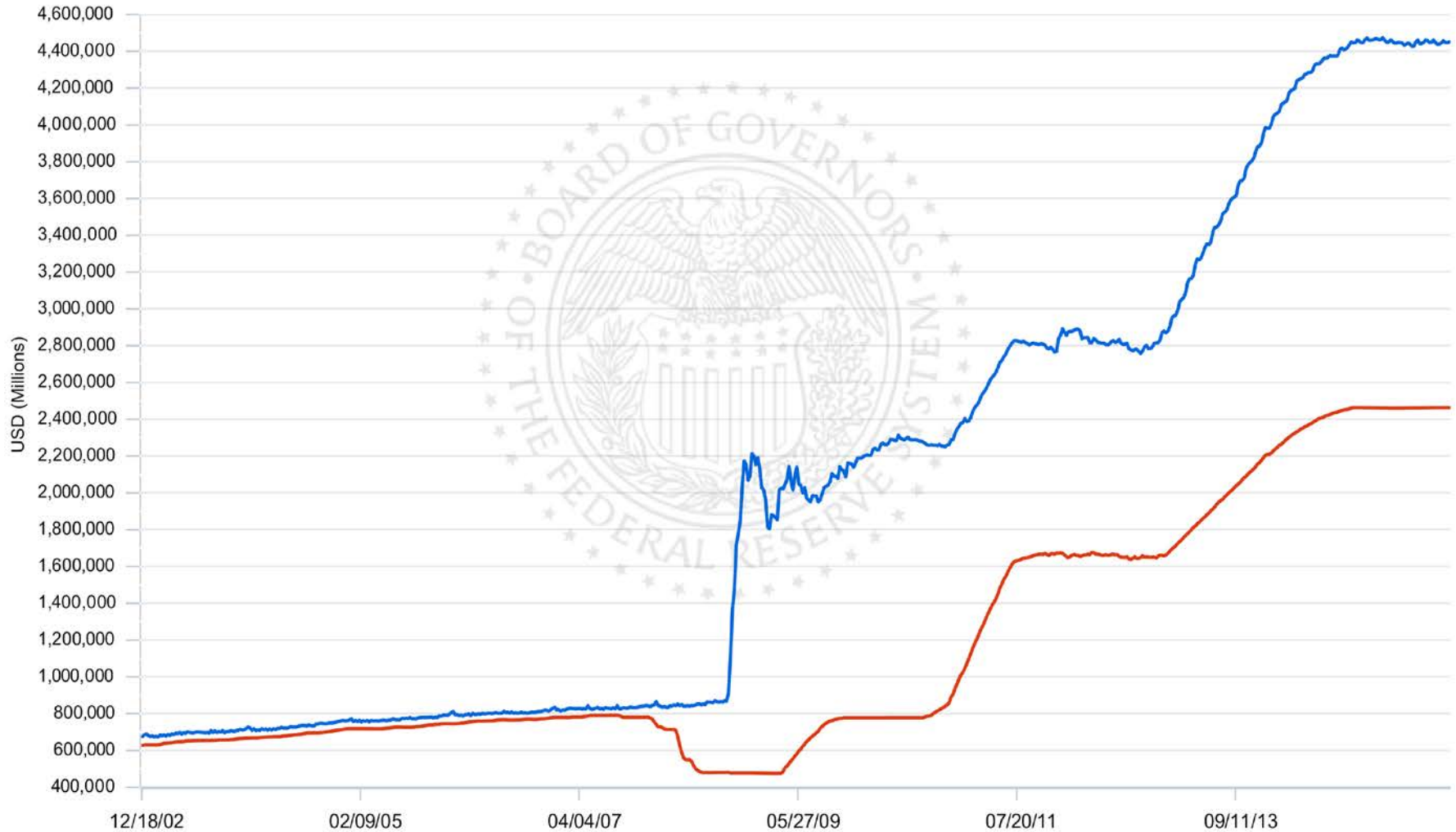


Table 3.1: Public wealth and private wealth in France in 2012

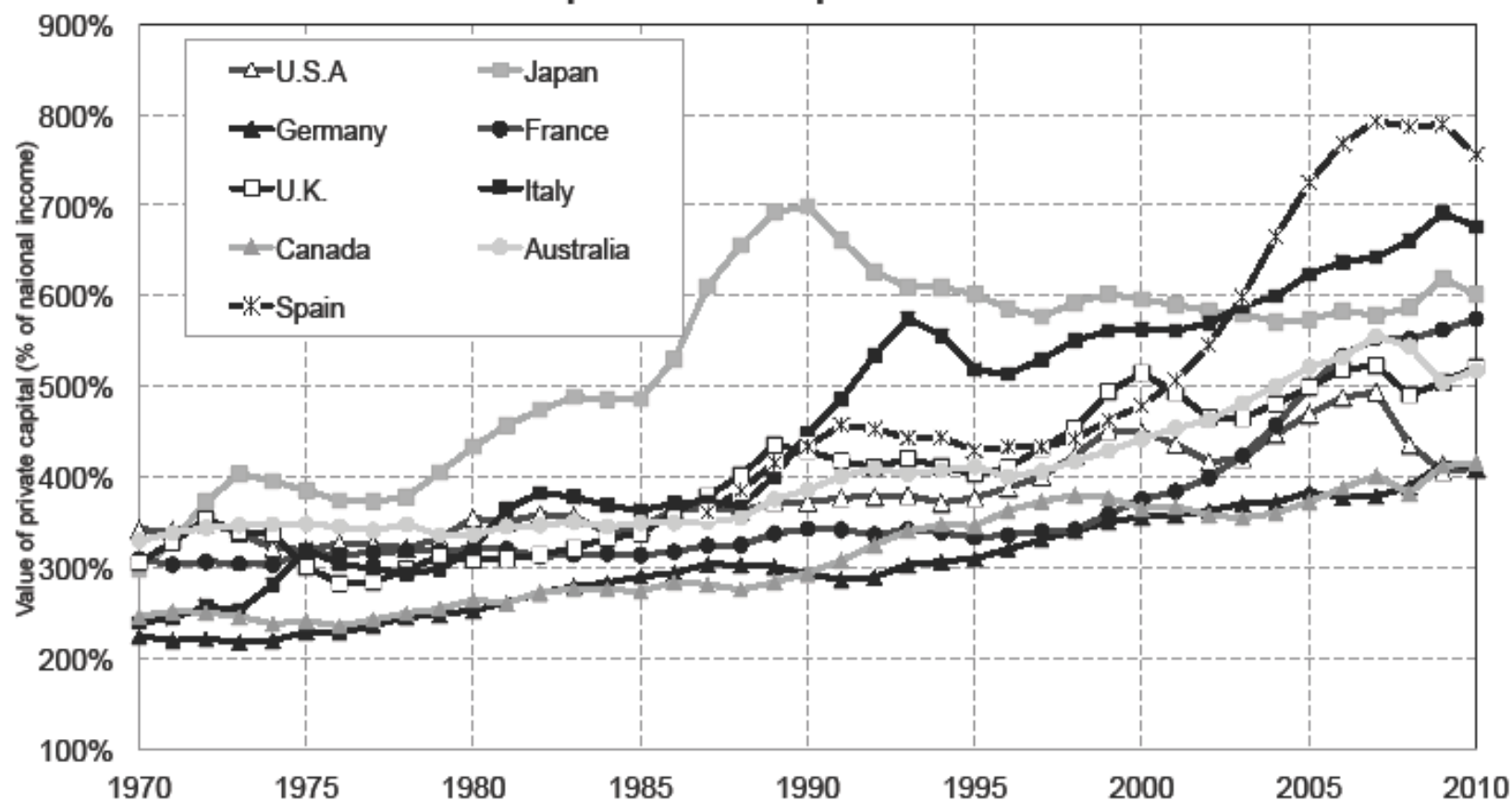
	Value of capital (% national income)		Value of capital (% national capital)	
National capital (public capital + private capital)	605%		100%	
Public capital (net public wealth: difference between assets and debt held by government and other public agencies)	31%		5%	
	Assets 145%	Debt 114%	Assets 24%	Debt 19%
Private capital (net private wealth: difference between assets and debt held by private individuals (households))	574%		95%	
	Assets 646%	Debt 72%	Assets 107%	Debt 12%

In 2012, the total value of national capital in France was equal to 605% of national income (6,05 of national income), including 31% for public capital (5% of total) and 574% for private capital (95% of total).

Sources: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Note: national income is equal to gross domestic product (GDP), minus capital depreciation, plus net foreign income; in practice, it is typically equal to about 90% of GDP in France in 2012; see chapter 1 and technical appendix.

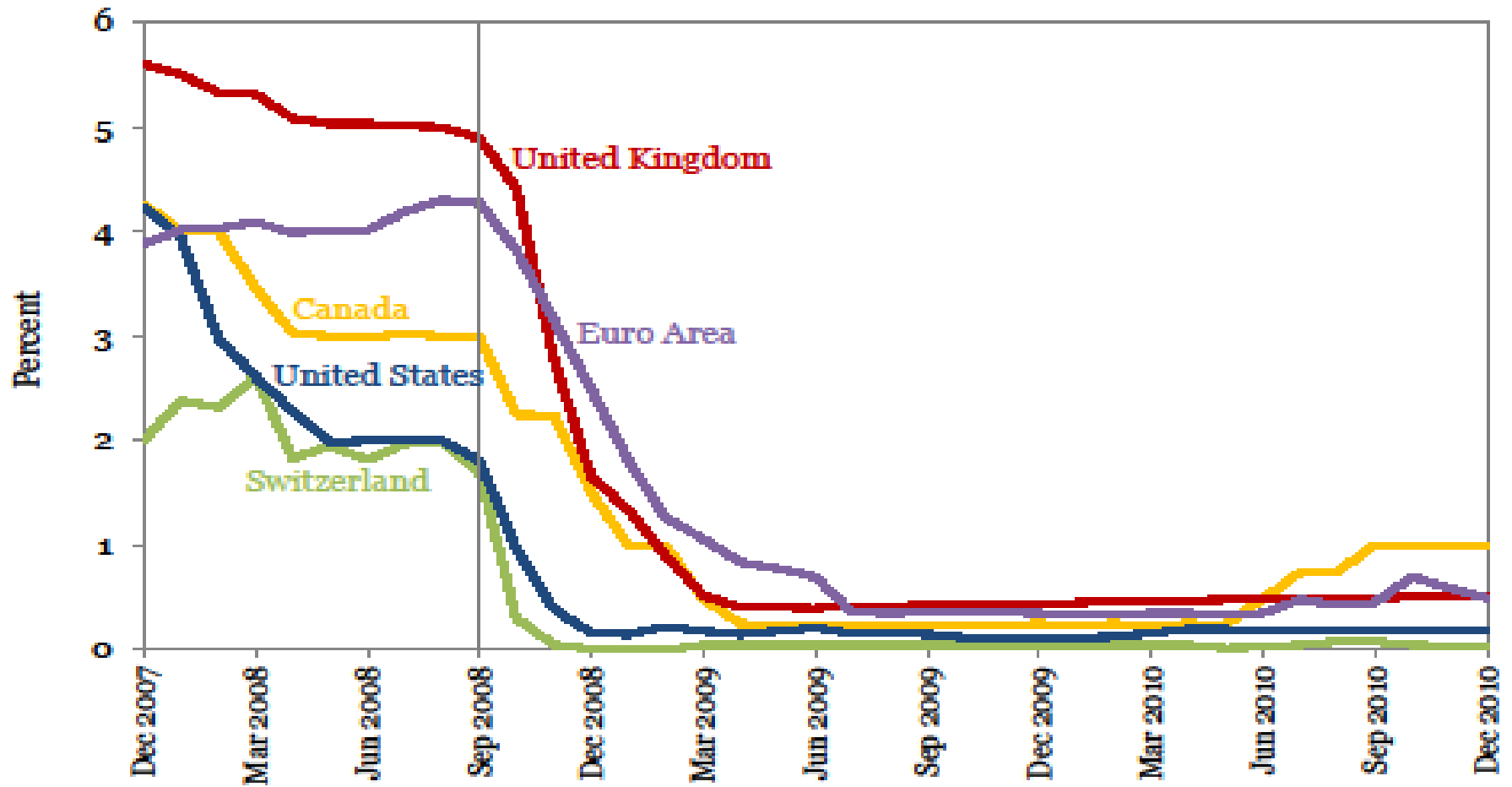
**Figure S5.2. Private capital in rich countries:
from the Japanese to the Spanish bubble**



Private capital almost reached 8 years of national income in Spain at the end of the 2000s (ie. one more year than Japan in 1990). Sources et series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

- In principle, central banks could print enough money to buy the entire national capital stock (600-700% GDP): printing money is simple → but what would be the associated democratic governance system if central banks were to own entire economy?
- With 20-30% of GDP in assets rather than 10%, this already raises serious governance issues
- **One key issue: should central banks purchase public or private financial assets? US-UK-Japan vs Euro-zone**
- It is easy to agree about the short-run interest rate (policy interest rate); but agreeing about 10-year interest rates on vast quantities on public or private debt from different countries is another issue → major divergence between Euro-zone interest rates in 2010-11, with insufficient ECB action until 2012 to stabilize the process → major recession in Southern Europe (other reason: excessive public and/or private debt before 2008)
- For an attempt to quantify the respective role of insufficient ECB action & excessive prior debt, see e.g. [Martin-Phillippon 2015](#)

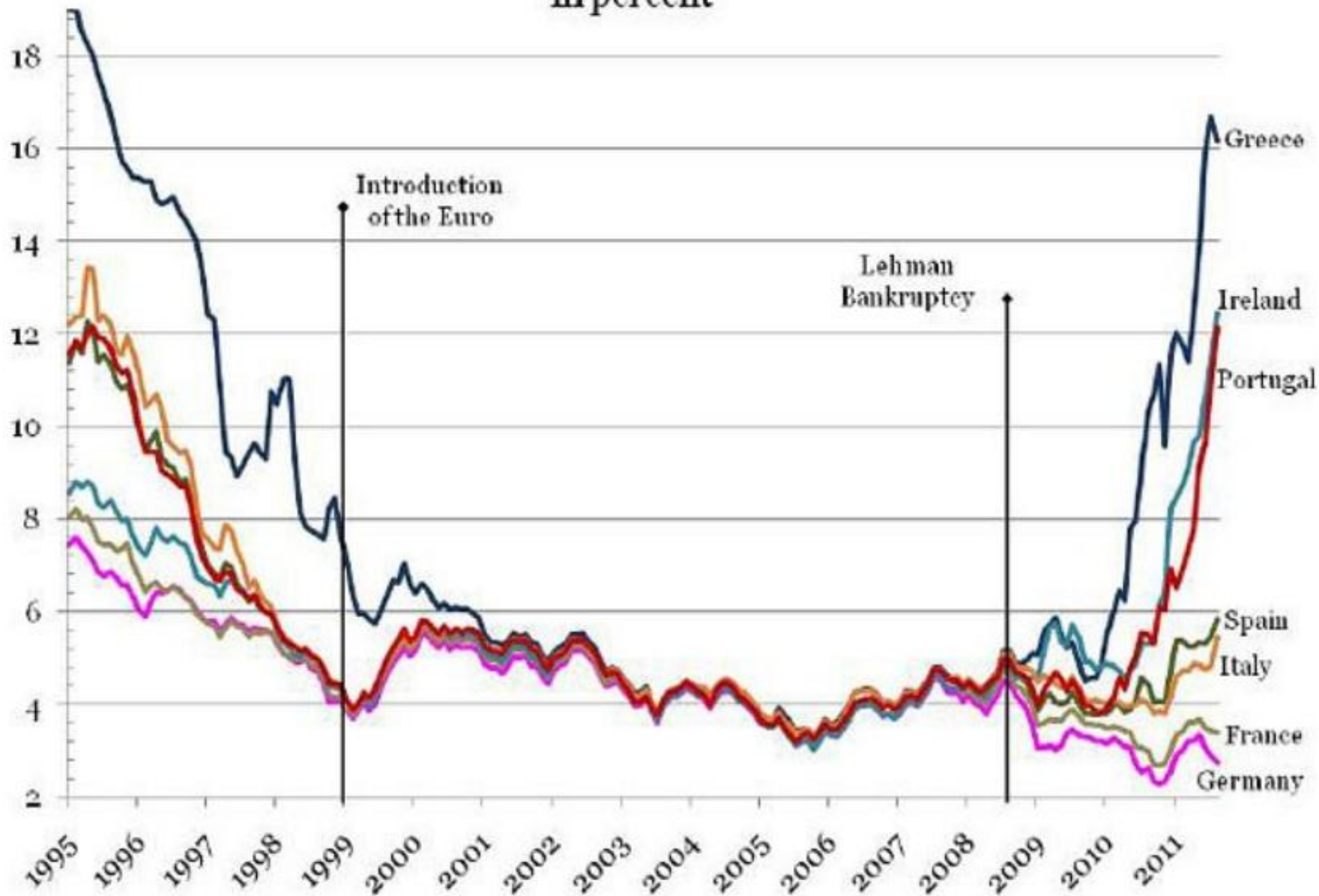
FIGURE 16
Policy Interest Rates in the 2008 Episode



From C. Romer, « The aftermath of financial crises: each time really is different », John Hicks Lecture, 2015

Interest Rates on 10-Year Government Bonds

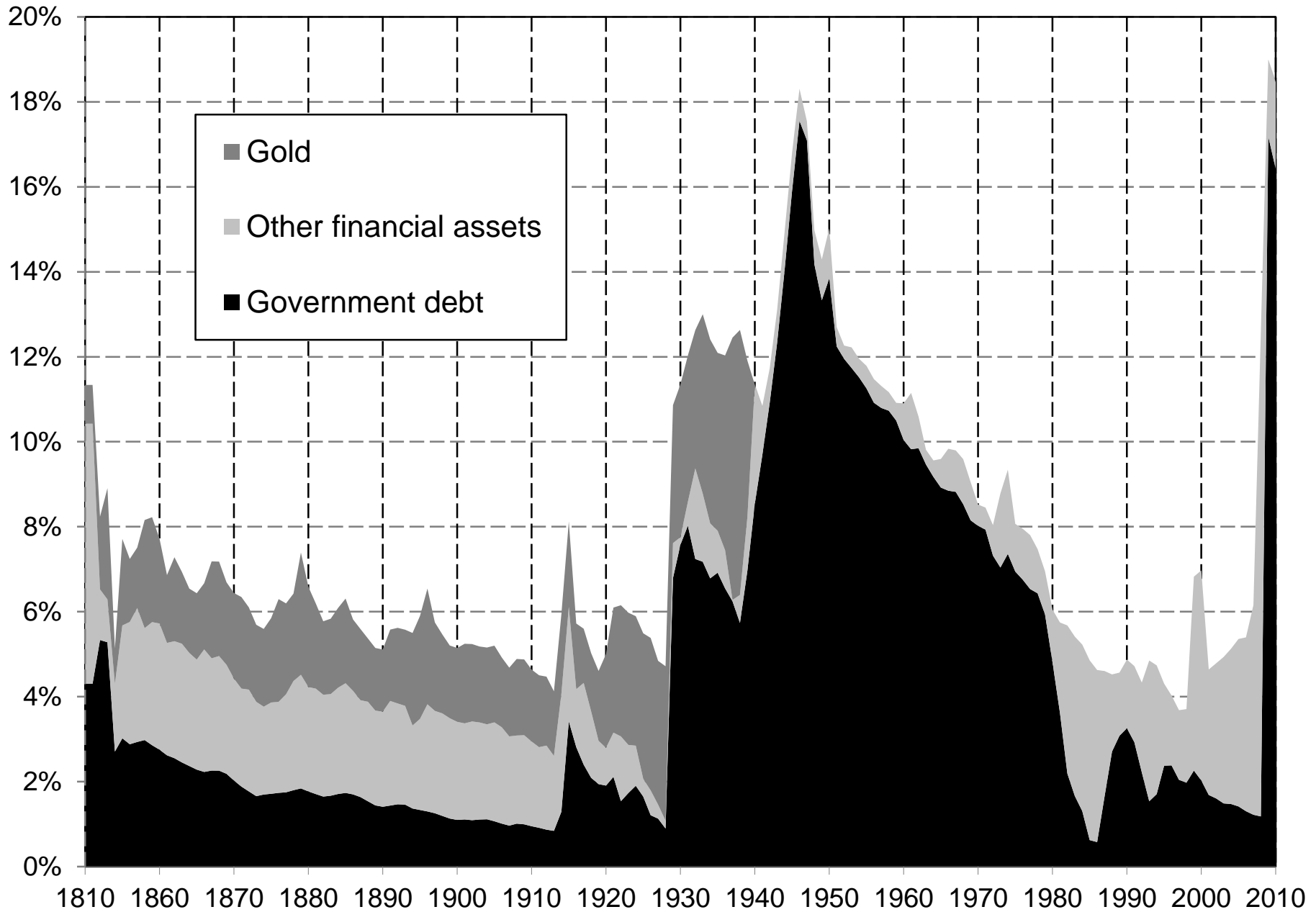
In percent



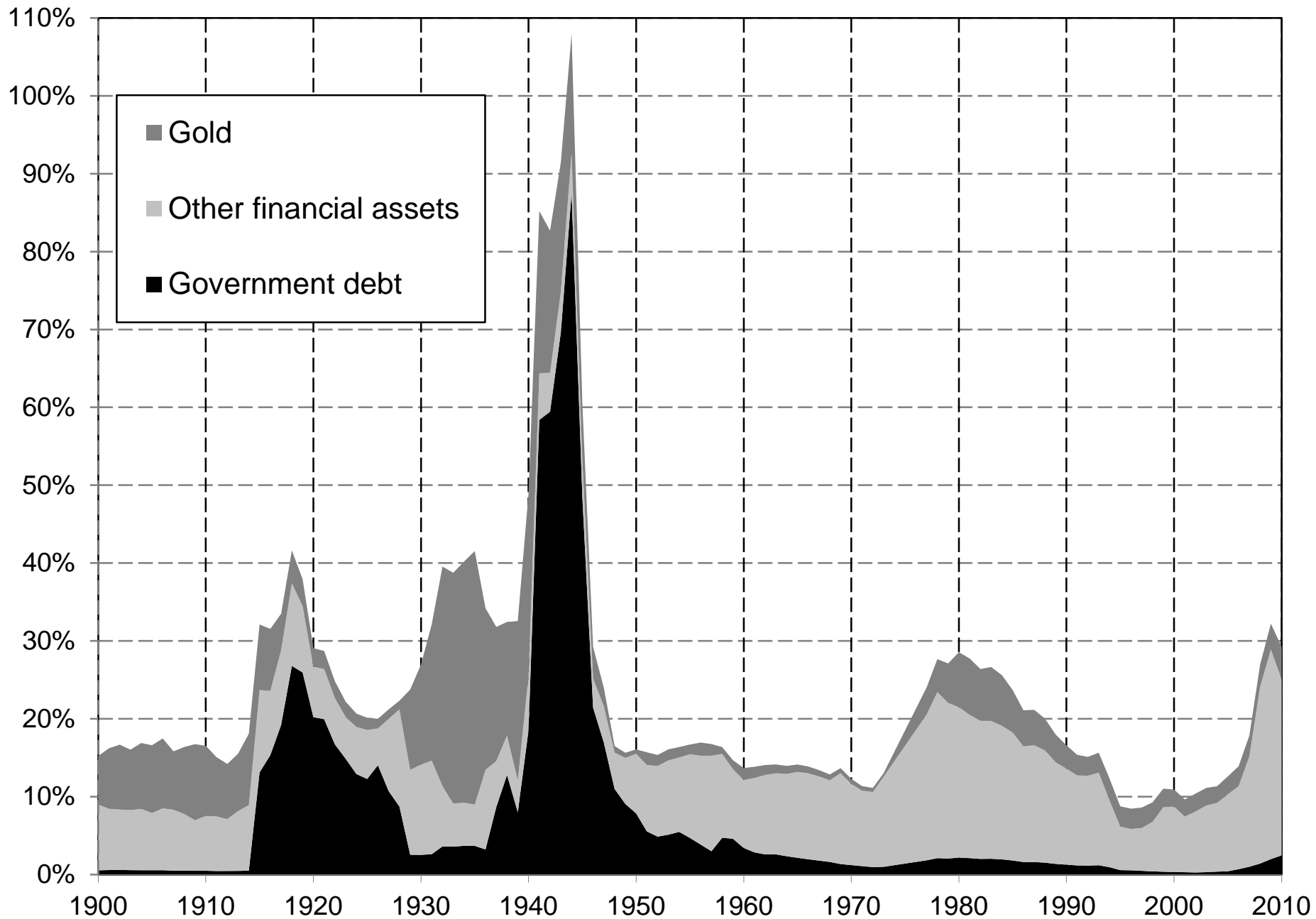
Central bank balance sheets in history

- **Is recent rise in central banks balance sheet unprecedented?**
- **No. History suggests that central bank balance sheets could get even bigger in the future.** Especially given that this is one of the only policy tools on which there is consensus & adequate majority-based decision making rules: there is little consensus on common tax or spending policy in EU right now, & even less on new political institutions (though this would probably be the right solution); in the meantime, at least ECB can take majority decisions
- Look at Bank of England & Banque de France balance sheets over 1810-2010 period
- England: post-2008 reaction bigger & faster than post-1929, but comparable to 1940s-1950s
- France: balance sheet reached 100% GDP during 1940s → 50% inflation rates in 1945-1949? Not automatic.
- More historical work on central banks balance sheets is highly needed; lack of transparency in monetary policy is a major pb, including in recent asset expansion by Federal reserve and ECB

Balance sheet, Bank of England (% national income), 1810-2010



Balance sheet, Banque de France (% national income), 1900-2010



- **Should monetary expansion necessary lead to consumer price inflation? Not necessarily.**
- If new money creation is used to purchase existing assets rather than to consume or invest, then it might just lead to asset price inflation (housing or stock market bubble): **in spite of huge QE, Euro zone is still close to consumer price deflation (=very dangerous)**
- And if monetary expansion involves no redistribution at all between actors, then it might lead to no inflation at all
- Simple theoretical exemple: assume $K/Y=600\%$ (say, pure housing capital stock, with $r=5\%$, so that $\alpha=30\%$), and that the central bank decides to print $300\% Y$ in money in order to buy half of the capital stock
- Q.: What will happen?
- A.: It all depends on what the central bank does with the rental income it now receives ($15\% Y$). If it used to replace the tax revenue previously paid by capital owners (assume that they were paying half of their rental income in taxes), then by definition nothing happens.
- **Central banks can redistribute wealth (very fast, but very crudely); they can have an impact if they redistribute between heterogenous agents, e.g. btw liquidity-constrained firms and cash-heavy agents; with representative-agent models, it is very difficult to assess their impact**

- Recent attempt to collect historical data on central bank balance sheets: **Ferguson-Schaab-Schularick, « Central Bank Balance Sheets: Expansion and Reduction since 1900 »**, [WP 2015 \(Database\)](#)
- 12 countries since 1900
- Average CB balance sheet size has increased to 20-30% GDP post-2008 (as opposed to 10% pre-2008), but is still below mid-20c peak (30%-40% GDP)
- Given that private balance sheets are today much larger than what they have ever been (in terms of gross financial assets and gross financial liabilities), CB balance sheets are not that large and could grow even further

Figure 1: *Balance sheets relative to GDP*

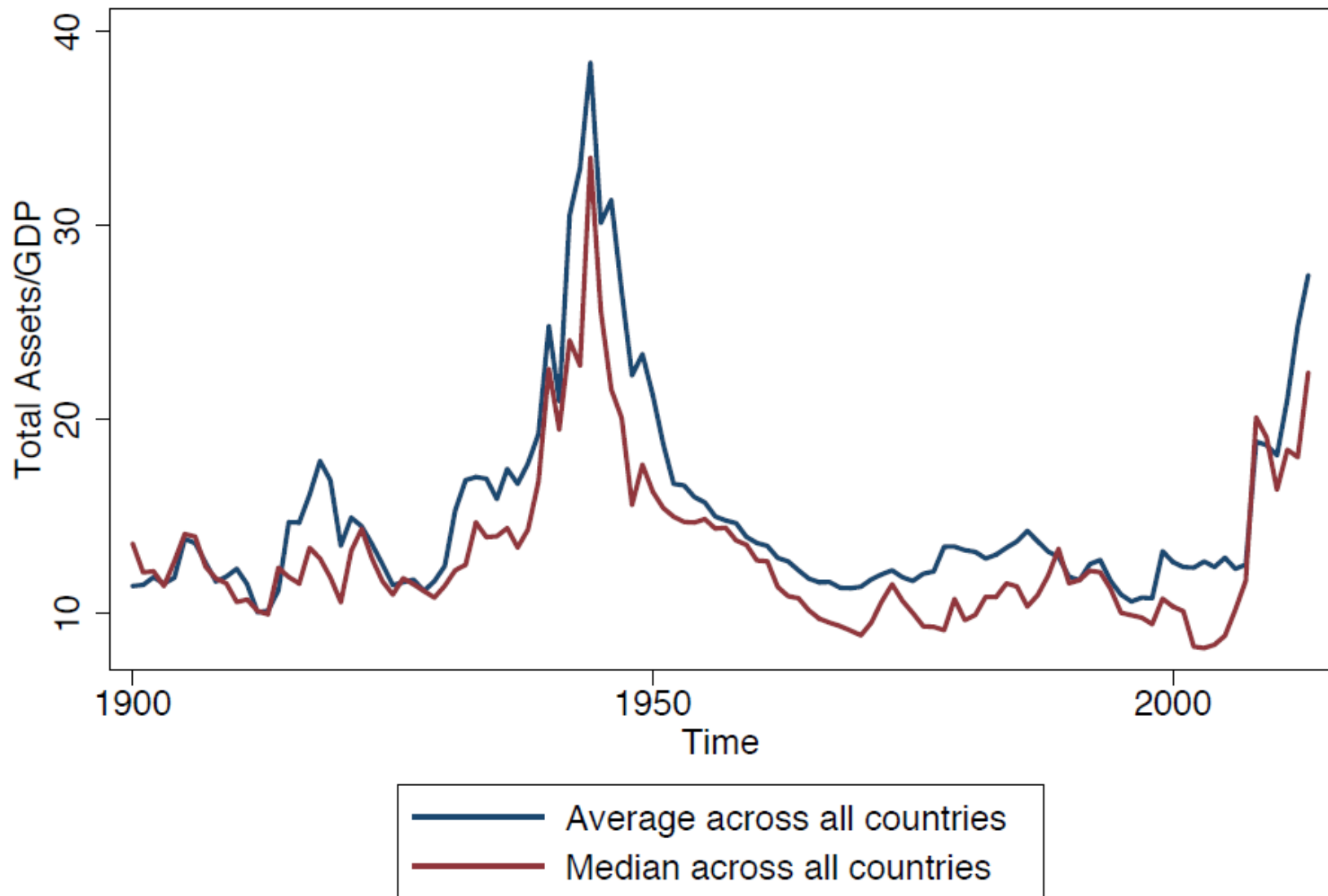


Figure 2: *Government debt held by central bank and public debt relative to GDP*

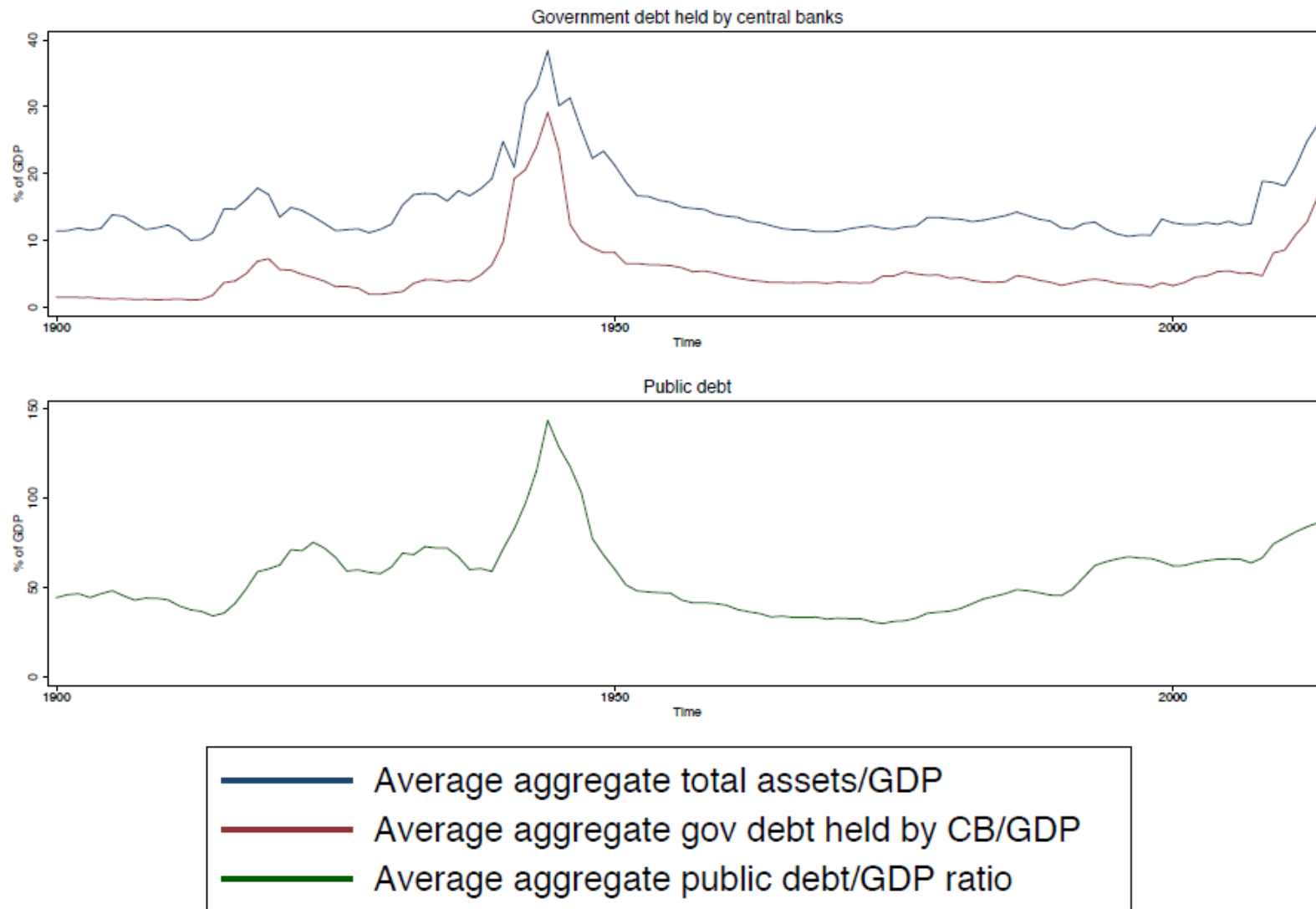


Figure 3: *Foreign asset holdings as share of total balance sheets*

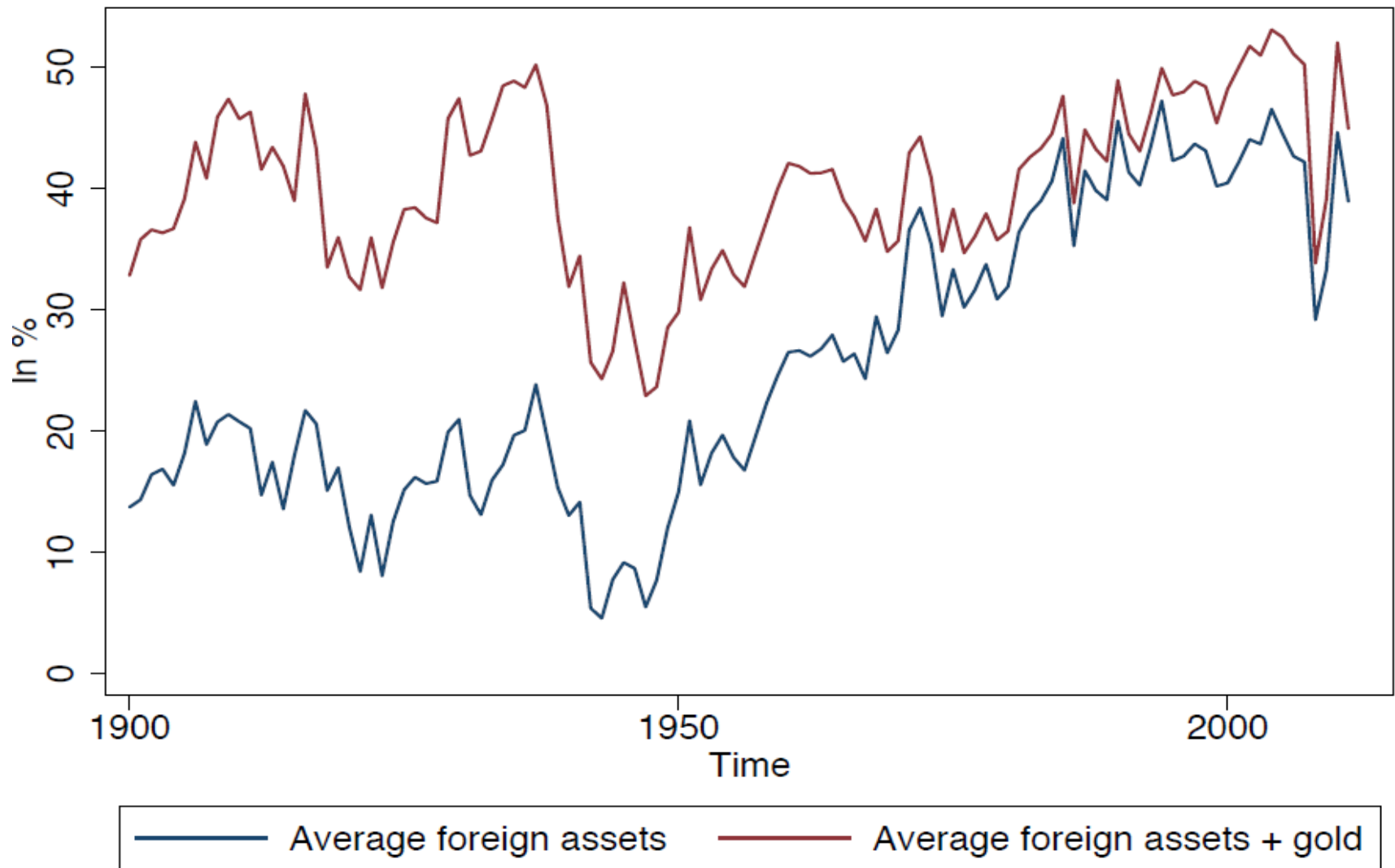


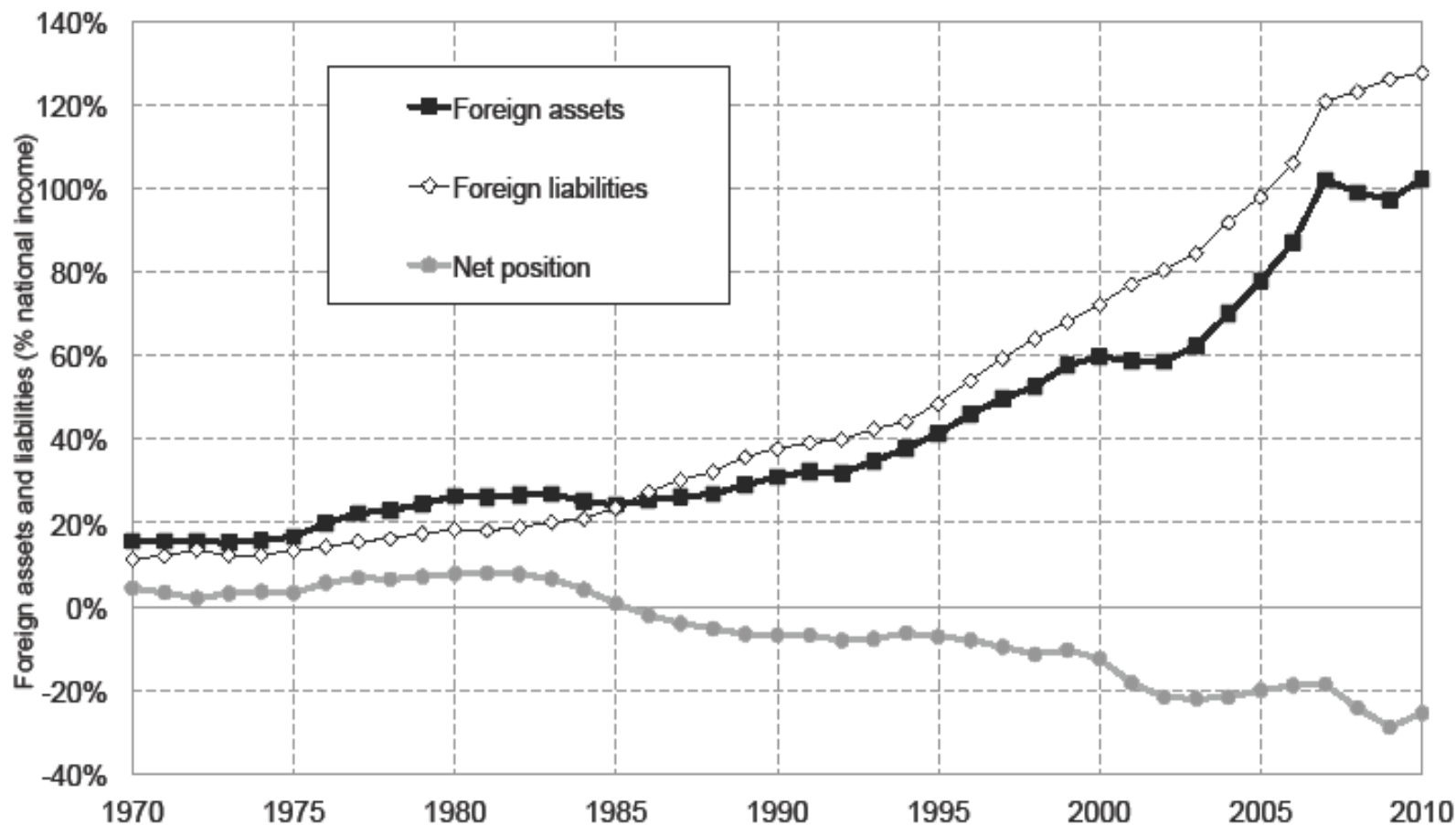
Table 3: *Major expansion and contraction episodes*

Expansions	Amplitude	Duration	Contractions	Amplitude	Duration
CHE 1930	31.71	9	AUS 1951	-22.63	10
CHE 1996	11.36	5	CHE 1939	-11.24	3
CHE 2008	60.91	5	FIN 1919	-19.01	3
ESCB 2007	17.9	6	FIN 1945	-18.77	4
FIN 1915	16.6	4	FRA 1919	-17.92	8
FIN 1938	10.55	4	FRA 1945	-44.88	5
FRA 1914	23.55	5	FRA 1980	-18.65	17
FRA 1927	19.55	6	ITA 1920	-14.8	7
FRA 1940	75.43	5	ITA 1945	-24.18	3
FRA 1973	16.54	6	JPN 1908	-12.51	7
ITA 1914	14.62	6	JPN 2006	-11.6	2
ITA 1941	16.96	4	NOR 1947	-65.5	11
ITA 1974	10.57	3	NOR 1987	-18.23	6
JPN 1905	13.49	1	NOR 2009	-10.64	4
JPN 1939	20.45	6	SWE 1993	-14.08	5
JPN 1997	20.16	9	SWE 2010	-13.01	1
JPN 2009	14	5	USA 1947	-13.22	20
NOR 1940	75.4	7			
NOR 1983	23.39	4			
SWE 1991	11.8	2			
SWE 2008	16.04	2			
GBR 2008	22.97	5			
USA 2008	14.36	6			

Gross vs net foreign assets: financial globalization in action

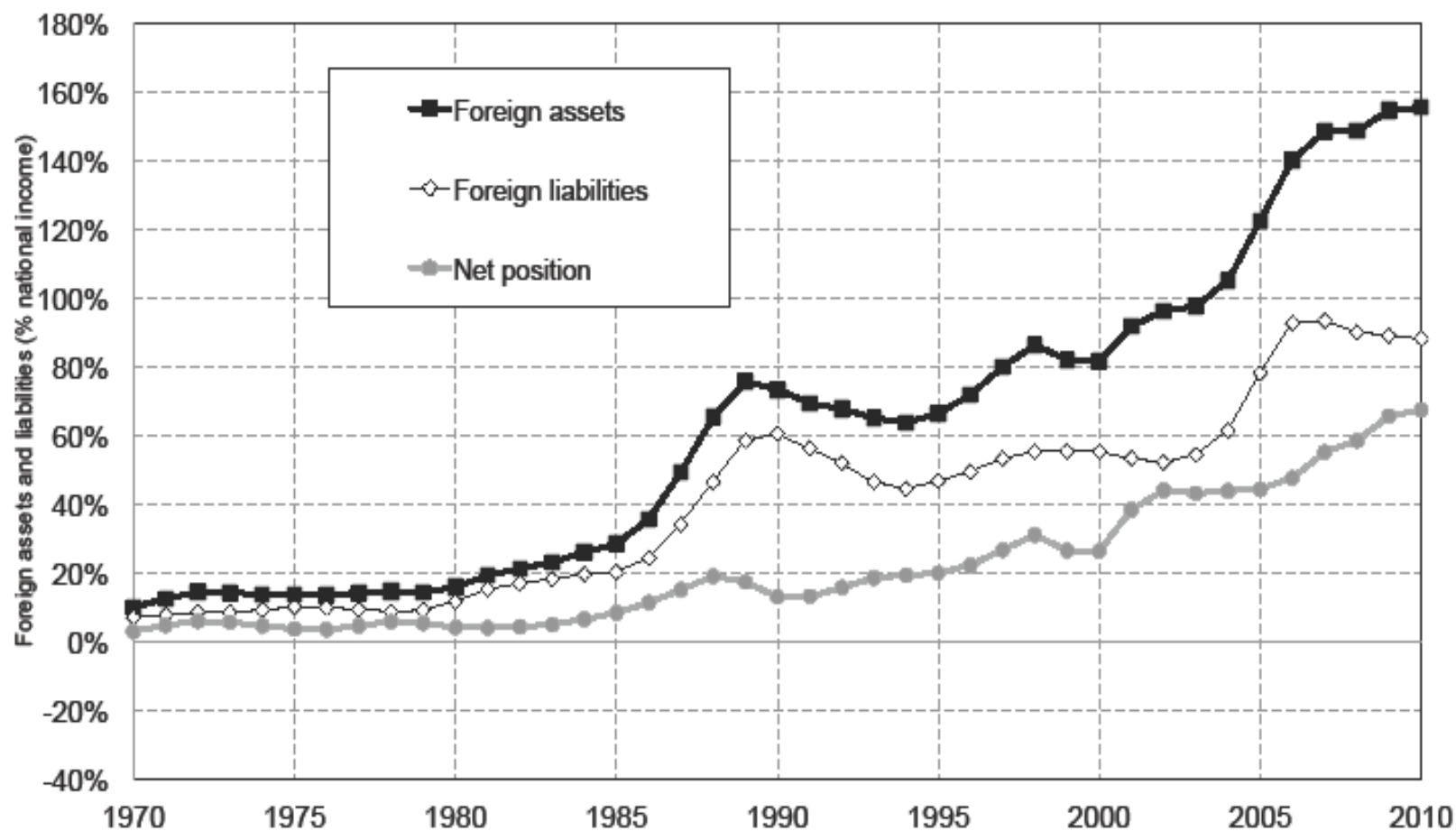
- Net foreign asset positions are smaller today than what they were in 1900-1910
- But they are rising fast in Germany, Japan and oil countries
- **And gross foreign assets and liabilities are a lot larger than they have ever been**, especially in small countries: about 30-40% of total financial assets and liabilities in European countries (even more in smaller countries)
- This potentially creates substantial financial fragility (especially if link between private risk and sovereign risk); this destabilizing force is probably even more important than rising inequality (→Europe's fragility)
- **If we compare the rise of central bank balance sheets with the general rise of financial assets & liabilities (domestic + cross-border), then the new size and scope of central banks look much less impressive**

Figure S5.6. Foreign assets and liabilities in the U.S.A. 1970-2010



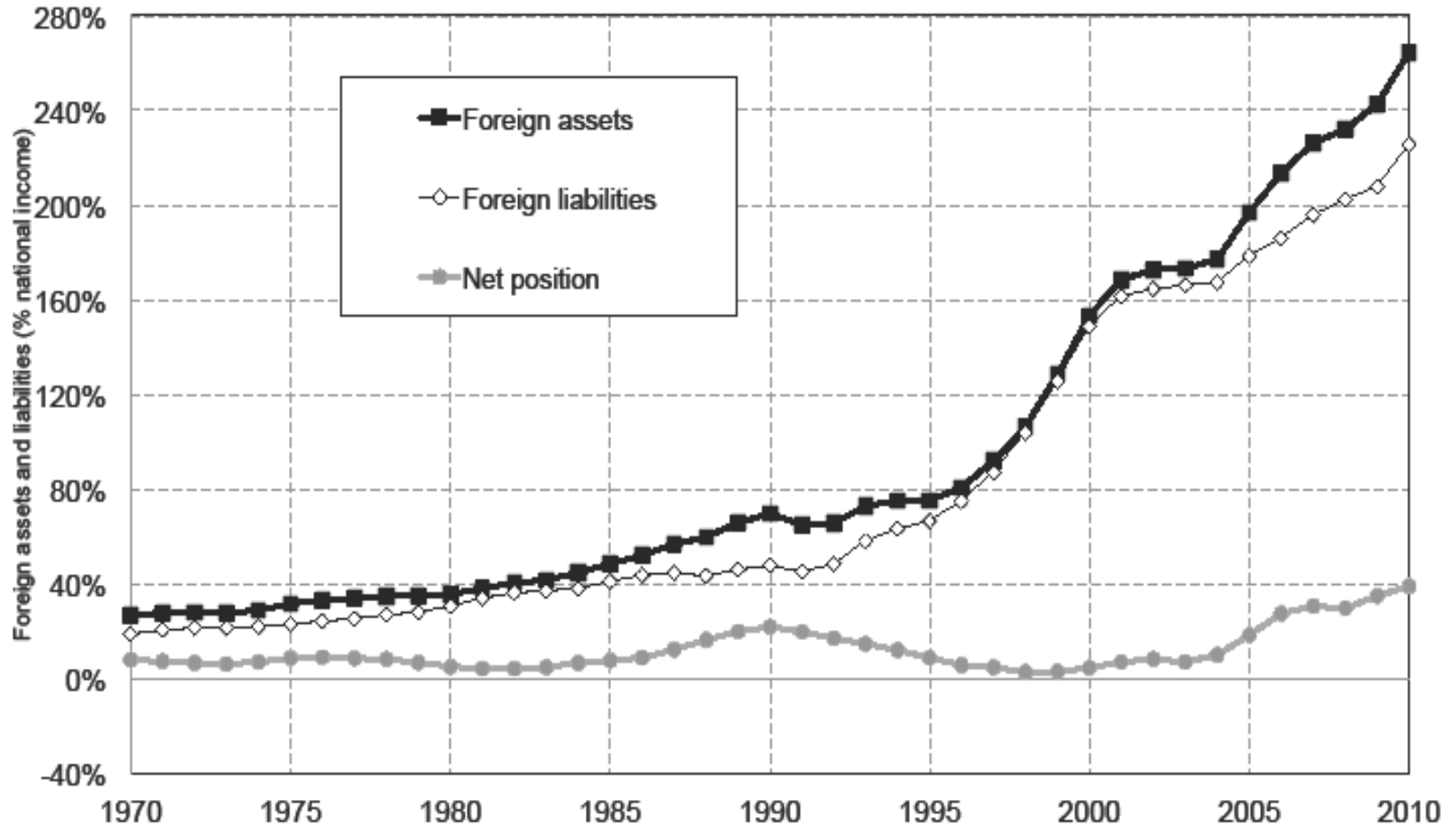
Foreign liabilities (what the rest of the world owns in the US) has outweighed foreign liabilities (what the US own in the rest of the world) since 1985-1986. Sources et series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Figure S5.7. Foreign assets and liabilities in Japan 1970-2010



Foreign assets (what Japan owns in the rest of the world) are almost twice bigger than foreign liabilities (what the rest of the world owns in Japan) in 2010. Sources et series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

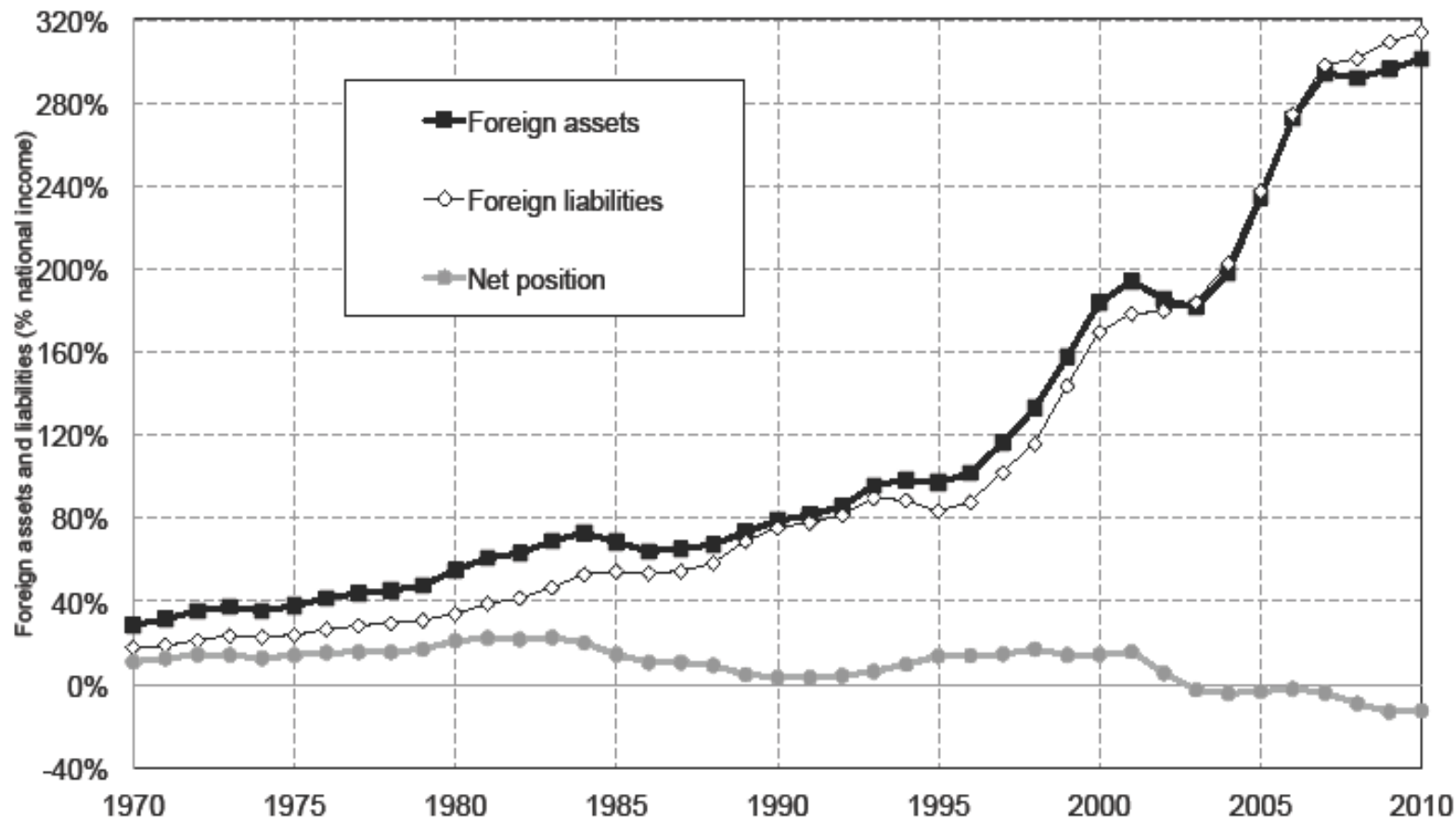
Figure S5.8. Foreign assets and liabilities in Germany, 1970-2010



Foreign assets and liabilities in Germany have risen a lot since the 1980s-1990s.

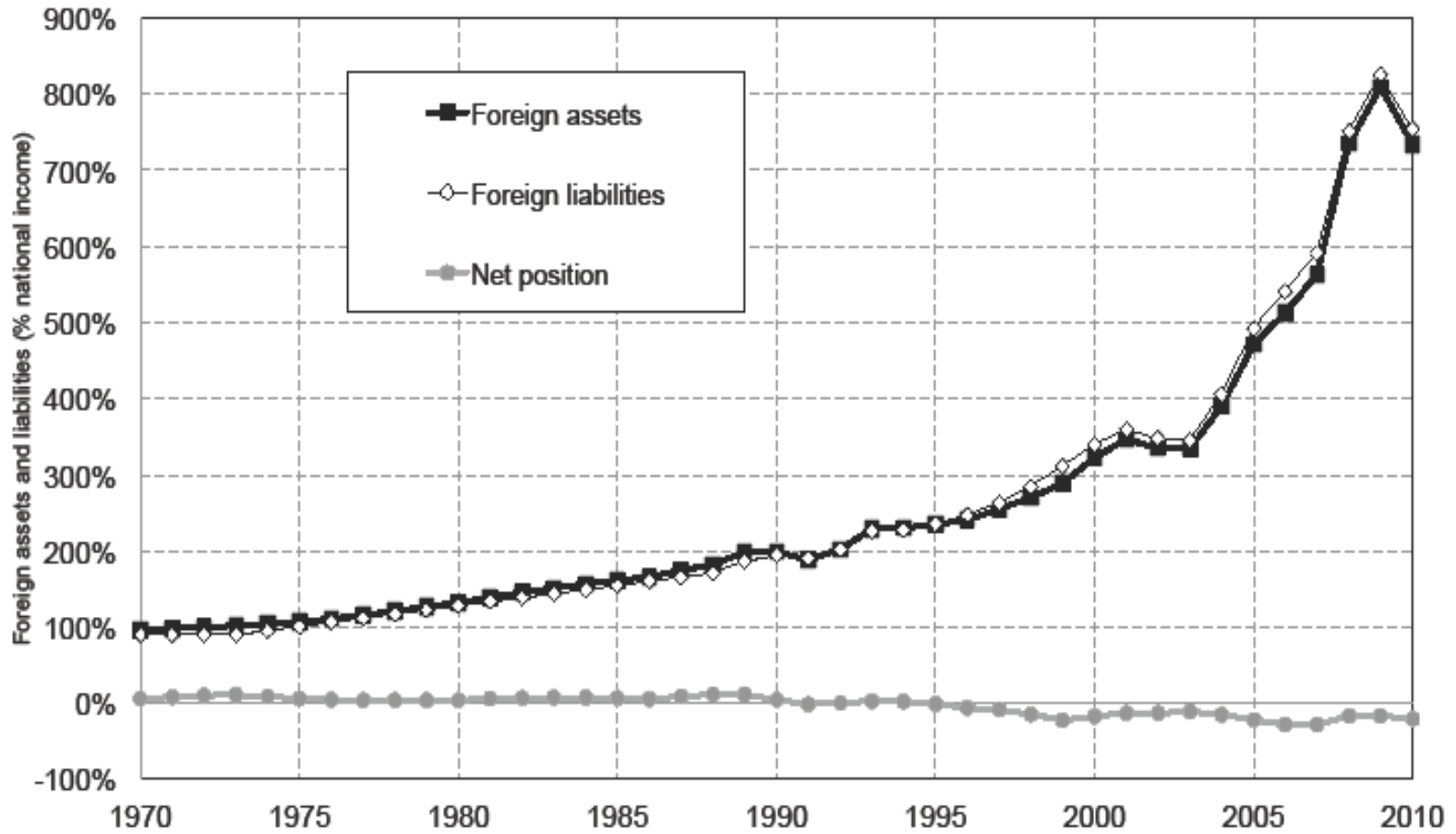
Sources et series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Figure S5.9. Foreign assets and liabilities in France, 1970-2010



Like in Germany, foreign assets and liabilities have risen a lot since 1980s-1990s (but with a negative net position at the end of the period. Sources et series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

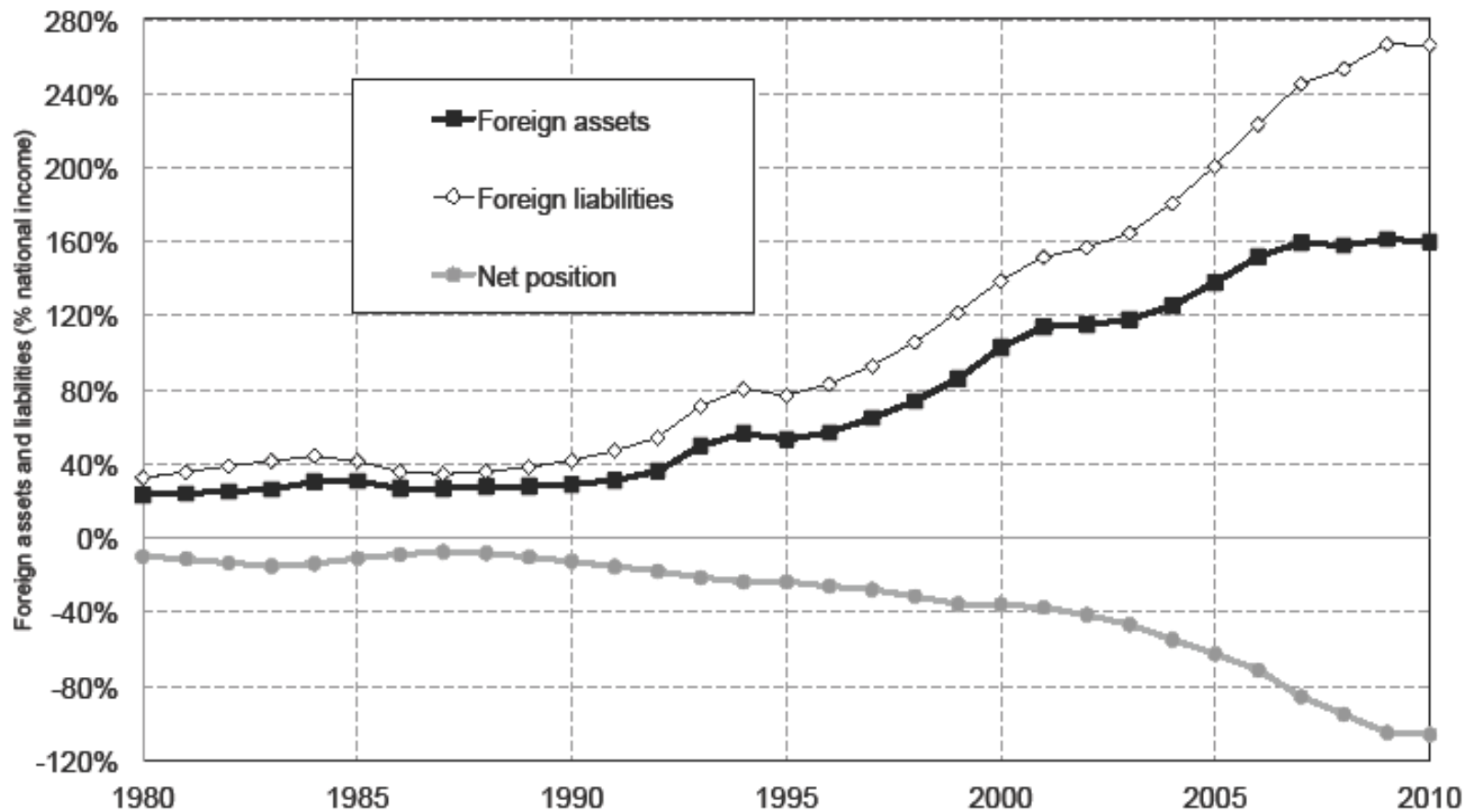
Figure S5.10. Foreign assets and liabilities in the U.K. 1970-2010



In the U.K., foreign assets and liabilities reached 7-8 years of national income at the end of the period

Sources et series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

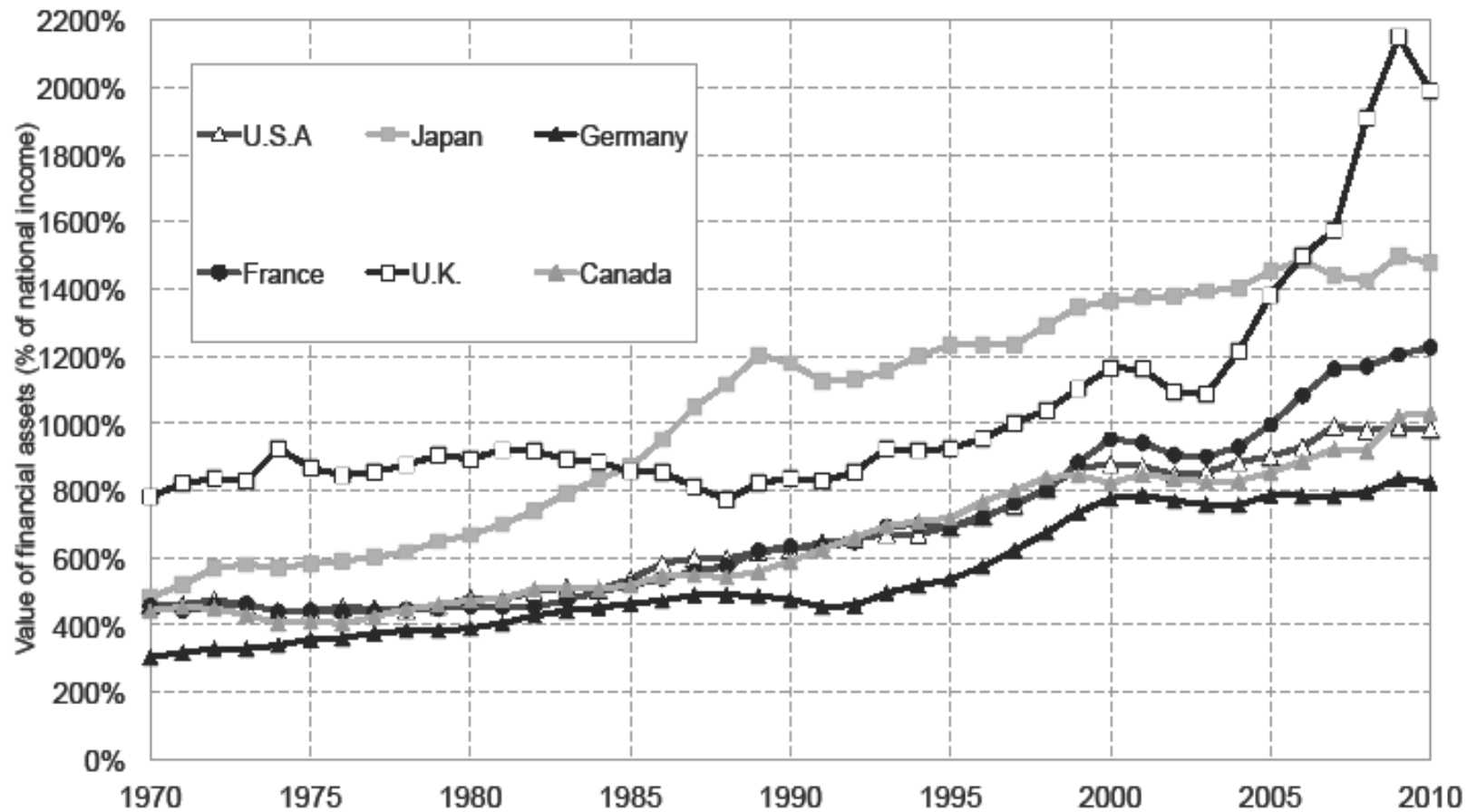
Figure S5.11. Foreign assets and liabilities in Spain, 1980-2010



Net foreign debt of Spain exceeds a year of national income in 2010.

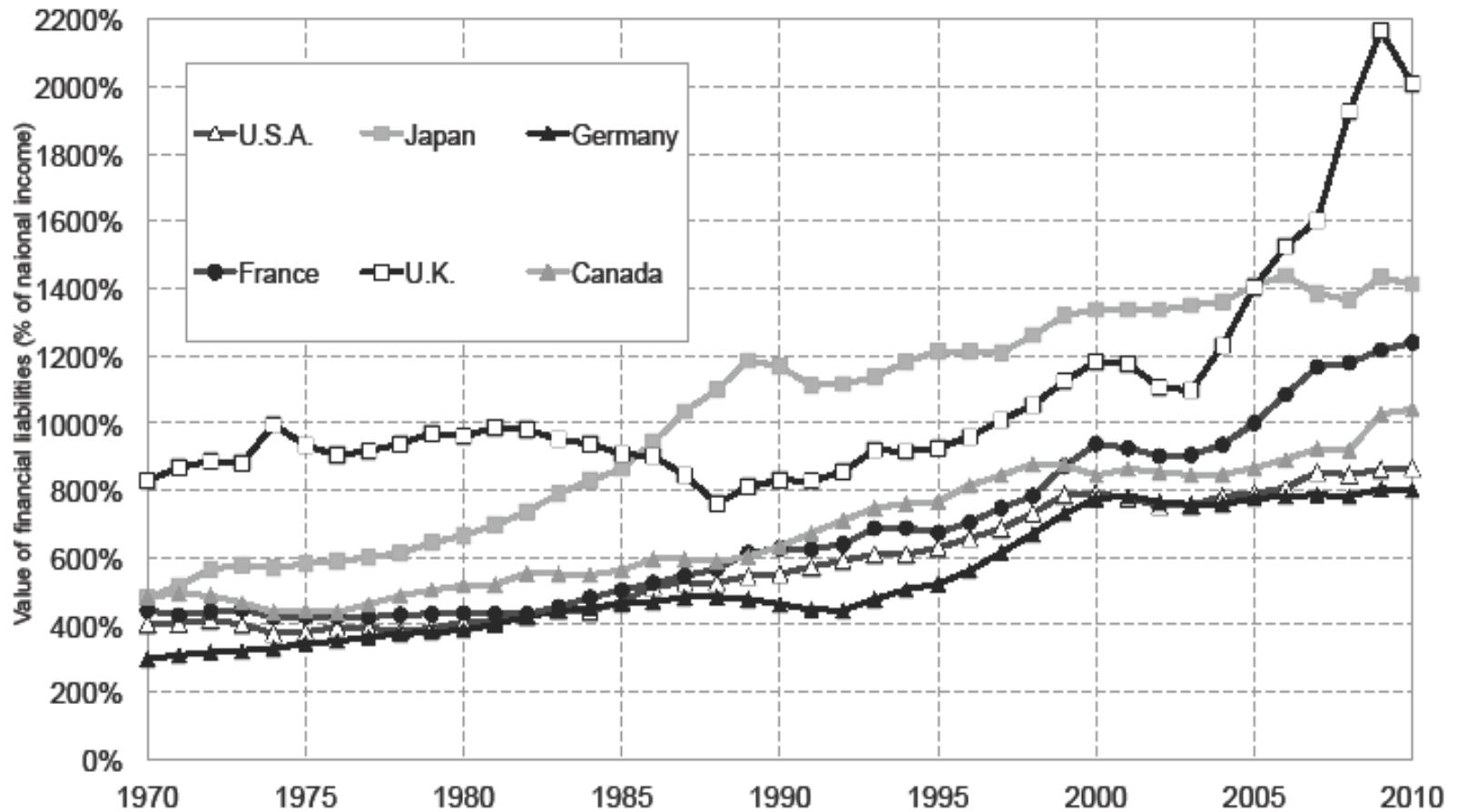
Sources et series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Figure S5.3. Financial assets in rich countries



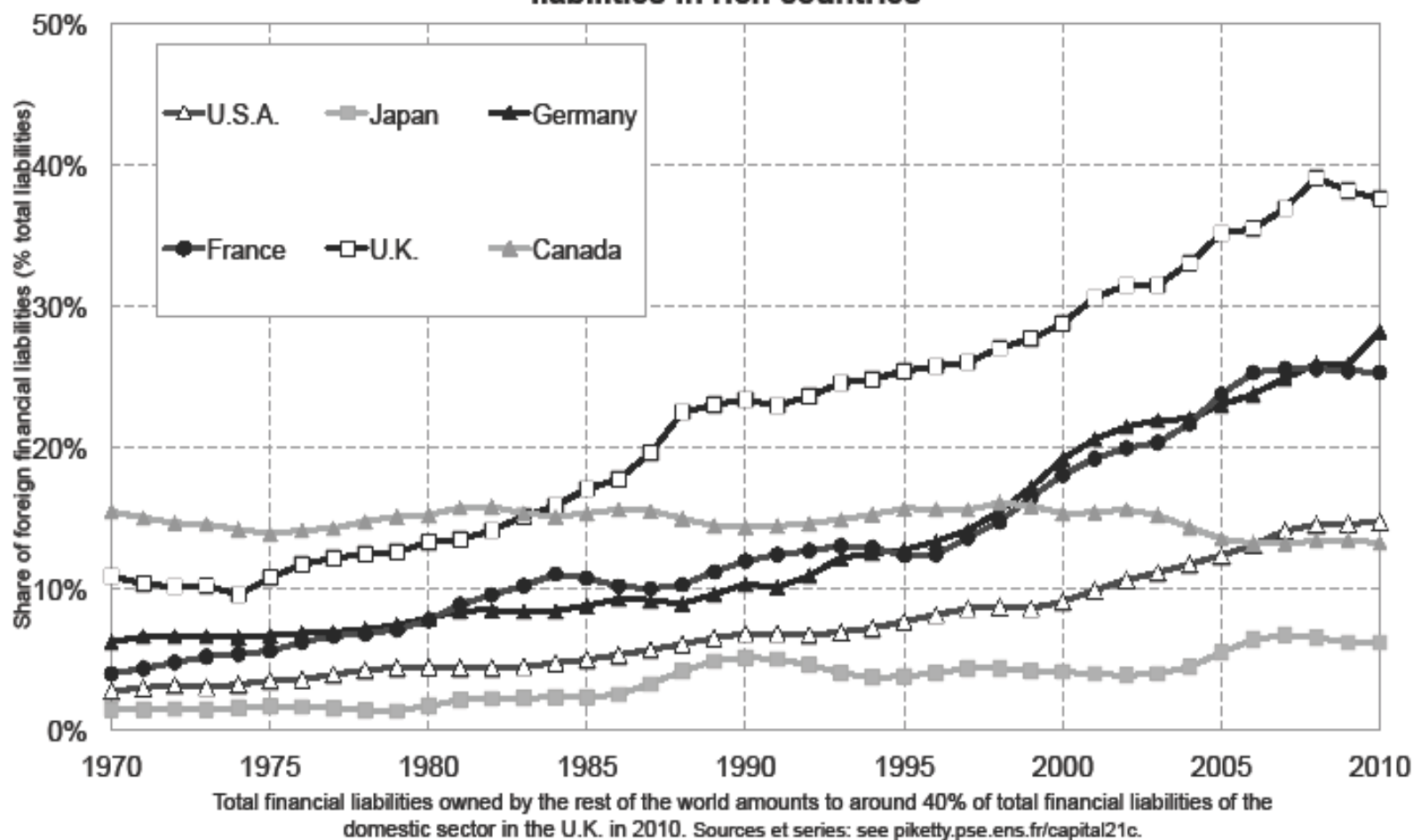
Total financial assets owned by the domestic sector (firms, households, administration) reached 20 years of national income in 2010 in the U.K.. Sources et series: voir piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Figure S5.4. Financial liabilities in rich countries



Total of financial liabilities owned by the domestic sector (firms, households, administration) reached 20 years of national income in 2010 in the U.K. Sources et series: voir piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

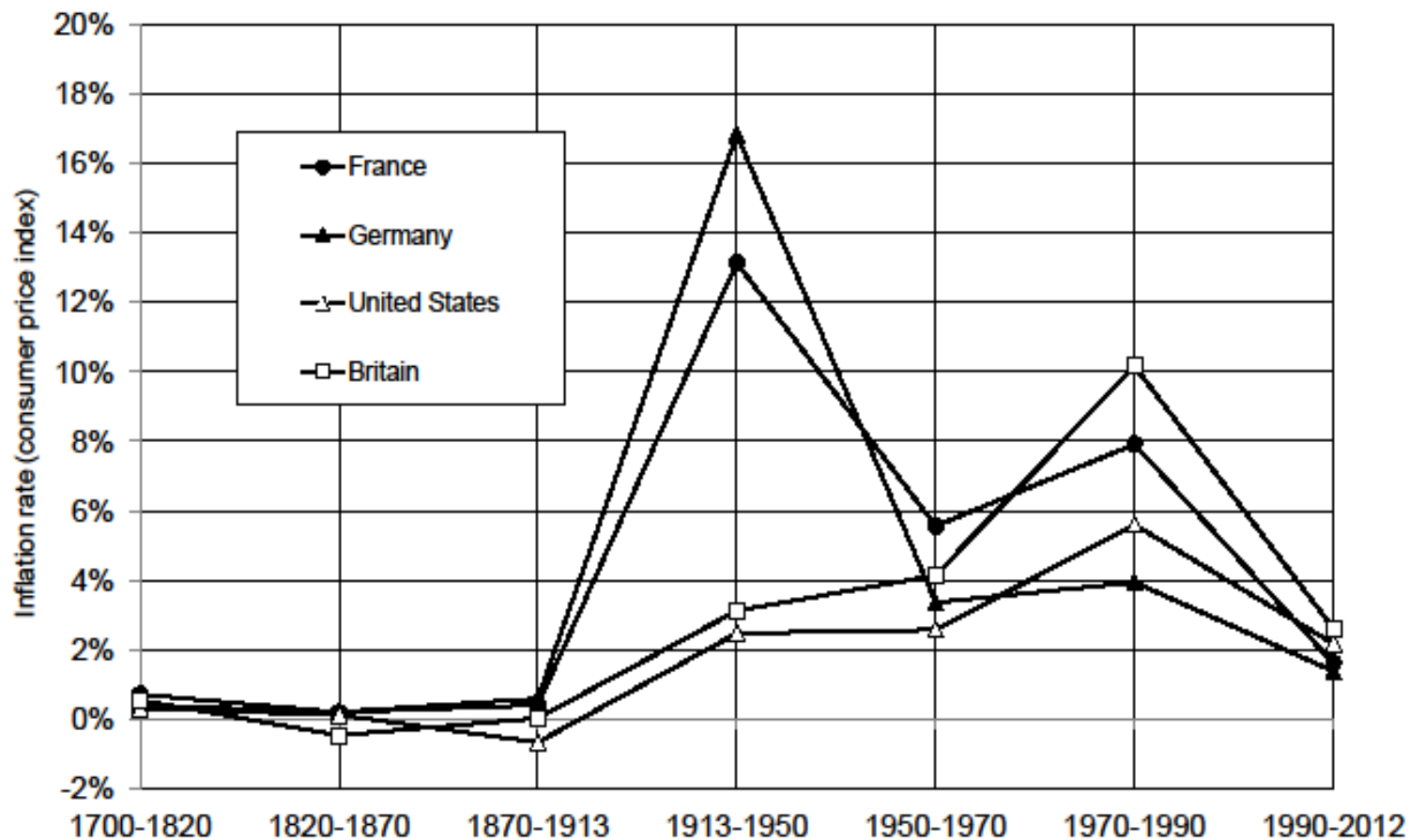
Figure S5.5. Share of foreign financial liabilities in the total financial liabilities in rich countries



Money and inflation in history

- Until 1914-1929, gold standard: currency was tied to gold (and silver: bimetallism)
- On pb with Gold standard: in the long run there's no reason to expect gold stock to rise at the same speed as world GDP → risk of structural deflation or inflation
- Existing estimates suggest that total world gold stock was 20% world GDP in Antiquity, 10-20% in 19^c, and 6% today (but large variations: only 2% in 1970s) (see [Capital 21c](#), appendix chap.5)
- 20^c: invention of paper money (& then digital money) and of sustained inflation
- Inflation: close to 0% in 1815-1914 in rich countries, very high during 20^c, down to about 2% over 1990-2015

Figure 2.6. Inflation since the industrial revolution



Inflation in rich countries was null during 18th-19th centuries, high during 20th century, and is about 2% per year since 1990. Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

- Pre-19^c inflation via debasement was non-negligible: average silver content of European currencies was divided by 2.5-3 between 1400 & 1800
- « The long march toward fiat money » (Reinhart-Rogoff 2009, chap.11)
- Interesting, but note that $3^{1/400} = 1.002$, i.e. this corresponds to (at most) 0.2% inflation/year; large but infrequent debasement of 20-50% when monarchs want to get rid of their debt, zero inflation the rest of the time
- 19^c = only period with monetary sacralization (private property sacralization, Polanyi)

Financial regulation in history

- Financial regulation is not only about short-run crisis: it also involves structural, long-run issues
- Financial development: central component of economic and social development
- See Hoffman-Postel-Vinay-Rosenthal, *Priceless Markets: The Political Economy of Credit in Paris, 1660-1870*, 2001; *Surviving Large Losses: Financial Crises, the Middle Class, and the Development of Capital Markets*, 2009
- And proper financial devt requires proper financial regulation
- See Ott, *When Wall Street met Main Street: The Quest for an Investors' Democracy*, 2011; Hyman, *Debtor Nation – The History of America in Red Ink*, PUP, 2013

- About the long run evolution of the financial sector, see also Philippon, T., A. Reshef, “Wages and Human Capital in the U.S. Financial Industry: 1909-2006,” [QJE 2012](#); Philippon, T., « Has the US Finance Industry Become Less Efficient? », [AER 2015](#)
- Huge rise of financial sector size and relative wages during 1980-2008 period is very difficult to explain on the basis of productive services to the real economy; this seems to have more to do with excessive financial deregulation & rent extraction of banking sector from the non-financial sectors
- Is new financial regulation & downsizing observed since 2008 enough? Not clear yet

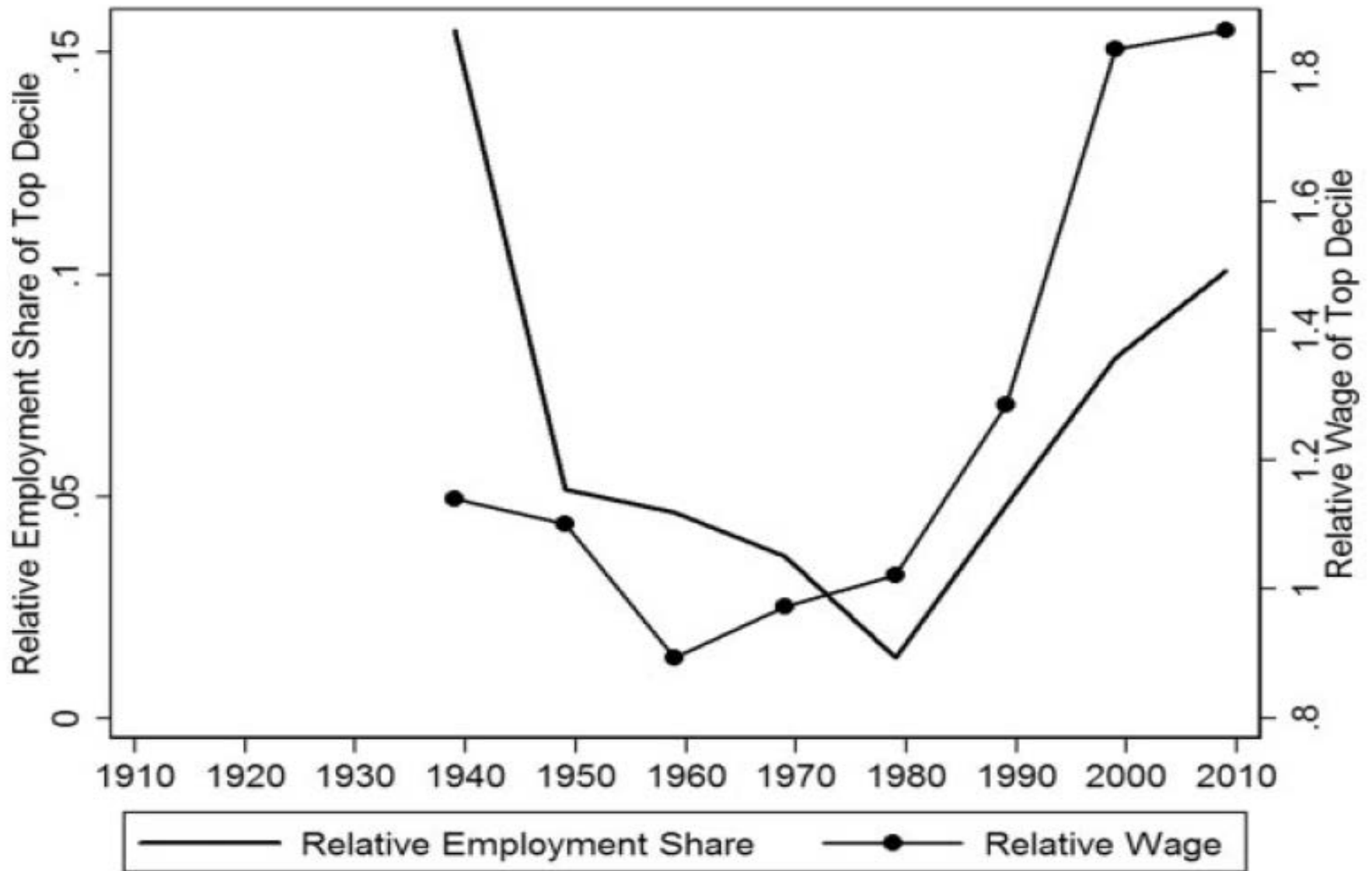
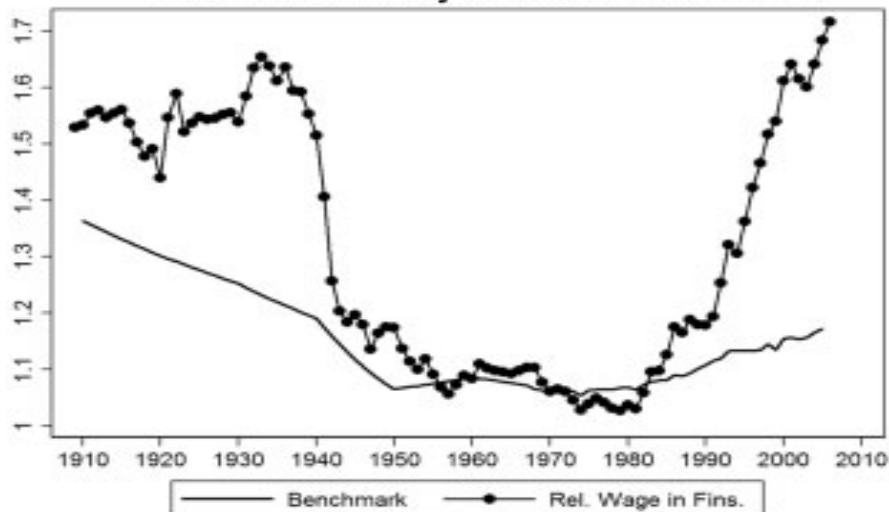


FIGURE II
 Top Earners in Finance

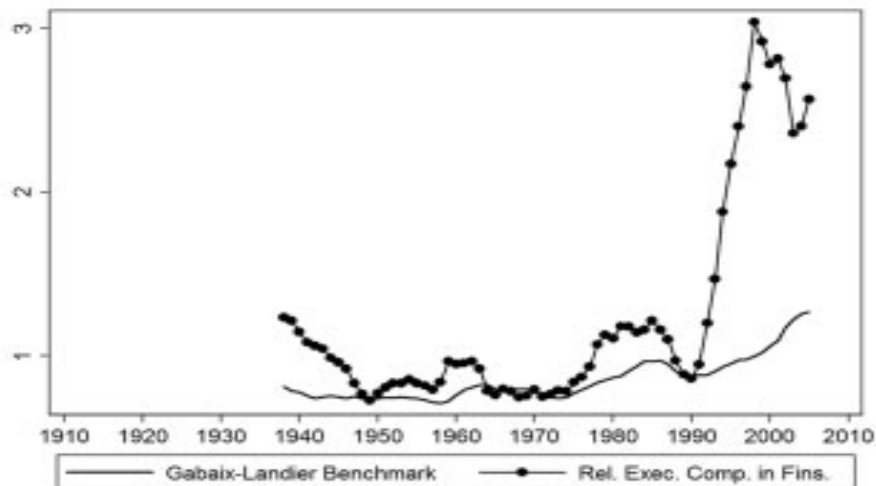
A. Relative Wage and Education Adjusted Benchmark



B. Excess Relative Wage



C. Relative Executive Compensation and Benchmark



D. Excess Relative Executive Compensation

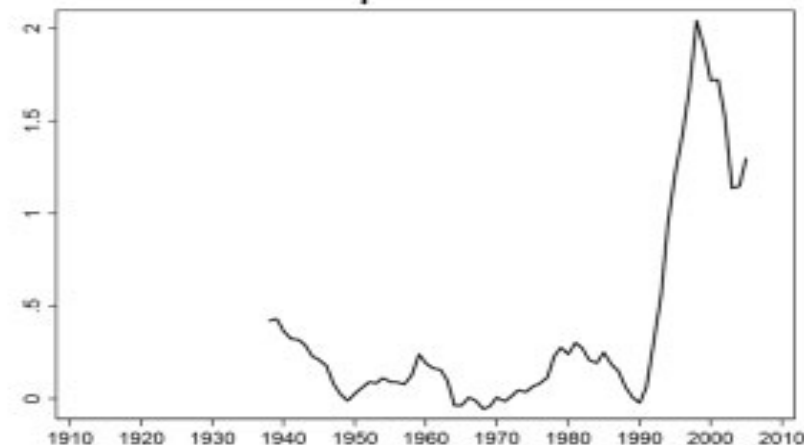


FIGURE X

Financial Sector Wage Premium: Historical Evidence

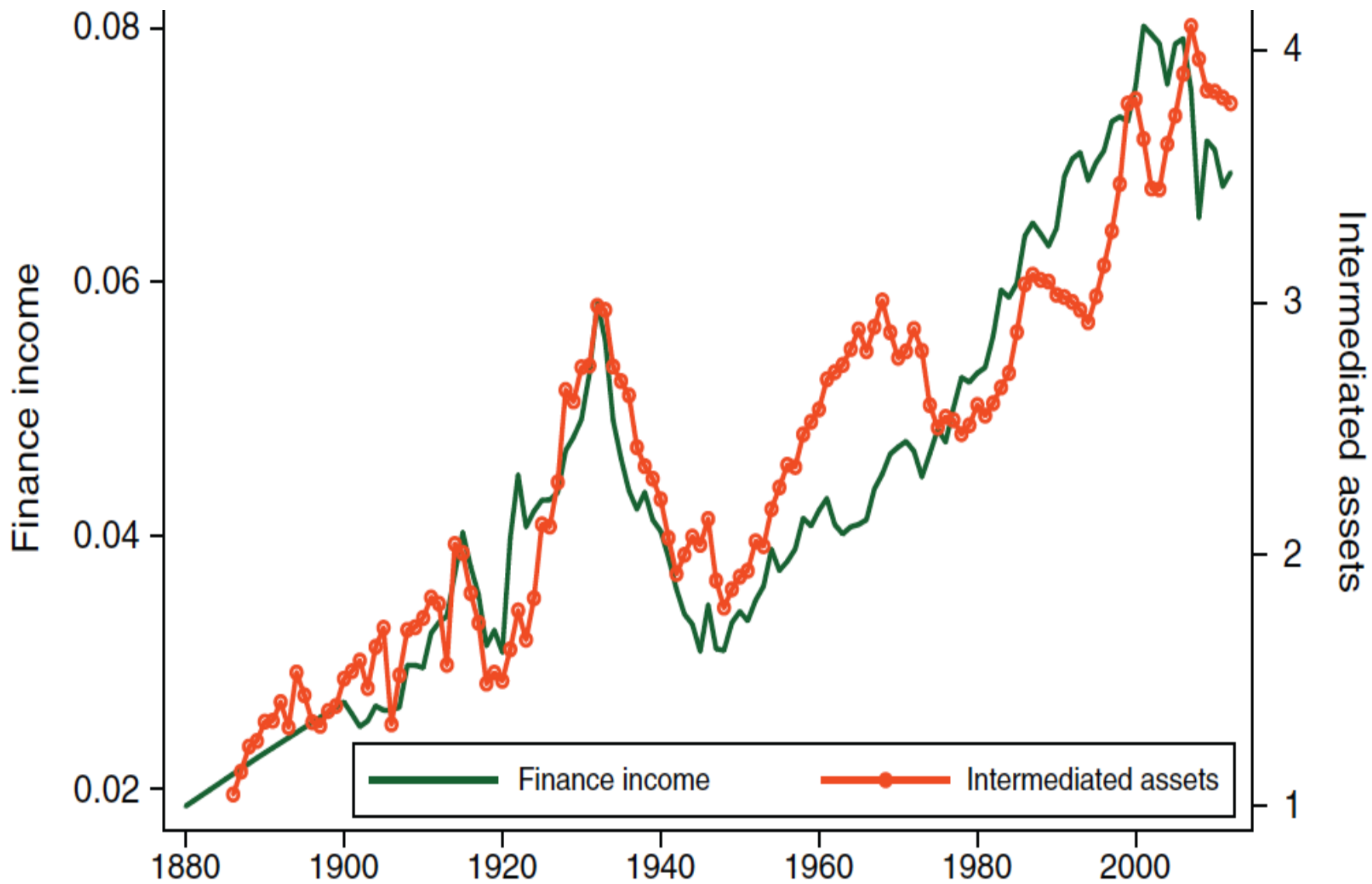


FIGURE 2. FINANCE INCOME AND INTERMEDIATED ASSETS OVER GDP

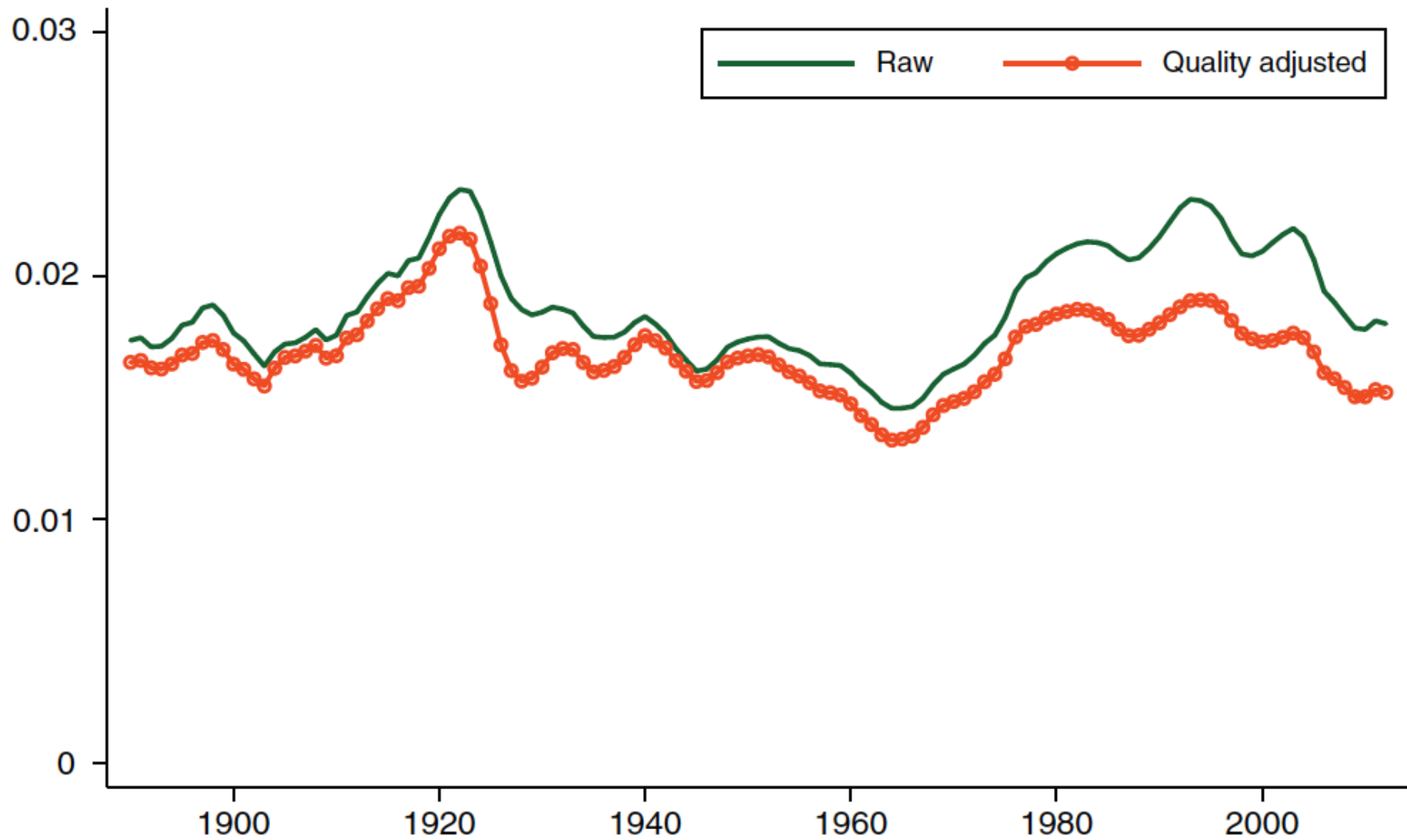


FIGURE 3. UNIT COST OF FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION

Summing up

- Just like other issues, macro/business-cycle /financial/monetary issues need to be put into broad historical perspective if we want to understand them properly
- Main policy consensus emerging from 20c history: central banks should do whatever it takes to avoid complete collapse of economy and society
- Pb: printing money may be a lot easier than changing the tax system or addressing global warming or rising inequality; but in the long run creative monetary policy can hurt (it can contribute to bubbles and rising inequality), and in any case it won't solve all problems; we need to look at history again and again to build other historical lessons