Monetary financing of public investment as a way out of Europe‘s stagnation? A proposal

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Overview

- Why think about monetary financing of public investment?
- Brief discussion of monetary financing in theory
- How could it be operationalised in the euro area? – the COMFOPI proposal and some questions
Preliminaries

- COMFOPI – Conditional Overt Monetary Financing of Public Investment


- „Work in progress“
  - is certainly not a magic wand – links to other policies under discussion
  - Key to get the idea out and develop it further in discursive process
Why consider monetary financing?

- The euro area has (among other things) a aggregate demand short-fall
- Conventional monetary policy is exhausted
- QE is unlikely to solve the AD problem
  - QE is risky and distributionally problematic
- Fiscal policy is hamstrung by European and national rules
  - Where there is fiscal space it will not be used
- Diminished expectations? New growth model, EU2020
Disappointing Performance of €A (specifically)

Real GDP/capita, index 2007=100 (AMECO)

- Supply side – structural reforms? demography?
- Demand-side explanations: more restrictive FP less expansionary MP
Prospects – fiscal policy

- Juncker Plan – major doubts regarding size, additionality, dependence on private finance etc.

- National fiscal policy Most countries tightly constrained by EU and national rules, countries with policy space unwilling to use it.
  - Collective action problem

- Possible temporary exceptions – but that would not permit a sustained fiscal push

Prospects – monetary policy

QE positive AD effects but indirect and limited:

- Depreciation effect happened early (then stopped)
  - C/A surplus already 4½%
- Long-term rates already extremely low
- Property markets and corporate finance different to USA/UK

Risks and side-effects:

- Blowing up asset bubbles
- Concentration of wealth effects, inequality
„Diminished expectations“ in Europe

- More than just a cyclical recovery required
- Europe2020 strategy?
- Massive investment needs (climate change etc.)
- Need for a stable growth model (not based on inequality and asset price bubbles)
Monetary financing

- Creation of base money by central bank to finance expansionary fiscal policy („Helicopter money“)
- Fiscal expansion – tax cuts, transfers, public investment
- Finmin/CB cooperation ended after inflationary 1970s
- Adair Turner (2013): MF as a “taboo“: “To print money to finance deficits indeed has the status of a mortal sin—the work of the devil—as much as a technical error” (citing Weidmann).
Europe’s Japanisation leads to taboo break

Following Bernanke in 2003 – burgeoning EU-focused literature

- Adair Turner (2013)
- Wilhelm Buiter (2014)
- Reichlin, Turner, Woodford (2014)
- Jordi Gali (2014)
- Simon Wren-Lewis (div.)

Policy proposals

- Giavazzi and Tabellini (2014)
- Muellbauer 2014
- Blyth and Lonergan (2014)
- Varoufakis, Holland, Galbraith (2013)
- Stefan Ederer (2015)
Four key conclusions from recent MF literature

- MF is effective, reliably raises nominal GDP and reduces debt ratios
- MF can and should be implemented when other methods fail
- MF is preferable to other policies in some respects, can be deployed even when other measures possible
- MF carries substantial risks that need to (and can) be avoided by careful policy design
Other relevant findings

- CB balance-sheet losses not critical
  - Can also result from QE

- The “cost“ of MF is inflation

- When higher inflation is desirable, policy is “costless”

- „Mixing FP and MP“ is a semantic argument. Decisive is that it is the CB that determines when it „says no to the government“ (Bernanke),
  - monetary not fiscal domination

- -> In €A need for a “fudge“ given ban on direct monetary financing of government budgets
Why use public investment?

- Substantial decline in public investment and capital stock as % GDP
- High multipliers (IWF 2014), 1:1 actual spending on goods and services
- Key for needed structural transformation
- Transfers/tax cuts (Blyth/Lonargen, Giavazzi and Tabellini) also possible
  - may have operational (transfers) and distributional (tax cuts) issues and certainly lower multipliers
The COMFOPI proposal – basic set-up

- EIB emits long-term bonds outside normal programme (no co-finance)
- ECB commitment to purchase them on secondary market (subject to „inflation trigger“) under QE
- EIB transfers resources to MS (not considered as public debt)
- MS implement investment projects approved as meeting simple European criteria
- Different repayment/distribution modalities possible
  - Ultimately any debt servicing is in aggregate circular
3) Investment funding

- investment plans / milestones

2) Sale of bonds

- private-sector money

- fictitious debt/ circular payments

5) Investment boost

- electoral evaluation of deployment of resources

- fictitious service payments

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- economic transaction

- policy linkage

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COMFOPI: numbers and modalities

- EIB-bonds – degressive emission for 5 years, e.g. €250->50 bn (€750 bn total), low interest, long-term

- ECB commitment, as part of QE, subject to a pre-announced inflation trigger to protect mandate/independence (monetary domination)

- Investment projects by MS (cf. Juncker Plan), Europe2020 targets as orientation

- MS govts responsible to domestic voters for use of resources

- Any debt servicing circular payments flow.
COMFOPI: Distribution & debt servicing options

- Simplest & least controversial using ECB capital key
  - as with QE, cf. Euro treasury (J. Bibow)
  - No differentiation by “need“

- By population

- Concentration on crisis countries – but joint (fictitious) servicing?
  - Political/legal opposition

- Voluntary participation – with juste retour (fictitious) servicing
  - Reduced positive demand spillovers
  - Rebalancing of €A?
COMFOPI: some issues

- What form should bonds take?
- What is the best inflation trigger?
- Negative capital of ECB: how much is a problem?
- Economic analysis – legal issues?
- Is there a directer way?
  - EIB or dedicated institution?
  - Euro area vs. EU
- Interest rate/ AAA status of EIB
Conclusion – something has to give

- We need monetary and fiscal policy engines to ensure take-off, faster NGDP growth and fiscal consolidation
- We need higher public investment for longer-term restructuring and performance
- Either abrogation/suspension of fiscal rules at EU and national level (golden rule) AND willingness to use fiscal space, or …
- we find a way to make monetary financing work
- => Stagnation is a policy choice (W. Buiter)!
Many thanks for your attention!