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Towards a pure state theory of money

Ballinger, Clint

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TOWARDS A PURE STATE THEORY OF MONEY

Clint Ballinger

(Online working paper at

<http://clintballinger.edublogs.org/2013/03/05/towards-a-pure-state-theory-of-money/>)

[Prologue to this post]

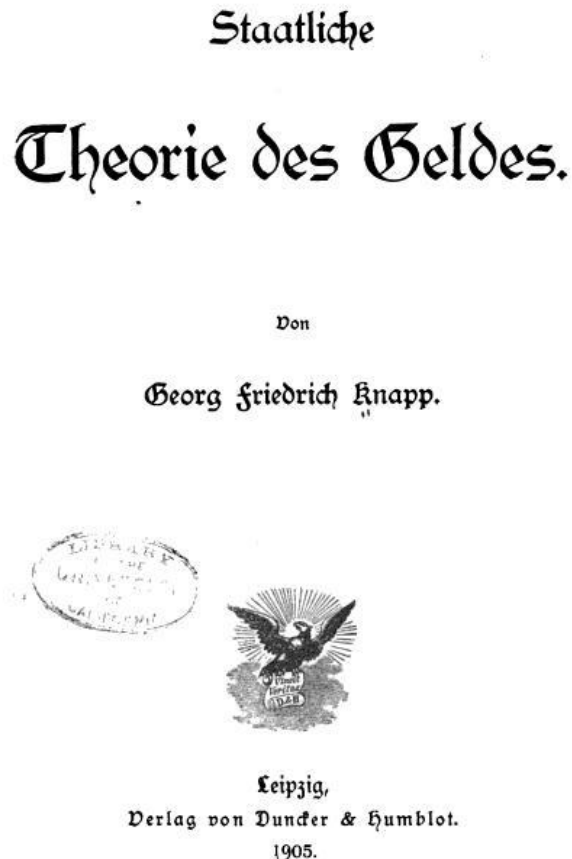
MODERN MONETARY

THEORY (MMT) notes correctly that money is a creature of the state, and that important macroeconomic and policy conclusions follow from this understanding, e.g., sovereign states are not revenue constrained and spending is primarily limited by inflation. Taxes give value to state money and maintain its value (i.e., inflation can be controlled through taxes).

One (among many) key policy insight is that a job guarantee is possible. A job guarantee not only achieves what many think should for myriad social reasons be a primary goal of macroeconomics but also further creates a buffer stock (the most useful one of any imaginable given the social reasons just mentioned) that achieves an additional primary macroeconomic policy goal - stability.

However, there is no state that operates under a pure state system of money. Most of what serves as money in most banking systems in the world is privately created credit money.

We can compare the current most common banking system with a pure state system of money:



PURE STATE SYSTEM OF MONEY

CURRENT SYSTEM

Money is a creature of law.

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Money is valued because it can be used to extinguish debt to its issuer.

Money is valued because it can be used to extinguish debt to its issuer.

The issuer is the state.

The issuers are the state and private banks.

Taxes move resources into the public sector

Taxes move resources into the public sector. Loan repayments move resources into the private (often finance) sector

This raises important questions. If the state is not a monopoly issuer of money, do other neo-chartalist/functional finance/MMT insights hold?

A sovereign currency issuer is still not revenue constrained. And it can still spend towards full employment and other public purposes.

One major worry, however, is whether, because the state does not have a monopoly on money creation, it can set prices in the ways MMT argues. Especially, trying to do so while not having a monopoly on money creation may be inflationary even with otherwise appropriate taxation.

So what are the possibilities? Let's imagine a system where the state truly has a monopoly on money creation. The state creates money and a payment system. There can still be loans and borrowing, but borrowing will be from someone else giving up use of their money, just as if you loaned a friend a tenner from your pocket. The risks and rewards of this can be pooled for large capital projects.

Let's ignore the sometimes heard first criticism of this: "deflation!". Imagine moving to this system in a portfolio neutral way, so that essentially all M's (M2 and beyond) are, through bookkeeping entries, changed to M1 in a one-off system change. (There are also worries that this "creation" of M1 would be *inflationary* by others; they seem not to understand what "portfolio neutral" means.)

The obvious advantage is that bank runs will be a thing of the past - assuming a few other obvious regulatory moves (on securities and such) and all bad loans will be losses to individual investors, never systemic (this incidentally puts the incentives for loan quality and underwriting in the right places, raising the quality of loans in the first place). If Joe doesn't pay you back his tenner, you are the only loser and there is no amplification of this loss. Cascading liquidity crises simply are not possible under this system.

THERE ARE THEN TWO RELATED objections - first, that without continued private credit money creation, this new system would still be deflationary. The related objection is that the "dynamic" private credit money system is behind much innovation and growth, and this would be lost.

On the first - this is interesting as it highlights a major question on the purpose and effectiveness of government. If money is a creature of the state, and a sovereign government cannot be insolvent, then it cannot be that a pure state money system will be deflationary because there is not enough money. The state can create as much money as it needs to re-inflate an economy.

The worry, then, *must be that somehow the state will not be able to get the money it can endlessly create into the right hands*, while somehow the private credit money system does. This highlights the fact that the worries about abolishing private bank credit money creation cannot truly be about the quantity of money or credit *but about how and by whom the money and credit needed to keep the economy from deflation is created and spent into the economy*.

This gets to much of what is the core concern of a pure state money system by both advocates and detractors alike, although often they are not nearly as clear as they could be about it.

What serves the public purpose more- having only the state create and spend money and credit into the economy, or allowing the private sector to control part of this public utility?

We already saw that one concern is that private credit money may force a tradeoff between public spending and inflation. What are some other potential costs? What is the real value and real cost of funding borrowers' needs by allowing credit money to be created privately?

Costs

- We already mentioned policy space - the current system of substantially privatizing a public utility seems to move many resources into the private finance sphere, arguably reducing the policy space for public purpose (job guarantee, education, health care, etc.).

- A major tenet of MMT/Functional Finance is that it is how we utilize real resources now that matters, not deficits, and that we cannot borrow from the future. Money creation through credit likewise does not magically transport future resources to the present, it can only redistribute existing resources. *Ceteris paribus* (on taxes, policies, and who is utilizing the money) there is X amount of money that can be spent into an economy without inflation. Credit money creation can only redistribute this X amount of money and the real resources it affords (or cause inflation), and it is not clear that the private system does this in an equitable, nor necessarily the most efficient, manner.

- Where private money creation is combined with maturity transformation, as in the shadow banking system, money market and many bond funds, there is a distorted yield curve on interest rates. Some, especially Austrians, view this as leading to market inefficiencies in the long run, in addition to being severely unstable. This system allows narrow private benefits at the expense of widespread socialized costs and chronic instability (Maurice Allais's non-Austrian work on this seldom receives the attention it merits, especially in the English speaking world.)

- Instability - allowing credit money has time and again led to intense and highly damaging episodes of instability. Diamond & Dybvig formalized the multiple equilibrium nature of banks runs; there is **no** stable equilibrium of credit-money creating banks without a lender of last resort. The true costs of instability are seldom weighed as a whole, nor presented in a way the general public can understand. What is the true and total cost to the public of the crises of 1907, 1929, 2008, the many smaller crises such as S & L, the Japanese asset price bubble, LTCM, banking crises in Finland, Sweden, Asia, Russia, Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador, Uruguay, and throughout Europe, the dot.com and housing bubbles, the bailouts of AIG, Northern Rock etc.? *Is it truly, with proper accounting, worth the growth that some defend the current private system as promoting?* On balance, a stable economy without socialized losses may be more dynamic and productive and allocate the real resources of the economy more efficiently than the current system, if judged with proper accounting standards.

- This leads to another point: Reality. The government already funds the banking system, both with occasional trillion dollar bailouts **and on a daily basis**. "Private" systems have shown time and again to be backstopped by governments (e.g., the U.S. & U.K. bailouts). The US government has proven to *de facto* guarantee the entire U.S. financial system (and the UK government the British system and so on), and lenders know it, much to their advantage (and

distortion of the real economy). As someone else has written* **“When A guarantees B’s liabilities, B needs to be on A’s balance sheet. This is accounting 101, folks.”**

- MMT very correctly insists that an economic theory, to be worth considering at all, must at a minimum match real bookkeeping. To meet basic standards of accounting we would have to “[c]onsolidate the entire financial system onto USG’s balance sheet. While we’re at it, merge the Fed, Treasury, Social Security and Medicare into one financial entity. Clean up the whole mess of interlocking quasi-corporations. **The US government is one operation. It should have one balance sheet.**”^{*} Again, this is Accounting 101.

IF IT IS INDEED THOUGHT that the benefits of credit money creation are worth the instability and other costs this system incurs on society, this raises another question:

Can a government duplicate credit money creation while distributing the gains and losses more equitably (i.e., socialized gains as well as socialized losses, instead of the current system that is mostly private gain and socialized loss)?

As we noted, in the current system, in addition to the money that people and businesses already have, they often want more money for productive and socially useful purposes. We further noted that there are two ways to get this money:

1. through other people loaning money that they already have or
2. through private credit money creation.

The first is not problematic, while the second is.

Would it be possible for the state to maintain something like the current system operationally, just making the parts of it that already are backstopped by the state *actually* state? This raises questions: Could this system be kept apolitical? (this potential political downside has to be weighed against the already existing downside: our private system has already experienced extensive regulatory capture). Could it be kept as competitive as it is now? Would it be as unstable as now with a truly “risk-neutral non-liquidity-constrained economic agent” (that is, the government) behind it?

This system could be thought of in this way: **Individuals and businesses that desire more money for productive purposes than they can get from other money holders are granted the privilege of additional state money created just for them; alongside this special privilege they voluntarily accept an additional tax burden to maintain the value of the**

money system. Let's add that (in bold) into the comparison we made above between a pure state theory of money and the current state/private hybrid system:

PURE STATE SYSTEM OF MONEY

Money is a creature of law.

Money is valued because it can be used to extinguish debt to its issuer.

The issuer is the state.

Taxes move resources into the public sector

Some businesses or individuals want to borrow money. There are two ways to do so. One is for others to loan their existing money. This may be too restrictive and keep growth at suboptimal levels. The other is for new money to be created.

The government creates this new money. The individual or business pays an additional tax for this privilege.

The "lender of last resort" is the lender of first resort. There are both private and social gains and corresponding private and social

CURRENT SYSTEM

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Taxes move resources into the public sector. Loan repayments move resources into the private finance sector

Some businesses or individuals want to borrow money. There are two ways to do so. One is for others to loan their existing money. This may be too restrictive and keep growth at suboptimal levels. The other is for new money to be created.

Private banks create this new money. The individual or business pays the bank interest for this privilege.

Privately created money is inherently unstable without a lender of last resort. The government is the lender of last resort. There are private gains and socialized

losses.

As a monopolist over its currency, the state has the power to set prices, including both the interest rate and how the currency exchanges for other goods and services. As a monopolist, the state can fund a job guarantee and other public goods without causing inflation.

The system is inherently stable. Stability leads to optimal investment, insurance, and allocation decisions and optimal long-term growth and welfare. Redistribution of private and social gains and losses is minimized.

losses

In a system with “redundant currencies” (Innes 1914) the state may not be able to achieve macro policy goals and prevent inflation simultaneously

The system is inherently unstable and uncertain. Chronic instability and uncertainty leads to suboptimal investment, insurance, and allocation decisions and suboptimal long-term growth. The system continuously transfers unearned wealth into the private (often finance) sector, furthering suboptimal economic performance and incentivizing rent-seeking and regulatory capture.

Currently, many of the most important neo-chartalist/MMT functional finance insights are not applied in the US, UK, and other countries, and they are clearly desperately needed. However, *even if they were applied*, the private credit money system would still interfere, possibly greatly, and would still lead to the same type of instability it always and everywhere has. The ongoing “crash” of 2008 seems to be fundamentally and deeply related to issues of private credit money creation, not the equally important issues of state money that MMT has so usefully brought to light. A true state theory of money must address the fundamental instability and inequitable nature of what Innes (1914) called a situation of “redundant currencies”, a system of both state and private money creation, and to be fully consistent, integrate it into its framework completely. It is not enough to “agree with the MCT folks” (or vice versa). The two must be a seamless whole.

* This wording is by an arch-Austrian good with pithy wording; I am not “Austrian” but on this issue, at least, he has interesting observations.

(Previous post: [TOWARDS A PURE STATE THEORY OF MONEY, PROLOGUE: A NOTE ON KNAPP & INNES](#))

Filed by clintballinger at 17:43 under Full Reserve Banking, Modern Monetary Theory (MMT) Tagged 100% reserves, Alfred Mitchell-Innes, Austrian economics, Bagehot, bank reform, banking crisis, chartalism, chartalist, Circuit theory, credit money, endogenous money, financial crisis, Fractional Reserves, Georg Friedrich Knapp, Limited Purpose Banking, Lombard Street, MCT, Misesian banking, mmt, modern monetary theory, narrow banking, neo-chartalism

6 Comments

6 Responses to "TOWARDS A PURE STATE THEORY OF MONEY"



1.

Tom Hickey

March 6th, 2013 | 05:38 [Reply](#)

"A true state theory of money must address the fundamental instability and inequitable nature of what Innes (1914) called a situation of "redundant currencies", a system of both state and private money creation, and to be fully consistent, integrate it into its framework completely. It is not enough to "agree with the MCT folks" (or vice versa). The two must be a seamless whole."

1. See Warren Mosler's proposals for bank and financial sector reform to return to plain vanilla banking and lending regulated to eliminate systemically dangerous institutions.
2. Regulators to follow Warren Mosler's principle of regulating the LHS (assets) of the banks balance sheets rather than the RHS (liabilities and equity).

As Minsky observed, under financial capitalism stability leads to instability. There is no final solution, since capitalism is based on risk assumption and attitude toward risk varies over the cycle. According to Post Keynesian economics, capitalism is inherently unstable. Instability can be reduced, perhaps, but not eliminated in a monetary capitalistic system.



2.

Calgacus

March 6th, 2013 | 10:09 [Reply](#)

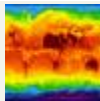
"Taxes move resources into the public sector"
is seriously wrong, reverses things, reverses the correct "MMT" view. (As does the similar "The individual or business pays an additional tax for this privilege." (of new money creation) below.)

Government Spending moves (real, non-financial, or at least non-government-financial) resources (goods, services) into the public sector. (E.g the government buys your gold, under a gold standard, buys your labor – the true gold – under a JG, a labor standard). As Mosler says, spending is the real taxation, the taxation in real terms. The provision to the public of real goods and services is what “the individual or business pays [as] an additional tax for this privilege” (of receiving newly-created money/government credit). Of course Innes said the same, uniquely lucidly. When the Pharaoh taxed his villages in kind, they received credit in his treasury’s accounts for their real stuff. And that’s the way it has always worked since the pyramids and before.

Conversely, government taxation moves such stuff into the private sector. The government sells you government gold (or anything at a government store) in return for receiving its liabilities back. Or if you pay property taxes, you are paying rent to the government, you are buying a lease. If you pay income taxes, you receive the right to stay out of jail, the right to perform the taxed activity and not suffer the penalties imposed for nonpayment.

Equally, private or bank spending moves whatever is being spent on to the spender. Also, money is valued, more simply, because it is a debt of the issuer is imho a better way of saying it.

The virtue of Mitchell Innes and MMT and circuitistes like Parguez and the old institutionalists and the real “Keynesians” is that they have already seen and explained things as a seamless whole, not “just agreed”. They can hardly explain everything they have done all at once, although they could explain much better, enough for more to understand this. My personal critiques of their exposition are generally speaking, the opposite of everyone else’s. 😊



clintballinger

March 6th, 2013 | 13:04 Reply

““Taxes move resources into the public sector” is seriously wrong, reverses things, reverses the correct “MMT” view. (As does the similar “The individual or business pays an additional tax for this privilege.” (of new money creation) below.)”

Calgacus, “Taxes move resources into the public sector” is basic MMT, e.g., here’s Bill Mitchell “it is clear that the imposition of taxes creates unemployment (people seeking paid work) in the non-government sector and allows a transfer of real goods and services from the non-government to the government sector, which in turn, facilitates the government’s economic and social program.” <http://bilbo.economicoutlook.net/blog/?p=21113> (Question 4). (and a little lower: “If the economy is to fulfill its political mandate it must be able to transfer real productive resources from the private sector to the public sector. Taxation is the vehicle that a sovereign government uses to “free up resources” so

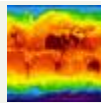
that it can use them itself.”) It is not meant to suggest that spending does not come first, or that somehow the state is revenue constrained.

The second statement is just my suggestion of a way of thinking about how the state can run a system that still allows for private money creation.

—

I agree that everything can't be explained all at once, and maybe I am asking too much. I still feel, however, that MMT/Functional Finance is such a clearly needed approach to economics and policy, but simultaneously, it is clear that a great deal of our woes have to do with the private credit money side of the economy, and regulation alone, while needed, can't fix the system as it is.

A unified exposition of the virtues of functional finance (that arose from an understanding of state money) ALONGSIDE modifications to the non-state money system to make it more equitable and stable seems to me both possible and desirable. Fixing unemployment and the debt ceiling “problem” are things that MMTers can sell the public on because MMT knows how to fix those things; but there has to be something in the arsenal on the other primary economic problems of the day— asset price bubbles, household debt, bank bailouts, instability etc, and I don't think MMT has a handle on these issues (nor MCT and related Post-Keynesianism by themselves, although these address these issues in many ways). More remains to be done.



clintballinger

March 6th, 2013 | 14:06 Reply

Oh, I forgot Mosler's excellent Huffpo article that shows in such a simple clear way how taxes move private resources into the public sphere:

The UMKC Buckaroo: A Currency Model for World

Prosperityhttp://www.huffingtonpost.com/warren-mosler/the-umkc-buckaroo-a-curre_b_970447.html

“All students are required to submit 20 buckaroos by the end of the semester to get their grades. Buckaroos can be earned by doing designated community service jobs...

...The buckaroo functions first to move student labor from private to public domain”



Ralph Musgrave

3.

March 6th, 2013 | 23:03 Reply

Not a bad article by Clint, but I have a few quibbles.

Re Clint's reference to the Job Guarantee in his 2nd paragraph, Job Guarantee is AN ENTIRELY SEPARATE ISSUE to monetary matters. E.g. we could have an MMT system with or without JG. Plus we could continue with the existing monetary system, again, with or without JG.

Next, Clint repeats the claim (popular with JG enthusiasts) namely that JG "creates a buffer stock". No it doesn't. The buffer stock is there anyway in the form of the unemployed.

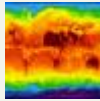
Next, Clint says "Let's imagine a system where the state truly has a monopoly on money creation. The state creates money and a payment system. There can still be loans and borrowing..." We don't really need to "imagine" such a system. Such a system was being advocated before WWII and still is being advocated. It's even got a name: full reserve banking.

Next Clint says, "The worry, then, must be that somehow the state will not be able to get the money it can endlessly create into the right hands, while somehow the private credit money system does." What's the reason for this "worry"?

Where the state alone creates money, it creates it when stimulus is called for: i.e. it just creates new money and spends it into the economy via extra public spending and feeding extra money into household pockets (e.g. via Warren Mosler's payroll tax reduction). Why are households the "wrong hands"?

That's a darn sight better than the existing system under the which the corrupt politician/banker nexus feeds new money to Wall Street and ignores Main Street, isn't it?

o



clintballinger

March 6th, 2013 | 23:24 [Reply](#)

Ralph – I certainly don't disagree with some of what you say – on some of the points it is more of a case of me trying to cover all the bases of other's concerns if that makes sense.

On the JG – yes, there is a buffer stock of unemployed. Wouldn't, for the "myriad social reasons" I mention, a buffer of employed be much, much more humane (not to mention efficient for the reasons Lerner pointed out)?

And yes, it is arguably (there are views both ways) a separate issue. I brought it up in the opening primarily just as an example of some ideas that follow from state money for new readers, not as necessarily inherent to it (although for some it is – that is another post).

On the "worry" about the right hands: the worry by some is that the government will politicize who gets money, or just do it really really inefficiently somehow. I think here we all need to listen to the more intelligent Austrian worries on this (I am not the first pro-MMT person to acknowledge this– I don't have at hand the others to cite

now, but it is a mistake to pigeonhole all Austrians as beyond the pale, as you might have seen in comments on my last post, I see a small but highly significant area of overlap here with the better Austrian thoughts on banking and the state [but NOT the goldbug nutters to be clear!!]).

I imagine that those who worry about taking the private sector out of money creation have in mind Steve Jobs not getting start up funding etc. Seems a valid concern that has to be addressed.

Cheers,

Clint

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